













EYFS - Oracy Progression

Key skills to teach:				Experiences:
<p><i>Physical</i> </p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To speak audibly so they can be heard and understood To use gestures to support meaning in play 	<p><i>Linguistic</i> </p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To use talk in play to practice new vocabulary To join phrases with words such as 'if', 'because' 'so' 'could' 'but' 	<p><i>Cognitive</i> </p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To use 'because' to develop their ideas To make relevant contributions and asks questions To wonder about ideas To describe events that have happened to them in detail 	<p><i>Social and emotional</i> </p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To look at someone who is speaking to them (knee to knee - eye to eye) To take turns to speak with a partner independently 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organise visits from unfamiliar adults in different job roles - children to ask questions to unfamiliar adults. Retell a story Perform/ talk in front of an audience (e.g Nativity/ class assembly).
Teaching ideas:				<p><u>Whole school experiences</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ask questions to professionals about their job role (careers day) Perform to an audience - class assemblies /Xmas Factor To observe a confident and engaging performance by watching a whole school pantomime. To rehearse a poem off by heart.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide pupils with opportunities to take on different roles, ensuring they are equipped with the appropriate knowledge and vocabulary to do this successfully. E.g. A shopkeeper speaking to a customer might say 'How can I help you today?' 'Yes, let me get that for you. One moment'. Ensure that pupils are given specific praise when they adopt a role and use language appropriately. E.g. 'Wow you sounded just like a grown up shopkeeper!' Support pupils' understanding of turn-taking in talk by using a physical object such as a toy or ball of wool, to signify whose turn it is to speak. Support pupils' understanding of listening through partner conversations. Break down what it means to listen and frequently return to this through praise. E.g. 'Perfect partners sit calmly and face each other when they are listening'. Introduce new language and sentence stems through call and repeat, 'my turn, your turn'. Support pupils to develop an awareness of the volume of their voice through modelling and chances for them to practice speaking at different levels. E.g. 'tell your partner what you had for breakfast in a whisper ... now tell me your favourite colour in a playground voice!' Build pupils' confidence to speak in class by getting them talking about silly subjects, e.g. would you rather be a chicken or a cow? 				





Year 1 - Oracy Progression

Key skills to teach:				Experiences
<p><i>Physical</i> </p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To experiment with adjusting tone, volume and pace. To use body language to show listening 	<p><i>Linguistic</i> </p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To use vocabulary appropriate specific to the topic at hand To take opportunities to try out new language, even if not always used correctly. To use sentence stems to link to other's ideas in group discussion. E.g. 'I agree with... because ...' 'Linking to ...' To use conjunctions to organise and sequence ideas e.g. firstly, secondly, finally. 	<p><i>Cognitive</i> </p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To consider the merits of different view points To offer reasons for their opinions To ask a question when they haven't understood To disagree with someone else's opinion politely. To explain ideas and events in chronological order. 	<p><i>Social and emotional</i> </p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Listens carefully to others (repeat partners answer) To participate group discussions independently of an adult. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To speak in front of a larger audience e.g. during an assembly. Provide pupils with opportunities to speak for an extended period of time about something they are interested in, for example a favourite toy or what they did at the weekend.
Teaching ideas:				<p><u>Whole school experiences</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ask questions to professionals about their job role (careers day) Perform to an audience - class assemblies /Xmas Factor To observe a confident and engaging performance by watching a whole school pantomime. To rehearse a poem off by heart.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Introduce pupils to different protocols to scaffold turn-taking e.g. putting a thumb in when they want to speak, or taking turns passing talk around a circle. Use visual aids to support pupils' awareness of talk e.g. using counters to represent contributions to a discussion or passing wool from speaker to speaker to show how contributions in a conversation should link to each other. Introduce pupils to the roles of the 'builder' and 'challenger'. Equip pupils with sentence stems to fulfil each role. As a teacher, explicitly model your own use of questions to clarify your understanding, e.g. 'I didn't understand that so I'm going to ask a question to help me. What did you mean by X?' Draw pupils' attention to the role that listening has in developing understanding. E.g. 'Now that we have heard that, has anyone changed their mind?' 				

