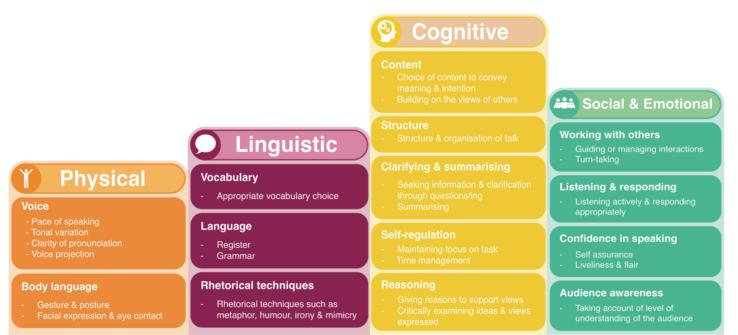


Oracy Progression EYFS – Year 6

# The Oracy Skills Framework and Glossary





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EYFS Early Learning Goals	National Curriculum Objectives: Spoken Language Year 1-6
<ul> <li>Communication and Language: Listening and Attention – Children listen attentively in a range of situations. They listen to stories,</li> </ul>	listen and respond appropriately to adults and their peers
accurately anticipating key events and respond to what they hear with relevant comments, questions or actions. They give attention to what	ask relevant questions to extend their understanding and knowledge
others say and respond appropriately while engaged in another activity.	use relevant strategies to build their vocabulary
<ul> <li>Communication and Language: Understanding – Children follow</li> </ul>	articulate and justify answers, arguments and opinions
instructions involving several ideas or actions. They answer 'how' and 'why' questions about their experiences and in response to stories or events.	• give well-structured descriptions, explanations and narratives for different purposes, including for expressing feelings
<ul> <li>Communication and Language: Speaking – Children express themselves effectively, showing awareness of listeners' needs. They use past, present and future forms accurately when talking about events that</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>maintain attention and participate actively in collaborative conversations, staying on topic and initiating and responding to comments</li> </ul>
present and future forms accurately when talking about events that have happened or are to happen in the future. They develop their own narratives and explanations by connecting ideas or events.	<ul> <li>use spoken language to develop understanding through speculating, hypothesising, imagining and exploring ideas</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>speak audibly and fluently with an increasing command of Standard English</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>participate in discussions, presentations, performances, role- play/improvisations and debates</li> </ul>
	• gain, maintain and monitor the interest of the listener[s]
	<ul> <li>consider and evaluate different viewpoints, attending to and building on the contributions of others</li> </ul>
	select and use appropriate registers for effective communication

	EYFS						
Physical	<ul> <li>✓ To speak audibly so that they can be heard and understood</li> <li>✓ To use gestures to support meaning in play</li> </ul>	Linguistic	<ul> <li>To use talk in play to practice new vocabulary</li> <li>To join phrases with words such as 'if', 'because', 'so', 'could', 'but</li> </ul>				
Cognitive	<ul> <li>To use 'because' to develop their ideas</li> <li>To make relevant contributions and ask questions</li> <li>To describe events that have happened to them in detail</li> </ul>	Social & Emotional	<ul> <li>✓ To look at someone who is speaking to them</li> <li>✓ To take turns to speak when working in a group</li> </ul>				

#### Opportunities

- ✓ Children are taught active listening strategies, including eye contact, facing the speaker/listener through teacher led discussion
- ✓ Storytelling sessions where children listen and respond with relevant questions and predictions
- ✓ Games, e.g. Simon Says. Action rhymes
- ✓ Adults will explicitly model effective conversation skills
- ✓ Role Play opportunities
- ✓ Drawing Club to introduce new vocabulary
- ✓ Show and Tell used to rehearse and celebrate language
- ✓ Adults will model correct sentence structure when talking during teaching sessions and play

## Language Stems

Language for argument and	Language for comparing and	Language of	Language of prediction
opinion	contrasting	explanation/description	
<ul> <li>I agree with / I disagree</li> <li>I think</li> <li>I don't think</li> <li>It willbecause</li> <li>I like the way</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>It's the same because</li> <li>It's different because</li> <li>This is and that it</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>It's the same/different because</li> <li>They/we both have</li> <li>Altogether we/I have</li> <li>I knowbecause</li> <li>It looks/smells/feels /tastes/sounds like</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>I think it will</li> <li>This willbecause</li> <li>I know that</li> </ul>

