### Year 6

## Reading Assessment Indicators

- Choose to read independently and for pleasure, from a wide range of reading materials. They are braced to be a lifelong reader. (1)
- Use evidence from different parts of the text to justify both initial and revised predictions.\* (2)
- Make inferences about authorial intent, themes, characters and aspects of plot, using appropriate evidence (quotations and reference) from the text.\* (E.g. What impressions do you get from the character at this point? Give two pieces of evidence to support you answer. How is the theme of weather used to convey emotions across the text?) (3)
- Summarise information across a range of texts\* (4)
- Discuss and evaluate how authors use language (including figurative language) considering the impact on the reader.\* (5)
- Apply knowledge of knowledge of root words, prefixes and suffixes (morphology and etymology), both to read aloud and to understand the meaning of new words that they meet (as listed in NC Appendix 1). (6)
- Read books that are structured in different ways and reads for a range of purposes. (7)
- Be familiar with a wide range of (age related) books, including myths, legends and traditional stories, modern fiction, fiction from our literary heritage and books from other cultures and traditions. (8)
- Recommend books read to their peers, giving relevant and appropriate reasons for choices. (9)
- Explain how the structural choices support the writer's theme or purpose (e.g. in fiction, decisions about plot structure, character development, or flashbacks/forwards. In non-fiction, looking at how a writer organises information so that the reader can compare and contrast ideas (e.g. first and last paragraph linkage)\* (10)
- Using the text as evidence, give similarities and differences between given aspects and represent the information in different ways (tables, Venn diagram, lists etc)\* (11)
- Identify a time sequence in a complex texts with time shifts (e.g. flashbacks, fast forward etc).\* (12)
- Prepare poems and plays to confidently read aloud and to perform, showing understanding through intonation, tone and volume so that the meaning is clear to an audience. (13)
- Check that the (age related) book makes sense to them, discussing their understanding and exploring the meaning of words in context. (14)
- Ask relevant and targeted questions to improve their understanding of specific points and vocabulary. (15)
- Read with fluency and accuracy, paying close attention to all taught punctuation. (16)
- Decide on the quality and usefulness of a text when researching and justify decisions to others.\* (17)
- Identify how language, structure and presentation contribute to meaning. (18)
- Identify devices that contribute to levels of formality. (19)
- Distinguish accurately between statements of fact and opinion. (20)
- Retrieve, record, synthesise and skilfully present relevant information from research, including leaflets, programmes, IT texts and reviews.\* (21)
- Recognise writer intention by the words the author uses (sarcasm, mockery, irony), considering the impact on the reader.\* (22)
- Relate text to their social, cultural and historical context and literary traditions, identifying the effect on the reader. (23)
- Explain, justify and discuss their understanding of what they have read, including through formal presentations and debates, maintaining a focus on the topic and using notes where necessary. (24)
- identify and discuss the effectiveness of cohesive device used across a text (e.g. a word or grammatical structure that signals a link between ideas within and across clauses, sentences and paragraphs).\* (25)

\*These objectives link to the Trust Comprehension Curriculum.

This Reading Long Term Plan contains a variety of core texts and linked texts suitable for Year 6. The texts include rich, high-quality whole novels or extracts from these, picture books, poetry, songs and whole non-fiction texts or extracts from these. Class novels can be selected from the choice of texts available. The specified linked texts are options linked to the specific genres and can be adapted and added to suit the needs of the class or to link to other curriculum areas. There are also additional whole text options for our 'We Love to Read' time which are read to the children. The six core texts that link to our school values must be read over the course of the year. The options of fiction, non-fiction and poetry books can be selected from and added to by the teacher, including re-reading books from previous year groups that the children have enjoyed. Teachers may also select from these texts during our Friday Class Book Vote.

#### **A**utumn '

Fluency

Teaching Focus

Comprehension







Suspense Narrative



Character Description





National Broadsheet Newspaper



Online News Article



**Explanation Texts** 



Narrative Poetry



Log Book and Series of Diary Entries

Read with fluency and accuracy, paying close attention to all taught punctuation.

