PROGRESSION OF SKILLS MAP



ORACY		Nursery	Reception	Year One	Year Two	Year Three	Year Four	Year Five	Year Six
Skills	Physical	To speak audibly so they can be heard and understood To put their thumb up to indicate they want to speak	To speak audibly so they can be heard and understood -To use gestures to support meaning in play	To use the appropriate tone of voice in different contexts. E.g. speaking calmly when resolving an issue -To speak clearly and confidently in a range of contexts	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 deliberately vary 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 -To consider position and posture when addressing an audience	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 project their voice to a large audience -For gestures to become increasingly natural	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 ask questions to an adult or peer To be able to use some vocabulary linked to their small world/ topic	-To use talk in play to practice new vocabulary -To join phrases with words such as 'if', 'because' 'so' 'could' 'but'	To use vocabulary specific to the topic at hand -To take opportunities to try out new language -To use conjunctions to organise and sequence ideas e.g. firstly, secondly, finally	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 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'	To carefully consider the words and phrasing they use to express their ideas and how this supports the purpose of talk	To use an increasingly sophisticated range of sentence stems with fluency and accuracy	To vary sentence structures and length for effect when speaking -To be comfortable using idiom and expressions



	Cognitive	To ask politely for things (please and thank you) To recall and say an event either from real life or fictional	-To use 'because' to develop their ideas -To make relevant contributions and asks questions -To describe events that have happened to them in detail	To offer reasons for opinions -To disagree with someone else's opinion politely -To explain ideas and events in chronological order -To ask a question when they haven't understood	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	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	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	To be able to draw upon knowledge of the world to support their own point of view and explore different perspectives To identify when a discussion is going off topic and to be able to bring it back on track	To construct a detailed argument or complex narrative -To spontaneously respond to increasingly complex questions, citing evidence where appropriate
	Social and emotional	To use words to express feelings and desires -To look at someone who is speaking to them	-To take turns to speak when working in a group	To listen to others and be willing to change their mind based on what they have heard -To organise group discussions independently of an adult	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	To adapt the content of their speech for a specific audienceTo speak with confidence in front of an audience	To use more natural and subtle prompts for turn takingTo be able to empathise with an audience -To consider the impact of their words on others when giving feedback	Listening for extended periods of time -To speak with flair and passion	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
Pinner Wood Showcases			Spring 2: Individual Growing – magical advert	Spring 1: Group Homes now and then –	Summer 1: Group Travel and transport museum tour (video)	Spring 1: Group Podcast about the stone age.	Spring 2: Individual SPARK speech (persuasive) –	Summer 1: Groups	Spring 1: Individual

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		guest speaker –	Summer 2: report	Summer 2: report	Rainforests	Film documentary	Crime and
	Summer 2: report	questioning (living	speech	speech	conservation	Lights, Camera,	punishment
	speech	display - comparing				Action	monologue
		characters who			Summer 2: report		
		interviewed)			speech	Summer 2: report	Summer 2: report
						speech	speech
		Summer 2: report					
		speech					