



Manor Park Infant and Nursery School Reading Progression Grid

	Nursery/F1	Reception/F2	Year 1	Year 2
Decoding Text	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • know how to identify rhymes and join in with the rhythm of well-known rhymes. • Know how to recognise own name. • Know how to identify sounds in words, in particular, initial sounds and (with support) segment and blend simple words. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Know that graphemes represent a phoneme and the more connections the reader makes, the more independent they can be. • Know that words are read by blending phonemes. • Know that written text can be read to sound like spoken language. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Know that graphemes can represent more than one phoneme and the context helps the reader to decide the correct pronunciation. • Know that words can be read at a glance and by noticing different parts (e.g. graphemes, syllables, suffixes) • Know that reading words at a glance and using punctuation to read in phrases, leads to fluent reading. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Know that the more a reader quickly recognises parts of a word, e.g. syllables, prefixes, the more independent and fluent they can be as a reader. • Know that recognising a wider range of punctuation and reading with appropriate pace, intonation and expression supports understanding.

<p>Comprehending text</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Know how to hold a book, turn the pages and indicate an understanding of pictures and print. • Know how to talk about events and characters in books. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Know that listening to a text several times increases enjoyment and understanding. • Know that characters in stories sometimes do and feel the same things as the reader. • Know that reading or listening to stories raises questions in the reader's mind. • Know that the reader can use what they already know to suggest what might happen next. • Know that text contains words that the reader does not understand. • Know that readers can know things about a text even though it is not written down. • Know that text has key points. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Know that re-reading parts of text that required some slow decoding can increase fluency and understanding. • Know that the reader's experiences help them to understand events and characters in text. • Know that wondering and asking questions about a text increases understanding and enjoyment. • Know that prior knowledge as well as information in the text can help the reader make sensible predictions about what might happen. • Know that some words or phrases will need clarifying if they are not understood in text that is heard or read. • Know that the reader can understand why things happen, and why a character feels or behaves in a certain way even though it is not written down. • Know that remembering key points from what has been read helps the reader understand a text. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Know that accurate decoding does not always result in understanding and it is sometimes important to re-read parts of text. • Know that comparing similar characters and events in a range of different texts increases understanding. • Know that wondering and asking questions can help the reader develop a deeper understanding of characters and events. • Know that some of the things the reader knows about characters or events even though they are not written down can help them predict what might happen. • Know that words and phrases can have more than one meaning but one will make sense in the context of the text. • Know that the reader can use ideas from the text and their own experience to explain why things happen and why a character might behave or feel a certain
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				<p>way, even though it is not written down.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Know that linking the key points across text helps the reader to understand.
Responding to text	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Know how to tell a story to others. • Know how to make suggestions about what might happen next in a story. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Know that some texts are more interesting or enjoyable than others. • Know that readers talk about text. • Know that ideas and characters from text can be used in play. • Know that readers can answer questions and have opinions about text. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Know that readers can say why they do or do not like a text. • Know that to discuss a text the reader needs to listen to others and share their own opinions. • Know that role play helps the reader retell the events of a text in order. • Know that readers can show what they have understood about a text by answering questions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Know that readers have favourite authors and genres. • Know that discussing texts that are read or heard increases understanding and enjoyment. • Know that drama helps the reader develop a deeper understanding of characters and events. • Know that readers need to identify what the question is asking for and retrieve evidence from the text when answering literal and inferential questions.
Analysing text	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Know how to join in with repeated words or phrases. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Know that text contains interesting words and phrases. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Know that language in text differs from spoken language. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Know that language in text can have an emotional impact on the reader.