

# Parish Church of England Primary School

## Oracy Strategy 25-26



**Developing confident, articulate learners.**



# Our Context:

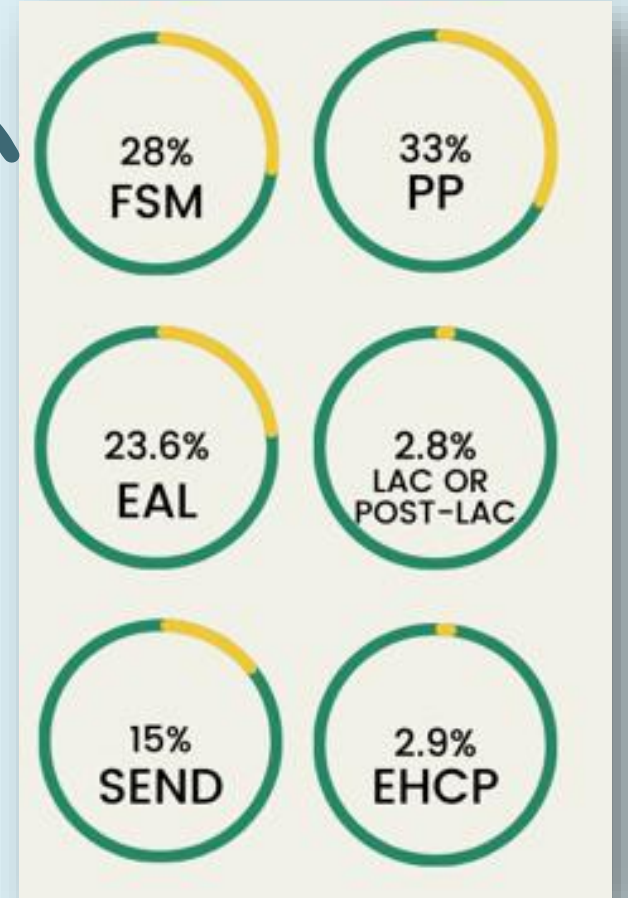
## Our Local Area:

St Helens scores 2784 out of 32,844 areas for social deprivation, putting it at the most disadvantaged. In all areas (income, Employment, Education, Health and Crime), St Helens scores in the 1<sup>st</sup> or 2<sup>nd</sup> most deprived areas in the country. The crime rate for our school area is 5x higher than that of St Helens overall and 4x higher than national. Our local area has much lower income than the rest of the UK, with 97% of the country earning a higher amount than our families. 20% of children in St Helens are living in absolute poverty with 26% of households claiming Universal Credit.



## Vulnerable Groups:

At Parish, we welcome children from many different backgrounds and cultures. Some of our families are vulnerable due to their children's needs, abilities, mental health or social care background. Here we show how these groups make up the Parish Family.



Developing strong oracy skills is crucial in our school context, where we serve a higher-than-average proportion of pupils eligible for Pupil Premium and around 25% of learners with English as an Additional Language (EAL). Research highlights how disparities in early language exposure—often referenced through Hart and Risley's "word gap" studies, which suggest children from more language-rich homes may hear millions more words than their peers—can significantly influence later attainment. Prioritising oracy helps address this gap by ensuring every child has structured opportunities to build vocabulary, confidence, and the language needed to access the full curriculum. For all children, high-quality talk supports inclusion, strengthens comprehension, and equips learners with the communication skills essential for both academic success and future life chances. Investing in oracy is therefore in ensuring that all children—regardless of background—have the best possible chances to succeed.

# Our Oracy Vision:



At Parish Church of England Primary School, oracy plays a central role in teaching and learning as a vital part of building secure foundational knowledge. Our shared vision, aligned with our Rainbow Promise to nurture 'articulate learners,' is for every child in our community to confidently find their voice, express their ideas clearly and justify their opinions – communication skills essential for achieving their aspirations and flourishing in society.

We foster a school culture where spoken language is valued as a key tool for learning, collaboration and personal growth. Oracy is embedded across all areas of our curriculum, extra-curricular activities and personal development programmes, reflecting our whole-school commitment to developing confident communicators.

Our approach is informed by the pioneering research and practice of Voice21, whose mission to empower all children to use their voice for success underpins our curriculum design. Building on the innovative work of School 21, Voice21 highlights that spoken language skills are among the strongest predictors of a child's future life chances. We recognise the importance of explicitly and purposefully developing these skills for all pupils, particularly those who are disadvantaged or vulnerable.

The importance of spoken language is reinforced in the revised Early Years Foundation Stage Framework and the National Curriculum for English. Oracy is explicitly taught and woven throughout our broad, balanced, and talk-rich curriculum. Questions and discussions are carefully planned to ensure full participation and to develop pupils' confidence and competence in spoken language.

