Learning and Progression Steps (LAPS) in Reading Planning for Progression: Year 6



Range:	 Books at an age appropriate interest level including: Fiction e.g. modern fiction, traditional stories, fiction from our literary heritage and books from other cultures and traditions. Non-fiction e.g. biographies, explanation texts, hybrid texts, persuasive texts. Poetry e.g. classic poetry, poems with imagery, poems on a theme. 				
	LAP 1	LAP 2	LAP 3	Key Learning	
Word Reading	Work out unfamiliar words by focusing on all letters in the word, e.g. not reading invitation for imitation.	Use knowledge of root words, prefixes and suffixes to investigate how the meanings of words change e.g. un+happy+ness, dis+repute+able, dis+respect+ful, re+engage+ment.		 Work out unfamiliar words by focusing on all letters in the word, e.g. not reading invitation for imitation. Use knowledge of root words, prefixes and suffixes to investigate how the meanings of words change e.g. un+happy+ness, dis+repute+able, dis+respect+ful, re+engage+ment. 	
	 Use suffixes to understand meanings e.g. -cious (meaning 'having' or 'full of') – malicious, suspicious. -tious (meaning 'having' or 'full of') – nutritious, cautious. 	 Use suffixes to understand meanings e.g. -cial (meaning 'relating to') -official, special, artificial. -tial, (meaning 'relating to') - partial, confidential, essential. 		Use suffixes to understand meanings e.g. -cious, -tious, -tial, -	
	Read and understand selected words from the Year 6 list (selected from the statutory Year 5/6 word list).	Read and understand selected words from the Year 6 list (selected from the statutory Year 5/6 word list).	Read and understand selected words from the Year 6 list (selected from the statutory Year 5/6 word list).	Read and understand words from the Year 6 list (selected from the statutory Year 5/6 word list).	
			Use etymology to help the pronunciation of new words e.g. chef, chalet, machine, brochure – French in origin.	Use etymology to help the pronunciation of new words e.g. chef, chalet, machine, brochure – French in origin.	
Maintaining positive attitudes to reading	Recommend books to their peers with detailed reasons for their opinions, e.g. contributing to reading blogs, being a reading champion working with reluctant readers.	Recommend books to their peers with detailed reasons for their opinions, e.g. writing recommendation card inserts for books in the library, presentations within a reading assembly.	Recommend books to their peers, orally and in writing, with detailed reasons for their opinions, e.g. recommending books with particular attention to the interests and preferences of peers, recommending books within a book circle.	Recommend books to their peers with detailed reasons for their opinions.	
	Prepare a poem to perform and learn by heart e.g. songs or poetry they have written themselves. Use intonation, tone and volume so that meaning is clear to an audience. Use text marking, colour coding and annotations to support planning and rehearsal.	 Prepare a poem to perform and learn by heart e.g. poems with imagery. Show understanding through intonation, tone and volume so that meaning is clear to an audience. Use text marking, colour coding and annotations to support planning and rehearsal. 	 Prepare poems (e.g. classic narrative poetry) and plays and perform with dramatic effects. Use text marking, colour coding and annotations to support planning and rehearsal. 	Prepare poems and play scripts to read aloud and perform using dramatic effects.	

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reading ahead, locate clues to support

this. Discuss and capture in writing.

• Compare characters within and across



Understanding	Identify unfamiliar vocabulary and	Work out the meaning of unfamiliar	Explain the meaning of new vocabulary	Explain the meaning of new vocabulary
texts they read	discuss possible meanings.	vocabulary using the context.	within the context of the text.	within the context of the text.
independently and those which are read to them	Demonstrate active reading strategies through book talk e.g. stating and justifying opinions, considering the views of others and asking questions. Capture in reading journals.	Demonstrate active reading strategies through book talk e.g. raising questions, justifying opinions and responding to different viewpoints within a group. Capture in reading journals.	Demonstrate active reading strategies through book talk e.g. challenging peers with questions, justifying opinions, responding to different viewpoints within a group. Capture in reading journals.	 Demonstrate active reading strategies e.g. challenging peers with questions, justifying opinions, responding to different viewpoints within a group. Use a reading journal to record on-going reflections and responses to personal reading.
	Justify responses to the text using the PEE prompt (Point + Evidence + Explanation). Using a Point provided by the teacher, children find supporting Evidence (Point + Evidence) and explain using their own words.	Justify responses to the text using the PEE prompt (Point + Evidence + Explanation). Using some evidence provided by the teacher, children identify/summarise a plausible Point and provide further explanation using their own words.	Justify opinions and elaborate by referring to the text e.g. using the PEE prompt – Point+Evidence+Explanation.	Justify opinions and elaborate by referring to the text e.g. using the PEE prompt – Point+Evidence+Explanation.
	Using evidence selected by the teacher (e.g. the author's description, and from characters' actions and dialogue), infer characters' thoughts and feelings.	Draw inferences around characters' thoughts and feelings, e.g. How might Tom be feeling? What evidence supports this?	• Infer characters' motives from their actions, e.g. Why did Fagin look after the boys? What evidence do you have to support this?	Infer characters' feelings, thoughts and motives from their actions, justifying inferences with evidence e.g. Point+Evidence+Explanation.
	Use clues from characters' actions and speech to make plausible predictions.	Use clues from the author's descriptions of settings and characters (including actions and speech) to predict outcomes.	Predict consequences using a combination of information, including that which is stated and that which is implied.	Predict what might happen from information stated and implied.
	Formulate a simple hypothesis related to fiction (e.g. I would not have enjoyed Dorothy's life on the farm in Kansas) and, through close reading, re-reading and	Formulate a simple hypothesis related to non-fiction (e.g. I think this is a hybrid text with elements of instruction, explanation and persuasion) and,	Formulate hypotheses and, through close reading, re-reading and reading ahead, locate clues to support understanding.	Through close reading, re-read and read ahead to locate clues to support understanding and justify with evidence from the text.

marking and annotation.

and Goodnight Mr Tom.

through close reading, re-reading and

reading ahead, locate clues to support this. Discuss and capture through text

• Make comparisons within and across texts e.g. similar events in different books

such as being an evacuee in Carrie's War

periods.

