Year	Strand of Oracy				
group	Physical	Linguistic	Cognitive	Social and Emotional	End of Year Judgement and Notes
EYFS Nursery (30- 50+mont hs)	• To be able to produce voice in order to articulate words	• To build up vocabulary that reflects the breadth of their experiences	 To use talk to connect ideas, explain what is happening and anticipate what might happen next, recall and relive past experiences (Blank Level 3) 	 To keep play going by responding to what others are saying or doing 	
	 To use intonation, rhythm and phrasing to make the meaning clear to others 	• To be able to put 4 or 5 words together to make a short sentence, with some immaturities (e.g. me want more juice)	To beginning to use more complex sentences to link thoughts	• To be able to follow verbal directions/instructio ns without being shown	
EYFS (Early Learn ing Goal)	• To speak audibly so they can be heard and understood	• To use talk in play to practice new vocabulary	 To use 'because' to develop their ideas To make relevant contributions and asks questions 	 To look at someone who is speaking to them 	
	• To use gestures to support meaning in play	• To join phrases with words such as 'if', 'because' 'so' 'could' 'but'	• To describe events that have happened to them in detail	• To take turns to speak when working in a group	
Year 1	• To use the appropriate tone of voice in the right context. E.g. speaking calmly when resolving an issue in the playground.	 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 offer reasons for their opinions To recognise when they haven't understood something and asks a question to help with this. 	• Listens to others and is willing to change their mind based on what they have heard	
	 To speak clearly and confidently in a range of contexts 	 To use sentence stems to link to other's ideas in group discussion. E.g. '1 agree with because' 'Linking to' To use conjunctions to 	 To disagree with someone else's opinion politely. To explain ideas and events in chronological order. 	 To organise group discussions independently of an adult. 	

		organise and sequence ideas e.g. firstly, secondly, finally.			
Year 2	• 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 adapt how they speak in different situations according to audience.	 To ask questions to find out more about a subject. To build on others' ideas in discussions. 	 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. 	
		 To use sentence stems to signal when they are building on or challenging others' ideas. 	 To make connections between what has been said and their own and others' experiences. 	 Confident delivery of short pre-prepared material. 	
Year 3	• 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.	 To be able to use specialist language to describe their own and others' talk. To use specialist vocabulary. 	 CognitiveTo offer opinions that aren't their own. To reflect on discussions and identify how to improve. 	• To adapt the content of their speech for a specific audience.	
	• Considers position and posture when addressing an audience.	• To make precise language choices e.g. instead of describing a cake as 'nice' using 'delectable'.	 To be able to summarise a discussion. To reach shared agreement in discussions. 	 To speak with confidence in front of an audience. 	
Year 4	 To consider movement when addressing an audience. 	• To carefully consider the words and phrasing they use to express their ideas and how this supports the purpose of talk.	• To be able to give supporting evidence e.g. citing a text, a previous example or a historical event.	 To use more natural and subtle prompts for turn taking. 	
	 To use pauses for effect in presentational talk e.g. when telling an anecdote or telling a joke. 		 To ask probing questions. To reflect on their own oracy skills and identify. 	• To be able to empathise with an audience.	
			skills and identify areas of strength and areas to improve.	 To consider the impact of their words on others when giving feedback. 	
	 To project their voice to a large audience. 	 To use an increasingly sophisticated range of sentence stems 	 To be able to draw upon knowledge of the world to support 	 Listening for extended periods of time. 	

Year 5	• For gestures to become increasingly natural.	with fluency and accuracy.	 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 	• To speak with flair and passion.	
			able to bring it back on track		
	• To speak fluently in front of an audience.	 To vary sentence structures and length for effect when speaking. 	• To construct a detailed argument or complex narrative.	• To use humour effectively.	
Year 6	• To have a stage presence.	 To be comfortable using idiom and expressions. 	To spontaneously respond to increasingly complex	 To be able to read a room or a group and take action accordingly e.g. if 	
	 Consciously adapt tone, pace and volume of voice within a single situation 		questions, citing evidence where appropriate.	everyone looks disengaged, moving on or changing topic, or if people look confused stopping to take questions.	

Assessment Key	
Autumn	
Spring	
Summer	

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/differentbecause	I think it will
I think	It's different because	They / we both have	This willbecause
I don't think	This is and that is	Altogether we / I have	I know that
It willbecause		I know because	
I like the way		It looks / smells / feels /	
		tastes / sounds like	

<u>Year 1 Language Stems</u>

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 likebecause	They are alike because they are both	When Ibecause	I predict
I agree / disagree with		It is and	I thinkwill happen because
It is right / wrong because		It is a/an (adjective) (noun)	I know that
I think / don't think that		After I	

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 likebecause	They are alike because they are both	When Ibecause	I predictbecause
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			

<u>Year 2 Language Stems</u>

<u>Year 3 Language Stems</u>

Language for argument	Language for comparing	Language of explanation	Language of
and opinion	and contrasting	/ description	prediction
An argument for/against is	They are the same /	Ibecause	I think will happen
	different because is and		because
	is		
I don't like / do like…because	They are alike because they	When Ibecause	I predictbecause
	are both		
I agree / disagree with	They are similar because	It is and	I thinkwill 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	AfterI predict that
I believe		I think it looks it looks /	This is a result of
		feels/smells/sounds like	
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			

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

<u>Year 4 Language Stems</u>

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

<u>Year 5 Language Stems</u>

<u>Year 6 Language Stems</u>

Language for argument	Language for comparing	Language of explanation	
and opinion	and contrasting	/ description	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 predictbecause
Based on fact	Furthermore they are both	Because ofx happened	This is probable because
Perhaps some people would argue	However, they also differ in some ways	It seems to be like	AfterI 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		As a result	The outcome will be
view however			
I appreciate's opinion /		Meanwhile	Based on I predict that
decision but/however			
However, I think differently		Furthermore	After hearing all the
because			evidence
Taking everything into		Eventually	In light of
account			
Most reasonable people		In comparison to	In summary
would agree that			
Building on what you're		The reasons for	
saying			