Read fluently with full knowledge of all Y5/Y6 exception words, root words, prefixes, suffixes/word endings (morphology and etymology). Decode any unfamiliar words with increasing speed and skill, recognising their meaning through contextual cues.

Read aloud with prosody, showing understanding through intonation, tone and volume so that the meaning is clear to an audience

# Fiction (including Class Novel)

- Investigate how characters are presented, referring to the text:
  - o through dialogue, action and description;
  - o how the reader responds to them (as victims, heroes, etc.);
  - o through examining their relationships with other characters
- Evaluate the effectiveness of dialogue and its purpose.
  - o Identify techniques and explain how writers create specific atmospheres.

#### Non Fiction

- Comment critically on the language, style, success of examples of non-
- Review a range of non-fiction text types and characteristics, discussing when a writer might choose to write in a given style and form.
- Identify intended audiences and purposes for writing and how a writer meets the intentions.
- Describe layout and presentational devices.
- Recognise how arguments are constructed to be effective, through:
  - o the expression, sequence and linking of points;
  - o the provision of persuasive examples, illustrations and evidence;
  - o pre-empting or answering potential objections;
  - o appealing to the known views and feelings of the audience.

#### Poetry

- Read a range of narrative poems.
- Identify how language, structure and presentation contribute to meaning of poems.
- Interpret poems, explaining how the poet creates shades of
- Justify own views and explain underlying themes.

# **VOCABULARY**

### Draw on knowledge of vocabulary to understand texts

- Attempt to explore the meanings of new ambitious vocabulary read in context by using knowledge of etymology (origin), morphology (the root word) or the context of the word (sentence, paragraph, text themes). This is progressive via the texts chosen and vocabulary choices afforded.
- Recognise writer intention by the words the author uses (sarcasm, mockery, irony), considering the impact on the reader

### **IDENTIFY &** RETRIEVE

#### Identify and explain key aspects of fiction and nonfiction texts such as characters, events, titles and information

- Decide on the quality and usefulness of a text when researching and justify decisions to others
- Retrieve, record, synthesise and skilfully present relevant information from a range of fiction and non-fiction texts, including leaflets, programmes, IT texts and reviews.

### **SEQUENCE & SUMMARISE**

#### Identify and explain the sequence of events in texts

- Identify a time sequence in a complex texts with time shifts (e.g. flashbacks, fast forward
- Summarise information across a range of texts.

# INFER

## Make inferences from the text

- Make inferences about authorial intent, themes, characters and aspects of plot, using appropriate evidence from the
- What impressions do you get from the character at this point? Give two pieces of evidence to support you answer. How is the theme of weather used to convey emotions across the text?

## **PREDICT**

#### Predict what might happen on the basis of what has been read so far

Use evidence from different parts of the text to justify both initial and revised predictions e.q. Do you think Martine will change her behaviour on future giraffe rides? Explain your choice fully, using evidence from the text

### Understand the features and structures of texts

Explain how structural choices

CONTENT &

**STRUCTURE** 

- support the writer's theme or purpose (e.g. in fiction, decisions about plot structure, character development, or flashbacks/forwards. In nonfiction, looking at how a writer organises information so that the reader can compare and contrast ideas (e.g. first and last paragraph linkage)
- Identify and discuss the effectiveness of cohesive device used across a text (e.g. a word or grammatical structure that signals a link between ideas within and across clauses. sentences and paragraphs).

### **ENHANCED MEANING**

#### Understand impact of word choice and language tools

Discuss and evaluate how

authors use language (including figurative language), considering the impact on the reader.

# **COMPARISON**

#### Draw comparisons across a text and between texts

Using the text as evidence, give similarities and differences between given aspects - and represent the information in different ways (tables, Venn diagram, lists etc.)

