

Spoken Language progression

	EYFS			KS1		KS2			
	Birth - Three	Three - Four	Reception	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Listening skills	<p>Turn towards familiar sounds. They are also startled by loud noises and accurately locate the source of a familiar person's voice, such as their key person or a parent.</p> <p>Gaze at faces, copying facial expressions and movements like sticking out their tongue.</p> <p>Make eye contact for longer periods.</p> <p>Watch someone's face as they talk.</p> <p>Recognise and are calmed by a familiar and friendly voice.</p> <p>Listen to other people's talk with interest, but can easily be distracted by other things.</p> <p>Listen to simple stories and understand what is happening, with the help of the pictures.</p>	<p>Enjoy listening to longer stories and can remember much of what happens.</p> <p>Can find it difficult to pay attention to more than one thing at a time.</p>	<p>Understand how to listen carefully and why listening is important.</p> <p>Listen to and talk about stories to build familiarity and understanding.</p> <p>Listen carefully to rhymes and songs, paying attention to how they sound.</p> <p>Listen to and talk about selected non-fiction to develop a deep familiarity with new knowledge and vocabulary.</p>	<p>To listen to others in a range of situations and usually respond appropriately.</p>	<p>To listen carefully and respond with increasing appropriateness to what has been said, e.g. make a helpful contribution when speaking in a small reading group.</p>	<p>To listen carefully in a range of different contexts and usually respond appropriately to both adults and their peers.</p>	<p>To listen carefully in a range of different contexts and usually respond appropriately to both adults and their peers.</p>	<p>To listen carefully, making timely contributions and asking questions that are responsive to others' ideas and views, e.g. participate in a collaborative project where they listen to the ideas of others and adapt these to meet the needs of the group.</p>	<p>To make improvements based on constructive feedback on their listening skills.</p>

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Following instruction	<p>Listen and respond to a simple instruction.</p> <p>Understand simple instructions like “give to mummy” or “stop”.</p> <p>Recognise and point to objects if asked about them.</p> <p>Identify familiar objects and properties for practitioners when they are described: for example: ‘Katie’s coat’, ‘blue car’, ‘shiny apple’.</p> <p>Understand and act on longer sentences like ‘make teddy jump’ or ‘find your coat’.</p> <p>Understand simple questions about ‘who’, ‘what’ and ‘where’ (but generally not ‘why’).</p>	<p>Understand a question or instruction that has two parts, such as: “Get your coat and wait at the door”.</p>		<p>To understand instructions with more than one point in many situations.</p>	<p>To fully understand instructions with more than one point in many situations and independently seek clarification when a message is not clear.</p> <p>To attempt to follow instructions before seeking assistance.</p>	<p>To follow instructions in a range of unfamiliar situations.</p> <p>To recognise when it is needed and ask for specific additional information to clarify instructions.</p>	<p>To follow complex directions/multi-step instructions without the need for repetition.</p>			

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Asking and Answering Questions	<p>Make sounds to get attention in different ways (for example, crying when hungry or unhappy, making gurgling sounds, laughing, cooing or babbling).</p> <p>Reach or point to something they want while making sounds.</p> <p>Understand single words in context – ‘cup’, ‘milk’, ‘daddy’.</p> <p>Understand frequently used words such as ‘all gone’, ‘no’ and ‘bye-bye’.</p>	<p>Understand ‘why’ questions, like: “Why do you think the caterpillar got so fat?”</p>	<p>Ask questions to find out more and to check they understand what has been said to them.</p>	<p>To begin to ask questions that are linked to the topic being discussed.</p> <p>To answer questions on a wider range of topics (sometimes may only be one-word answers).</p>	<p>To show that they are following a conversation by asking relevant and timely questions.</p> <p>To answer questions using clear sentences.</p> <p>To begin to give reasoning behind their answers when prompted to do so.</p>	<p>To ask questions that relate to what has been heard or what was presented to them.</p> <p>To begin to offer support for their answers to questions with justifiable reasoning.</p>	<p>To generate relevant questions to ask a specific speaker/audience in response to what has been said.</p> <p>To regularly offer answers that are supported with justifiable reasoning.</p>	<p>To ask questions which deepen conversations and/or further their knowledge.</p> <p>To understand how to answer questions that require more detailed answers and justification.</p>	<p>To regularly ask relevant questions to extend their understanding and knowledge.</p> <p>To articulate and justify answers with confidence in a range of situations.</p>

