

Oracy Progression

EYFS to Year 6



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National Curriculum Objectives

Communication and Language: Early Learning Goals

Listening, Attention and Understanding

Speaking

Children at the expected level of development will:

- 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.
- Make comments about what they have heard and ask questions to clarify their understanding.
- Hold conversation when engaged in back-and-forth exchanges with their teacher and peers.

- Participate in small group, class and one-to-one discussions, offering their own ideas, using recently introduced vocabulary.
- Offer explanations for why things might happen, making use of recently introduced vocabulary from stories, non-fiction, rhymes and poems when appropriate.
- Express their ideas and feelings about their experiences using full sentences, including use of past, present and future tenses and making use of conjunctions, with modelling and support from their teacher.

Spoken language – Years 1 to 6

Pupils should be taught to:

- listen and respond appropriately to adults and their peers
- ask relevant questions to extend their understanding and knowledge
- use relevant strategies to build their vocabulary
- articulate and justify answers, arguments and opinions
- give well-structured descriptions, explanations and narratives for different purposes, including for expressing feelings
- maintain attention and participate actively in collaborative conversations, staying on topic and initiating and responding to comments

- use spoken language to develop understanding through speculating, hypothesising, imagining and exploring ideas
- speak audibly and fluently with an increasing command of Standard English
- participate in discussions, presentations, performances, role play/improvisations and debates
- gain, maintain and monitor the interest of the listener(s)
- consider and evaluate different viewpoints, attending to and building on the contributions of others
- select and use appropriate registers for effective communication

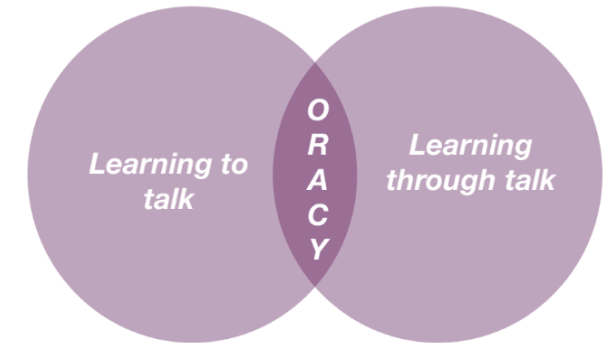
The Oracy Benchmarks - Voice 21

The importance of a high quality oracy education



“Oracy is the ability to articulate ideas, develop understanding and engage with others through spoken language... Through a high quality oracy education students learn through talk and to talk. This is when they develop and deepen their subject knowledge and understanding through talk in the classroom, which has been **planned, designed, modelled, scaffolded and structured** to enable them to learn the skills needed to talk effectively.”

“The **deliberate, explicit and systematic teaching** of oracy across phases and through-out the curriculum will support children and young people to make progress in the four strands of oracy outlined in the Oracy Framework.”



The ‘Voice’ section of the ‘Physical’ benchmark has been altered from the Voice 21 framework to be in line with our school reading ‘Fluency Rubric’ for continuity.

The meaning remains the same, but the language has altered.

Pace of Speech **Pace** Tonal Variation **Phrasing**
Clarity of Pronunciation **Smoothness** Voice Projection **Expression and Volume**



FLUENCY RUBRIC

	1	2	3	4
Expression and Volume	Reads in a quiet voice as if to get words out. The reading does not sound natural like talking to a friend.	Reads in a quiet voice. The reading sounds natural in part of the text, but the reader does not always sound like they are talking to a friend.	Reads with volume and expression. However, sometimes the reader slips into expressionless reading and does not sound like they are talking to a friend.	Reads with varied volume and expression. The reader sounds like they are talking to a friend with their voice matching the interpretation of the passage.
Phrasing	Reads word-by-word in a monotone voice.	Reads in two or three word phrases, not adhering to punctuation, stress and intonation.	Reads with a mixture of run-ons, mid sentence pauses for breath, and some choppiness. There is reasonable stress and intonation.	Reads with good phrasing; adhering to punctuation, stress and intonation.
Smoothness	Frequently hesitates while reading, sounds out words, and repeats words or phrases. The reader makes multiple attempts to read the same passage.	Reads with extended pauses or hesitations. The reader has many “rough spots.”	Reads with occasional breaks in rhythm. The reader has difficulty with specific words and/or sentence structures.	Reads smoothly with some breaks, but self-corrects with difficult words and/ or sentence structures.
Pace	Reads slowly and laboriously.	Reads moderately slowly.	Reads fast and slow throughout reading.	Reads at a conversational pace throughout the reading.