		Ye	ar 1		
Physical	context, e.g issue in the	ppropriate tone of voice in the right . speaking calmly when resolving an playground early and confidently in a range of	Linguistic	topic at h ✓ To take o if nor alw ✓ To use se group dis ✓ To use co	pecific vocabulary appropriate to the nand opportunities to try new language, ever vays used correctly entence stems to link to others' ideas in scussion e.g. 'I agree with because' onjunctions to organise and sequence g. firstly, secondly, finally
✓ Children gi	<ul> <li>✓ To recognise something a</li> <li>✓ To disagree</li> <li>✓ To explain id order</li> <li>activities</li> <li>up discussions – ad</li> <li>ven opportunities t</li> <li>ncouraged to use pr</li> </ul>	sons for their opinions e when they haven't understood and ask questions to help with this with someone else's opinion politely deas and events in chronological ults modelling good listening, eye cont o generate question (science, history, recise technical vocabulary in their talk	literacy)	<ul> <li>✓ To listen</li> <li>their min</li> <li>✓ To organi</li> <li>an adult</li> </ul>	to others and be willing to change d based on what they have heard ise group discussions independently of
	pets to create dialo	gue			
Language for	argument and nion	Language for comparing and contrasting	Language explanation/de		Language of prediction
I agree/disagr	o like because ree with ng because	<ul> <li>They are the same/different because is and is</li> <li>They are both alike because they are both</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Ibecause</li> <li>When I because</li> <li>It is and</li> <li>It is a/an (adjective</li> <li>After I</li> </ul>	ause	<ul> <li>I thinkbecause</li> <li>I predict</li> <li>I think will happen because</li> <li>I know that</li> </ul>

	Year 2						
Physical	<ul> <li>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</li> </ul>	Linguistic	<ul> <li>To adapt how they speak in different situations according to audience</li> <li>To use sentence stems to signal when they are building on or challenging others' ideas</li> </ul>				
Cognitive	<ul> <li>To ask questions to find out more about a subject</li> <li>To build on others' ideas in discussions</li> <li>To make connections between what has been said and their own and others' experiences</li> </ul>	Social & Emotional	<ul> <li>To start to develop an awareness of audience, e.g. what might interest a certain group</li> <li>To be aware of others who have not spoken and invite them into discussion</li> <li>To confidently deliver pre-prepared material</li> </ul>				

## Opportunities

- ✓ Circle time activities
- ✓ Paired/group discussions adults modelling good listening, eye contact, positive body language
- ✓ Children given opportunities to generate question (science, history, literacy)
- ✓ Children encouraged to use precise technical vocabulary in their talk
- ✓ Performance poetry
- ✓ Use of puppets to create dialogue
- ✓ School Play acting and narrating

## Language Stems

Language for argument and opinion	Language for comparing and contrasting	Language of explanation/description	Language of prediction
<ul> <li>Yes/no because</li> <li>I don't like/do like because</li> <li>I agree/disagree with</li> <li>It is right/wrong because</li> <li>I think/I don't think</li> <li>I believe</li> <li>In my opinion</li> <li>However</li> <li>Also</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>They are the same/different because is and is</li> <li>They are both alike because they are both</li> <li>The are similar because</li> <li>They are different because</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Ibecause</li> <li>When I because</li> <li>It is and</li> <li>It is a/an (adjective) (noun)</li> <li>After/before I</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>I thinkbecause</li> <li>I predict</li> <li>I think will happen because</li> <li>I know that</li> </ul>

		Ye	ar 3		
Phys		tely vary tone of voice in order to aning, e.g. speaking with authority	Linguistic	their own	e to use specialist language to describe and others' talk
		xpert talk or speaking with pathos			ecialist vocabulary
		g a sad part of a story			precise language choices. E.g. instead
		position and posture when		of describ	ing a cake as 'nice' using 'delectable'
	•	an audience			
Cogr		nions that aren't their own	Social & Emotional		the content of their speech for a
		n discussions and identify how to		specific au	
	improve				with confidence in front of an
		o summarise a discussion		audience	
_	ortunities ✓ To reach sh	ared agreement in discussions			
	<ul> <li>Talk partner work – children t</li> <li>Class discussions (science/ his</li> <li>Role play/freeze frames</li> <li>Children to have active role in</li> <li>Guided reading</li> </ul>	tory, PHSCE, RE) collective worship	1		
	Language for argument and opinion	Language for comparing and contrasting	Language explanation/des		Language of prediction
$\triangleright$	An argument for/against is	They are the same/different	Ibecause		I think will happen
$\triangleright$	I don't like/do like	because is and	When I beca		because
	because	is	It is and		I predict because
	I agree/disagree with	They are both alike because	It is a/an (adjectiv		I think will happen because
	It is right/wring because	they are both	After/before I		This is probable because
~	I believe	The are similar because They are different because	I think it	/counds	<ul> <li>AfterI predict that</li> <li>This is a result of</li> </ul>
	In my opinion/My view is	They are different because	looks/feels/smells like	sounas	This is a result of