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Drama, Performance and Confidence	<p>Enjoy singing, music and toys that make sounds.</p> <p>Use intonation, pitch and changing volume when 'talking'.</p>	<p>Sing a large repertoire of songs.</p> <p>Know many rhymes, be able to talk about familiar books, and be able to tell a long story.</p>	<p>Learn rhymes, poems and songs.</p> <p>Retell the story, once they have developed a deep familiarity with the text; some as exact repetition and some in their own words.</p>	<p>To speak clearly in a way that is easy to understand.</p> <p>To speak in front of larger audiences, e.g. in a class assembly, during a show 'n' tell session.</p> <p>To know when it is their turn to speak in a small group presentation or play performance.</p> <p>To take part in a simple role play of a known story.</p>	<p>To speak confidently within a group of peers so that their message is clear.</p> <p>To practise and rehearse reading sentences and stories aloud.</p> <p>To take on a different role in a drama or role play and discuss the character's feelings.</p> <p>To recognise that sometimes speakers talk differently and discuss reasons why this might happen.</p>	<p>To rehearse reading sentences and stories aloud, taking note of feedback from teachers and peers.</p> <p>To speak regularly in front of large and small audiences.</p> <p>To participate in role play tasks, showing an understanding of character by choosing appropriate words and phrases to indicate a person's emotions.</p>	<p>To use intonation when reading aloud to emphasise punctuation.</p> <p>To practise and rehearse sentences and stories, gaining feedback on their performance from teachers and peers.</p> <p>To take on a specific role in role-play/drama activities and participate in focused discussion while remaining in character.</p> <p>To discuss the language choices of other speakers and how this may vary in different situations.</p>	<p>To narrate stories with intonation and expression to add detail and excitement for the listener.</p> <p>To use feedback from peers and teachers (and from observing other speakers) to make improvements to performance.</p> <p>To combine vocabulary choices, gestures and body movement to take on and maintain the role of a character.</p>	<p>To participate confidently in a range of different performances, role play exercises and improvisations (including acting in role).</p> <p>To gain, maintain and monitor the interest of the listener(s).</p> <p>To select and use appropriate registers for effective communication.</p>

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Vocabulary Building and Standard English	<p>Try to copy adult speech and lip movements.</p> <p>Babble, using sounds like 'baba', 'mamama'.</p> <p>Constantly babble and use single words during play.</p> <p>Can become frustrated when they can't make themselves understood.</p> <p>Use the speech sounds p, b, m, w. Are usually still learning to pronounce:</p> <p>- l/r/w/y - f/th - s/sh/ch/ dz/j - multi-syllabic words such as 'banana' and 'computer'</p>	<p>Use a wider range of vocabulary.</p> <p>Develop their communication, but may continue to have problems with irregular tenses and plurals, such as 'runned' for 'ran', 'swimmed' for 'swam'.</p> <p>May have problems saying:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - some sounds: r, j, th, ch, and sh - multisyllabic words such as 'pterodactyl', 'planetarium' or 'hippopotamus'. <p>Use longer sentences of four to six words.</p>	<p>Learn new vocabulary.</p> <p>Use new vocabulary through the day.</p> <p>Articulate their ideas and thoughts in well-formed sentences.</p> <p>Connect one idea or action to another using a range of connectives.</p>	<p>To use appropriate vocabulary to describe their immediate world and feelings.</p> <p>To think of alternatives for simple vocabulary choices.</p>	<p>To start to use subject-specific vocabulary to explain, describe and add detail.</p> <p>To suggest words or phrases appropriate to the topic being discussed.</p> <p>To start to vary language according to the situation between formal and informal.</p> <p>To usually speak in grammatically correct sentences.</p>	<p>To use vocabulary that is appropriate to the topic and/or the audience.</p> <p>To recognise powerful vocabulary in stories/ texts that they read or listen to and begin to try to use these words and phrases in their own talk.</p> <p>To discuss topics that are unfamiliar to their own direct experience.</p>	<p>To regularly use interesting adjectives, adverbial phrases and extended noun phrases in speech.</p> <p>To know and use language that is acceptable in formal and informal situations with increasing confidence.</p> <p>To recognise powerful vocabulary in stories/ texts that they read or listen to, building these words and phrases into their own talk in an appropriate way.</p>	<p>To regularly use interesting adjectives, adverbial phrases and extended noun phrases in speech.</p> <p>To know and use language that is acceptable in formal and informal situations with increasing confidence.</p> <p>To recognise powerful vocabulary in stories/ texts that they read or listen to, building these words and phrases into their own talk in an appropriate way.</p>	<p>To use relevant strategies to build their vocabulary.</p> <p>To use adventurous and ambitious vocabulary in speech, which is always appropriate to the topic, audience and purpose</p> <p>To speak audibly, fluently and with a full command of Standard English in all situations.</p> <p>To use a broad, deep and rich vocabulary to discuss abstract concepts and a wide way.</p>

