

# Year 3 Guided Reading Medium Term Plan Autumn 1 Y2 SPAG Terminology Y3 Spag Terminology

**Weekly Objectives** 

Match meanings to definitions (Speed words)

Explain what words mean

Suffixes for adverbs (-ly, -ward, --ways, -wise, -fully) In spelling

Main Objectives	Number of Weeks	Definitions	Steps to Success
Clarification: Solving Unknown Words What is that word's job in the sentence?	Teaching sequence: Nouns – 3 days Adjectives – 2 days Verbs – 3 days Adverbs – 2 days	Express action (doing something), state of being (feeling something) or an occurrence (something happening)  NOUN  Describes a person, place or thing. Proper nouns name a particular person, place or thing.  ADJECTIVE  Describes a noun or a pronoun.  ADVERB  Modifies verbs, adjectives and other adverbs. Answer how, when, where, why, how often or how much.	1. Read the sentence with the unfamiliar word in. 2. Refer to word class chart – which one fits? 3. Work out what kind of word it is (noun, adjectives, verb, adverb) What is its job in the sentence?  Which word class? It depends upon where the word is in the sentence as to the word class it belongs to.  Tips for identifying word class VERB -Usually comes straight after the subject -Could have an ing ending  NOUN -Proper nouns have capital lettersDirectly follows an article (a/an/the) -Can be pluralised -It could be in the pattern article+adjective+noun  ADJECTIVE -Does it come before a noun? -Can have an er ending -Can have the superlative ending -est

		ADVERB
		-Read the sentence without the unknown word. If it makes sense without it, the unknown word is an adverbDoes it end in -ly? (Most adverbs end in -ly) - Usually come before adjectives and other adverbs.
Clarification: Solving Unknown Words Reading around the word	1	<ol> <li>Read the sentence with the tricky word in it.</li> <li>Read the sentence before the one with the tricky word.</li> <li>Does this help?</li> <li>Read the sentence after the one with the tricky word in it. Does this help?</li> <li>If not, read a little further before and after.</li> <li>Substitute the word with another of the same word type.</li> <li>Check the sentence makes sense.</li> </ol>
Clarification: Solving Unknown Words  Pronouncing words  Using picture clues	2	Pronouncing words -Look for special friends -Blend the sounds together -Read in syllables -Look at root endings (suffixes)  Using picture clues -Study the picture -Read the sentence with the tricky wordCan you find any clues in the picture to help?
Clarification: Solving Unknown Words Substituting words	2	<ol> <li>Read the sentence with the unfamiliar word in.</li> <li>Work out what kind of word it is (noun, adjectives, verb, adverb) What is its job in the sentence?</li> <li>Substitute the word with another of the same word type.</li> <li>Does it make sense?</li> </ol>

# **Year 3 Guided Reading Medium Term Plan Autumn 2**

**Weekly Objectives** 

As cover each question type, include in the next weeks work as a recap.

Main Objectives	Number of Weeks	Definitions	Steps to Success
Dealing with questions: Who questions	1 Who questions – 1 week	Who = a person/character  Question mark = punctuation used at the end of a question  Who?	Answering WHO questions  1. Read the question  2. Find the focus of the question (person)  3. Draw the who symbol to interpret the question  4. Think about possible options for the answer  5. Scan the text for the focus (word search)  6. Look out for capital letters to help you find proper nouns  7. Quote/repeat the part from the text that shows the answer
		Noun – a person, place or object Proper noun – a name of an actual person, place or object. Start with a capital letter. Pronoun – a word which can replace a noun or a noun phrase Subject pronouns – I, you, he, she, it, we, you, they	Relating pronouns to nouns  1. Identify the pronoun in the sentence.  2. Check the anchor chart to see who the pronoun relates to.  3. Track back and read the preceding sentence(s) to find out who the pronoun relates to.
Connecting sections of the text: Link nouns and pronouns within 1 and then 2 sentences.	2 weeks 1 week – within 1 sentence, who questions involving pronouns 1 week – within 2 sentences, who questions involving pronouns	Who = a person/character  Question mark = punctuation used at the end of a question  Who?  Noun - a person, place or object  Proper noun - a name of an actual person, place or object. Start with a capital letter.  Pronoun - a word which can replace a noun or a noun phrase	Replacing nouns with pronouns to improve the flow  1. Read the sentence(s).  2. Identify and highlight the nouns.  3. Look at the list of PPs on WW. Which one can replace the noun?  4. Re-read — is the flow better?  Relating pronouns to nouns (1 or 2 sentences)  1. Read the sentence.  2. Draw an image to show what is happening.  3. Identify the pronoun in the sentence.  4. Check the anchor chart to see which gender and number the pronoun relates to.  5. Read the sentence again and the preceding sentence(s) to find the noun the pronoun relates to.  6. Think! Does the noun-pronoun match make sense?

