Progression in Reading skills- Retrieval

KS1 NC Reading content domain - 1b Identify and explain key aspects of fiction and non-fiction texts such as characters, events, titles and information

KS2 NC Reading content domain - 2b Retrieve and record information/identify key details from fiction and non-fiction

Retrieval

Finding information in a text involves the reader in noticing what details are included about the topic and capturing this information in some form. The tendency is for children to try and remember details rather than use their skills to locate the right section of text and then read closely to check exactly what was written.

The role for the teacher in promoting effective retrieval skills, including skimming, scanning and close reading, is to encourage careful reading and checking and then to help the children to convey their understanding in different ways.

And the second	Early	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Retrieve	Learning						
	Goals						
	Recall the main events and characters in a story or key facts from a non-fiction text:	Retrieve literal information from a short text extract:	Retrieve specific information from a text extract by scanning for key/question words:	Navigate increasingly longer texts to retrieve specific information:	Retrieve key facts and information where question words and text language vary:	Retrieves key details and accurate quotations from a whole text:	Retrieves and summarises details to support opinions and predictions:
	Pupils will be able to explain what has been read to them, remembering some key events, characters, places and facts.	Pupils will be able to retrieve answers to simple literal who, what, where, when, which, who and how questions, stated directly in a text, pointing to the general location of	Pupils will use scanning to search for key words about a specific topic. For example, for research. Pupils will be able to analyse a question to find which words to scan for in the text	Pupils will find the exact location of information in longer texts by using scanning skills and organisational devices such as paragraphs (or subheadings/text boxes in non-fiction) to find	Pupils will be able to scan for alternative words or phrases that mean the same as question words such as pronouns/synonyms.	Pupils will skim a whole text first to work out which paragraph or section of text an answer may be located in.	Pupils will use skimming, scanning and text marking, pupils will retrieve evidence and quotations accurately to support answers to questions which require analysis of mood/setting/characters and to support opinions and
	E.g. Who is the main character?	the answer. E.g. Text: The little girl	and apply this to answer questions.	answers to who, what, where, why, when,	Pupils will be able to check the accuracy of	Pupils will then scan the paragraph or section of	preferences.
	Where did the story take	went to visit her Grandma. Question:	E.g. How long did it take to fully rebuild	how, which questions.	what they are retrieving by reading	text to retrieve the specific information they	

place? What do	Who did the little	London after the	around the	need, quoting from the	
dogs eat?	girl visit?	fire?	words/groups of words	text accurately to	
		Key words to	they find.	support their answer	
		identify and scan		where necessary.	
		from question: How			
		long, rebuild			

Retrieve	Early Learning Goals	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Progression in Key classroom strategies for retrieval:			By the time they leave year 2 children should be able to: Read 90 words per minute Be able to read and answer questions from an age appropriate text about: - Characters - Events - Titles - Information Example retrieval questions; Why wascross, delighted with?	analyse gaps in retrieval and teach to them Find out the children's reading speed (90 words per minute in year 2 is the expectation) Build in activities to increase stamina and understanding through activities such as speed reading starting with sentences and building up to short passages. Use the Year 3 PLC and probing question models around retrieval in order to target children	QLA Year 3 tests — analyse gaps in retrieval and teach to them. Continue to build on reading speed and stamina (speed reading) by increasing the length of passage the children need to retrieve from. Use the Year 4 PLC and probing questions model around retrieval target children struggling to reach ARE in retrieval. Direct teacher modelling of explicit e.g. direct reference to the text and find and copy skills modelled to teach children to pin point exact words and phrases in their responses.	QLA Year 4 tests – analyse gaps in retrieval and teach to them. Expose children to an increasing range of whole texts (mirroring the length of the Y6 reading paper in length). Use the Year 5 PLC and probing questions model around retrieval to target children struggling to reach ARE in retrieval. Explicit teacher modelling of how to approach a range of retrieval style questions using a wide range of whole texts. E.g. find and copy, true or false, fact or opinion, using information from the text,	By Easter in year 6 children must have the ability to: Read whole texts with stamina and understanding Read a range of texts in half an hour e.g. fiction, non-fiction and poetry extracts to mirror the amount of text they need to get through for the paper. Skim and scan to find information quickly and accurately Quickly and accurately find and copy words and groups of words to answer retrieval questions Distinguish between statements of fact and opinion Example retrieval questions:

Where At the of the selling Why? Who do When do Why di do/hav Give tv that? What a of? Tick tru each statem the tab Which.	what of retrieval is and the skills needed such as: modelling how to identify, select and highlight key information in sentences and short wo things passages in response to who, what, where, when, how, why questions. Tue or false for mentComplete ble with what of retrieval is and the skills needed such as: modelling how to identify, select and highlight key information in sentences and short passages in response to who, what, where, when, how, why questions. Guided reading/whole class reading is specific and focussed.	Skim and scan skills taught and practised in a range of contexts and for a range of purposes e.g. research. Practise the above skills using a wide range of increasingly difficult fiction, non-fiction and poetry text. Guided reading/whole class reading is specific and focussed.	look at the paragraph beginning Guided reading/whole class reading is specific and focussed. Summer term Year 5 - use PiXL reading tests to look at children's performance in retrieval skills and use QLA to inform Y6 planning.	Write down one/two/three things that you are told about the What didhave to do in order to What was revealed at the end of the text? Using information from the text indicate whether the following statements are true or false Circle the correct option to complete the/each sentence below Look at the paragraph beginninggive one/two reasons why According to the text what could you do on? Give two examples. Look at the paragraph/text box. Complete the table below Tick true or false in the following table
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Retrieve	Early Learning Goals	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Progression of what retrieval responses and retrieval errors the children might give			A tendency to guess or 'think' they know the answer without checking in the text due to the multiple choice/ tick box style of question. Lack of understanding/ability to unpick what the question is asking means that they are inaccurate. Inability to search chunks of text for key words from the question leads to inaccuracy of response.	When asked to reference the text uses general rather than specific reference Uses words from the question and copies chunks of text including the question word/s from the text. Inability to unpick language means that children cannot access text or questions in order to retrieve information.	Chunks of text copied when using 'find and copy' skills, specifics will need refining Isn't always accurate when referencing the correct part of the text e.g. finds the word from the question and doesn't always read on to check that they have found the right section of the text. Inability to unpick language means that children cannot access text or questions in order to retrieve information	Inaccuracies in find and copy, not doing what the questions has asked them to do. Not reading thoroughly or missing key words when skimming and scanning resulting in inaccurate true/false, fact opinion responses. Inability to unpick language means that children cannot access text or questions in order to retrieve information	The most common retrieval errors in Year 6 are the Inaccurate copying of information from the text, particularly when being asked to find and copy a word or group of words Other common mistakes are often when children have not read the question and text carefully to check accuracy of facts e.g. for fact and opinion/true or false questions. Inability to unpick language means that children cannot access text or questions in order to retrieve information

