

Recording Understanding in Reading Comprehension

A toolkit of approaches

The more you read, the more you know; The more you learn, the more places you'll go.

Imagine... Believe... Achieve

Rationale

We use a 'calculation policy' in maths to ensure that we consistently teach children effective methods to use in number work and problem solving across the entire school. This ensures that children's working memory is 'freed up' to focus on deepening understanding and consolidating skills, rather than on learning entirely new methods at each stage of their learning.

The same approach is to be applied to reading in these key content domains:

- Retrieval
- Inference and Deduction
- Vocabulary
- Summarising
- Compare and Contrast
- Structure and Organisation
- Purpose and Viewpoint

The skills in each domain should be taught in a cumulative manner, with each year group building upon the skills developed and established before to enable children to be better equipped for recording their understanding.

Recording understanding is an important part of the reading curriculum. During designated reading lesson time, children will work in their Reading Books. The approaches to marking and feedback in these lessons will mirror that which is agreed upon for Writing lessons.

It is important to note that the key content domains here do not necessarily cover all of the MAT objectives. This document is to be used to aid in the planning of opportunities to record understanding: not as an alternative curriculum.

	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
	Basic Retrieval	Basic Retrieval	Basic Retrieval	Basic Retrieval	Basic Retrieval	Basic Retrieval
	- What is the name of the					
	main character?	Find and Copy	Find and Copy	Find and Copy	Find and Copy	Find and Copy
	- What do they look like?	- Begin to develop skimming	 Begin to develop scanning 	 Consolidate and secure 		
	- Where does the story take	skills (looking through a text	skills (looking in a specific	skimming and scanning skills.	Sequencing	Sequencing
	place?	quickly to note the important	part of the text quickly to			
	 What is your favourite 	information).	find specific information).	Sequencing	Matching	Matching
	part?	- Where in the text would you				
		find?	Sequencing	<u>Matching</u>	True or False	True or False
	Find and Copy/Tell	 What word/phrase tells 	 Task to cover an increased 			
	- What word tells us …?	us? (Focus towards	amount of text, eg. across	<u>True or False</u>	Fact or Opinion	Fact or Opinion
	(Main focus on adjectives,	character's thoughts and	several pages or a chapter,	- Provide children with		
	eg. how tall, old, happy	feelings, eg. that he is happy;	and to paraphrase	statements about what they	Cause and Effect	Cause and Effect
	friendly the character is;	that she is upset; that they	information, developing	have read; to be organised		
	how busy the room is; how	are excited)	from practical towards	under 'true' or 'false'	Note Taking	Note Taking
	big the tree is)	- Non-narrative focus: Where does the text say? (eg. you	more written tasks.	headings.		
	Sequencing	will find foxes; what the	Matching	Fact or Opinion		
	- Children to be given key	capital of England is; the	- Task to cover an increased	- Provide children with		
	parts of a story to put in	tallest mountains are)	amount of text, eg. across	statements from what they		
	order (eg. each part on a		several pages or a chapter,	have read; to be organised		
	separate card to sort).	Sequencing	and to paraphrase	under 'fact' or 'opinion'		
		- Children to be given key	information, developing	headings.		
Retrieval	Matching	parts of a story or factual	from practical towards	incountes.		
	- Children to match	process to put in order,	more written tasks.	Cause and Effect		
	adjectives/descriptions to	developing from practical				
	characters (eg. coloured	towards written tasks.	True or False	Note Taking		
	cards to sort).		- Provide children with	- Children to write simple		
	,	Matching	statements about what	notes from what they have		
		- Children to match character	they have read; to be	read (using bullet points, key		
		descriptions, or properties of	organised under 'true' or	words/phrases and symbols/		
		factual processes, developing	'false' headings.	simple diagrams).		
		from practical towards	_			
		written tasks.	Cause and Effect			
			- Why has this happened?			
			(cause)			
			 What did this event lead 			
			to? (effect)			
				NB. Headings without an ex	planation denote that the s	kills/approaches to
			Note Taking	recording from the previous		
			 Children to begin taking simple notes from what 			-
			they have read (using bullet			
			points and key			
			words/phrases).			
			words/pillases/.			
		1	1	1		