Progression of skills - EYFS

Physical

- To speak audibly so they can be heard and understood
- To use gestures to support meaning in play



Linguistic

- To use talk in play to practice new vocabulary
- To join phrases with words such as 'if', 'because' 'so' 'could' 'but'



Cognitive

- To use 'because' to develop their ideas
- To make relevant contributions and asks questions
- To describe events that have happened to them in detail



Social and Emotional

- To look at someone who is speaking to them
- To take turns to speak when working in a group



Staff employ these teaching strategies to aid oracy:

- Poetry Basket in which children recite taught poems.
- Use the ShREC model for every interaction which takes place.
- Drawing club inspired by Greg Botrill. Children are taught ambitious vocabulary each week.
- Stem sentences in NCETM Maths Hub.
- Stem sentences to model concepts in continuous provision.
- Adults narrate play to inspire new vocabulary.
- 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 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.
- Support pupils' understanding of turn-taking in talk.
- Supporting children to explain to others what is happening or the learning taking place.
- Specifically plan sematic fields for areas of play.

- Daily nursery rhyme time. Discreetly taught and used by adults during play.
- 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..."
- Makaton signing and symbols.
- Objects of reference.
- Discussion of school values.
- High expectations of manners.
- Discreet speaking and listening taught in nursery.
- Sensory experiences to support language acquisition.

Staff plan these experiences to aid oracy:

- To speak to a partner during whole class teaching.
- Taking pupils to the supermarket or post office to practice speaking to an unfamiliar adult to carry out a transaction.
- 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.
- Nativity performance.
- Class assemblies.

EYFS Language Stems

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

Progression of skills - Year 1

Physical

- To use the appropriate tone of voice in the right context. E.g. speaking calmly when resolving an issue in the playground.
- To speak clearly and confidently in a range of contexts



Linguistic

- 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.



Cognitive

- To offer reasons for their opinions
- To recognise when they haven't understood something and asks a question to help with this.
- To disagree with someone else's opinion politely.
- To explain ideas and events in chronological order.



Social and Emotional

- Listens to others and is willing to change their mind based on what they have heard
- To organise group discussions independently of an adult.



Staff employ these teaching strategies to aid oracy:

- 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 do 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?'

Staff plan these experiences to aid oracy:

- To take part in small group discussions without an adult.
- To be filmed speaking and use this for reflection.
- To speak in front of a larger audience e.g. during an assembly.
- To verbally say key and interesting vocabulary every day.
- To follow dictation of sentences daily.
- To read in front of a small group of their peers each week.

Year 1 Language Stems

Language for argument and opinion	Language for comparing and contrasting	Language of explanation / description	Language of prediction
Yes / no because...	They are the same / different because... is and is	Ibecause	I think... because
I don't like / do like...because	They are alike because they are both.....	When Ibecause	I predict...
I agree / disagree with...		It is and....	I think....will happen because
It is right / wrong because...		It is a/an (adjective) (noun)	I know that
I think / don't think that...		After I.....	

Progression of skills - Year 2

Physical

- 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.



Linguistic

- 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.



Cognitive

- 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.



Social and Emotional

- 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.
- Confident delivery of short pre-prepared material.



Staff employ these teaching strategies to aid oracy:

- 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.

Staff plan these experiences to aid oracy:

- Speak to unfamiliar people with real purpose e.g. asking questions to a museum curator or having a conversation with a visitor in the classroom.
- Participate in a short "show and tell' session.
- Contextual writing activities at the end of the unit to make the context meaningful; record a recipe for YouTube, record a VLOG to reply to a crayon that has gone missing.
- Outdoor learning sessions encourage lots of oracy
- Practice for class assemblies
- PSHE is a discussion-based session where pupils practice turn-taking, listening to the opinions of others and waiting our turn.