We place particular emphasis on ensuring that all children, including those from disadvantaged backgrounds and the most vulnerable, have equitable access to oracy opportunities. This is essential to fulfilling our Vision for Oracy and supporting every child's academic and social development.

Our commitment to oracy has been recognised by Ofsted (2022), which praised how our "pupils develop as highly articulate, thoughtful and resilient individuals."



## Our Curriculum Promises:

- Encourage **R**esilience and perseverance
- Develop **A**rticulate learners
- Influence aspirations
- Nurture curiosity
- Instil **B**ritish and Christian Values
- Provide **O**pportunities to build upon knowledge and skills
- Promote **W**ellbeing and health





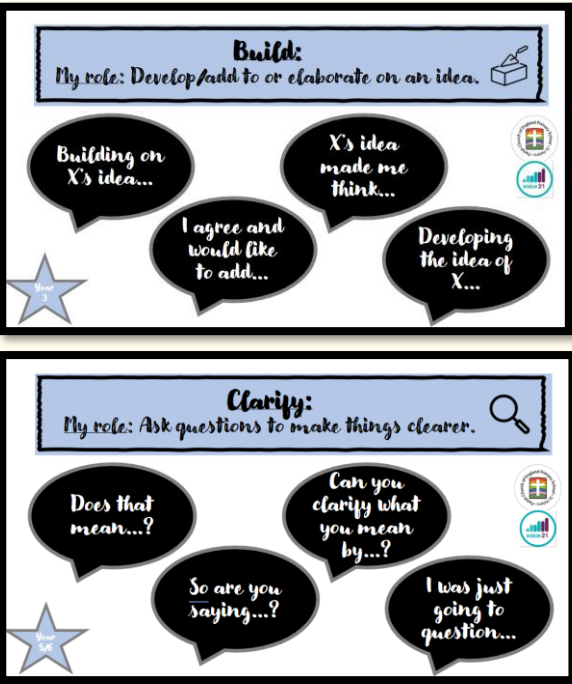
# Delivering our Oracy Strategy:

## Teaching:

At the heart of our oracy curriculum is quality-first teaching, where talk is deliberately structured, modelled, and embedded across all subjects. Drawing on evidence informed frameworks, teaching focuses on developing the four strands: *Physical, Linguistic, Cognitive, and Social & Emotional*. This ensures every child learns to speak clearly, explain their thinking, reason verbally, collaborate effectively, and engage confidently with learning. Through intentional sentence stems, structured talk routines, questioning, dialogic teaching, and modelled language, pupils learn through talk and to talk as part of everyday classroom practice – centrally driven by our Speak Its throughout the curriculum.

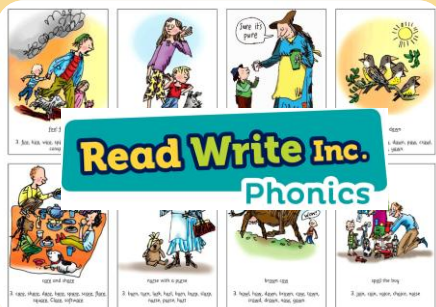
## Wider Strategies:

Oracy flourishes not only through lessons, but also through the wider culture and structures of our school. Wider strategies include approaches that place talk at the centre of school life—assemblies, debates, roles such as ambassadors or class representatives, performance opportunities – all of which is encapsulated within our Personal Development offer. These strategies help embed a sustained and consistent *culture of talk*, ensuring that oracy is valued, visible, and woven into the school's identity.



## Targeted Support:

Some pupils require further targeted support. Targeted support focuses on those who may need extra opportunities to develop vocabulary, fluency, confidence, or language structures—such as pupils with speech and language needs, EAL learners at early acquisition stages, or children in receipt of Pupil Premium. This may include pre-teaching of key vocabulary, speech-language programmes (including NELI and Talk Boost), rehearsal opportunities, structured talk groups, or precision teaching of communication skills. Targeted support is closely aligned with formative assessment of the four oracy strands and ensures that gaps do not widen but are actively addressed to support the delivery of Foundational Knowledge.



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# How Oracy links with Securing *Strong Foundations in the First Years of School:*

The Ofsted report emphasises that foundational knowledge and skills built in Nursery, Reception and Key Stage 1 are crucial for long-term educational success, particularly for children whose early language exposure has been limited. This connects directly to the importance of oracy as a core component of early learning.

## 1. Language and communication are identified as critical foundations:

The report stresses that early education is especially important for children whose language and communication are delayed, highlighting language-rich teaching as a priority. This aligns with oracy, which explicitly teaches speaking, listening, vocabulary development, and verbal reasoning—key tools for reducing early gaps.

## 2. Disadvantaged children benefit most from strong oracy provision:

Ofsted notes that high-quality early education disproportionately benefits children with limited early learning experiences, including those from disadvantaged backgrounds. Oracy is a powerful strategy for equity: structured talk, strong adult modelling, and vocabulary teaching directly support Pupil Premium and EAL learners.

