Introducing oracy to our community

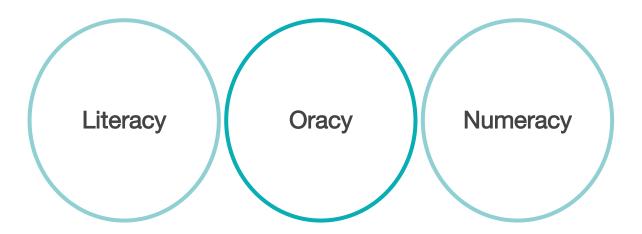
With Mrs Green our Oracy Champion and Mrs. Willans our Oracy Lead



## 1. What is oracy?

Oracy is a combination of learning to talk and learning through talk. This means that children will be taught specific speaking and listening skills and talk will be used as a central part of their learning across the curriculum. Learning through talk will be visible in all subjects in school from PSHE to Maths and PE to Writing.

A neologism



Oracy is the ability to articulate ideas, develop understanding and engage with others through spoken language



#### What is Oracy?

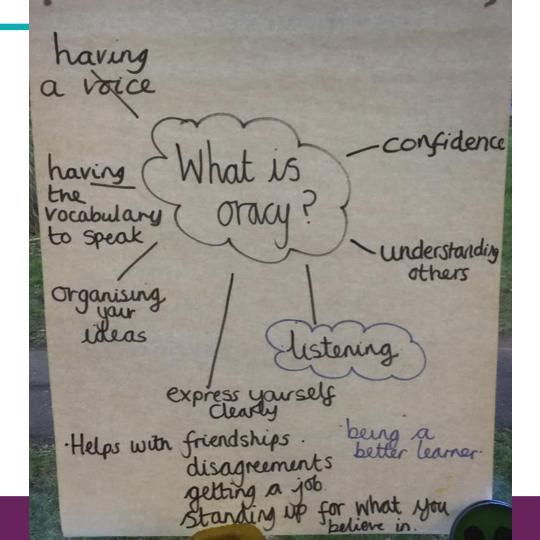
Oracy is the ability to articulate ideas, develop understanding and engage with others through spoken language.

Oracy develops students' confidence, articulacy and capacity to learn.

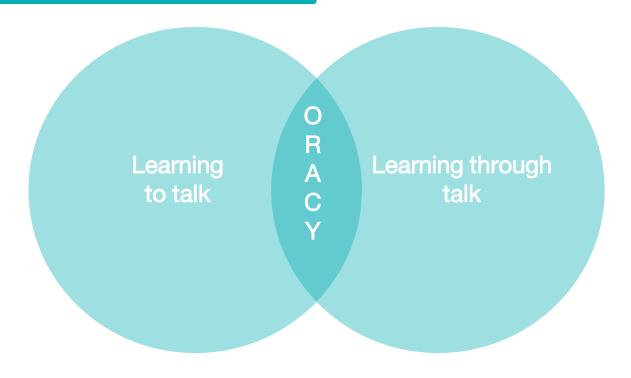
Voice 21



This is what oracy means to your children, in the classroom and beyond.



#### Learning through and to talk



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## 2. Why is oracy important?

#### The impact of oracy



Oracy increases confidence, empowering students with the belief that their voice has value, developing the ability to articulate thoughts so others will listen



Oracy improves academic outcomes, developing learners who can think critically, reason together and have the vocabulary to express their knowledge and understanding



Oracy fosters wellbeing, supporting students to build successful relationships, talk through issues, express feelings and resolve conflicts



Oracy equips students to thrive in life beyond school, helping them to progress, access employment and engage in civic life



