




Skill	Reception	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
 <p>Physical</p>	<p>Speak clearly with appropriate volume.</p> <p>Look at who is talking and who you are talking to.</p> <p>Begin to use gestures to support delivery meaning e.g. pointing at parts of a plant they are discussing.</p>	<p>Speak clearly and confidently in a range of contexts.</p> <p>Use appropriate tone of voice in the right context e.g. To project their voice to a large audience.</p> <p>Continue to use gesture to support delivery e.g. pointing at parts of a plant they are discussing.</p>	<p>Speak clearly and confidently with appropriate volume and pace in a range of contexts.</p> <p>Gestures start to become increasingly natural to support speech e.g. gesturing towards someone if referencing their idea.</p> <p>Use body language to show active listening and support meaning when speaking e.g. nodding along, facial expressions.</p>	<p>Deliberately selects gestures that support the delivery of ideas e.g. gesturing towards someone if referencing their ideas.</p> <p>Deliberately varies tone of voice in order to convey meaning e.g. speaking authoritatively during an expert talk.</p> <p>Consider position and posture when addressing an audience.</p>	<p>Deliberately select movement and gesture when addressing an audience.</p> <p>To use pauses for effect in presentational talk e.g. when telling an anecdote or joke.</p> <p>Use the appropriate tone of voice in the right context e.g. speaking calmly when resolving an issue in the playground.</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>Project their voice to a large audience.</p> <p>Gestures become increasingly natural.</p> <p>Consciously adapt tone, pace and volume of voice within a single context.</p>	<p>Speak fluently in front of an audience.</p> <p>Have a stage presence.</p> <p>Consciously adapt, tone, pace and volume of voice.</p>

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 <p>Linguistic</p>	<p>Use talk in play to practice new vocabulary e.g. lighter, heavier.</p> <p>Begin to speak in sentences joining phrases with words such as 'if, because, so, could, but'.</p>	<p>Speak in sentences using joining phrases to link ideas.</p> <p>Using vocabulary appropriately specific to the topic in hand e.g. lighter/heavier rather than bigger and smaller.</p> <p>Take opportunities to try out new language, even if it is not always correctly used.</p> <p>Use sentence stems to link to other's ideas in group discussion e.g. 'I agree with... because...' 'linking to...'</p> <p>Use conjunctions to organise and sequence ideas e.g. firstly, secondly, finally .</p>	<p>Speaking in sentences using joining phrases to create longer sentences.</p> <p>Adapt how to speak in different situations according to the audience e.g. asking questions of a museum curator or having a conversation with a visitor to the classroom.</p> <p>Use sentence stems to signal when they are building or challenging others' ideas in group'.</p>	<p>Be able to use specialist language to describe their own and others' talk.</p> <p>Use specialist vocabulary e.g. speak like an archaeologist.</p> <p>Make precise language choices e.g. instead of describing a cake as 'ice' using 'delectable'.</p>	<p>Carefully consider the words and phrasing they use to express their ideas and how this supports the purpose of the talk e.g. to persuade or to entertain.</p>	<p>Use an increasingly sophisticated range of sentence stems with fluency and accuracy to cite evidence and ask probing questions.</p> <p>Consider the words and phrases used to express their ideas and how this supports the purpose of talk.</p>	<p>Use and innovate an increasingly sophisticated range of sentence stems with fluency and accuracy.</p> <p>Vary sentence structures and length for effect when speaking.</p> <p>Be comfortable using idioms and expressions.</p>

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 <p>Cognitive</p>	<p>Use 'because' to develop their ideas.</p> <p>Make relevant contributions that match what has been asked.</p> <p>Ask simple questions.</p> <p>Describe events that have happened to them in detail.</p>	<p>Offer reasons for their opinions.</p> <p>Recognise when they haven't understood something and ask a question.</p> <p>Disagree with someone else's opinion politely.</p> <p>Explain ideas and events in chronological order.</p>	<p>Ask questions to find out more about a subject.</p> <p>Build on others' ideas in discussions.</p> <p>Make connections between what has been said and their own and others' experiences.</p>	<p>Offer opinions that aren't their own e.g. taking on the role of ...</p> <p>Begin to reflect on discussions and their own oracy skills and identify areas of strength and areas to improve.</p> <p>Reach shared agreement in discussions.</p>	<p>Give supporting evidence e.g. citing a text (using sentence stems) a previous example or a historical event.</p> <p>Ask probing questions.</p> <p>Reflect on their own oracy skills and identify areas of strength and areas to improve and begin to set own targets.</p>	<p>Draw upon knowledge of the world to support their own point of view and explore different perspectives.</p> <p>To be able to give supporting evidence e.g. citing a text, a previous example or a historical event.</p> <p>Identify when a discussion is going off topic and be able to bring it back on track with support and use of sentence stems e.g. That might be true, however what do you think about ...?</p>	<p>Construct a detailed argument or complex narrative.</p> <p>Spontaneously respond to and offer increasingly complex questions, citing evidence where appropriate.</p> <p>Reflect on their own and others' oracy skills and identify how to improve.</p>