## 3. Emphasis on language-rich environments aligns directly with oracy pedagogy:

Further analysis summarising Ofsted's guidance highlights the need for: language and vocabulary enrichment, opportunities for children to actively engage in speaking and listening, structured development of expressive and receptive language. These components are explicitly named as pillars of effective early education. This matches the core principles of an oracy curriculum, which includes deliberate vocabulary instruction, modelling, structured talk routines, and rich dialogic interactions.

## 4. Oracy supports the development of early literacy and comprehension:

The report links strong early foundations with later reading success, noting the importance of secure vocabularies and language comprehension. Oracy—particularly discussion, reasoning aloud, listening skills, and structured explanation—directly supports phonics, decoding, and comprehension development.

## 5. The report calls for structured, purposeful pedagogy—not incidental talk:

Ofsted emphasises the need for clear curriculum design and purposeful adult-guided learning, cautioning against unplanned activities that don't build knowledge. This supports an oracy approach based on: planned talk routines, use of effective sentence stems, explicit teaching of communication skills and structured opportunities to use new vocabulary.

## 6. Oracy helps secure the “foundational knowledge” the report highlights:

Oracy underpins early knowledge-building by enabling children to: articulate ideas clearly, practise new vocabulary aloud, engage in reasoning and discussion and build conceptual understanding through structured talk. These practices directly support the strong foundations needed by the end of KS1.



At Parish, we aim to secure the foundational knowledge and skills in every child (by the end of Key Stage One and beyond if necessary) to give them the best chance of educational success right across the curriculum. We ensure that high-quality early education establishes the foundations for later success including academic achievement, good health and wellbeing. We recognise that this is particularly important for those who are disadvantaged and whose language and communication is delayed. Carefully designed curriculum resources, accurate use of assessment and high-quality teaching and learning approaches ensure that children can learn clearly defined foundational knowledge.



This further supports the delivery of our **QUEST Principles**.

## Defining Foundational Knowledge:

Foundational knowledge refers to the ‘knowledge that children need to be able to communicate, read, write and calculate’ by the end of Key Stage 1 as outlined in the Strong Foundations report. This includes the general knowledge that will help them to understand the world around them recognising that their physical, emotional and social development are also important (in addition to developing executive function).





# The Oracy Framework:



## The Oracy Framework

### Voice

- Fluency & pace of speech
- Tonal variation
- Clarity of pronunciation
- Voice projection

### Body language

- Gesture & posture
- Facial expression & eye contact

Physical

### Vocabulary

- Appropriate vocabulary choice

### Language

- Register
- Grammar

### Rhetorical techniques

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

Linguistic

### 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 questions
- Summarising

### Self-regulation

- Maintaining focus on task
- Time management

### Reasoning

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

Cognitive

### 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

Social & Emotional

Voice 21's Oracy Framework (often called the *Voice 21 Oracy Framework*) is a research-informed model that defines what effective speaking and listening look like and provides schools with a structured approach for teaching oracy explicitly. It breaks oracy down into four interlinked strands—*Physical*, *Linguistic*, *Cognitive*, and *Social & Emotional*—each outlining the specific skills pupils need to communicate confidently, purposefully, and effectively.

At Parish, we use the Oracy Framework to map clear progression in speaking and listening skills from the Early Years through to Upper Key Stage Two. The framework supports all learners by providing structured opportunities to develop confidence, articulation and purposeful talk across the curriculum. Through consistent expectations and explicit teaching of oracy skills, we empower every child to become an effective, articulate learner and communicator.

# Our Oracy Progression:



## Physical

<u>Physical</u>			
Nursery	Reception	Year 1	Year 2
<b>To understand STAR learning behaviours.</b>  <b>To speak to be heard clearly by others.</b>	<b>To understand and accurately apply STAR learning behaviours.</b>  <b>To speak audibly so they can be heard and understood.</b>	<b>To use body language to show listening.</b>  <b>To experiment with adjusting tone, volume and pace when speaking aloud.</b>	<b>To use gesture to support the delivery of ideas e.g. gesturing towards someone if referencing their idea.</b>  <b>To speak clearly and confidently in a range of contexts.</b>
Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
<b>To consider position and posture when addressing an audience.</b>  <b>To experiment with adjusting tone, volume and pace for different audiences.</b>	<b>To consider movement when addressing an audience.</b>  <b>To consider how tone, volume and pace influence meaning.</b>	<b>For body language to become increasingly natural.</b>  <b>To project their voice to a large audience.</b>	<b>To have a stage presence.</b>  <b>To adjust tone, volume and pace for a given purpose and audience.</b>