## 3. What is a high-quality oracy education?

Oracy is taught explicitly

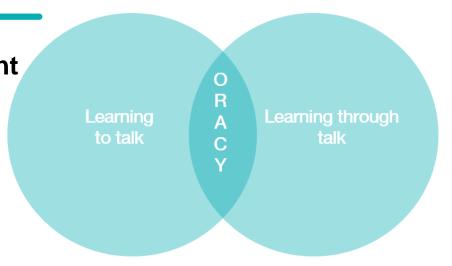
Every voice is valued

Oracy is central learning

The curriculum supports the progression of oracy skills

A strong culture of oracy is built across the academy

Oracy will elevate learning



### Children already use talk...

- Show and Tell
- Talk Partners
- Talking in pairs on the carpet- more informally
- Zones of Regulation- encouraging children to talk about and describe their feelings and emotions.
- Stem sentences in Maths
- Whole class discussions
- Talk for Writing
- Exploratory talk in EYFS
- Role Play
- Circle Time/ discussion/debate
- Restorative conversations
- Learning Talk Bingo
- Assembly

We want build on what we already do and for children to use talk more effectively.



#### Exploratory talk

'exploratory talk which is typical of the early stages of approaching new ideas [...]Exploratory talk is hesitant and incomplete because it enables the speaker to try out ideas, to hear how they sound, to see what others make of them, to arrange information and ideas into different patterns.'

#### Presentational talk

'The difference between the two functions of talk is that in presentational talk the speaker's attention is primarily focused on adjusting the language, content and manner to the needs of an audience, and in exploratory talk the speaker is more concerned with sorting out his or her own thoughts.'

Barnes, 1992





Oracy involves embracing different speaking skills, learning through talk and learning to talk, such as:

- Discussion: exchanging ideas with others
- **Instruction/Informing**: telling someone what to do, or explaining facts
- **Recitation:** repeating something aloud from memory e.g. poem
- **Dialogue:** having a conversation with someone, listening and showing an interest in what they say



Exploratory talk

## Presentational talk



# Where do we start? What is the plan?



#### Cognitive

#### Social & Emotional

Guiding or managing interactions

#### **Clarifying & summarising**

#### Listening & responding

Working with others

Listening actively & responding

#### Confidence in speaking

- Self assurance
- Liveliness & flair

#### **Audience awareness**

Taking account of level of understanding of the audience

#### Linguistic

#### Vocabulary

Appropriate vocabulary choice

#### Language

- Register
- Grammar

#### Rhetorical techniques

Rhetorical techniques such as metaphor, humour, irony & mimicry

#### **Self-regulation**

#### **Body language**

- Tonal variation

- Voice projection

- Clarity of pronunciation

Voice

Gesture & posture Facial expression & eye cor

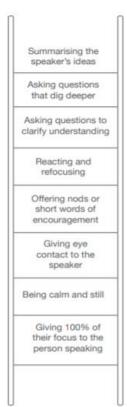
**Physical** 

voice 21

During staff training, observing the children and though discussion, we have identified **listening** as our starting point with the children.

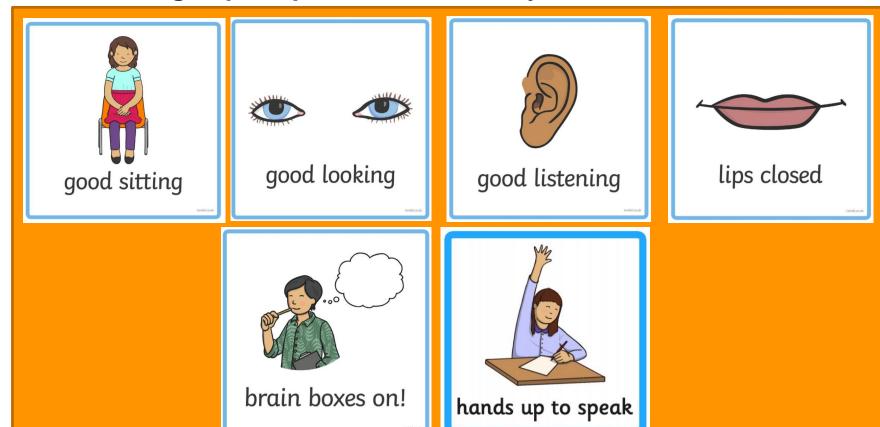
#### **Listening Ladder**

The Listening Ladder sets out the various listening skills and orders them in terms of complexity. It can be used to support students to reflect on their discussion and to set targets for which rung the have and want to reach.