	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
	Prediction	Prediction	Prediction	Prediction	Prediction	Prediction
	- Group discussions as to	- Group discussions as to	- Group discussions as to	- Group discussions as to	- Group discussions as to	- Group discussions as to
	what might happen next.	what might happen next.	what might happen next.	what might happen next,	what might happen next,	what might happen next,
	 Drawing pictures to 	- Drawing labelled pictures to	- Drawing labelled pictures	making increased use of	making increased use of	making use of evidence
	illustrate what might	illustrate what might happen	to illustrate what might	evidence in the text and	evidence across the text	across the text and
	happen next.	next.	happen next.	awareness of the genre,	and awareness of the	awareness of the genre,
		- Writing simple sentences to	- Writing a series of simple	themes, archetypes and	genre, themes, archetypes	themes, archetypes and
	Thoughts and Feelings	explain prediction.	sentences to explain	implied details.	and implied details.	implied details.
	 How do you think he/she 		predictions.	 Drawing labelled pictures to 	 Drawing labelled pictures 	 Drawing labelled pictures
	feels?	Thoughts and Feelings		illustrate what might happen	to illustrate what might	to illustrate what might
	 Why might he/she be 	- How do you think they feel?	Thoughts and Feelings	next, including thought	happen next, including	happen next, including
	feeling this way?	 Why might they be feeling 	- How do you think they	bubbles and speech bubbles.	thought bubbles and	thought bubbles and speech
	- Why do you think	this way?	feel? Why?	 Writing a series of more 	speech bubbles.	bubbles.
	he/she? (Focus on specific	- Why do you think they?	 Why might they have 	detailed sentences to explain	 Writing a series of more 	- Writing a series of detailed
	actions of characters, eg.	(Focus on specific actions of	done/said this?	predictions (ie. making use of	detailed sentences to	sentences to explain
	ran away; began to cry)	characters, eg. ran away;	 Group discussions leading 	conjunctions to show	explain predictions (ie.	predictions (ie. making use
	- Group discussions.	began to cry)	to writing a series of simple	causality).	making use of conjunctions	of conjunctions to show
	 Drawing pictures to 	- What might someone in this	sentences to explain		to show causality).	causality and degrees of
	illustrate how characters	situation do/say? Why?	thoughts/feelings.	Thoughts and Feelings		probability).
	feel and begin to label to	- Group discussions leading to	- Creating labelled diagrams	- How do you think they feel?	Thoughts and Feelings	
	explain why.	writing simple sentences to	to show how characters	Why?	- How do you think they	Thoughts and Feelings
		explain thoughts/feelings.	feel and what they are	- Why might they have	feel? Why?	- How do you think they
Inference		 Drawing pictures to 	thinking, including key	done/said this?	- Why might they have	feel? Why?
and		illustrate how characters feel	aspects of the text.	- Making increased use of	done/said this?	- Why might they have
Deduction		and labelling to explain why.	- Encouraging children to	evidence in the text and	- Making increased use of	done/said this?
			find evidence from the text	awareness of the genre,	evidence from different	- Making increased use of
			to include in their answer	themes, archetypes and	points in the text and	evidence from different
			(eg. He feels upset	implied details.	awareness of the genre,	points in the text (and across
			because She is excited	- Group discussions leading to	themes, archetypes and	whole books) and awareness
			<u>as</u>).	writing a series of more	implied details.	of the genre, themes,
				detailed sentences to explain	- Group discussions leading	archetypes and implied
				predictions (ie. making use of	to writing a series of	details.
				conjunctions to show	detailed sentences to	- Group discussions leading
				causality).	explain predictions (ie.	to writing a series of detailed
				- Creating labelled diagrams	making use of conjunctions	sentences to explain
				to show how characters feel	to show causality).	predictions (ie. making use
				and what they are thinking,	- Thoughts and feelings line	of conjunctions to show
				including key aspects of the	graphs.	causality and degrees of
				text. - Thoughts and feelings line	 Encouraging children to find evidence from 	probability).
					different points in the text	- Encouraging children to find evidence from different
				graphs.	-	
				- Encouraging children to find evidence from the text to	to include in their answer, using PEE (Point; Explain;	points in the text to include in their answer, using PEE
				include in their answer (eg.		(Point; Explain; Evidence) to
				. –	Evidence) to structure	
				He feels upset <u>because</u> She	responses.	structure responses.
				is excited <u>as</u>).		