# Our Oracy Progression:



Linguistic			
Nursery	Reception	Year 1	Year 2
<p>To use talk in play to practise new vocabulary.</p> <p>Begin to explore and explain their ideas.</p>	<p>To use talk in play to practise new vocabulary.</p> <p>Begin to speak in sentences, joining phrases with words.</p>	<p>To use vocabulary specific to the topic at hand.</p> <p>To take opportunities to try out new language. To join phrases with words such as 'if', 'because' and 'so.'</p>	<p>To adapt how they speak in different situations according to audience.</p> <p>To use sentence stems to signal when they are building on or challenging others' ideas.</p> <p>To use sentence stems to link to other's ideas in group discussion (e.g. 'I agree with... because ...' 'Linking to ...')</p>
Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
<p>To begin to use specialist vocabulary.</p> <p>To be able to use specialist language to describe their own and others' talk.</p> <p>To begin to make precise language choices.</p>	<p>To carefully consider the words and phrasing they use to express their ideas and how this supports the purpose of talk.</p> <p>To use specialist vocabulary when discussing a known topic.</p>	<p>To use an increasingly sophisticated range of sentence stems with accuracy.</p> <p>To select specific vocabulary appropriate to the topic at hand</p>	<p>To vary sentence structures and length for effect when speaking. To be comfortable using idiom and expressions.</p> <p>To use sophisticated vocabulary appropriate to the context and purpose of talk.</p>



# Our Oracy Progression:



<b>Cognitive</b>			
<b>Nursery</b>	<b>Reception</b>	<b>Year 1</b>	<b>Year 2</b>
<p><b>To begin to understand how and why questions.</b></p> <p><b>To describe events currently happening and what might happen next.</b></p>	<p><b>To ask questions. To wonder about ideas.</b></p> <p><b>To use 'and' to link their ideas. describe events that have happened to them in detail.</b></p>	<p><b>To consider the merits of different viewpoints.</b></p> <p><b>To offer reasons for opinions.</b></p> <p><b>To disagree with someone else's opinion politely. To explain ideas and events in chronological order.</b></p>	<p><b>To ask questions to find out more about a subject.</b></p> <p><b>To build on others' ideas in discussions.</b></p> <p><b>To make connections between what has been said and their own and others' experiences</b></p>
<b>Year 3</b>	<b>Year 4</b>	<b>Year 5</b>	<b>Year 6</b>
<p><b>To offer opinions that aren't their own.</b></p> <p><b>To reflect on discussions and identify how to improve.</b></p> <p><b>To be able to summarise a discussion.</b></p> <p><b>To reach shared agreement in discussions</b></p>	<p><b>To be able to give supporting evidence e.g. citing a text, a previous example or a historical event.</b></p> <p><b>To ask probing questions.</b></p> <p><b>To reflect on their own oracy skills and identify areas of strength and areas to improve</b></p>	<p><b>To be able to draw upon knowledge of the world to support their own point of view and explore different perspectives.</b></p> <p><b>To identify when a discussion is going off topic and to be able to bring it back on track.</b></p>	<p><b>To construct a detailed argument or complex narrative.</b></p> <p><b>To assess different viewpoints and present counter-arguments.</b></p> <p><b>To spontaneously respond to increasingly complex questions, citing evidence where appropriate.</b></p> <p><b>To acknowledge and explain changes of position.</b></p>