Year 2 - Oracy Progression





Key skills to teach:				Experiences
<p><i>Physical</i> </p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To start to use gesture to support the delivery of ideas e.g. gesturing towards someone if referencing their idea, or counting off ideas on their fingers as they say them. To speak clearly in a range of context 	<p><i>Linguistic</i> </p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To adapt how they speak in different situations according to audience. To use sentence stems to signal when they are building on or challenging others' ideas. To use newly learnt vocabulary in appropriate way 	<p><i>Cognitive</i> </p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To ask questions to find out more about a subject. To build on others' ideas in discussions. To make connections between what has been said and their own and others' experiences. 	<p><i>Social and emotional</i> </p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To start to develop an awareness of audience e.g. what might interest a certain group. To be aware of others who have not spoken and to invite them into discussion using prompts from the teacher. E.g. tokens to contribute/wool/stop and prompt. Confident delivery of short pre-prepared material. To encourage everyone to contribute - 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Perform a drama production to parents (developing gestures and tone of voice to entertain). <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-top: 10px;"> <p><u>Whole school experiences</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ask questions to professionals about their job role (careers day) Perform to an audience - class assemblies /Xmas Factor To observe a confident and engaging performance by watching a whole school pantomime. To rehearse a poem off by heart </div>
Teaching ideas:				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Introduce sentence stems with accompanying gestures to support meaning for both speaker and their audience. E.g. linking fingers together for 'linking to' and holding up one finger to emphasise their first point. Create different role play scenarios which enable pupils to practice speaking in different contexts e.g. having tea with the Queen, talking to sibling, talking to a neighbour or a friend on the playground. Play games which encourage pupils to elaborate on their ideas, e.g. 'tell me more' or 'just a minute'. Use hot-seating and question tennis to develop pupils' questioning skills. Praise pupils who invite others into discussions and as a class develop ideas for how this can be done, e.g. saying their name, asking them a question, turning to them. Before students deliver presentational talk create structured opportunities for pupils to reflect on what will engage their audience e.g. how can they make their object for 'show and tell' interesting for their peers. 				

Year 3 - Oracy Progression

Key skills to teach:				Experiences
<p><i>Physical</i> </p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deliberately varies tone of voice in order to convey meaning. E.g. speaking authoritatively during an expert talk or speaking with pathos when telling a sad part of a story. Considers position and posture when addressing an audience. 	<p><i>Linguistic</i> </p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To be able to use specialist language to describe their own and others' talk. To begin to use specialist vocabulary. To begin to make precise language choices e.g. instead of describing a cake as 'nice' using 'delectable'. 	<p><i>Cognitive</i> </p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To offer opinions that aren't their own. To reflect on discussions and identify how to improve. To be able to summarise a discussion. To reach shared agreement in discussions. 	<p><i>Social and emotional</i> </p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To adapt the content of their speech for a specific audience. To speak with confidence in front of an audience. Listen actively, questioning and responding to others. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Take on an expert role e.g. to deliver a talk or speech as an astrologist or archaeologist. Become a storyteller for an authentic audience. Answer questions about a known topic in a formal context Instigate conversation with someone they don't know
<p>Teaching ideas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expose students to a range of models for talk, e.g. by meeting an expert or watching a talk online. Unpick why each speaker is successful e.g. how they establish their authority. Introduce 'Talk Detectives' to support pupils to reflect on their talk and raise pupils' awareness of what makes good discussion. Spend time teaching pupils what it means to be a chair, e.g. a chair should be prepared to ask probing and clarifying questions and encourage others to do so too. Scaffold pupils' summaries by allocating one student in a trio discussion the role of the 'silent summariser'. While the other members of the trio discuss an idea, the silent summariser must remain quiet, listen and then feedback the main points at the end of the discussion. Play 'articulate' with specialist subject vocabulary. 				<p><u>Whole school experiences</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ask questions to professionals about their job role (careers day) Perform to an audience - class assemblies /Xmas Factor To observe a confident and engaging performance by watching a whole school pantomime. To rehearse a poem off by heart

Year 4- Oracy Progression





Moving away from just sharing information and to more specific purposes. A more sophisticated understanding of different contexts which goes beyond 'formal V informal'. Responding to academic questioning using knowledge.

Key skills to teach:				Experiences
<p><i>Physical</i> </p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To consider movement when addressing an audience. To use pauses for effect in presentational talk e.g. when telling an anecdote or telling a joke. To consider how tone volume and pace influence meaning. 	<p><i>Linguistic</i> </p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To carefully consider the words and phrasing they use to express their ideas and how this supports the purpose of talk. To use specialist vocabulary when discussing a known topic. 	<p><i>Cognitive</i> </p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To be able to give supporting evidence e.g. citing a text, a previous example or a historical event. To ask probing questions. To reflect on their own oracy skills and identify areas of strength and areas to improve. 	<p><i>Social and emotional</i> </p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To use more natural and subtle prompts for turn taking. To develop an awareness of audience. To consider the impact of their words on others when giving feedback. To develop an awareness of group dynamics and invite those who haven't spoken to contribute - "what ideas do you have?" 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To use talk for a specific purpose e.g. to persuade or to entertain. To receive feedback from a peer or audience member on their oracy skills. Have a phone call conversation Tell jokes to an audience (as a group) Teach the teacher <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-top: 10px;"> <p><u>Whole school experiences</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ask questions to professionals about their job role (careers day) Perform to an audience - class assemblies /Xmas Factor To observe a confident and engaging performance by watching a whole school pantomime. To rehearse a poem off by heart </div>
<p>Teaching ideas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Introduce pupils to sentence stems to cite evidence and ask probing questions. Teach the conventions for different types of talk, e.g. in oral storytelling using similes, metaphors, time connectives, rich description and techniques to build suspense. In a persuasive pitch using a 'hook' to grab the audience's attention, rhetorical devices such list of three and rhetorical questions. Create opportunities for pupils to reflect on their own oracy skills and those of their peers, and set targets for improvement. Set up discussions where each pupil has key information to bring to the discussion. E.g. each pupil has read a different historical source or piece of evidence and the group needs to decide the cause of the central event. 				

