



READING VIPERS PROGRESSION OF SKILLS and KNOWLEDGE: YEAR 5

	Key VIPERS Reading Skills and Knowledge:	Question Stems:
Year 5- Vocabulary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explore the meaning of words in context, confidently using a dictionary. • Discuss how the author's choice of language impacts the reader. • Evaluate the author's use of language. • Investigate alternative word choices that could be made. • Begin to look at the use of figurative language. • Use a thesaurus to find synonyms for a larger variety of words. • Re-write passages using alternative word choices. • Read around the word' and *explore its meaning in the broader context of a section or paragraph. <p>To do this I must already know:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ That an author chooses words carefully and that changing these can change the mood of the text. ○ That I am beginning to understand that figurative language includes simile, personification and metaphor. ○ That features such as the glossary can help me to find the meaning of unfamiliar, subject specific words. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can you quickly find...in the dictionary and thesaurus? • What does this word/phrase/sentence tell you about the character/setting/mood? • By writing..., what effect has the author created? Do you think they intended to? • What other words/phrases could the author have used here? Why? • How has the author made you/this character feel by writing...? Why? • Find and highlight the word which is closest in meaning to... • Find a word which demonstrates... • Can you rewrite this in the style of the author using your own words? • How have simile and metaphor been used here to enhance the text?

<h2 style="margin: 0;">Year 5- Infer</h2>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drawing inferences such as inferring characters' feelings, thoughts and motives from their actions, and justifying inferences with evidence. • Make inferences about actions, feelings, events or states • Use figurative language to infer meaning • Give one or two pieces of evidence to support the point they are making. • Begin to draw evidence from more than one place across a text. <p>To do this I must already know:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ That many words convey meaning and that these provide hints or clues about actions or events, including figurative language. ○ That authors often show us rather than explicitly tell us. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What do you think... means? Why do you think that? Could it be anything else? • I think...; do you agree? Why/why not? • Why do you think the author? decided to...? • Can you explain why...? Can you give me evidence from somewhere else in the text? • What do these words mean and why do you think that the author chose them? • How does the author make you feel? • What impression do you get from these paragraphs?
<h2 style="margin: 0;">Year 5- Predict</h2>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Predicting what might happen from details stated and implied • Support predictions with relevant evidence from the text. • Confirm and modify predictions as they read on. <p>To do this I must already know:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ That implied means a hint or suggestion in the text. ○ How to use a wide range of evidence to justify my predictions. ○ That to justify my opinion means to support it with more than one piece of evidence. That many stories / genre share plot development. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can you think of another story with a similar theme? How do their plots differ? • Which stories have openings like this? Do you think that this story will develop the same way? • Why did the author choose this setting? Will that influence the story?



Year 5-Explain

- Provide increasingly reasoned justification for my views.
- Recommend books for peers in detail.
- Give reasons for authorial choices.
- Begin to challenge points of view.
- Begin to distinguish between fact and opinion.
- Identifying how language, structure and presentation contribute to meaning.
- Discuss and evaluate how authors use language, including figurative language, considering the impact on the reader.
- Explain and discuss their understanding of what they have read, including through formal presentations and debates.

To do this I must already know:

- That I need to back up my answer with evidence from the text.
- That people have different points of view. ○ To listen to differing views and weigh up arguments.
- That predictions must be justified with more than one piece of evidence e.g. I think this because of... and...

- What is similar/different about two characters? Did the author intend that? • Explain why... did that...
- Describe different characters' reactions to the same event.
- Does this story have a moral? • Which is better and why?
- How is the text organised and what impact does this have on you as a reader?
- Why has the text been written this way?
- How can you tell whether it is fact and opinion?
- How is this text similar to the writing we have been doing?
- How does the author engage the audience?

Year 5-Retrieve

- Confidently skim and scan, and also use the skill of reading before and after to retrieve information.
- Use evidence from across larger sections of text.
- Read a broader range of texts including myths, legends, stories from other cultures, modern fiction and archaic texts.
- Retrieve, record and present information from non-fiction texts.
- Ask my own questions and follow a line of enquiry.

