

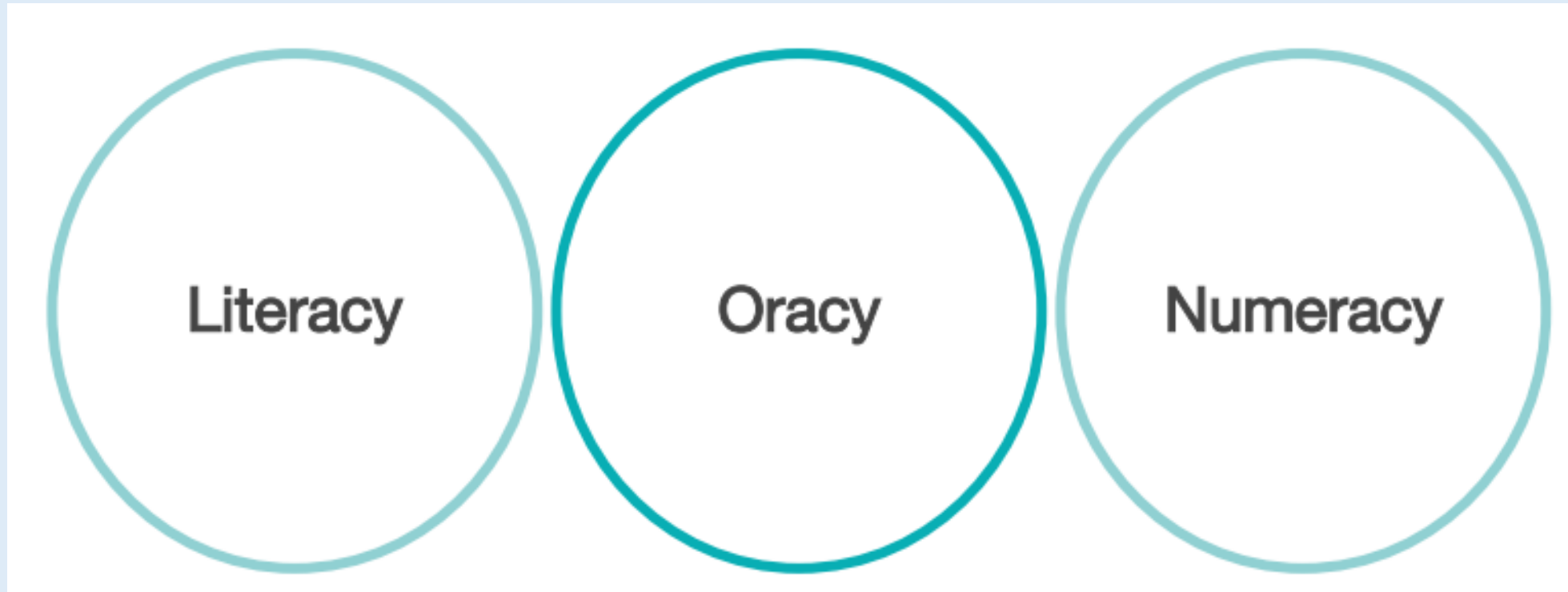
Learn About...Oracy



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.

What is Oracy?



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

Why is Oracy important?