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					Autu	.mn 2					
Class					The Wayso Detective of Agency High	UGRT JAB					
Linked	BIELE DRAGONS BOY IIII	I pudich Eagures TIDENTAL STOWAWAY OR TOTAL TOTA	Children's ENCYCLOPEDIA  Children's ENCYCLOPEDIA  Children's ENCYCLOPEDIA  Children's ENCYCLOPEDIA  Children's ENCYCLOPEDIA  Children's ENCYCLOPEDIA  Annual C	All the days at some such great to the first and must design at the first			Composed Upon Westminster Bridge. September 3, 1802 Arraylus William Wordsworth  The thoughts and musings of Alex		ALEXKNOWITALL7  The thoughts and musings of Alex	700 St. I. N. 177	
Genre:	Sci-Fi Narrative	Mixed Genre Narratives	Encyclope	lren's aedia and ie Article	Inter	views	Varie	ty of Poetry Types		Blog	Epistolary Novel
Fluency		Decode		s with increasi	n words, root ng speed and	words, prefixoskill, recognis	es, suffixes ing their n	/word endings neaning throu	(morphol gh context		
	Fictio	n (including Class Nove	U		N	lon Fiction				Poetry	
Text Teaching Focus	viewpoint. Take accoun o identifying the r o explaining how o explaining how • Evaluate how effectively	e author and the narrator, in it of viewpoint in a novel th narrator; this influences the reader's v events might look from a di y the writer has met the pur out texts, offering coherent	rough, e.g.: view of events; ifferent point of view. rpose of the writing.	<ul><li>sustained us</li><li>Summarise identifying s</li><li>Note how w</li></ul>	se of the presen the main ideas some key detail:	ol impersonal wr t tense and the drawn from mor s that support th ate an assured o	passive voic e than one iem.	e. paragraph,	narrative Commer meaning Analyse	e, sonnet, rap, and identi it on poems' structures a	
	VOCABULARY	IDENTIFY & RETRIEVE	SEQUENCE & SUMMARISE		IFER	PREI	DICT	CONTE STRUCT		ENHANCED MEANING	COMPARISON
	Draw on knowledge of vocabulary to understand texts	Identify and explain key aspects of fiction and non- fiction texts such as characters, events, titles and information	Identify and explain the sequence of events in text		nces from the text	Predict what mighthe basis of who read so	at has been	Understand the structures of		Understand impact of wor choice and language tools	
Comprehension	<ul> <li>Attempt to explore the meanings of new ambitious vocabulary read in context by using knowledge of etymology (origin), morphology (the root word) or the context of the word (sentence, paragraph, text themes). This is progressive via the texts chosen and vocabulary choices afforded.</li> <li>Recognise writer intention by the words the author uses (sarcasm, mockery, irony), considering the impact on the reader.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Decide on the quality and usefulness of a text when researching and justify decisions to others.</li> <li>Retrieve, record, synthesise and skilfully present relevant information from a range of fiction and non-fiction texts, including leaflets, programmes, IT texts and reviews.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Identify a time sequence in a complex texts with time shift (e.g. flashbacks, fast forward etc.)</li> <li>Summarise information acro range of texts.</li> </ul>	ts intent, ther d aspects of appropriate uss a text. What impr from the cl Give two p support yo How is the	e evidence from the ressions do you get haracter at this point? vieces of evidence to	Use evidence fro parts of the text initial and revise e.g. Do you thin change her beha giraffe rides? Exchoice fully, usin the text	to justify both d predictions k Martine will wiour on future plain your	about plot struc development, or flashbacks/forwe fiction, looking o organises inform the reader can o	er's theme or fiction, decisions cure, character ards. In non- at how a writer ation so that ompare and age, first and last ge) cuss the cohesive device at (e.g. a word structure that tween ideas so clauses,	Discuss and evaluate how authors use language (includ figurative language), conside the impact on the reader.	