	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Vocabulary	Clarifying - Group discussions around the meaning of new vocabulary, linking it to existing understanding.	Year 2 Clarifying - Group discussions around the meaning of new vocabulary. - Tick box style questions to link new vocabulary to existing understanding.	Year 3 Clarifying - Group discussions around the meaning of new vocabulary. - Tick box style questions to link new vocabulary to existing understanding. - Explaining possible meanings of new vocabulary using the context (ie. I think it means). Dictionary Work - Putting word lists into alphabetical order where up to the first two letters are the same. - Using a dictionary to collect definitions of new vocabulary.	Year 4Clarifying- Group discussionsaround the meaning ofnew vocabulary Tick box style questionsto link new vocabulary toexisting understanding Explaining possiblemeanings of newvocabulary using thecontext, with justification(ie. I think it meansbecause).Dictionary Work- Putting word lists intoalphabetical order whereup to the first three lettersare the same Using a dictionary tocollect definitions of newvocabulary.Word Search- Find/circle/highlight theword that means Consolidate scanningskills.	Year 5Clarifying- Group discussionsaround the meaning ofnew vocabulary Tick box and circlingstyle questions to linknew vocabulary toexisting understanding Explaining possiblemeanings of newvocabulary using thecontext, withjustification (ie. I think itmeans because).Dictionary Work- Putting word lists intoalphabetical order whereup to the first threeletters are the same Using a dictionary tocollect definitions of newvocabulary.Word Search- Find/circle/highlightthe word that means Find/circle/highlightthe phrase that means	Year 6 Clarifying Dictionary Work Word Search Word Search NB. Headings without an explanation denote that the skills/approaches to recording from the previous year group are to be consolidated/ deepened.

	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Summarise	Summary - Discussion based (ie. What has happened in the story so far?) - Children to be given key parts of a story to put in order (eg. each part on a separate card to sort).	Summary - Discussion based (ie. What has happened in the story so far?) - Children to be given key parts of a story or factual process to put in order, developing from practical towards written tasks.	Summary - Group discussions to summarise the 'big idea' from an individual paragraph. - Children to record their own summary of the 'big idea' from an individual paragraph.	Summary - Group discussions to summarise the 'big idea' from a whole text/series of paragraphs. - Children to record their own summary of the 'big idea' from a whole text/series of paragraphs. - Can you summarise in 25/20/15 words or less?	Summary - Group discussions to summarise the 'big idea' from a whole text/series of paragraphs. - Children to record their own summary of the 'big idea' from a whole text/series of paragraphs. - Can you summarise in 25/20/15 words or less? - Mind map/table of key ideas summarised, with linked evidence/key details.	Summary - Group discussions to summarise the 'big idea' from a whole text/series of paragraphs. - Children to record their own summary of the 'big idea' from a whole text/series of paragraphs. - Can you summarise in 25/20/15 words or less? - Mind map/table of key ideas summarised, with linked evidence/key details.
Compare and Contrast	Compare and Contrast - Discussion based (ie. versions of fairy tales by different publishers with different illustrations, or how characters in a story are the same/different). - What is the same? - What is different?	Compare and Contrast - Discussion based (ie. versions of fairy tales by different publishers with different illustrations, or how characters in a story are the same/different; how different factual aspects of a phenomenon are different). - What is the same? - What is different?	Compare and Contrast - Group discussions to establish similarities differences between characters within a text. - Recording ideas in a table to show differences. - Recording ideas in a Venn diagram to show similarities and differences.	Compare and Contrast - Group discussions to establish similarities differences between characters within and across texts. - Recording ideas in a table to show differences. - Recording ideas in a Venn diagram to show similarities and differences. - Which do you think is better? Can you explain why?	Compare and Contrast - Recording ideas in a table to show differences between different versions of the same text, characters within the same text or characters across different texts (including how different characters react to the same situation). - Recording ideas in a Venn diagram to show similarities and different versions of the same text, characters within the same text or characters across different texts (including how different characters within the same text or characters across different texts (including how different characters react to the same situation).	Compare and Contrast - Recording ideas in a table to show differences between different versions of the same text, characters within the same text or characters across different texts (including similar themes, settings, archetypes, etc.). - Recording ideas in a Venn diagram to show similarities and differences between different versions of the same text, characters within the same text or characters across different texts (including similar themes, settings, archetypes, etc.).

