

Progression in Spoken Language

	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5/6
Listen to and take part in discussions, explanations, role-plays and presentations;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Listen for information; Pupils can make sense of what they have heard and respond appropriately to it. · Take on the role of someone else; Pupils are able to behave and speak as if they are someone else, for example taking on the role of a doctor making a diagnosis and asking for a syringe, etc. · Understand short explanations and simple discussions; Pupils can get the gist of what is being explained to them and join in with others in simple discussions, such as talking with their 'response partner' (talking partner). · Follow short, straightforward instructions; Pupils are able to listen to simple instructions such as "put your litter in the bin" and carry them out. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Identify the main points of conversations and explanations; Pupils can listen to information in familiar situations and show their understanding with an appropriate response · Take part in role-play, interacting with others; During role-play, pupils can attempt to stay in character for the duration of the task, interacting with others who have taken on a complementary role. · Listen to and carry out a sequence of instructions; Pupils are able to listen to and make sense of a series of instructions and carry them out. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Listen for specific information; Pupils listen and focus on finding specific information that has been identified prior to the task. · Maintain a role; Pupils take on a role, maintaining it and showing their understanding of it by responding appropriately. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Listen attentively; Pupils are able to give equal attention to all speakers and concentrate for the duration of the activity. They can summarise what they have listened to, answering questions and engaging in discussion · Develop a role Pupils can take on a role and add their own ideas to develop the character, for example tone and body language 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Listen to and identify relevant information and ideas; Pupils respond to the key points of what is heard. They show that they can identify what is relevant by commenting on and taking account of ideas that are central to the task. · Make relevant contributions in different roles; Pupils can adapt to different and evolving scenarios by maintaining a role, for example in a role-play, group discussion, improvisation, etc.
Contribute comments, ask questions and respond to others' points of view	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Ask and answer questions for specific information; Pupils ask simple questions when they want to know something in particular and give basic answers to questions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Follow discussions, make contributions and observe conventions of conversation; Pupils listen to others in discussions and put forward their own points. They allow others to talk without interrupting and take turns. · Ask and answer questions to develop understanding; Pupils are able to ask appropriate questions to find out the answers they need 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Follow the main points of discussions and make contributions which show understanding; · Ask and respond to questions to extend understanding; Pupils can ask purposeful 'how' and 'why' questions in order to enhance their understanding. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Make relevant contributions to discussions; Pupils listen to others and respond with views based on their own experience/knowledge. They can make comments that widen the discussion · Ask questions about others' points of view and respond appropriately; Pupils interact with and respond to others by making contributions that follow on from what has been said 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Discuss their own and others' ideas; · Ask questions to explore and develop ideas; Pupils listen closely, pick up on others' contributions and ask relevant questions that result in greater clarity or develop the task. Pupils can summarise their own thinking. They can question others and highlight strengths, weaknesses or limitations in others' opinions, for example when taking part in peer assessment, debates, hot seating, group discussion, etc.

Communicate information, ideas, opinions, feelings and imaginings, using an expanding vocabulary;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Use vocabulary from within their experience to describe thoughts and feelings; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Use a general vocabulary to express thoughts, imaginings and opinions Pupils are developing language and sentence structures to talk about what they think and feel and to give their opinion in a range of contexts throughout the day. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Explain their views/thinking; Pupils are able to say why they hold a view about a topic or issue. They can talk about how and why they have approached a task in a particular way. · Use an expanding vocabulary Pupils can engage in discussions and conversations using a widening/interesting vocabulary. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Explain information, ideas and opinions clearly; · Use an appropriate vocabulary; Pupils use vocabulary relevant to the context/topic being discussed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Justify ideas and opinions; · Communicate detailed information clearly, using precise vocabulary; Pupils are able to offer ideas and opinions in a developed way and can offer good reasons for their views. They can choose and use the most fitting words and specialised vocabulary or words linked to the context of the task. For example, when discussing poetry, pupils use vocabulary such as poet, verse and rhyme.
Structure talk so that ideas can be understood by others;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Talk about their experiences; Pupils give an account of what has happened so that others can understand it, for example talk about the places they have visited, people they have met or things they have done. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Talk about events in sequence with supporting detail; Pupils can talk in some detail and in an order that makes sense, for example when describing how they get ready for school. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Sequence events and plan what to say; Pupils plan what they are going to say so that it has a structure that makes sense to the listener. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Plan an approach to talking; Pupils can plan what they are going to say (if the task requires it), taking account of audience and purpose. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Structure their talk logically and coherently; Pupils are able to organise and order contributions logically so that others can understand their points easily. They can present their ideas clearly, giving an introduction and conclusion when appropriate, for example when preparing an informative talk for a video conferencing situation.
Speak clearly and adapt ways of speaking to audience and situation;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Speak audibly to be heard and understood; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Speak clearly to be heard and understood; Pupils can talk with sufficient clarity so that others can hear and make sense of what they are saying. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Vary their voice and intonation; Pupils use expression in different situations, changing their tone of voice accordingly 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Use language techniques and register to engage the listener; Pupils can capture the attention of the listener by using appropriate tone, pitch, pace and volume and by the deliberate use of word emphasis to stress the importance of a point. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Use language techniques and register to maintain the interest of the listener; Pupils can capture and hold the interest of the listener by adapting their tone. They also use a range of other language techniques, for example asking rhetorical questions when delivering a healthy eating presentation.
Use non-verbal methods to express ideas and engage with the listener.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make eye contact and take turns whilst engaging in conversation. Pupils look at someone when they are speaking to them and give others an opportunity to speak, for example when working together in pairs or small groups. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use body language to show engagement. Pupils can demonstrate their involvement by responding appropriately and showing interest in what is going on, for example nodding and turning to face the speaker. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Understand that body language may influence the listener. Pupils use body language during interaction with others to reinforce their message. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Use non-verbal methods to engage the listener. Pupils can use non-verbal methods, for example pausing or using facial expression or body language, to get the interest of the listener. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Use non-verbal methods to maintain the interest of the listener. Pupils can use non-verbal methods, such as gesture, poise, look, facial expression, etc., to engage the listener, for example when delivering a speech they maintain eye contact with the audience.