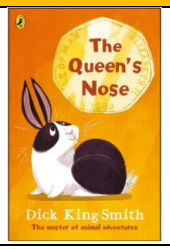
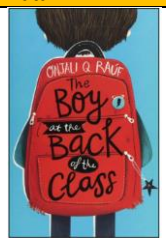
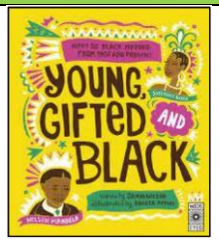
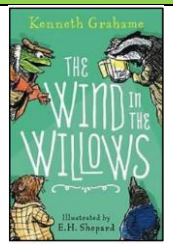
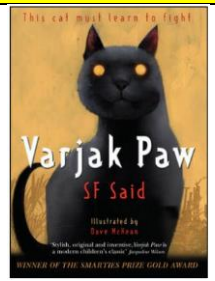
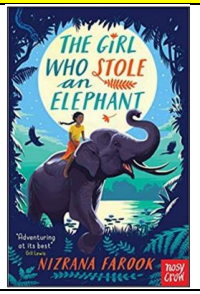
**Reading – Year 4**

| Autumn | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Main Text |  |  | |
| Genre | Fiction | Fiction – A refugee story | Poetry - Narrative |
| Pupils will know: | Question words can provide clues to the type of answer needed.<br>Key differences between narratives and poetry.<br>Predictions need to be supported with reference to the text.<br>Inference can be found both in the clues given and the information that is not given. | A theme is an idea that pervades a whole text or part of a text.<br>Inferences can be drawn from characters' actions and behaviour and dialogue.<br>Shades of meaning refers to subtle differences in the meaning of words.<br>Authors use language to influence the reader.<br>Intentions and opinions can be inferred from language choices.<br>A range of literary devices can be used to emphasise key ideas. | Meaning can be inferred from dialogue and descriptive detail.<br>Poets use language, rhyme and rhythm to create different effects. |
| Pupils will be able to: | Identify and discuss key themes across texts.<br>Distinguish between fact and opinion.<br>Give reasons for their predictions.<br>Make inferences about the past experiences of characters and the actions of others. | Select specific details from a text to illustrate a theme.<br>Infer meaning from dialogue and description.<br>Select relevant details to produce a summary of a text.<br>Use evidence from a range of sources to support responses.<br>Use inference skills to explain characters' motives and opinions.<br>Identify and explain the impact of literary devices on the reader. | Explain the effects of language choices made by the writer.<br>Infer meaning from dialogue and descriptive detail. |

| Spring | | |
|---|---|---|
| Main Text |  |  |
| Genre | Non-Fiction – Diversity | Fiction - Classic |
| Pupils will know: | To compare texts means to find similarities and differences between them.<br>The purpose of a text is the message an author wishes to convey.<br>Making comparisons means to find similarities and differences.<br>The difference between stated and implied information. | Poetic devices can be used to express meaning in narrative texts.<br>Inferences can be drawn from specific details and clues in the text.<br>A prediction needs to be based on evidence.<br>The difference between explicit and implicit. |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | The opinions of a writer can be inferred from the language they use.<br>Texts can have a range of purposes and audiences. | Writers use language to persuade and evoke atmosphere.<br>What a summary should include. |
| Pupils will be able to: | Select phrases from a text to prove or disprove a statement.<br>Select evidence from a range of texts to validate an inference.<br>Select evidence from a text to justify an inference.<br>Make valid predictions based on stated or implied details.<br>Distinguish significant information in a text from supplementary details.<br>Can identify and describe contrasts in language and tone. | Skim and scan texts to locate specific words or phrases.<br>Find evidence in a text to support a given statement or inference.<br>Can use inference to prove or disprove a given statement.<br>Can identify and locate evidence of specific themes in texts.<br>Retrieve specific details from multiple sources and from across a text.<br>Select evidence to prove or disprove a given statement. |
| Summer | | |
| Main Text |  |  |
| Genre | Fiction | Fiction |
| Pupils will know: | The difference between fact and opinion.<br>Atmosphere is the overall feeling, emotion or mood created in a narrative.<br>A point of view is someone's opinion on a subject.<br>A review is a text intended to inform the reader about a product or a service.<br>A strategy for answering multiple-choice questions.<br>A visual representation is an image, symbol or chart. | Authorial intent is what an author intends us to take from their description.<br>There is no right or wrong answer when providing a personal response to a question.<br>The difference between skimming and scanning.<br>Prediction is a form of inference.<br>The difference between precision and concision.<br>A perspective is the view that someone holds. |
| Pupils will be able to: | Use vocabulary to decide whether something is fact or opinion.<br>Infer the meaning of unknown words from the context.<br>Retrieve words and phrases that indicate the writer's point of view. Consider the effect of the choice of words or phrases used by the author to infer the intended meaning.<br>Use a process of elimination to answer multiple-choice questions. Retrieve key facts to create a visual representation. | Explain the image that an author is trying to create based on the language that they select.<br>Support an inference by drawing evidence from more than one text.<br>Skim and scan to retrieve details from a text.<br>Make a reasoned prediction that is rooted in evidence.<br>Explain the importance of concision and precision in a summary.<br>Use knowledge of vocabulary and retrieval to construct an inference. |