		Subject pronouns – I, you, he, she, it, we, you, they	
Dealing with questions: What questions Who questions (recap)	2	What – object or thing Who – a person/character Question mark = punctuation used at the end of a question  Who?  What?	Answering WHAT questions  1. Read the question  2. Find the focus of a question (what = object or thing)  3. Draw the symbol for what to interpret the question  4. Think about possible options for the answer  5. Scan the text for the focus (word search)  6. Quote/repeat the part from the text that shows the answer
Dealing with questions: When questions What questions (recap) Who questions (recap)	1	What – object or thing When – time Who – a person/character Question mark = punctuation used at the end of a question  Who? What? When?	Answering WHEN questions  1. Read the question  2. Find the focus of a question (when = time)  3. Draw the symbol for what to interpret the question  4. Think about possible options for the answer (date, time, year, day, month, year, amount of time)  5. Scan the text for the focus (word search)  6. Quote/repeat the part from the text that shows the answer

# **Year 3 Guided Reading Medium Term Plan Spring 1**

### **Weekly Objectives**

Main Objectives	Number of Weeks	Definitions	Steps to Success
Dealing with questions: Where questions When questions (recap) What questions (recap) Who questions (recap)	2	Where - place What - object or thing When - time Who - a person/character Proper noun - name of an actual person or place. Question mark = punctuation used at the end of a question  Who?  What?  When?  Where?	Answering WHERE questions  1. Read the question  2. Find the focus of a question (where = place)  3. Draw the symbol for what to interpret the question  4. Think about possible options for the answer  5. Scan the text for the focus (word search).  6. Look out for capital letters (proper nouns) to help you  7. Quote/repeat the part from the text that shows the answer
Show understanding by: What happened at that part? (explain details) How did it happen? Why did the character do that? Why did the character say that?	1	Why – for what reason  Question mark  = punctuation used at the end of a question  Why?	What happened in that part?  1. Read the text.  2. Draw alongside to create a text map to illustrate the main events. Include key words/phrases.  3. Use images to explain what happened. How did that happen?  1. Read the text before the event happened. Look for reasons to explain WHY it happened.  Why did the character say/do that?  1. Read the text.  2. Draw alongside to create a text map to illustrate the main events. Include key words/phrases.  3. Identify the action of the character (speech or action). Look for the verbs. Look for the inverted commas.  4. Track back to before this happened to find the reason for the action.

Why did the character change? Why did that happen?	2		Why did the character change? Why did that happen?  1. Read the text.  2. Identify the key events in the story. What was the character like at each point? Consider their actions and words.  3. Find the point in the story where the character changes.  4. Read before the change happens to find the cause of the change.
Interpret the character's actions and what this tells you about their: Feelings Motives Thoughts	1	Feeling – and emotional state e.g. happy/sad  Thought – an idea or opinion  Motive – a reason for doing something	Interpret the character's actions and what this tells you about their feelings/thoughts/motives.  1. Read the text. 2. Identify the characters actions by looking for verbs (look for ed and ing endings) 3. Think Interpret the character's actions and what this tells you about their:

# **Year 3 Guided Reading Medium Term Plan Spring 2**

### **Weekly Objectives**

Each time a new skill is taught, recap in following lessons.