				Yeo	ar 6					
				Spri	ng 1					
Class				THE LIGHTING EVERYTHING	A LONG WALK TO WATER					
Linked Text	newsround	RLA END.	The ND s	All of Us Knocking on the Stable Door by David Harmer Goldilocks on CCTV by John Agard The Language of Cat by Rachel Rooney Gran, Can You Rap? by Jack Ousbey			ourTake H BRANDON	Science Value  WEST TROUBLES		
Genre:	News Script	Setting Do	escription	Parallel Narrators	Performance Poe	tru	within a Talk how	Discussion within a Magazine Article		
Read with fluency and accuracy, paying close attention to all taught punctuation.  Read fluently with full knowledge of all Y5/Y6 exception words, root words, prefixes, suffixes/word endings (morphology and etymology).  Decode any unfamiliar words with increasing speed and skill, recognising their meaning through contextual cues.  Read aloud with prosody, showing understanding through intonation, tone and volume so that the meaning is clear to an audience										
	Fiction	ı (including Class Novel	)	N	lon Fiction		Poetry			
Text Teaching Focus	explain their preferences	tk of some culate what is special abou in terms of authors, styles Iluate the style of an indivi	and themes.	<ul> <li>Identify the features of balance</li> <li>summarise different</li> <li>clarify the strengths</li> <li>signal personal opin</li> </ul>	sides of an argument; and weaknesses of differen	Perfor	<ul> <li>Explore how poets use language imaginatively Perform poems, varying pitch, pace volume, rhythm and expression in relation to the poem's meaning and form.</li> </ul>			
	VOCABULARY	IDENTIFY & RETRIEVE	SEQUENCE & SUMMARISE	INFFR	PREDICT	CONTENT & STRUCTURE	ENHANCED MEANING	COMPARISON		
		Identify and explain key aspects of fiction and non- fiction texts such as characters, events, titles and information	Identify and explain the sequence of events in tex		Predict what might happen on the basis of what has been read so far	Understand the features and structures of texts	Understand impact of wo choice and language tool			
Comprehension	<ul> <li>Attempt to explore the meanings of new ambitious vocabulary read in context by using knowledge of etymology (origin), morphology (the root word) or the context of the word (sentence, paragraph, text themes). This is progressive via the texts chosen and vocabulary choices afforded.</li> <li>Recognise writer intention by the words the author uses (sarcasm, mockery, irony), considering the impact on the reader.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Decide on the quality and usefulness of a text when researching and justify decisions to others.</li> <li>Retrieve, record, synthesise and skilfully present relevant information from a range of fiction and non-fiction texts, including leaflets, programmes, IT texts and reviews.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Identify a time sequence in complex texts with time shi (e.g. flashbacks, fast forwaretc.)</li> <li>Summarise information acr range of texts.</li> </ul>	fts intent, themes, characters and rd aspects of plot, using appropriate evidence from the	Use evidence from different parts of the text to justify both initial and revised predictions e.g. Do you think Martine will change her behaviour on future giraffe rides? Explain your choice fully, using evidence from the text	<ul> <li>Explain how structural choices support the writer's theme or purpose (e.g. in fiction, decision about plot structure, character development, or flashbacks/forwards. In nonfiction, looking at how a write organises information so that the reader can compare and contrast ideas (e.g. first and long paragraph linkage)</li> <li>Identify and discuss the effectiveness of cohesive devicused across a text (e.g. a word or grammatical structure that signals a link between ideas within and across clauses, sentences and paragraphs).</li> </ul>	the impact on the reader.			