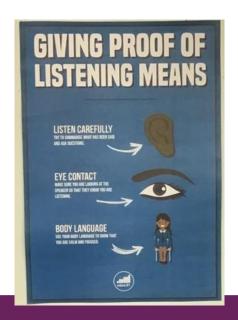


Each class is using a version of a listening ladder like this one. The first three rungs of the ladder set a strong foundation for listening skills.

#### Good listening: a prompt used on the daily dashboard in KS1.



# Discussion Guidelines - these have been agreed in all classes from Yr1- Yr6.



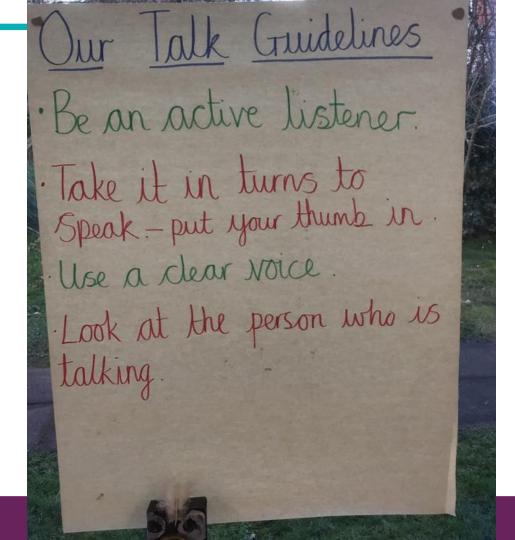




# Discussion guidelines

- \* Speak clearly tone/ volume
- \* Use eye contact to show good listening
- \* Stick to the topic /use your subject knowledge
- \* take turns do not talk over each other
- \* value and respect the opinions of others
- \* listen carefully
- \* use questions to move a discussion on /to include others





# The staff team high expectations for talk...and for listening.

# stem sentences

**Discussion Sentence Stems** 

I agree because...

I disagree because...

Building on what you have said...

Linking to your idea...

Can I challenge that... Can you clarify what you mean by...

What do you think (name)?



Question of the day...

Would you rather be able to fly or be invisible?

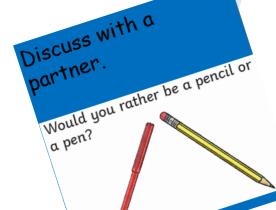


Why? Discuss with a partner.

What is true happiness?

## Question of the day:

If you could change one thing about school, what would it be?



#### Today's weather



**7**°

Light cloud and light winds

## Our value this week is:





Why is TRUST so important?

## Our vision for oracy

At Mytchett Primary and Nursery Academy our vision is to have oracy at the heart of learning, to create language-rich classrooms and talk-rich children. Through the explicit teaching of oracy, we will develop children's language skills to support each of them to find their voice, empowering them to speak effectively and express themselves confidently, whilst listening and responding attentively.

Oracy is a skill for life and a vital tool for learning.

# Involvement of our families is key

## Oracy at home

- Play games with rules to follow, ask the children to explain how to play
- Have discussions with your child / discuss things on the television, news (age appropriate) / their learning in school
- Play word or talking games such as 'would you rather...?'
- Probing questions that require some reasoning, such as;
   What do you think about...? Can you explain how you did that?
  - Do you agree/disagree? Why? Convince me challenges!
- Which book character would you invite to your birthday party? Why?
- Take it in turns to say a different word for a common word. For example: looked could also be peered, noticed, spotted
- Play role play games that involve speaking such as playing shops, making telephone calls or acting out known stories
- Talk about books and life experiences