



## **Broad Square Primary School Tier 3 Vocabulary Progression – Reading**

Across the year children will encounter the following vocabulary in reading

## Nursery

| <b>Term</b> | <b>Definition</b>                               | <b>Example</b>                         |
|-------------|---|--|
| Book        | A collection of pages with words or pictures.   | "Let's read a book."                   |
| Story       | A sequence of events told in words or pictures. | "This story is about a rabbit."        |
| Author      | The person who writes the story.                | "The author wrote this book."          |
| Illustrator | The person who creates pictures for a book.     | "The illustrator drew the animals."    |
| Page        | One side of a sheet in a book.                  | "Turn the page."                       |
| Cover       | The outside part of a book that protects it.    | "The cover is red."                    |
| Title       | The name of the book or story.                  | "Find the title on the front."         |
| Picture     | An image that helps tell the story.             | "Point to the picture of the bear."    |
| Rhyme       | Words that sound the same at the end.           | "'Cat' rhymes with 'hat'."             |
| Character   | A person or animal in a story.                  | "Who is your favourite character?"     |
| Listen      | To pay attention to spoken words.               | "Listen carefully to the story."       |
| Talk        | To speak about what you've heard or seen.       | "Talk about what happens next."        |
| Beginning   | The start of a story.                           | "At the beginning, the bear wakes up." |
| Middle      | The part between start and end.                 | "In the middle, they get lost."        |
| End         | The final part of a story.                      | "At the end, they go home."            |
| Share       | To read or look at a book with someone.         | "Let's share this book."               |
| Word        | A group of letters that make meaning.           | "That word says 'dog'."                |
| Read        | To look at and understand words.                | "Can you read your name?"              |
| Storytime   | A time to listen to stories read aloud.         | "It's storytime!"                      |
| Library     | A place to find and read books.                 | "We are going to the library."         |

## Reception

| <b>Term</b> | <b>Definition</b>  | <b>Example</b>                 |
|-------------|--|--------------------------------|
| Phoneme     | The smallest unit of sound in a word.                        | "'Cat' has three phonemes."    |
| Grapheme    | A written letter or group of letters representing one sound. | "'Sh' is a grapheme."          |
| Blend       | To join sounds together to form a word.                      | "/s/ /a/ /t/ makes 'sat'."     |
| Segment     | To break a word into sounds.                                 | "Segment 'dog' – /d/ /o/ /g/." |

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|------------------|--|---|
| Digraph          | Two letters making one sound.                  | “‘Ch’ in ‘chip’ is a digraph.”          |
| Trigraph         | Three letters making one sound.                | “‘lgh’ in ‘night’ is a trigraph.”       |
| Decode           | To read unfamiliar words using sounds.         | “Try to decode that word.”              |
| Retell           | To say a story again in your own words.        | “Can you retell the story?”             |
| Prediction       | A guess about what might happen next.          | “I think the wolf will come back.”      |
| Suffix           | Letters added to change a word’s meaning.      | “‘Jump’ + ‘ed’ = ‘jumped’.”             |
| Fiction          | A story that is made up.                       | “This is a fiction book.”               |
| Non-fiction      | A book that gives real information.            | “This non-fiction book is about birds.” |
| Poetry           | Writing that uses rhythm and rhyme.            | “Let’s read a poem.”                    |
| Traditional tale | A story told for many years.                   | “‘Goldilocks’ is a traditional tale.”   |
| Sense            | Understanding what the words mean.             | “Does that sentence make sense?”        |
| Fluent           | Reading smoothly and clearly.                  | “You are becoming fluent.”              |
| Vocabulary       | The words we understand and use.               | “Let’s learn some new vocabulary.”      |
| Story            | A narrative with a beginning, middle, and end. | “The story made me laugh.”              |
| Fairy tale       | A magical, make-believe story.                 | “‘Cinderella’ is a fairy tale.”         |
| Phonics          | Reading using sound–letter patterns.           | “We are learning phonics.”              |

## Year 1

| Term      | Definition                        | Example                        |
|-----------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Decode    | Use phonics to read words.        | “You can decode this word.”    |
| Digraph   | Two letters making one sound.     | “‘Sh’ in ‘ship’ is a digraph.” |
| Blend     | Join sounds to make a word.       | “‘S’ + ‘un’ makes ‘sun’.”      |
| Segment   | Break a word into sounds.         | “Segment ‘dog’ into sounds.”   |
| Phoneme   | A single sound in a word.         | “Three phonemes in ‘cat’.”     |
| Character | A person or animal in a story.    | “Who is the main character?”   |
| Setting   | Where and when the story happens. | “It’s set in a forest.”        |