Year 2 Language Stems

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

Progression of skills - Year 3

Physical

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.



Linguistic

- To be able to use specialist language to describe their own and others' talk.
- To use specialist vocabulary.
- To make precise language choices e.g. instead of describing a cake as 'nice' using 'delectable'.



Cognitive

- 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.



Social and Emotional

- To adapt the content of their speech for a specific audience.
- To speak with confidence in front of an audience.



Staff employ these teaching strategies to aid oracy:

- 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.
- Develop a shared language to describe talk in the classroom through creating a class set of 'discussion guidelines'. These can be used as success criteria to support pupils to reflect on their discussions.
- Support pupils to reflect on their talk and raise pupils' awareness of what makes a good discussion.

- Lessons including hot seating.
- 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 on the main points at the end of the discussion.
- Peer teaching.
- WAGOLL - Modelling what a good one looks like.

Staff plan these experiences to aid oracy:

- 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.
- Present to an audience of older or younger students.
- Buddy reading and discussing books with older or younger year groups.
- Book club – discussing books with own ideas.
- Show and Tell
- Structured role play.
- Hands-on activity-filled days - Stone Age Day & Egyptian Day.
- Class assemblies.

Year 3 Language Stems

Language for argument and opinion	Language for comparing and contrasting	Language of explanation / description	Language of prediction
An argument for/against is...	They are the same / different because... is and is	Ibecause	I think... will happen because
I don't like / do like...because	They are alike because they are both.....	When Ibecause	I predict...because
I agree / disagree with...	They are similar because	It is and....	I think....will happen because
It is right / wrong because...	They are different because	It is (adjective) (noun)	This is probable because...
I think / don't think that...		After / Before I.....	After...I predict that...
I believe...		I think it looks it looks / feels/smells/sounds like...	This is a result of...
In my opinion... / My view is		It reminds me of...	
I understand but / however...			
I accept your opinion / decision but/however...			
I think that...			
However... Also....			
Building on what you're saying...			

Progression of skills - Year 4

Physical

- To consider movement when addressing an audience.
- To use pauses for effect in presentational talk e.g. when telling a anecdote or telling a joke.



Linguistic

- To carefully consider the words and phrasing they use to express their ideas and how this supports the purpose of talk.



Cognitive

- 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.



Social and 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.



Staff employ these teaching strategies to aid oracy:

- 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 descriptions 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.
- 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.
- Staff encourage and model effective oracy.
- Opportunities are provided for children to practice and implement good oracy such as class assemblies and role play activities.
- Children attend talk boost sessions.

Staff plan these experiences to aid oracy:

- | | |
|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To use talk for a specific purpose e.g. to persuade or to entertain. • To speak in front of a larger audience of adults e.g. a group of eight. • To collaboratively solve a problem. • To speak with an unknown adult for a specific purpose, e.g. for market research or making an order. • To receive feedback from a peer or audience member on their oracy skills. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create TV or Radio adverts. • Mock election hustings • Peer teaching • Perform poetry by heart • Whole class assemblies. • Structured role play activities such as hot seating. • Book club to allow children to speak in front of their peers. |
|--|---|

Year 4 Language Stems

Language for argument and opinion	Language for comparing and contrasting	Language of explanation / description	Language of prediction
An argument for/against is...because...	They are the same /different because...	I ...because	I think... will happen because
I don't like / do like...because	They are alike because they are both.....	When Ibecause	I predict...because
I agree / disagree with...	One similarity / difference is...	It is and....	This is probable because...
It is right / wrong because...	They are different because	It is (adjective) (noun)	After...I predict that... because
I think / don't think that...	A further similarity / difference is...	After / Before I.....	Due to the fact that...
I believe...		It reminds me of...	As a result of...
In my opinion...		As a result...	The outcome will be...
I understand your point of view however...		Meanwhile	Based on... I predict that
I appreciate's opinion /decision but/however...		Furthermore	After hearing all the evidence...
I think that...		Eventually	
However, I think differently because		In contrast to...	
I see it differently...		Because	
Most reasonable people would agree that...			
Building on what you're saying...			