$\succ$	I understand but/however	It reminds me of	
$\succ$	I accept your opinion/decision		
	but/however		
$\succ$	I think that		
$\succ$	Also		
$\succ$	However		
$\succ$	Building on what you're		
	saying		

	Year 4						
Physical	<ul> <li>✓ To consider movement when addressing an audience</li> <li>✓ To use pauses for effect in presentational talk, e.g. when telling an anecdote or a joke</li> </ul>	Linguistic ✓ To carefully consider the words and phrasing they use to express their ideas and how this supports the purpose of talk					
Cognitive	<ul> <li>✓ To be able to give supporting evidence, e.g. citing a text, a previous example or a historical event</li> <li>✓ To ask probing questions</li> <li>✓ To reflect on their own oracy skills and identify areas of strength and areas to improve</li> </ul>	Social & Emotional✓To use more natural and subtle prompts for turn taking✓To be able to empathise with an audience✓To consider the impact of their words on others when giving feedback					

#### Opportunities

- ✓ Explicitly taught vocabulary across all subjects
- $\checkmark$  Retrieval sessions in non-core subjects with a focus on vocabulary
- ✓ Talk partner work children taught effective skills
- ✓ Class discussions (science/ history, PHSCE, RE)
- ✓ Role play/freeze frames
- ✓ Children to have active role in collective worship
- ✓ Guided reading

#### Language Stems

Language for argument and Language for comparing and		Language of	Language of prediction	
opinion	contrasting	explanation/description		
An argument for/against is	They are the same/different	Ibecause	I think will happen	
I don't like/do like	because is and	When I because	because	
because	is	It is and	I predict because	
I agree/disagree with	They are both alike because	It is a/an (adjective) (noun)	This is probable because	
It is right/wrong because	they are both	After/before I	AfterI predict that	
I believe	The are similar because	I think it	This is a result of	
In my opinion/My view	They are different because	looks/feels/smells/sounds	The outcome will be	
is	A further similarity/difference	like	Due to the fact that	
Building on what you're	is	It reminds me of	Based onI predict that	
saying		As a result	After hearing all the	
		Meanwhile	evidence	

$\succ$	I understand your point of view	> Furthermore
	however	Eventually
$\succ$	I appreciate's	In contrast to
	opinion/decision	Because
	but/however	
$\succ$	I see it differently	

		Ye	ar 5		
Physic	al 🗸 To projec	their voice to a large audience	Linguistic	✓ To use an increasingly so	ophisticated range of
	🗸 To use inc	reasingly natural gestures		sentence stems with flue	ency and accuracy
Cognit	ive ✓ To be able	e to draw upon knowledge of the world	Social & Emotional	✓ To listen for extended period	eriods of time
	to suppor	t their own point of view and explore		✓ To speak with flair and p	bassion
		perspectives e.g. in a discussion about			
	<u> </u>	nism, rather than saying 'my mum is			
	C C	n so eating meat is wrong' to be able to			
	-	f people don't eat meat because they			
		ling animals is cruel'			
		y when a discussion is going off topic			
		able to bring it back on track			
Oppor	tunities				
✓	Paired/table discussions				
•		o create and deliver presentations			
•	Explicitly taught vocabulary	-			
•		re subjects with a focus on vocabulary			
•	Guided reading				
•	Class debates				
•	Readings in church	d no moting			
•	End of year play – acting an	a narrating			
v	Leading collective worship				
Longue	age Stems				
	anguage for argument and	Language for comparing and	Language	of Langua	ge of prediction
	opinion	contrasting	explanation/des	•	
≻ A	n argument for/against is	<ul> <li>In some ways</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>In conclusion</li> </ul>	-	will happen
	he two main reasons for	<ul> <li>Another feature they have in</li> </ul>	To begin with		
	elieving this are	common is	Because of x		because
	ly first/second important	Furthermore, they are both	It seems to be like		obable because
	eason	However, they also differ in	> After/before I		I predict that
1	erhaps some people would		It reminds me of		•
> P	ernaps some people would	some ways	It reminus me or	File Outco	ome will be