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|-------------|---------------------------------------|--|
| Plot        | The events in a story.                | "The plot is exciting."                |
| Sequence    | The order of events.                  | "First, next, then, finally."          |
| Inference   | Working out what's not said.          | "He is sad because he's crying."       |
| Prediction  | A guess about what will happen.       | "I predict the wolf comes back."       |
| Poem        | A piece of writing that often rhymes. | "Let's read this poem aloud."          |
| Rhyme       | Words that sound the same.            | "'Cat' rhymes with 'hat'."             |
| Expression  | Using your voice to show feeling.     | "Read with expression."                |
| Fluency     | Reading accurately and smoothly.      | "You read that fluently."              |
| Fiction     | A made-up story.                      | "This is a fiction book."              |
| Non-fiction | Writing that gives real facts.        | "A non-fiction book about animals."    |
| Author      | The person who wrote the text.        | "The author wrote this story."         |
| Illustrator | The person who drew the pictures.     | "The illustrator used bright colours." |
| Retell      | Say the story again in order.         | "Can you retell the story?"            |

## Year 2

| Term          | Definition                                 | Example   |
|---------------|--|---|
| Comprehension | Understanding what is read.                | "Show your comprehension by answering questions." |
| Retrieve      | Find specific information in a text.       | "Retrieve where the bear went."                   |
| Sequence      | Arrange story events in order.             | "Let's sequence the story."                       |
| Prediction    | Say what might happen next.                | "I predict the girl finds her friend."            |
| Inference     | Use clues to work out what's not said.     | "He's smiling, so he's happy."                    |
| Fluency       | Reading accurately, quickly, and smoothly. | "You're reading with fluency."                    |
| Author        | The person who wrote the text.             | "The author is Roald Dahl."                       |
| Illustrator   | The person who created the pictures.       | "The illustrator drew the animals."               |
| Character     | A person or animal in the story.           | "The character is brave."                         |
| Setting       | Where and when the story happens.          | "It's set in a castle."                           |

|               |                                       |   |
|---------------|---------------------------------------|---|
| Plot          | The main events of the story.         | "The plot includes a problem and solution." |
| Poem          | Writing that uses rhythm or rhyme.    | "We read a funny poem."                     |
| Stanza        | A group of lines in a poem.           | "This poem has four stanzas."               |
| Alliteration  | Words that start with the same sound. | "Silly Sam sang songs."                     |
| Simile        | Comparison using 'like' or 'as'.      | "He ran as fast as a cheetah."              |
| Glossary      | A section defining key words.         | "Find 'habitat' in the glossary."           |
| Index         | A list of topics and page numbers.    | "Look up 'rainforest' in the index."        |
| Contents page | A list showing what's in the book.    | "Check the contents for 'chapter 3.'"       |
| Non-fiction   | Texts that give real information.     | "We read a non-fiction book on whales."     |
| Fiction       | Stories that are made up.             | "This is a fiction story."                  |

### Year 3

| Term             | Definition                                    | Example                                     |
|------------------|---|---|
| Comprehension    | Understanding and interpreting text meaning.  | "Show comprehension through your answers."  |
| Retrieve         | Find facts or evidence from a text.           | "Retrieve three details about the setting." |
| Summarise        | Give a short version of the main ideas.       | "Summarise this paragraph."                 |
| Inference        | Use clues to work out ideas not stated.       | "He frowned, so he's angry."                |
| Prediction       | Say what might happen next.                   | "I predict they will win the race."         |
| Paragraph        | A group of sentences about one idea.          | "Start a new paragraph for the next part."  |
| Dialogue         | Conversation between characters.              | "The dialogue shows they're friends."       |
| Narrator         | The voice telling the story.                  | "The narrator speaks in first person."      |
| Genre            | The type of text or story.                    | "This genre is mystery."                    |
| Setting          | The time and place of the story.              | "It's set in a village."                    |
| Characterisation | How an author shows what a character is like. | "Her bravery shows good characterisation."  |
| Theme            | The main idea or message in the story.        | "The theme is friendship."                  |
| Tone             | The writer's attitude or feeling.             | "The tone is happy."                        |

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|-------------|--|--|
| Imagery     | Language that creates pictures in the reader's mind. | "The imagery describes the forest well." |
| Metaphor    | A comparison saying one thing <i>is</i> another.     | "The moon was a lantern."                |
| Simile      | A comparison using 'like' or 'as'.                   | "He was as brave as a lion."             |
| Non-fiction | Text that gives real facts.                          | "We read a non-fiction text."            |
| Retrieve    | Find details from the text.                          | "Retrieve what happened first."          |
| Summarise   | Briefly explain main ideas.                          | "Summarise the ending."                  |
| Prediction  | Guess what might happen.                             | "I predict a happy ending."              |