	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
	Text Features	Text Features	Text Features	Text Features	Text Features	Text Features
	- Children should know	- Children should know	- Children should know,	- Children should know,	- Children should know,	- Children should know,
	and identify simple	and identify simple	identify and use the	identify and use the	identify and use the	identify and use the
	features of narrative text	features of narrative text	features of narrative and	features of narrative and	features of narrative and	features of narrative and
	(front cover, back cover,	(front cover, back cover,	non-fiction texts to find	non-fiction texts to quickly	non-fiction texts to	non-fiction texts to
	blurb, title,	blurb, title,	information (including	find information (including	quickly find information.	quickly find information.
	author/illustrator,	author/illustrator,	blurb, contents, index,	blurb, contents, index,	- Why has the author	
	illustration, contents).	illustration, caption,	glossary, photograph/	glossary, photograph/	organised the	Conventions
	 Children should begin 	contents, subheading).	diagram/flow chart,	diagram/flow chart,	information this way?	- Children to annotate
	to identify simple	- Children should know	caption, subheading,	caption, subheading,	- How could the	texts to identify key
	features of non-fiction	and identify simple	bullet points).	bullet points).	structure/organisation	conventions (eg.
	text (title, author,	features of non-fiction text	- On what page would I	- On what page would I	be improved?	greetings/signing off in
	contents,	(title, author, contents,	find? In what chapter	find? In what chapter		letters, first/third person,
	picture/illustration,	picture/illustration, index,	would I find? Where	would I find? Where	<u>Conventions</u>	topic sentences in non-
	index, glossary).	glossary).	would I look for?	would I look for?	- Children to annotate	fiction, newspaper layout,
	- Children to use post-it	- Children to use post-it	 Jigsaw style tasks to fit 	- Jigsaw style tasks to fit a	texts to identify key	integration of text and
	notes to label parts of	notes to label parts of	a text together.	text together.	conventions (eg.	illustrations to aid
	non-fiction texts (eg.	non-fiction texts (eg. label			greetings/signing off in	understanding), linking
Structure	label contents page,	contents page, glossary,	<u>Themes</u>	<u>Conventions</u>	letters, first/third	structure to purpose.
and	glossary, etc.).	etc.).	- Discussion around key	- Children to annotate	person, topic sentences	
Organisation			themes (ie. key	texts to identify key	in non-fiction,	<u>Themes</u>
Organisation			messages, moral of the	conventions (eg.	newspaper layout,	 Discussion around key
			story) from the narrative	greetings/signing off in	integration of text and	themes (ie. key messages,
			texts read.	letters, first/third person,	illustrations to aid	moral of the story,
				topic sentences in non-	understanding), linking	archetypes, stereotypes
				fiction, newspaper layout,	structure to purpose.	and non-conformity to
				integration of text and		stereotypes) across a
				illustrations to aid	<u>Themes</u>	range of narrative texts.
				understanding).	- Discussion around key	- Children to record
					themes (ie. key	understanding in a series
				<u>Themes</u>	messages, moral of the	of sentences.
				- Discussion around key	story, archetypes,	
				themes (ie. key messages,	stereotypes and non-	
				moral of the story) within	conformity to	
				a narrative text.	stereotypes) across a	
				- Children to record	range of narrative texts.	
				understanding in simple	- Children to record	
				sentences.	understanding in a series	
					of sentences.	

	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
	Author and Illustrator	Author and Illustrator				
Purpose and Viewpoint					Author and Illustrator Text Types Purpose - Children to link individual vocabulary choices, effects of whole sentences and use of idioms and other language features to the text's purpose, recording responses in a mindmap (eg. words/phrases that make the reader feel). Viewpoint - Through discussion, children to explore author's viewpoint. - Why did the author write this? What are the author's opinions on? How do you know? - Children to record responses in a table with different headings for different viewpoints, populating the table with evidence that shows the author thinks/feels a certain way. - Children to begin to record responses in sentences, using evidence from the text (eg. It seems the author thinks because they say).	Author and Illustrator Text Types Purpose - Children to link individual vocabulary choices, effects of whole sentences and figurative language to the text's purpose, recording responses in a mindmap (eg. words/phrases that make the reader feel) to transfer into sentences. Viewpoint - Through discussion, children to explore author's viewpoint. - Why did the author write this? What are the author's opinions on? How do you know? - Children to record responses in a table with different headings for different viewpoints, populating the table with evidence that shows the author thinks/feels a certain way. - Children to begin to record responses in sentences, using evidence from the text (eg. It seems the author thinks because they say), using PEE approach where necessary.
					year group are to be cons	olidated/deepened.