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Speaking for a Range of Purposes	<p>Copy your gestures and words.</p> <p>Start to say how they are feeling, using words as well as actions.</p>	<p>Use talk to organise themselves and their play: "Let's go on a bus... you sit there... I'll be the driver."</p>	<p>Describe events in some detail.</p> <p>Talk about stories to build familiarity and understanding.</p> <p>Talk about selected non-fiction to develop a deep familiarity with new knowledge and vocabulary.</p> <p>Use talk to help work out problems and organise thinking and activities explain how things work and why they might happen.</p> <p>Use new vocabulary in different contexts.</p>	<p>To organise their thoughts into sentences before expressing them.</p> <p>To be able to describe their immediate world and environment.</p> <p>To retell simple stories and recounts aloud.</p>	<p>To talk about themselves clearly and confidently.</p> <p>To verbally recount experiences with some added interesting details.</p> <p>To offer ideas based on what has been heard.</p>	<p>To organise what they want to say so that it has a clear purpose.</p> <p>To begin to give descriptions, recounts and narrative retellings with added details to engage listeners.</p>	<p>To give descriptions, recounts and narrative retellings with specific details to actively engage listeners.</p> <p>To debate issues and make their opinions on topics clear.</p> <p>To adapt their ideas in response to new information.</p>	<p>To plan and present information clearly with ambitious added detail and description for the listener.</p> <p>To participate in debates/arguments and use relevant details to support their opinions and adding humour where appropriate.</p>	<p>To communicate confidently across a range of contexts and to a range of audiences.</p> <p>To articulate and justify arguments and opinions with confidence.</p> <p>To give well-structured descriptions, explanations, presentations and narratives for different purposes, including for expressing feelings.</p> <p>To use spoken language to develop understanding through speculating, hypothesising, imagining and exploring ideas.</p> <p>To make reference back to their original thoughts when their opinions have changed and give reasons for their change of focus.</p>

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Participating in Discussion	<p>Copy what adults do, taking 'turns' in conversations (through babbling) and activities.</p> <p>Use gestures like waving and pointing to communicate.</p> <p>Start to develop conversation, often jumping from topic to topic.</p> <p>Develop pretend play: 'putting the baby to sleep' or 'driving the car to the shops'.</p>	<p>Be able to express a point of view and to debate when they disagree with an adult or a friend, using words as well as actions.</p> <p>Can start a conversation with an adult or a friend and continue it for many turns.</p>	<p>Develop social phrases.</p> <p>Engage in storytimes.</p> <p>Engage in non-fiction books.</p>	<p>To recognise when it is their turn to speak in a discussion.</p> <p>To recognise that different people will have different responses and that that these are as valuable as their own opinions and ideas.</p>	<p>To give enough detail to hold the interest of other participant(s) in a discussion.</p> <p>To engage in meaningful discussions that relate to different topic areas.</p> <p>To remain focused on a discussion when not directly involved and be able to recall the main points when questioned.</p>	<p>To engage in discussions, making relevant points or asking relevant questions to show they have followed a conversation.</p> <p>To take account of the viewpoints of others when participating in discussions.</p>	<p>To engage in discussions, making relevant points and ask for specific additional information or viewpoints from other participants.</p> <p>To begin to challenge opinions with respect.</p> <p>To engage in meaningful discussions in all areas of the curriculum.</p>	<p>To develop, agree to and evaluate rules for effective discussion; follow their own rules in small groups and whole-class conversations.</p> <p>To engage in longer and sustained discussions about a range of topics.</p> <p>To ask questions, offer suggestions, challenge ideas and give opinions in order to take an active part in discussions.</p>	<p>To maintain attention and participate actively in collaborative conversations, staying on topic and initiating and responding to comments with confidence.</p> <p>To consider and evaluate different viewpoints, adding their own interpretations and building on the contributions of others.</p> <p>To offer an alternative explanation when other participant(s) do not understand.</p>