# Our Oracy Progression:



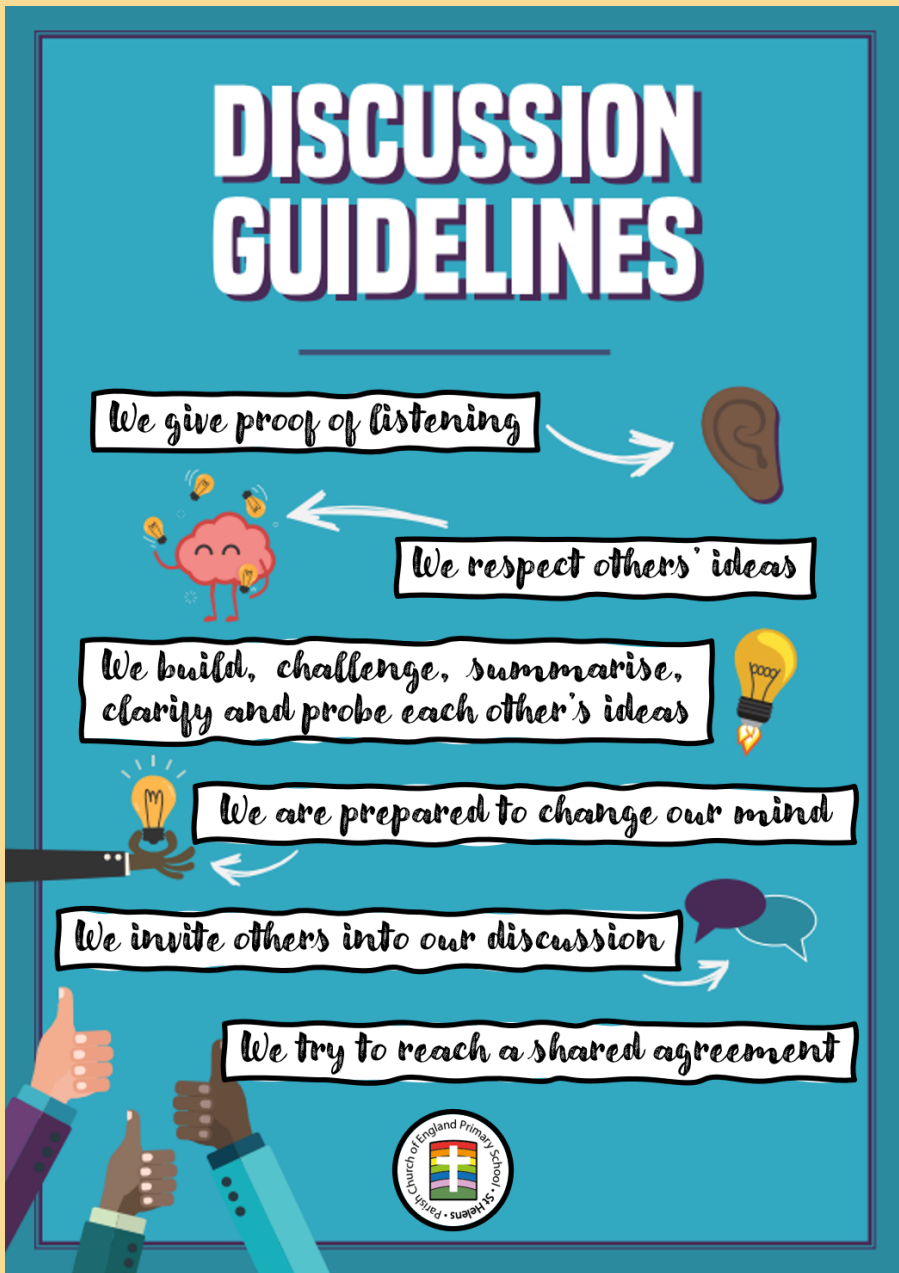
<b>Social and Emotional</b>			
<b>Nursery</b>	<b>Reception</b>	<b>Year 1</b>	<b>Year 2</b>
<b>To listen to others.</b>  <b>To take turns to speak with the support of an adult.</b>	<b>To listen attentively in a pair or small group.</b>  <b>To take turns to speak with a partner independently.</b>	<b>To listen carefully to others.</b>  <b>To participate in group discussions independently of an adult.</b>	<b>To encourage everyone to contribute.</b>  <b>To develop an awareness of audience, e.g. what might interest a certain group. Confident delivery of short pre- prepared material.</b>
<b>Year 3</b>	<b>Year 4</b>	<b>Year 5</b>	<b>Year 6</b>
<b>Listen actively, questioning and responding to others.</b>  <b>To adapt the content of their speech for a specific audience.</b>  <b>To speak with confidence in front of an audience.</b>	<b>To use more natural and subtle prompts for turn taking.</b>  <b>To develop an awareness of audience.</b>  <b>To consider the impact of their words on others when giving feedback.</b>	<b>Listening actively for extended periods of time.</b>  <b>To speak with flair and passion.</b>	<b>To use humour effectively.</b>  <b>To be able to read a room or a group and act accordingly e.g. if everyone looks disengaged, moving on, or if people look confused stopping to take questions.</b>  <b>To develop an awareness of group dynamics and invite those who haven't spoken to contribute.</b>