Main Objectives	Number of Weeks	Definitions	Steps to Success
Improve understanding of the text by Reciprocal reading: Prediction (fiction and non-fiction)	1 Fiction – 2 days Non-fiction – 2 days	Skimming - Reading something quickly to get an idea of the main points.  Title - The name of something, usually found at the top/front  Subheading - A title given to part of a piece of writing. Tells the reader what they are about to read about.  Caption - A title or short explanation which goes with a photograph or illustration.  Prediction - A sensible guess about what a text will be about or what might happen next based on evidence from a text, picture, prior knowledge or personal experience.  Sentence stems for making predictions:  I think because  I wonder if because  I imagine because  I predict because  I think I will learn because  I think I will learn because  I think I will happen because	Fiction  1. Look at cover art, title, author, and illustrations.  2. Flip through the text to look at any pictures.  3. Think about text structure, setting, characters, problem characters' feelings and motives, events, and theme.  4. Think about whether the author's purpose is to entertain, inform, or persuade.  5. Return to predictions both during and after reading to confirm or revise them.  6. Use the sentence starter, "I think this is about because" or "I think will happen because"  Non-Fiction  1. Skim read/look at the  -Title  -Subheadings  -Pictures and captions  2. Think about what you have read. What is it telling you?  3. Use all the information gathered to make your prediction  4. Use a sentence stem to form your prediction
Improve understanding of the text by Reciprocal reading: Clarifying (fiction and non-fiction)	Words job in a sentence & Substituting = 1 week  Reading around the word, Pronouncing the word & Using picture clues = 1 week	WORD CLASS The group a word belongs to. Tells you the job of the word when in a sentence.  VERB Express action (doing something), state of being (feeling something) or an occurrence (something happening)	1. Read through text 'in your head'.  2. Highlight words/phrases that you do not know the meaning of. If you are not sure if you know the word or not, Think: Can you explain the meaning of these words clearly to someone else? If the answer is no, highlight the word.

Improve understanding of the tout hy		NOUN Describes a person, place or thing. Proper nouns name a particular person, place or thing.  ADJECTIVE Describes a noun or a pronoun.  ADVERB Modifies verbs, adjectives and other adverbs. Answer how, when, where, why, how often or how much.  SUBSTITUTION Swap  CLARIFY To make something easier to understand.	Then, as per Autumn 1
Improve understanding of the text by Reciprocal reading: Questioning (fiction and non-fiction)	1 Fiction – 2 days Non-fiction – 2 days		Fiction  1) Ask, "I wonder" questions before reading and while looking at the cover, title, and text. Base these "wonderings" on the art and by skimming the text.  2) Ask questions about the setting, characters, problem, events, resolution, and theme.  3) Ask questions about the author's choices in vocabulary and story line.  Non-fiction  1) Ask questions before reading and while previewing the cover, title, and text. Base these "wonderings" on the art and by skimming the text.  2) Use text features (e.g., headings, maps, tables, charts, photos) to formulate questions.  3) Ask questions about the main idea and details.  4) Ask questions about the author's choice of vocabulary, text features, or ideas.

			5) Ask text-dependent questions about choices the author made, such as "What examples does the author include?" and "How does the heading/map/etc. help you understand?"
Improve understanding of the text by Reciprocal reading: Summarising a chunk of text (fiction and non-fiction) COMPLETE AFTER SUMMER 1 SUMMERISINNG UNIT	<b>2</b> Fiction – 1 week Non-fiction – 1 week	SUMMARY A short explanation of the main points.	<ol> <li>Break up the text into manageable chunks. E.g. paragraphs if it is a narrative, sections if it is a non-fiction text.</li> <li>Draw a story map of the sentences to aid understanding.</li> <li>Think: What is the job of this section?</li> <li>Find the topic sentence. What does it tell you?</li> <li>Highlight important information. Refer to title/subheading to guide you in what to highlight.</li> <li>Write 20 words or less to summarise these main points. Use your own connectives and joining words (but keep these to a minimum).</li> <li>Not all highlighted parts need to be used. Paraphrase and group words to keep word count to a minimum.</li> </ol>

# **Year 3 Guided Reading Medium Term Plan Summer 1**

### **Weekly Objectives**

Explain how an author has likened something to something else (simile)