### Year 4

| Term                | Definition                                 | Example                                       |
|---------------------|--|---|
| Inference           | Using clues to understand ideas.           | "She frowned, so she's upset."                |
| Prediction          | Guessing future events using evidence.     | "I predict they'll find the treasure."        |
| Summarise           | Giving a short account of the main points. | "Summarise what happened."                    |
| Theme               | The big idea or message of a text.         | "The theme is courage."                       |
| Structure           | How the text is organised.                 | "The structure has a beginning, middle, end." |
| Compare             | Identify similarities and differences.     | "Compare the two characters."                 |
| Audience            | Who the text is written for.               | "The audience is children."                   |
| Authorial technique | How the author creates effects.            | "The author uses suspense."                   |
| Style               | The author's way of writing.               | "His style is poetic."                        |
| Tone                | The mood or attitude of writing.           | "The tone is serious."                        |
| Retrieve            | Find and record information.               | "Retrieve facts about volcanoes."             |
| Presentation        | How text looks on the page.                | "The presentation includes headings."         |
| Dialogue            | Conversation between characters.           | "The dialogue shows they're arguing."         |
| Implied             | Suggested but not stated.                  | "It's implied that he's scared."              |
| Justify             | Give reasons with evidence.                | "Justify your opinion with the text."         |
| Narrative poetry    | Poetry that tells a story.                 | "We read a narrative poem."                   |
| Free verse          | Poetry without a rhyme scheme.             | "This poem is free verse."                    |
| Non-fiction         | Factual writing.                           | "A non-fiction article about space."          |
| Simile              | Comparison using 'like' or 'as'.           | "He ran like the wind."                       |
| Imagery             | Words that create a vivid picture.         | "The imagery brings the storm alive."         |

## Year 5

| <b>Term</b>         | <b>Definition</b>                        | <b>Example</b>                       |
|---------------------|--|--------------------------------------|
| Inference           | Using evidence to understand meaning.    | "He hesitated, so he's unsure."      |
| Summarise           | Identify and restate main ideas briefly. | "Summarise the key points."          |
| Compare             | Find similarities and differences.       | "Compare two poems."                 |
| Authorial technique | How authors create certain effects.      | "The author builds tension."         |
| Context             | The time, place, or situation of a text. | "It's set in World War II."          |
| Genre               | The category of text.                    | "This genre is historical fiction."  |
| Metaphor            | A direct comparison between two things.  | "Time is a thief."                   |
| Simile              | Comparison using 'like' or 'as'.         | "As bright as the sun."              |
| Imagery             | Language that appeals to senses.         | "The imagery shows the heat."        |
| Theme               | The main idea or moral.                  | "The theme is bravery."              |
| Retrieval           | Find evidence or facts.                  | "Retrieve two examples of kindness." |
| Tone                | The writer's attitude or feeling.        | "The tone is angry."                 |
| Mood                | The feeling created by the text.         | "The mood is tense."                 |
| Characterisation    | How a character is presented.            | "His actions show bravery."          |
| Perspective         | The viewpoint of the narrator.           | "Told from her perspective."         |
| Symbolism           | Objects or actions representing ideas.   | "The rose symbolises love."          |
| Dialogue            | Speech between characters.               | "The dialogue shows conflict."       |
| Structure           | The order and organisation of ideas.     | "The structure builds suspense."     |
| Audience            | Who the text is written for.             | "The audience is teenagers."         |
| Context             | Circumstances that influence writing.    | "The context affects meaning."       |

## Year 6

| <b>Term</b>         | <b>Definition</b>                         | <b>Example</b>                             |
|---------------------|---|--|
| Inference           | Drawing conclusions using text clues.     | "He avoided eye contact, so he's nervous." |
| Retrieval           | Finding information within a text.        | "Retrieve two facts from paragraph 3."     |
| Summarise           | Giving a concise overview.                | "Summarise this section."                  |
| Theme               | The underlying message or moral.          | "The theme is perseverance."               |
| Authorial technique | The methods an author uses.               | "The author uses foreshadowing."           |
| Foreshadowing       | Hints about future events.                | "Dark clouds foreshadow danger."           |
| Analogy             | Comparison to explain an idea.            | "Heart is to body as engine is to car."    |
| Imagery             | Language creating mental pictures.        | "The imagery describes the battlefield."   |
| Metaphor            | Direct comparison without 'like' or 'as'. | "Hope is a light in the dark."             |
| Simile              | Comparison using 'like' or 'as'.          | "She ran like the wind."                   |
| Personification     | Giving human traits to objects.           | "The leaves danced."                       |
| Symbolism           | Using symbols to represent ideas.         | "The storm symbolises conflict."           |
| Tone                | The writer's attitude or emotion.         | "The tone is reflective."                  |
| Mood                | The atmosphere created by the text.       | "The mood is mysterious."                  |
| Viewpoint           | The perspective of the narrator.          | "First-person viewpoint."                  |
| Context             | Historical or cultural background.        | "Set in Victorian England."                |
| Evaluate            | Judge how effective a text is.            | "Evaluate the author's choices."           |
| Contrast            | Show how two things are different.        | "Contrast the two settings."               |
| Perspective         | The narrator's position in the story.     | "Told from his perspective."               |
| Theme               | The deeper message or big idea.           | "The theme is justice."                    |