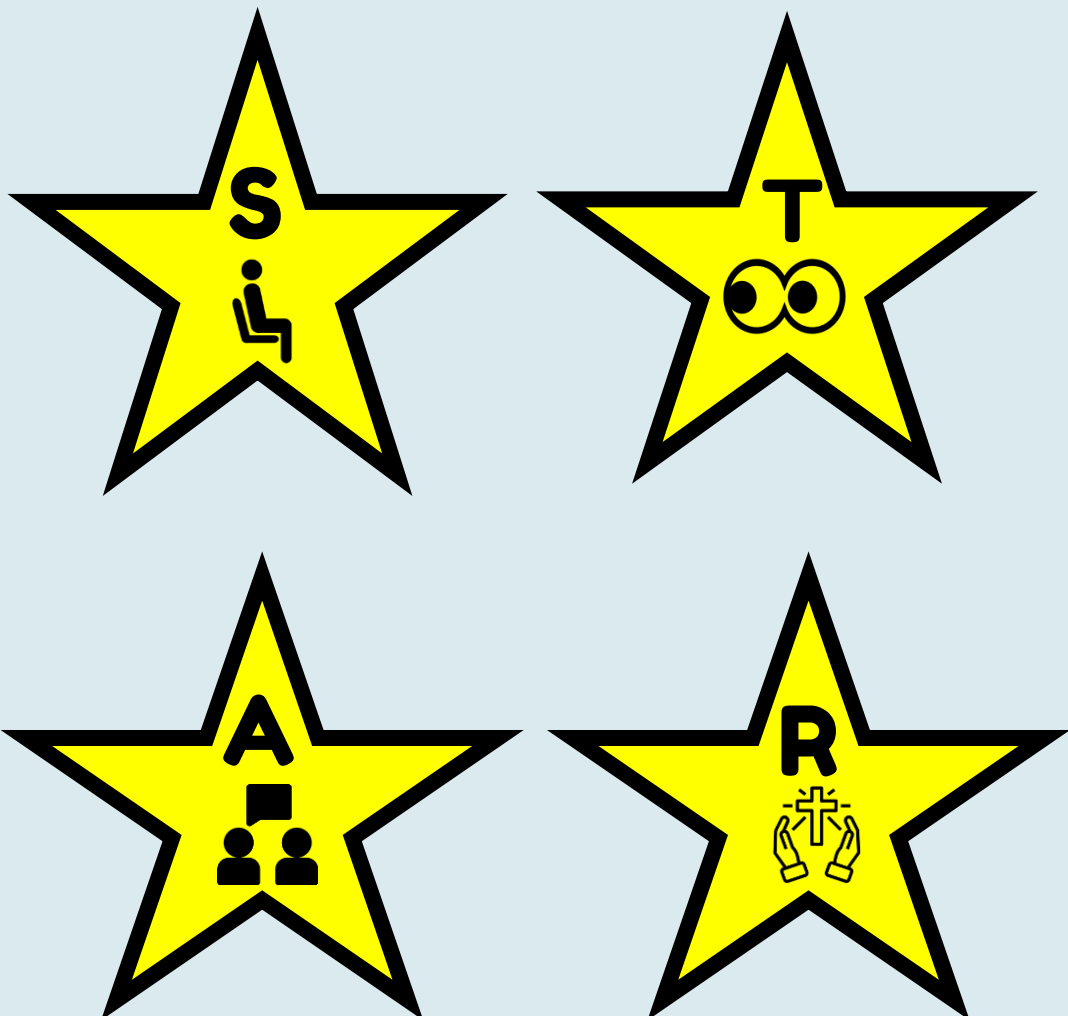
# Ready to Listen, Ready to Learn:



Our discussion guidelines provide a clear and consistent framework for partner and group talk, ensuring that all discussions are safe, respectful and purposeful. Used alongside the Listening Ladder and STAR learning behaviours, they support children in developing the executive function skills needed to participate successfully in classroom talk, including attention, self-regulation, turn-taking and planning responses. By establishing shared expectations for speaking and listening, the guidelines help to create a calm, inclusive and high-quality learning environment in which all pupils are supported to contribute. This approach recognises that articulate learners are not only able to express their ideas clearly, but can also listen attentively, build on the ideas of others and respond thoughtfully in a range of learning contexts.



- S** – Sit up and show we are ready to listen.
- T** – Tune in and track the speaker.
- A** – Ask questions and respond thoughtfully.
- R** – Respect everyone's ideas, even when we disagree.



- Summarise my ideas.
- Ask questions to explain.
- Ask questions for understanding.
- Motivating classmates.
- Offering nods.
- Maintain eye contact.
- Being calm and still.
- Give 100% focus.

**Our Listening Ladder:**



# Curriculum Offer:

Our six *'Speak Its'* provide a consistent and coherent framework that underpins the delivery of our oracy curriculum across all aspects of school life. They ensure that purposeful opportunities to talk are embedded throughout the curriculum, giving all pupils repeated, structured chances to practise and refine their oracy skills. This intentional approach is 'Inclusive by Design' by reducing barriers to participation and enabling every child to access, rehearse, and articulate their thoughts and ideas. By securing these strong foundations—through a range of deliberate, built-in, and carefully considered oracy opportunities—the *'Speak Its'* help cultivate a culture of talk that sits at the heart of everything we do. They ensure oracy is not an add-on, but a fundamental tool that empowers pupils to think, communicate, and succeed.



This supports the development of our Personal Development Strategy and the achievement of School Development Priorities 25-26.

**Whole School Priority 2:** To refine our 'Personal Development and Wellbeing Strategy' to ensure we continue to meet community needs.

**Whole School Priority 3:** To review and strengthen our approach to securing the foundational knowledge and skills that all pupils need to achieve well across the curriculum.