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> When using trio discussions, allocate one member of the trio the role of questioner. Their sole responsibility during the trio discussion is to ask questions of the rest of the group. 	
---	--

Year 5 - Oracy Progression





Talk at this age is much more reliant on knowledge, not just expert knowledge but knowledge of the world. Increasingly able to participate in high level spontaneous talk - not just subject matter of their own choosing and responding to academic questioning.

Key skills to teach:				Experiences
<p><i>Physical</i> </p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To project their voice to large audience. For body language to become increasingly natural. 	<p><i>Linguistic</i> </p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To use an increasingly sophisticated range of sentence stems with fluency and accuracy. To select specific vocabulary appropriate to the topic at hand. 	<p><i>Cognitive</i> </p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To be able to draw upon knowledge of the world to support their own point of view and explore different perspectives. E.g. In a discussion about vegetarianism, rather than saying 'my mum is a vegetarian so eating meat is wrong' to be able to say 'lots of people don't eat meat because they believe killing animals is cruel'. To identify when a discussion is going off topic and to be able to bring it back on track. 	<p><i>Social and emotional</i> </p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Listening for extended periods of time. To speak with flair and passion. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deliver school report broadcast Debate a topic of importance Take on an expert role - e.g museum curator/ comping a school talent show or event. Record Sports commentary <div data-bbox="1742 815 2184 1310" style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p><u>Whole school experiences</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ask questions to professionals about their job role (careers day) Perform to an audience - class assemblies /Xmas Factor To observe a confident and engaging performance by watching a whole school pantomime. </div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To rehearse a poem off by heart
Teaching ideas:				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Equip students with the language to describe when a discussion has gone off track and support them to identify when this has happened e.g. by looking at transcripts or video examples. Develop sentence stems for students to bring discussions back on track e.g. 'That might be true, however what do you think about X?' 'It feels a bit like we are going off topic here. Let's get back to X'. Teach strategies to be able to listen for an extended period of time, e.g. note-taking or drawing visuals. Use vocal warm ups and diaphragm breathing exercises to support voice projection. Some examples are in the book, This is a Voice. 				

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop a bank of sentence stems which have a similar meaning to those students are already familiar with e.g. for agreement: 'I agree and I would like to add ...' 'I would like to echo what X said because ...' 'I see it in a similar way to X because ...' 'I have a similar opinion because ...' 	
--	--

Year 6 - Oracy Progression

To develop their own style as a speaker; to have a sense of their place in discussions, and an increasingly subtle understanding of how to navigate different situations.

Key skills to teach:				Experiences
<p><i>Physical</i></p>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To speak fluently in front of an audience. To have a stage presence. Consciously adapt tone, pace and volume of voice within a single situation. 	<p><i>Linguistic</i></p>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To vary sentence structures and length for effect when speaking. To be comfortable using idiom and expressions. To use sophisticated vocabulary appropriate to the context and purpose of talk. 	<p><i>Cognitive</i></p>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To construct a detailed argument or complex narrative. To spontaneously respond to increasingly complex questions, citing evidence where appropriate. To assess different viewpoints and present counter-arguments To acknowledge and explain changes of position 	<p><i>Social and emotional</i></p>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To use humour effectively. To be able to read a room or a group and take action accordingly e.g. if everyone looks disengaged, moving on or changing topic, or if people look confused stopping to take questions. To confidently use a wide range of strategies to draw others into conversations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Give a persuasive speech to an audience of peers and adults. Mentor or teach younger students/ teach something to others Act as a tour guides for prospective parents. Slam poetry <p><u>Whole school experiences</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ask questions to professionals about their job role (careers day) Perform to an audience - class assemblies / Xmas Factor <hr/> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To observe a confident and engaging performance by watching a whole school pantomime. To rehearse a poem off by heart.
Teaching ideas:				

- | | |
|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Play games like 'just a minute' to practise fluency when talking about a given topic e.g. climate change.• Practise 'power poses' to explore physical aspects of speaking• Teach structures for building evidence-based arguments | |
|---|--|