Themes and Conventions	E	D	S	Comprehension	Ε	D	S
Recognise the main purpose of text e.g. "It tells you how to" "It tells you where animals live", "The writer doesn't like violence."				Express personal responses, including likes and dislikes with reasons, e.g. "She was just horrible like my Gran is sometimes."			
Show some awareness that writers have viewpoints e.g. "She thinks t's not fair."				Use evidence including quotations from or references to text e.g. often retelling or paraphrasing sections of the text rather than using it to support comment			
Identify similarities and differences between fiction and non-fiction e.g. similarities in plot, topic, about same characters. "This book tells you about the young of all cats but this one tells you about each cat separately, this one has lots of little pictures but this one has more writing."				Recall straightforward information e.g. names of characters, main ingredients			
				Be able to answer and ask questions by locating information in texts e.g. about characters, topics			
				Discuss sequence of events in stories			
				Simple, most obvious points identified e.g. about information from different places in the text			
				Understand that non-fiction texts are structured in different ways e.g. this part tells about different things you can do at the zoo			
				Identify some familiar patterns of language e.g. first, next			
				Work out meanings of some new vocabulary from context and knowledge of e.g. prefixes (happy/unhappy)			
				Recognise recurring literary language e.g. long ago			
nference	Ε	D	S	Language for Effect	Ε	D	5
Ise personal experience to connect with texts e.g. a response based on hat they personally would be feeling rather than feelings of character in				Comment on language choices e.g. "slinky" is a good word for a cat.			
he text				Recognise patterns of literary language e.g. once upon a time, first, next, last.			
Make plausible predictions based on reading of text e.g. "He's going to run way," or "I think it will tell us how the fire started."				Work out meanings of new vocabulary from context e.g. squashed and squeezed and knowledge of e.g. prefixes, unhappy			
Make plausible inferences based on a single point of reference in the text				squeezed and knowledge of e.g. prefixes, diffiappy			
eg. give reasons for why things happen or characters change, such as, Henry started to behave because he knew his mum had sweets in her bag"							
or, "Children had to work all day in the mine – that's why they were scared and tired."							
Independent Reading							1