Unit of Work	Unit 1 (3 <sup>rd</sup> September 2025 – 24 <sup>th</sup> October 2025).	Unit 2 (3 <sup>rd</sup> November 2025 – 19 <sup>th</sup> December 2025).	Unit 3 (5 <sup>th</sup> January 2026 – 6 <sup>th</sup> March 2026).	Unit 4 (9 <sup>th</sup> March 2026 – 15 <sup>th</sup> May 2026).	Unit 5 (18 <sup>th</sup> May 2026 – 17 <sup>th</sup> July 2026).
<b>My Happy Mind Unit Focus.</b>	Meet Your Brain	Celebrate	Appreciate	Relate	Engage
<b>Focus Rainbow Promise</b>	Promote 'Wellbeing and Health' <i>Our focus strategic Rainbow Promise for 25/26</i>	Encourage 'Resilience and Perseverance'	Develop 'Articulate Learners.'	Nurture Curiosity considering 'British and Christian Values.'	'Influence Aspirations' <i>Our focus curricular Rainbow Promise for 25/26</i>
<b>Whole School 'Pots of Gold' Experiences</b>	Full School Launch of 'My Happy Minds.' (Throughout September)	The Great Parish 'Spelling Bee.' (24-28th November 2025).	Paul Delaney. (Throughout January).	Cultural Educ-Asian Whole School Workshops. (March 2026).	Whole School Careers Week (22-26 <sup>th</sup> June 2026).
	Whole School Keeping Safe Week (20-24th October 2025).	Parish Sports Personality of the Year Awards (15th December 2025).	The Parish 'Big Debate It' - 'Show the Love' Campaign. (9 <sup>th</sup> -13 <sup>th</sup> February 2026).	Wonder Dome Visit. (19 <sup>th</sup> March 2026) linked to British Science week.	Whole School STEM Week. (6-10 <sup>th</sup> July 2026).
<b>Celebration of Themed Days and Events</b>	World Mental Health Day (10th October 2025).	Anti-Bullying Week. (10-14 <sup>th</sup> of November 2025).	National Storytelling Week (1st-9th of February 2026).	World Art Day (15 <sup>th</sup> April 2026).	World Environment Day. (5th June 2026).
	Black History Month (Throughout October).	Remembrance Day. (11th November 2025).	World Book Day (5 <sup>th</sup> March 2026).	World Cultural Diversity Day (15 <sup>th</sup> May).	World Music Day (21 <sup>st</sup> June 2026).
<b>25/26 Christian Values</b>	Faith Through Dignity	Faith Through Peace	Hope	Hope Through Justice	Love Through Compassion





**Speak It 1:**  
**'Talk It'**



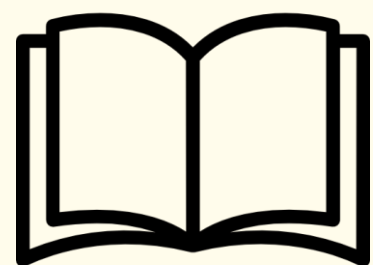
**Speak It 6:**  
**'Present It'**



# **Time to 'Speak It'**

**Oracy in Action.**

*Developing Articulate Learners  
in all areas of the curriculum.*



**Speak It 2:**  
**'Read It'**



**Speak It 5:**  
**'Peer Critique It'**



**Speak It 3:**  
**'Drama It'**



**Speak It 4:**  
**'Debate It'**



# Speak It 1: 'Talk It'

**Giving instructions** – children clearly articulate and sequence instructions to support others in completing tasks or activities.

**Providing explanations** – children verbally explain their ideas, reasoning and understanding using appropriate subject-specific vocabulary.

**Discussion (adopting roles)** – children engage in purposeful discussion, adopting roles such as: Instigator, Builder, Challenger, Clarifier etc. to develop collective understanding.

**Think, Pair, Share activities** – children orally rehearse ideas independently, refine them through paired discussion and communicate them confidently to a larger group.

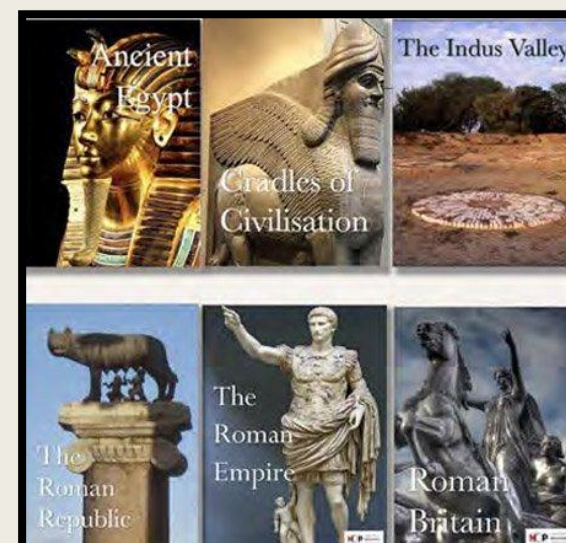
**Within continuous provision activities** – children use talk intentionally to collaborate, negotiate, explain and reflect during independent and play-based learning.