<ul> <li>However, I would point out</li> <li>In my opinion, it is clear</li> <li>I understand your point of view, however</li> <li>I appreciate's opinion/decision, but/however</li> <li>However, I think differently because</li> <li>Most reasonable people would agree that</li> <li>Building on what you're saying</li> </ul>	A further similarity/difference is	<ul> <li>Meanwhile</li> <li>Furthermore</li> <li>Eventually</li> <li>In contrast to</li> <li>The reasons for</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Based onI predict that</li> <li>After hearing all the evidence</li> </ul>

<ul> <li>✓ To have a st</li> <li>✓ To consciou</li> <li>voice within</li> </ul>	uently in front of an audience tage presence usly adapt tone, pace and volume of n a single situation	Linguistic	effect wh	entence structures and length for nen speaking	
🖌 To construc				mfortable using idioms and expression	
		Social & Emotional	<ul> <li>✓ To be abl action ac disengag</li> </ul>	use humour effectively be able to read a room or group and take fon accordingly, e.g. if everyone looks engaged, moving on or changing topic, or if ople look confused, stopping to take estions.	
ght vocabulary ad sions in non-core ing s church	cross all subjects subjects with a focus on vocabulary				
rgument and	Language for comparing and	Language	of	Language of prediction	
on	contrasting	explanation/de	scription		
 beople would ild point out ed/analysed	<ul> <li>In some ways</li> <li>Another feature they have in common is</li> <li>Furthermore, they are both</li> <li>However, they also differ in some ways</li> <li>A further similarity/difference</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Because of x</li> <li>It seems to be like</li> <li>After/before I</li> <li>It reminds me of</li> <li>As a result</li> </ul>	happened	<ul> <li>I think will happen because</li> <li>I predict because</li> <li>This is probable because</li> <li>AfterI predict that</li> <li>The outcome will be</li> <li>As a result</li> <li>Due to the fact that</li> </ul>	
	To spontane complex qu appropriate discussions es for children to o ght vocabulary ac sions in non-core ing s church blay – acting and n ective worship rgument and on  beople would ild point out	<ul> <li>To spontaneously respond to increasingly complex questions, citing evidence where appropriate</li> <li>discussions</li> <li>es for children to create and deliver presentations ght vocabulary across all subjects</li> <li>sions in non-core subjects with a focus on vocabulary ing s</li> <li>church</li> <li>blay – acting and narrating</li> <li>creation and narrating</li> <li>creating and narrating</li> <li>contrasting</li> <li>In some ways</li> <li>Another feature they have in common is</li> <li>Furthermore, they are both</li> <li>However, they also differ in some ways</li> </ul>	✓ To spontaneously respond to increasingly complex questions, citing evidence where appropriate <ul> <li>discussions</li> <li>es for children to create and deliver presentations ght vocabulary across all subjects</li> <li>sions in non-core subjects with a focus on vocabulary ing</li> <li>schurch</li> <li>blay – acting and narrating</li> <li>ective worship</li> </ul> Language for comparing and contrasting <ul> <li>Figument and on</li> <li>Language for comparing and contrasting</li> <li>in some ways</li> <li>Another feature they have in common is</li> <li>Furthermore, they are both</li> <li>It seems to be like</li> <li>After/before I</li> <li>It reminds me of</li> <li>A further similarity/difference</li> <li>As a result</li> </ul>	✓ To spontaneously respond to increasingly complex questions, citing evidence where appropriate       action	

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<ul> <li>I understand your point of view, however</li> <li>I appreciate's opinion/decision but/however</li> <li>However, I think differently because</li> <li>Taking everything into account</li> <li>Most reasonable people would agree that</li> <li>Building on what you're saying</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Furthermore</li> <li>Eventually</li> <li>In contrast to</li> <li>The reasons for</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Based onI predict that</li> <li>After hearing all the evidence</li> <li>In light of</li> <li>In summary</li> </ul>