Progression of skills - Year 5

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.

Physical

- To project their voice to large audience.
- For gestures to become increasingly natural.



Linguistic

- To use an increasingly sophisticated range of sentence stems with fluency and accuracy.



Cognitive

- 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



Social and Emotional

- Listening for extended periods of time.
- To speak with flair and passion.



Staff employ these teaching strategies to aid oracy:

- 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.
- Use and develop the 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...'

Staff plan these experiences to aid oracy:

- Enter a debate competition.
- BBC school report.
- Create a YouTube Channel.
- Meet professionals e.g. a lawyer, an MP or a councillor to ask questions about their job. Interview techniques.
- Leading a parents' evening.
- Comparing a school talent show or event.
- Slam poetry.
- Hot Seating
- Narrate on Seesaw
- Assemblies
- School trips allow for rich conversations.

Year 5 Language Stems

Language for argument and opinion	Language for comparing and contrasting	Language of explanation / description	Language of prediction
An argument for/against is...because...	In some ways...	In conclusion...	I think... will happen because
The two main reasons for believing this...	Another feature they have in common...	To begin with...	I predict...because
My first/second important reason...	Furthermore they are both..	Because of....x happened	This is probable because...
Perhaps some people would argue...	However, they also differ in some ways...	It seems to be like...	After...I predict that...because
However, I would point out...	A further similarity /difference is...	After / Before I.....	Due to the fact that...
In opinion, it is clear...		It reminds me of...	As a result of...
I understand your point of view however...		As a result...	The outcome will be...
I appreciate's opinion / decision but/however...		Meanwhile	Based on... I predict that
However, I think differently because		Furthermore	After hearing all the evidence...
I see it differently...		Eventually	
Most reasonable people would agree that...		In contrast to...	
Building on what you're saying...		The reasons for...	

Progression of skills - Year 6

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.

Physical

- 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.



Linguistic

- To vary sentence structures and length for effect when speaking.
- To be comfortable using idiom and expressions.



Cognitive

- To construct a detailed argument or complex narrative.
- To spontaneously respond to increasingly complex questions, citing evidence where appropriate.



Social and Emotional

- 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.



Staff employ these teaching strategies to aid oracy:

- Play games like 'just a minute' to practise fluency when talking about a given topic e.g. climate change.
- Practise 'power poses' to explore the physical aspects of speaking.
- Teach structures for building evidence-based arguments.
- Stem sentences across subjects
- Modelled vocabulary use

- Model taking turns and listening
- Explicitly teach oracy and vocabulary
- Opportunities to develop and use rich vocabulary throughout lessons.
- Model reading and speaking with manners and expression

Staff plan these experiences to aid oracy:

- Give a speech to an audience of peers and adults.
- Teamwork activities during physical activity (OAA and invasion games)
- Take part in class debates.
- Lead School Council.
- Persuasive argument on SATS.
- Mentor or teach younger students.
- Lead an assembly.
- Interviewing authors

- Act as a tour guide for prospective parents and staff.
- Record their own sports commentary.
- Delivery of a school play each year
- Church transition to communicate with other children and staff from other schools
- Performance poetry
- Hot seating
- Engaging in sales and making connections with people during charitable events

Year 6 Language Stems

Language for argument and opinion	Language for comparing and contrasting	Language of explanation / description	Language of prediction
I am convinced...	In some ways...	In conclusion...	I think... will happen because
Given that...	Another feature they have in common...	To begin with...	I predict...because
Based on fact...	Furthermore they are both..	Because of...x happened	This is probable because...
Perhaps some people would argue...	However, they also differ in some ways...	It seems to be like...	After...I predict that...because
However, I would point out...	A further similarity/difference is...	After / Before I.....	Due to the fact that...
Having pondered /analysed...		It reminds me of...	As a result of...
I understand your point of view however...		As a result...	The outcome will be...
I appreciate's opinion / decision but/however...		Meanwhile	Based on... I predict that
However, I think differently because		Furthermore	After hearing all the evidence...
Taking everything into account		Eventually	In light of...
Most reasonable people would agree that...		In comparison to..	In summary
Building on what you're saying...		The reasons for...	