		Year 6											
				Spri	ng 2								
Class Novel	Shoes Syria Back States to the state of the												
Linked Text	ROALD DAHL RIVERING MANUEL STATES OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPE	DAVID ROBERTS DELICHTFULLY DIFFERENT FAIRY TALES	Obituaries of: Coco Chanel Winston Churchill Walt Disney	Stize		Ballet Shoes Syria Syria Back Roga Back Holes	Dear Ca	Dear Carol ASK DR V [68]					
Genre:	Alternative Tradition	nal Tales	Obituary	Biogr	aphy	Flashback Narrati	ve Agon <u>i</u>	y Aunt Letters					
Fluency		Decode	ull knowledge of all Y5/Y any unfamiliar words wi	th increasing speed and	words, prefixes, suffixe skill, recognising their	ught punctuation. s/word endings (morpholo meaning through contexti o that the meaning is cle	ial cues.						
		Fiction (includir	ng Class Novel)			Non F	iction						
Text Teaching Focus	<ul> <li>Use implied and multi-lay</li> <li>Identify and discuopinions.</li> </ul>		vhat might happen. hat is read with reference to	o the text to justify	on advice texts, rom text.								
	VOCABULARY	IDENTIFY & RETRIEVE	SEQUENCE & SUMMARISE	INFER	PREDICT	CONTENT & STRUCTURE	ENHANCED MEANING	COMPARISON					
		Identify and explain key aspects of fiction and non- iction texts such as characters, events, titles and information	Identify and explain the sequence of events in texts	Make inferences from the text	Predict what might happen on the basis of what has been read so far	Understand the features and structures of texts	Understand impact of word choice and language tools	Draw comparisons across a text and between texts					
Comprehension	<ul> <li>Attempt to explore the meanings of new ambitious vocabulary read in context by using knowledge of etymology (origin), morphology (the root word) or the context of the word (sentence, paragraph, text themes). This is progressive via the texts chosen and vocabulary choices afforded.</li> <li>Recognise writer intention by the words the author uses (sarcasm, mockery, irony), considering the impact on the reader.</li> </ul>	Decide on the quality and usefulness of a text when researching and justify decisions to others. Retrieve, record, synthesise and skilfully present relevant information from a range of fiction and non-fiction texts, including leaflets, programmes, IT texts and reviews.	<ul> <li>Identify a time sequence in a complex texts with time shifts (e.g. flashbacks, fast forward etc.)</li> <li>Summarise information across a range of texts.</li> </ul>	Make inferences about authorial intent, themes, characters and aspects of plot, using appropriate evidence from the text.  What impressions do you get from the character at this point? Give two pieces of evidence to support you answer.  How is the theme of weather used to convey emotions across the text?	Use evidence from different parts of the text to justify both initial and revised predictions e.g. Do you think Martine will change her behaviour on future giraffe rides? Explain your choice fully, using evidence from the text	<ul> <li>Explain how structural choices support the writer's theme or purpose (e.g. in fiction, decisions about plot structure, character development, or flashbacks/forwards. In nonfiction, looking at how a writer organises information so that the reader can compare and contrast ideas (e.g. first and last paragraph linkage)</li> <li>Identify and discuss the effectiveness of cohesive device used across a text (e.g. a word or grammatical structure that signals a link between ideas within and across clauses, sentences and paragraphs).</li> </ul>	Discuss and evaluate how authors use language (including figurative language), considering the impact on the reader.	Using the text as evidence, give similarities and differences between given aspects — and represent the information in different ways (tables, Venn diagram, lists etc.)					

	Year 6											
					Sumi							
Class					% Wonderful Wizard of OZ & RO	BIN DOD						
Linked Text						KEED YOUR HEART HAALTHY			Pocket Guide  Amazing days & slags in Durham			
Genre:	SATs preparation	sATs pre	paration	S	ATs preparation	Advice Guides	:	Poetry with and Figurativ	Word Play ve Language	Persuasive Leaflet		
Fluency		Decode	ıll knowledge of any unfamiliar v	all Y5/ vords w	Y6 exception words, root ith increasing speed and	close attention to all tau words, prefixes, suffixes, skill, recognising their m tion, tone and volume so	/word en reaning t	ndings (morpholo through contextu	ial cues.	).		
	Fiction (i	including Class Novel)			Non F	Fiction	Poetry					
Text Teaching Focus	<ul> <li>characters, the difference setting, in losing the name</li> <li>Summarise main ideas, in for illustration.</li> <li>Identify and discuss how</li> </ul>	n/TV version, e.g. treatmen es in the two forms, e.g. in rator.	seeing the using quotations structural,	phro defii 'are • Iden in n	ases: e.g. 'surely', 'it wouldn' nitions, e.g. 'no-one but a co we expected to?'; panderin ntify distinctive language, str	ructural and presentational for strating an understanding	ve estions eatures	words:  o for the o for mu langua Explain the im metaphor.  Be familiar wi what is specia	ir connotations; Itiple layers of meaning Ige ambiguity. Ipact of figurative an th the work of some	g. rhythm, rhyme, assonance; ng, e.g. through figurative d expressive language, including established authors, articulate nd explain their preferences in		
	VOCABULARY	IDENTIFY & RETRIEVE	SEQUENC SUMMAR		INFER	PREDICT		NTENT & RUCTURE	ENHANCEI MEANING	- COMPARISON		
		Identify and explain key aspects of fiction and non- fiction texts such as characters, events, titles and information	Identify and expla sequence of events		Make inferences from the text	Predict what might happen on the basis of what has been read so far		and the features and actures of texts	Understand impact of choice and language t			
Comprehension		Decide on the quality and usefulness of a text when researching and justify decisions to others.  Retrieve, record, synthesise and skilfully present relevant information from a range of fiction and non-fiction texts, including leaflets, programmes, IT texts and reviews.	<ul> <li>Identify a time seque complex texts with ti (e.g. flashbacks, fast etc.)</li> <li>Summarise informati range of texts.</li> </ul>	me shifts forward	<ul> <li>Make inferences about authorial intent, themes, characters and aspects of plot, using appropriate evidence from the text.</li> <li>What impressions do you get from the character at this point? Give two pieces of evidence to support you answer.</li> <li>How is the theme of weather used to convey emotions across the text?</li> </ul>	Use evidence from different parts of the text to justify both initial and revised predictions e.g. Do you think Martine will change her behaviour on future giraffe rides? Explain your choice fully, using evidence from the text	suppor purpos about   develop flashba fiction, organis the rea contras paragr • Identifi effectiv used an or grar signals within	n how structural choices to the writer's theme or in fee (e.g. in fiction, decisions plot structure, character present, or acks/forwards. In nonlooking at how a writer is ses information so that ader can compare and is tideas (e.g. first and last aph linkage) y and discuss the veness of cohesive device cross a text (e.g. a word in matical structure that a link between ideas and across clauses, ces and paragraphs).	Discuss and evaluate ho authors use language (in figurative language), cor the impact on the reade	cluding similarities and differences sidering between given aspects — and		

