

Reading in EYFS:
What English Subject Leaders Need to Know

The EYFS framework is structured very differently to the national curriculum as it is organised across seven areas of learning rather than subject areas. The aim of this document is to help subject leaders to understand how the skills taught across EYFS feed into national curriculum subjects.

This document demonstrates which statements from the 2020 Development Matters are prerequisite skills for reading within the national curriculum. The table below outlines the most relevant statements taken from the Early Learning Goals in the EYFS statutory framework and the Development Matters age ranges for Three and Four-Year-Olds and Reception to match the programme of study for reading.

The most relevant statements for reading are taken from the following areas of learning:

- Communication and Language
- Literacy
- Expressive Arts and Design
- Understanding the World

Reading: Word Reading		
Phonics and Decoding		
Three and Four-Year-Olds	Literacy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop their phonological awareness, so that they can: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • spot and suggest rhymes • count or clap syllables in words • recognise words with the same initial sound, such as money and mother
Reception	Literacy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Read individual letters by saying the sounds for them. • Blend sounds into words, so that they can read short words made up of letter-sound correspondences. • Read some letter groups that each represent one sound and say sounds for them. • Read simple phrases and sentences made up of words with known letter-sound correspondences and, where necessary, a few exception words.
ELG	Literacy	Word Reading
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Say a sound for each letter in the alphabet and at least 10 digraphs. • Read words consistent with their phonic knowledge by sound-blending. • Read aloud simple sentences and books that are consistent with their phonic knowledge, including some common exception words.
Common Exception Words		
Reception	Literacy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Read a few common exception words matched to the school's phonic programme.

Fluency		
Three and Four-Year-Olds	Literacy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Understand the five key concepts about print: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> print has meaning print can have different purposes we can read English text from left to right and from top to bottom the names of different parts of a book page sequencing Develop their phonological awareness, so that they can: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> spot and suggest rhymes count or clap syllables in words recognise words with the same initial sound, such as money and mother
Reception	Literacy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Blend sounds into words, so that they can read short words made up of letter-sound correspondences. Read simple phrases and sentences made up of words with known letter-sound correspondences and, where necessary, a few exception words. Re-read books to build up their confidence in word reading, their fluency and their understanding and enjoyment.
ELG	Literacy	Reading <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Read aloud simple sentences and books that are consistent with their phonic knowledge, including some common exception words.

Reading: Comprehension		
Understanding and Correcting Inaccuracies		
Three and Four-Year-Olds	Communication and Language	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enjoy listening to longer stories and can remember much of what happens. Understand 'why' questions, like: "Why do you think the caterpillar got so fat?" Be able to express a point of view and debate when they disagree with an adult or a friend, using words as well as actions.
	Literacy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Engage in extended conversations about stories, learning new vocabulary.
Reception	Communication and Language	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Listen to and talk about stories to build familiarity and understanding. Retell the story, once they have developed a deep familiarity with the text, some as exact repetition and some in their own words. Listen carefully to rhymes and songs, paying attention to how they sound. Listen to and talk about selected non-fiction to develop a deep familiarity with new knowledge and vocabulary.

ELG	Literacy	Comprehension	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrate understanding of what has been read to them by retelling stories and narratives using their own words and recently introduced vocabulary. • Anticipate (where appropriate) key events in stories. • Use and understand recently introduced vocabulary during discussions about stories, non-fiction, rhymes and poems and during role play.
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Comparing, Contrasting and Commenting

Three and Four-Year-Olds	Communication and Language		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Be able to express a point of view and debate when they disagree with an adult or a friend, using words as well as actions.
Reception	Understanding the World		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compare and contrast characters from stories, including figures from the past.
ELG	Communication and Language	Listening, Attention and Understanding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Listen attentively and respond to what they hear with relevant questions, comments and actions when being read to and during whole class discussions and small group interactions.
		Speaking	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Offer explanations for why things might happen, making use of recently introduced vocabulary from stories, non-fiction, rhymes and poems when appropriate.

Words in Context and Authorial Choice

Three and Four-Year-Olds	Communication and Language		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use a wider range of vocabulary.
	Literacy		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Engage in extended conversations about stories, learning new vocabulary.
Reception	Communication and Language		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Learn new vocabulary. • Use new vocabulary throughout the day. • Retell the story, once they have developed a deep familiarity with the text, some as exact repetition and some in their own words. • Use new vocabulary in different contexts. • Listen to and talk about selected non-fiction to develop a deep familiarity with new knowledge and vocabulary.
ELG	Communication and Language	Speaking	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Offer explanations for why things might happen, making use of recently introduced vocabulary from stories, non-fiction, rhymes and poems when appropriate.
	Literacy	Comprehension	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrate understanding of what has been read to them by retelling stories and narratives using their own words and recently introduced vocabulary. • Use and understand recently introduced vocabulary during discussions about stories, non-fiction, rhymes and poems and during role play.

