Literacy



Subject area	Aspect	Nursery	Reception
Reading	Comprehension –	Begin to talk about the main events and principle	Talk about the characters, events and settings in
	retrieval	characters in stories, using props and materials for	stories they have listened to, using props and
		role play.	materials for role play.
	Comprehension – genre	Join in with repeated refrains and phrases when being	Join in with repeated refrains and anticipate key
	and conventions	read to.	events and phrases in rhymes and stories.
	Comprehension –	Begin to use recently introduced vocabulary to talk	Describe the characters, events and settings in
	questioning and	about the main characters in stories.	stories that have been read to them using recently
	explaining		introduced vocabulary.
			Covered x 48Optional x 16
	Comprehension –	Begin to remember and repeat key phrases and	Retell stories and narratives through role play and
	retelling and performing	refrains from well-known stories and narratives.	small world play, using some key vocabulary.
			Covered x 33Optional x 28
	Comprehension –	Demonstrate awareness of what has been read to	Talk about stories that have been read to them and
	understanding	them by retelling stories in their play using props.	retell them through role play and small world play.
			Covered x 18Optional x 21
	Comprehension –	Engage in extended conversations about stories and,	Talk about stories and make connections with
	sequencing and	with support, make links to other familiar stories.	events in their own lives or other familiar stories.
	summarising		Covered x 31Optional x 24
	Comprehension – writer's	Handle books and identify the title and how a book	Be aware of how the title and blurb give
	craft	should be read.	information about a book.
	Comprehension –	Talk about the pictures in story books.	Talk about the pictures in story books and use
	inference		them to discuss how characters might be feeling.
	Comprehension –	Suggest how a story might end.	Suggest what might happen at different points in a
	predicting		story.

	Comprehension – word meaning	Engage in conversations about stories and explore the meanings of new words that they hear in stories,	Show an understanding of the meanings of new words by using them in discussion and role play
	incaning	rhymes and poems.	situations.
	Word reading – grapheme-phoneme correspondence	Recognise words that start with the same initial sound.	Recognise and say sounds represented by graphemes.
	Word reading – words containing GPCs	Join in with oral blending activities.	Blend sounds into words, so that they can read short words made up of known letter-sound correspondences.
	Word reading – prefixes, suffixes, morphology and etymology	Join in with rhyme, rhythm and alliteration activities.	Use phonic knowledge to blend sounds into words.
	Word reading – phonic knowledge	Identify and suggest rhymes and join in with rhyming games.	Blend sounds to read words.
	Word reading – blending	Count or clap syllables in a word. Covered x 4	Use phonic knowledge to decode monosyllabic real and nonsense words.
	Word reading – common exception words	Recognise familiar words and signs, such as their own name and advertising signs.	Read some common exception words.
	Word reading – reading aloud	Listen to stories and rhymes in a small group.	Read simple phrases and sentences made up of words with known letter-sound correspondences and, where necessary, a few exception words.
	Word reading – fluency	Have favourite stories that they enjoy listening to.	Reread books to build up their confidence in word reading, their fluency and their understanding and enjoyment.
Spoken language	Discussion	Use talk to organise themselves and their play. Take part in pretend play and begin to develop stories using props and small world equipment.	Develop storylines in their pretend play and use talk to help work out problems and organise thinking and activities.
Writing	Transcription – spelling – alphabet	Use some of their print and letter knowledge in their early writing.	Begin to link the letters of the alphabet with the corresponding phoneme.

Vocabulary, grammar and punctuation – punctuation		Be aware of the different punctuation marks in books.
Handwriting – letter formation	Shows a preference for a dominant hand and uses a comfortable grip with good control when holding pens and pencils. Writes some letters accurately.	Develop the foundations of a handwriting style by using a tripod grip to form lower-case and capital letters correctly.
Transcription – spelling – spelling rules and strategies	Hear and say the initial sound in words and begin to orally segment the sounds in simple words.	Spell words by identifying the sounds and then writing the sounds with letters.
Transcription – spelling – prefixes, suffixes, morphology and etymology	Join in with oral segmenting activities.	Use phonic knowledge to spell words.
Transcription – spelling – common exception words and frequently misspelt words	Use mark making to represent familiar people and events and write some or all of their name.	Begin to spell some simple common exception words, such as the, to, no, go and I.
Composition – planning	Give meaning to the marks they are making as they are drawing, writing or painting.	Use talk to support the writing process.
Composition – sentences	Talk about their pictures and mark making as they create.	Say words, captions and sentences out loud before writing.
Composition – drafting paragraphs	Begin to use mark making to communicate thoughts.	Use writing to communicate thoughts, ideas, experiences and events.
Composition – audience and purpose	Use mark making to support their play.	Use writing to support their play.
Composition – narrative	Begin to use letters and shapes to communicate meaning.	Put words in order to make a simple phrase or sentence.
Composition – evaluating and editing	Talk about their drawing and mark making with the teacher.	Talk about their writing with the teacher.

Composition –	Begin to talk about what their mark making	Begin to read back what they have written to check
proofreading	represents.	it makes sense.
Composition –	Share their mark making with others.	Share their writing with others, reading it aloud
performing and		where appropriate.
presenting		
Transcription – spelling –	Give meaning to the marks they make as they draw,	Write short sentences with words with known
dictations	write or paint and share this with others.	sound-letter correspondences using a capital letter
		and full stop.