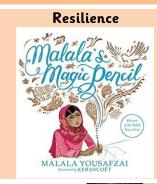
				Ye	ar <b>6</b>							
					mer 2							
Class Novel	TOWER AND THE RING											
Linked Text	NOMADIC M	ATT	IENCE URNAL ÎDS	and the properties of the prop			READ ME A Times from the Every the City to Hill Mers.					
Genre:	Travel Blog	Travel Blog Science Journal		Application Forms Official Language)	Classic Fiction	Humoro	us Verse	Graphic Novel				
Fluency		Decode	ull knowledge of all Y! any unfamiliar words	ncy and accuracy, paying 5/Y6 exception words, root with increasing speed and erstanding through intona	words, prefixes, suffixes/ skill, recognising their m	word endings (morpholo eaning through contextu	ial cues.					
	Fiction (including Class Novel)			Non I	Fiction		Poetry					
Text Teaching Focus	<ul> <li>Use active reading stra identify key information</li> </ul>		es to summarise, annotate a text,  • Identify distinctive language, structural and presentational features  • Investigate humorous verse:									
	VOCABULARY	IDENTIFY & RETRIEVE	SEQUENCE & SUMMARISE	INFER	PREDICT	CONTENT & STRUCTURE	ENHANCED MEANING	COMPARISON				
	Draw on knowledge of vocabulary to understand texts	Identify and explain key aspects of fiction and non-fiction texts such as characters, events, titles and information	Identify and explain the sequence of events in texts	Make inferences from the text	Predict what might happen on the basis of what has been read so far	Understand the features and structures of texts	Understand impact of word choice and language tools	Draw comparisons across a text and between texts				
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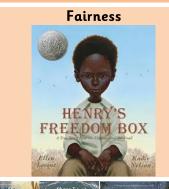
# Year 6

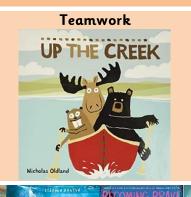
# We Love To Read Time Class Book Choices

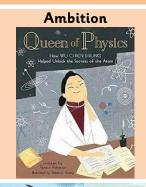
Kindness I'M STICKING WITH YOU Values Texts











Fiction

































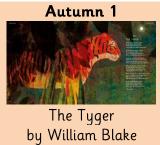








Poetry Spine





In Flanders Fields by John McCrae



Dulce et Decorum Est by Wilfred Owen



Jabberwocky by Lewis Carroll



The Listeners by Walter de la Mare



Sonnet 18 by William Shakespeare