The impact of poor spoken English

Reduces confidence

Compounds
misconceptions

Diminishes meaning

Results and life chances



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

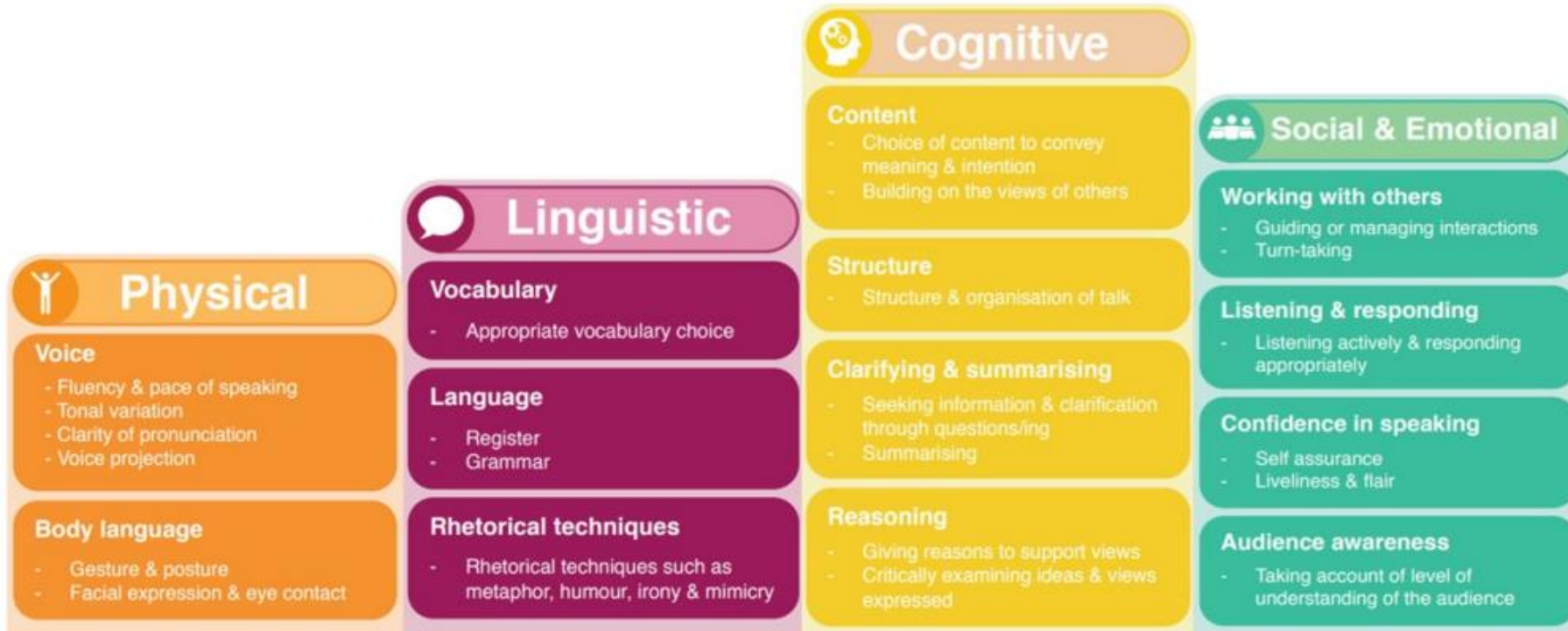
The four strands of Oracy

Oracy: The Four Strands

Use the oracy framework to understand the physical, linguistic, cognitive, and social and emotional skills that enable successful discussion, inspiring speech and effective communication.



“Get talking in class”



What does Oracy look like in the classroom?

ORACY - FIND YOUR VOICE

A GUIDE TO TALKING AND DEVELOPING COMMUNICATION SKILLS IN THE CLASSROOM

Use Your Body

-  Use gestures to add emphasis
-  Make eye contact with your audience
-  Use gestures to add emphasis
-  Use visual aids as a prompt, not a prop
-  Project your voice so your message is heard clearly
-  Use visual aids as a prompt, not a prop
-  Speak slowly and use pauses
-  Vary the pitch and tone of your voice
-  Speak slowly and use pauses

Express Your Opinion

- I found this work very.....
- In my opinion....
- It is my belief that...
- I particularly liked
- In my view....

Elaborate Your Ideas

- Building on
- This part made me feel
- This would suggest that....
- I agree with...
- Furthermore
- This shows....
- Based on the image....
- Therefore....

Be Reflective

What worked well? What did not work well?

What important skills were needed for everyone to carry out the task successfully?

What are the important learning points to take forward?



Oracy Checklist

- Use sentences stems
- Use the discussion guidelines
- Talk clearly and with clarity
- Use a range of vocabulary
- Think about body language
- Challenge the speaker
- Show you're listening

Actively Listen

- Look them in the eye
- Don't interrupt unless the time is right
- Focus carefully on what they're saying
- Come up with questions
- Be open-minded
- Use your body to show you are listening
- Give positive and honest feedback

Cognitive

Content

- Choice of content to convey meaning & intention
- Building on the views of others

Structure

- Structure & organisation of talk

Clarifying & summarising

- Seeking information & clarification through questioning
- Summarising

Self-regulation

- Maintaining focus on task
- Time management

Reasoning

- Giving reasons to support views
- Critically examining ideas & views expressed

Social & Emotional

Working with others

- Guiding or managing interactions
- Turn-taking

Listening & responding

- Listening actively & responding appropriately

Confidence in speaking

- Self assurance
- Liveliness & flair

Audience awareness

- Taking account of level of understanding of the audience

Physical

Voice

- Pace of speaking
- Tonal variation
- Clarity of pronunciation
- Voice projection

Body language

- Gesture & posture
- Facial expression & eye contact

Linguistic

Vocabulary

- Appropriate vocabulary choice

Language


- Register
- Grammar

Rhetorical techniques

- Rhetorical techniques such as metaphor, humour, irony & mimicry

What does Oracy look like in the classroom?

- 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
- Assembly

Our Discussion Guidelines (KS1)	
Show good listening	
Agree and disagree with respect	
Be willing to change our mind	
Build on ideas	
Give reasons for our opinions	

You are key to supporting your child's
oracy at home too!

So what can you do to support?



Ten ideas to support oracy



Discuss a news article – read a newspaper article together or watch Newsround and ask questions about this. For example, what did you learn from reading that article? How did the people feel?

Discuss the meaning of vocabulary – after reading a text with your child or hearing different vocabulary, ensure you discuss what the vocabulary means.

Discuss a T.V. programme – talk about the themes of the programme. Ask them what they liked about it or what might happen in the next show.

Come up with a word of the day – encourage new vocabulary learnt to be used in your child's writing or in a conversation they have that day.

Listen to different types of oracy – podcasts, poetry, radio shows, television programmes, educational videos, panel discussion, speech, job interview, stand-up comedy or music.

Interview someone – encourage your child to interview a neighbour, a family member or a family friend. Come up with the questions together and identify what they might learn from this experience.

Correct spoken English – if your child says, “I’m gonna go to the shop.” Correct this with, “I am going to go to the shop.”

Create a talk box – this is an exciting way to ensure conversations take place in your house. This could be an item that can be collected by you or your child. It can be as simple as a leaf, with the idea that you or your child talk in detail about how you came to have the leaf in your talk box.

Ask questions to develop answers – ‘why’ is such a powerful word to use with your child, it develops their sentences and thought process as they have to explain further.

Play a game and discuss the rules – this can be as simple as playing different board games and getting your child to explain the rules or using the games suggested below.



ORACY

Questions to ask when reading at home



Reviewing:

Can you tell me what your book is about?

Where is your story set, how do you know?

What characters have you been introduced to so far?

What are the characters like?

Do the different characters all get on?

When they are reading:

What does that word mean? How do you know it means that?

How can you use the rest of the sentence/the next sentence to help you work out the meaning of that word?

What words on this page impress or confuse you?

Can you summarise what you have read so far?

If you were to meet the main character, what would you ask them?

Predicting:

What do you think will happen to the main character?

Why do you think this will happen?

Are there any clues to tell you what will happen next?

Do you think the story will stay in this setting?

Can you find any evidence in the story that shows...?