Main Objectives	Number of Weeks	Definitions	Steps to Success
Summarising Match a paraphrase to the right sentence.	1 2 days fiction 2 days non-fiction	PARAPHRASE Rewording something that is written or spoken using different words. Often to achieve greater clarity.	<ol> <li>Read – the original sentence. What is the main idea?</li> <li>Read – the paraphrased sentence. What is the main idea?</li> <li>Check – are there any key words (names, dates, places etc.) which are the same?</li> <li>Match – the original sentence with the paraphrased sentence which have the same idea.</li> </ol>
Summarising Paraphrase a phrase Paraphrase a sentence	1 2 days fiction – spoken then written 2 days non-fiction - spoken then written	PARAPHRASE Rewording something that is written or spoken using different words. Often to achieve greater clarity.	<ol> <li>Reword – Replace words and phrases with synonyms whenever you can.</li> <li>Re-arrange words within sentences to make new sentences. You can even rearrange the ideas presented within the paragraph.</li> <li>Realise that some words and phrases cannot be changed – names, dates, titles, etc. cannot be replaced, but you can present them differently in your paraphrase.</li> <li>Recheck – Make sure that your paraphrase conveys the same meaning as the original text.</li> </ol>
Summarising Summarise a sentence	1 2 days fiction 2 days non-fiction	<b>SUMMARY</b> A short explanation of the main points.	<ol> <li>Read the sentence.</li> <li>Draw a picture to illustrate the meaning.</li> <li>Think – what is the main idea in this sentence?</li> <li>Circle any words which are vital to the meaning and so cannot be left out (names, dates, places etc).</li> <li>Highlight any words which you can swap for synonyms.</li> <li>Re-write the main idea of the sentence IN A SENTENCE using your own words.</li> </ol>
Summarising Summarise 2 and then 3 sentences	2 1 week- summarise 1 sentence 1 week-summarise 2 sentences	SUMMARY A short explanation of the main points.	<ol> <li>Read the sentence(s).</li> <li>Draw a picture to illustrate the meaning.</li> <li>Think – what is the main idea in this/these sentence(s)?</li> <li>Circle any words which are vital to the meaning and so cannot be left out (names, dates, places etc).</li> <li>Highlight any words which you can swap for synonyms.</li> <li>Re-write the main idea of the sentence IN ONE OR TWO SENTENCES using your own words.</li> </ol>

# **Year 3 Guided Reading Medium Term Plan Summer 2**

### **Weekly Objectives**

Main Objectives	Number of Weeks	Definitions	Steps to Success
Connecting sections of the text:  Make predictions based on something read earlier in the story	1 week -fiction	Prediction  A sensible guess about what a text will be about or what might happen next based on evidence from a text, picture, prior knowledge or personal experience.	Fiction  1. Pause in your reading.  2. Think about what you have read so far. What has happened? Who are the characters? Where is the story set? Has there been a problem?  3. Make a prediction about what might happen next using evidence from what you have read so far.  4. Use a sentence stem e.g. "I think will happen because"
Connecting sections of the text:  Make predictions based on links to personal experience or text	1 week - fiction	Prediction A sensible guess about what a text will be about or what might happen next based on evidence from a text, picture, prior knowledge or personal experience.	Fiction  1. Pause in your reading.  2. Think about what you have read so far. What has happened? Who are the characters? Where is the story set? Has there been a problem?  3. Think. Has anything like what you have read about ever happened to you? What happened next?  4. Make a prediction about what might happen next using evidence from what you have read so far or your own experience.  5. Use a sentence stem e.g. "I think will happen because"
Connecting sections of the text: Spotting errors and inconsistencies. Refer to Improving Reading document by G Medd on Share Point	1 week spotting errors 1 week spotting inconsistencies	ERROR When something in a text is clearly incorrect and does not make sense. Errors mean the text does not make sense. INCONSISTENCY A subtle difference with what has been said previously. Disconnected ideas which can only be spotted if you are monitoring what you are reading.	<ol> <li>Spotting Errors/Inconsistencies</li> <li>Read the text.</li> <li>Draw pictures to illustrate what is happening.</li> <li>Think! Does this make sense?</li> <li>Make links between what is happening now and what came before.</li> <li>Find the part which does not match what has happened earlier in the sentence/text.</li> </ol>