Inference and Prediction

Three and Four-Year-Olds	Communication and Language		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understand 'why' questions, like: "Why do you think the caterpillar got so fat?"
ELG	Communication and Language	Speaking	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Offer explanations for why things might happen, making use of recently introduced vocabulary from stories, non-fiction, rhymes and poems when appropriate.
	Literacy	Comprehension	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Anticipate (where appropriate) key events in stories.

Poetry and Performance			
Three and Four-Year-Olds	Communication and Language		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sing a large repertoire of songs. Know many rhymes, be able to talk about familiar books, and be able to tell a long story.
	Expressive Arts and Design		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Take part in simple pretend play, using an object to represent something else even though they are not similar. Begin to develop complex stories using small world equipment like animal sets, dolls and dolls houses, etc. Remember and sing entire songs. Sing the pitch of a tone sung by another person ('pitch match'). Sing the melodic shape (moving melody, such as up and down and down and up) of familiar songs. Create their own songs, or improvise a song around one they know.
Reception	Communication and Language		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Engage in story times. Retell the story, once they have developed a deep familiarity with the text, some as exact repetition and some in their own words. Learn rhymes, poems and songs.
	Expressive Arts and Design		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sing in a group or on their own, increasingly matching the pitch and following the melody. Develop storylines in their pretend play.
ELG	Literacy	Comprehension	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Demonstrate understanding of what has been read to them by retelling stories and narratives using their own words and recently introduced vocabulary.
	Expressive Arts and Design	Creating with Materials	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Make use of props and materials when role playing characters in narratives and stories.
		Being Imaginative and Expressive	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Invent, adapt and recount narratives and stories with their peers and their teacher. Perform songs, rhymes, poems and stories with others, and (when appropriate) try to move in time to music.
Non-Fiction			
Reception	Communication and Language		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Engage in non-fiction books. Listen to and talk about selected non-fiction to develop a deep familiarity with new knowledge and vocabulary.
ELG	Communication and Language	Speaking	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Offer explanations for why things might happen, making use of recently introduced vocabulary from stories, non-fiction, rhymes and poems when appropriate.
	Literacy	Comprehension	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use and understand recently introduced vocabulary during discussions about stories, non-fiction, rhymes and poems and during role play.

Literacy Development

	Autumn	Spring	Summer
Comprehension	<p>Identify the characters and setting of a familiar book. Join in with the repeated refrain from a familiar story. Begin to use language from the story when discussing it. Seeks familiar texts or stories in the book area.</p>	<p>Sequence a familiar story using images or objects. Tell the story to another person using the book or images retelling the story in their own way repeating known phrases from the text. Make a simple prediction based on the events of a story so far. Use the language from a story within role play and discussions.</p>	<p>Demonstrate understanding of what has been read to them by retelling stories and narratives using their own words and recently introduced vocabulary. Anticipate – where appropriate – key events in stories. Use and understand recently introduced vocabulary during discussions about stories, non-fiction, rhymes and poems and during role-play. Deeper Recycle familiar stories verbally (or in written form), recalling the structure of the original story. Substantiate their predictions and opinions with evidence from the story. Use newly acquired language from books in different contexts.</p>
Word Reading	<p>Say a sound for all Phase 2 GPCS and begin to know some names. Blend and read Phase 2 VC/VC/CVC words. Begin to read very short sentences containing simple words and 5 common exception/sight words I, no, go, to, the</p>	<p>Begin to link Phase 3 graphemes digraphs / trigraphs to phonemes Read some letter groups that each represent one sound and say sounds for them. Begin to read CVC words containing known Phase 3 graphemes (including digraphs and trigraphs) Read simple sentences containing known Phase 3 letter-sound correspondences containing some more common exception/sight words.</p>	<p>Say a sound for each letter in the alphabet and at least 10 digraphs; Read words consistent with their phonic knowledge by sound-blending; Read aloud simple sentences and books that are consistent with their phonic knowledge, including some common exception words. Deeper Recognise all Phase 2 and 3 phonemes when reading unfamiliar words. Read Phase 4+ common exception words by sight. Read sentences containing CVCC / CCVC words and decodable compound words</p>
Writing	<p>Write their name with correct formation. Forms recognisable letters for the full alphabet. Segment to spell words CVC words using some GPC e.g. s,a,t,p,i,n words (using magnets or lettercards if still developing hand strength</p>	<p>Consistently spell Phase 2 CVC words Begin to link Phase 3 graphemes digraphs / trigraphs to phonemes Begin to spell CVC words containing known Phase 3 graphemes (including digraphs and trigraphs) Write common exception words I the to no go into</p>	<p>Write recognisable letters, most of which are correctly formed; Spell words by identifying sounds in them and representing the sounds with a letter or letters; Write simple phrases and sentences that can be read by others. Deeper Form all letters correctly, with clear ascenders and descenders and similar sizing. Write words of more than one syllable. Use a full stop and capital letter in a sentence.</p>