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Understanding texts they read independently and those	Discuss a theme within a text, identified by the teacher e.g. loss, friendship, survival. Explore how the theme acts as a one word summary of the story, identifying evidence to support this.	Using a selection of themes provided by the teacher (e.g. ambition, fortune, power) identify the most suitable one to act as a one word summary of the story. Justify opinions using evidence from the text.	Recognise and discuss themes within and across a range of texts e.g. hope, family, love, homes.	Recognise themes within and across texts e.g. hope, peace, fortune, survival.
which are read to them Contd.	Distinguish between statements of fact and opinion within a text e.g. biography, review of a play or performance.	Distinguish between statements of fact and opinion within a text e.g. web pages, newspapers.	Distinguish between statements of fact and opinion across a range of texts e.g. first-hand account of an event compared with a reportedexample such as Samuel Pepys' diary and a history textbook.	Distinguish between statements of fact or opinion across a range of texts e.g. first-hand account of an event compared with a reported example such as Samuel Pepys' diary and a history textbook.
	Scan for key information e.g. identify words and phrases which tell you the character is frustrated, or find three words or phrases which suggest that a theme park is exciting.	Skim to gain an overall sense of the text.	Use a combination of skimming, scanning and close reading across a text to locate specific detail.	 Scan for key information e.g. identify words and phrases which tell you the character is frustrated, or find words/phrases which suggest that a theme park is exciting. Skim for gist. Use a combination of skimming, scanning and close reading across a text to locate specific detail.
Evaluating the impact of the author's use of language	Explore, recognise and use the term personification. Describe its effect within a text.	• Explore, recognise and use the term analogy, e.g. Life is like a race. The one who keeps running wins the race and the one who stops to catch a breath loses or Just as a sword is the weapon of a warrior, a pen is the weapon of a writer.	Explore, recognise and use the terms style and effect.	Explore, recognise and use the terms personification, analogy, style and effect.
	Explain the effect on the reader of the author's choice of language and reasons why the author may have selected these words and phrases.	Explain the effect on the reader of the author's choice of language and reasons why the author may have selected these words, phrases and techniques.	Explain the effect on the reader of the author's choice of language and reasons why the author may have chosen to break onventions, e.g. one word sentence; beginning sentences with 'and' or 'but'; repeated use of the same word.	Explain the effect on the reader of the author's choice of language and reasons why the author may have selected these words, phrases and techniques.
Participating in discussion and debate	Make active contributions to discussions about what is read to them and books they have read independently, taking turns and listening to what others say, e.g. expressing opinions and preferences, and giving reasons.	Build on the views of others courteously, e.g. I agree but also; That's a thoughtmaybe; Yes, and maybe	Challenge the views of others courteously, e.g. I like that idea but have you thought about; Ok, but what about looking at it this way; I can see your point but	Participate in discussions about books, building on their own and others' ideas and challenging views courteously.

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Participating in discussion and debate Contd.	Prepare and deliver simple presentations, explaining and discussing their understanding of what they have read.	Prepare and deliver a short formal presentation, explaining and discussing their understanding of what they have read.	Prepare and deliver formal presentations, including for debates, explaining and discussing their understanding of what they have read.	 Explain and discuss their understanding of what they have read, including through formal presentations and debates. Prepare formal presentations individually or in groups.
	Prepare and deliver a short oral presentation linked to reading, e.g. about a character, famous person. Deliver to a small group, e.g. guided reading group.	Prepare and use visual aids to support an oral presentation linked to reading, e.g. pictures, props, ICT.	Prepare and use notes to support an oral presentation, e.g. cue cards.	Use notes to support presentation of information.
	Respond to a question submitted by an audience/group member following a presentation linked to reading. Spend time structuring a response to the question before presenting it orally using Standard English.	Using Standard English, respond to questions generated by a presentation, re stating the original standpoint and supporting with further information and ideas.	Use formal language (e.g. the subjunctive; the passive voice, nominalisation) to respond to questions generated by a presentation linked to reading and/or research, e.g. If I were to; My conscience requires that; It could be argued that; The	Respond to questions generated by a presentation.

Year 6					
accommodate	category	disastrous	immediate(ly)	privilege	sincere(ly)
accompany	committee	embarrass	interrupt	profession	sufficient
according	competition	especially	marvellous	pronunciation	suggest
achieve	conscious*	exaggerate	mischievous	recommend	symbol
aggressive	controversy	frequently	necessary	relevant	system
appreciate	correspond	guarantee	opportunity	restaurant	thorough
attached	criticise (critic + ise)	harass	parliament	sacrifice	variety
awkward	definite	identity	prejudice	signature	vehicle
yacht					

proposed suggestion...