To do this I must already know:

- How to skim and scan.
- That there are many genre of fiction book, each with their own unique features.
- That some of the features of the different genre e.g. traditional tales, quest, myths etc.
- I can use some question stems to ask and answer my own questions.

- Find the... in this text. Is it anywhere else?
- When/where is this story set? Find evidence in the text.
- Find the part of the story that best describes the setting.
- What do you think is happening here? Why?
- Who is telling this story?
- Can you skim/scan quickly to find the answer?



Year 5-Summarise

- Summarising the main ideas drawn from more than one paragraph, page, chapter or the entire text identifying key details to support the main ideas.
- Make connections between information across the text and include this in an answer.
- Discuss the themes or conventions from a chapter or text.
- Identify themes across a wide range of writing.

To do this I must already know:

- That a summary uses only essential words or phrases, including those derived from the text to give an overview.
- How to condense information into key words or sentences (in a nutshell).

- What is the main point in this paragraph? Is it mentioned anywhere else?
- Sum up what has happened so far in... words/seconds or less.
- Which is the most important point in these paragraphs? Why?
- Do any sections/paragraphs deal with the same themes?
- Can you find a text with a similar theme?



Year 5 National Curriculum Statements – Reading Comprehension

Maintain positive attitudes to reading and understanding of what they read by:

R3: continuing to read and discuss an increasingly wide range of fiction, poetry, plays, non-fiction and reference books or textbooks

S2: reading books that are structured in different ways and reading for a range of purposes

R3: increasing their familiarity with a wide range of books, including myths, legends and traditional stories, modern fiction, fiction from our literary heritage, and books from other

cultures and traditions recommending books that they have read to their peers, giving reasons for their choices

S3: identifying and discussing themes and conventions in and across a wide range of writing S2: learning a wider range of poetry by heart

E3: making comparisons within and across books

S2: preparing poems and plays to read aloud and to perform, showing understanding through intonation, tone and volume so that the meaning is clear to an audience

V1: understand what they read by: checking that the book makes sense to them, discussing their understanding and exploring the meaning of words in context

I1/2: asking questions to improve their understanding

I1/2: drawing inferences such as inferring characters' feelings, thoughts and motives from their actions, and justifying inferences with evidence predicting what might happen from details stated and implied

S1: summarising the main ideas drawn from more than one paragraph, identifying key details that support the main ideas

E6: identifying how language, structure and presentation contribute to meaning

V5/I3: discuss and evaluate how authors use language, including figurative language, considering the impact on the reader E5: distinguish between statements of fact and opinion

E8: retrieve, record and present information from non-fiction

S3/4: participate in discussions about books that are read to them and those they can read for themselves, building on their own and others'.



Examples of some of the activities to support Reading:

Transcribe the children's oral responses into written ones and model structures for answering question. Ensure that a full answer is modelled to the children (3 marks Qs).

Always ask the children to justify their responses to questions – How do you know?

Write information gained from the text into a different context.

Change part of the text from fiction to non-fiction and vice-versa.

Fully develop skimming and scanning techniques – faster finger first – to find particular parts of the text. Relate the text type back to the writing the children have completed.

Model how to construct a summary of a text.

Model reading strategies – re-reading for clarity and understanding.

Jump in – Encourage children to continue the story to the end of the punctuation in a known story.

Choral Reading – Choral reading is reading aloud in unison with a whole class or group of students. Choral reading helps build students' fluency, self-confidence, and motivation. Because students are reading aloud together, students who may ordinarily feel self-conscious or nervous about reading aloud have built-in support.

Echo Reading-This a reading strategy designed to help children develop expressive and fluent reading. In echo reading, the teacher will read a short part of the text, perhaps a sentence or paragraph, and the child will echo it back. This strategy focuses on fluency, but it also helps children develop their print knowledge.

Jump in – Encourage children to continue the story to the end of the punctuation in a known story.

MTYT – Allow children to discuss in partners or read together.

Ask children to become Reading Detectives and search for clues within text.

Ask children to respond to Retrieval questions-like a dog retrieves a ball, they dive into the text, retrieve the relevant information and respond as directed by the teacher, either verbally or as a written response.