# Speak It 2: 'Read It'



**Diverse Class Read Examples**



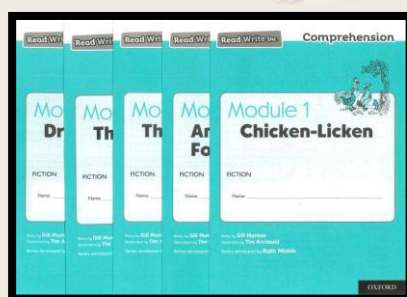
**Oral rehearsal and sentence stems** – children practice sounds, words, phrases and responses aloud to support fluency, confidence and comprehension when reading.

**Explaining understanding** – children articulate their understanding of texts, including characters, events, themes and authorial intent, using increasingly precise language.

**Prosody and vocal control** – children read aloud with appropriate tone, volume, pace and projection, adapting their voice to convey meaning and engage an audience.

**Vocabulary understanding** – children explore, clarify and apply new vocabulary through discussion, developing depth of meaning and accuracy in spoken responses.

**Reading strategies** – children verbally apply and explain strategies such as predicting, decoding, inferring, summarising and justifying answers using evidence from the text.



**Read Write Inc.**  
Fresh Start

**Read Write Inc.**  
Phonics





# Speak it 3: 'Drama it'



**Continuous provision activities** – children engage in role play during play-based learning to explore real-life experiences, negotiate roles, develop language and rehearse social interactions.

**Opening Worlds and RE activities** – children use role play to act out significant events or perspectives, deepening understanding of people, places and events through experiential learning.

**English role play opportunities** – children take part in activities such as hot seating, freeze frames and thought tracking to explore characters, emotions and viewpoints within texts.

**Scripted performances** – children participate in assemblies, nativities and school productions, developing confidence, expression, memory and audience awareness.

**Performing Arts Club** – children extend role play through extracurricular drama and performance, refining acting skills, collaboration and creative expression.



# Speak it 4: 'Debate it'



**Debate It Club (KS2)** – children participate in structured debates, learning to present viewpoints clearly, listen actively and respond respectfully to opposing arguments.

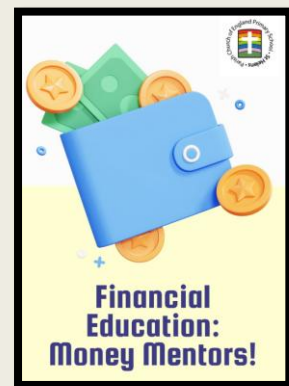
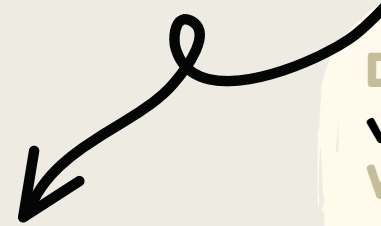
**Weekly Picture News** – children discuss and debate current and topical issues during class worship, developing opinion, reasoning and respectful challenge.

**My Happy Minds scenarios** – children explore and debate real-life scenarios, expressing feelings, viewpoints and possible solutions in a supportive environment.

**Democracy Day activities** – children engage in debate linked to voting, decision-making and pupil voice, understanding democratic processes through discussion and persuasion.

**Reading** – children debate preferences and opinions about characters, books and themes, justifying viewpoints with reasons and evidence from texts.

**Oracy workshop (Parish University)** – children take part in targeted workshops that explicitly teach debate skills, including turn-taking, building arguments and responding to others' ideas.



openingworlds

myHappymind



# Speak it 5: 'Peer Critique it'

**Handwriting sessions** – children share work with a partner and use the structure “*two best bits and one to fix*” to give focused, supportive feedback.

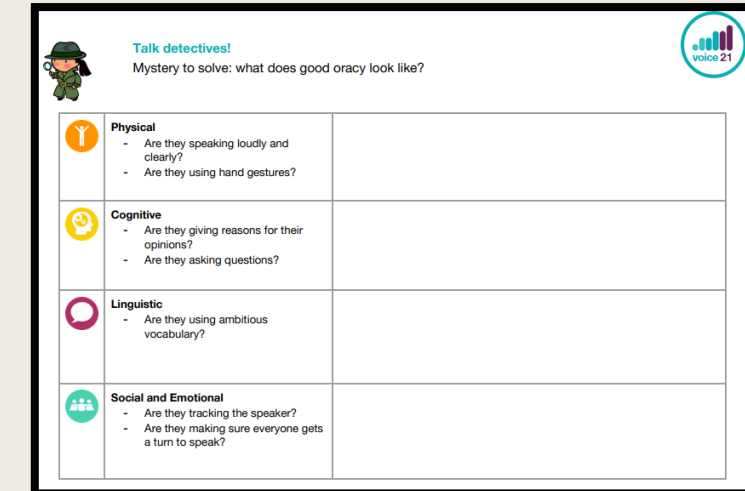
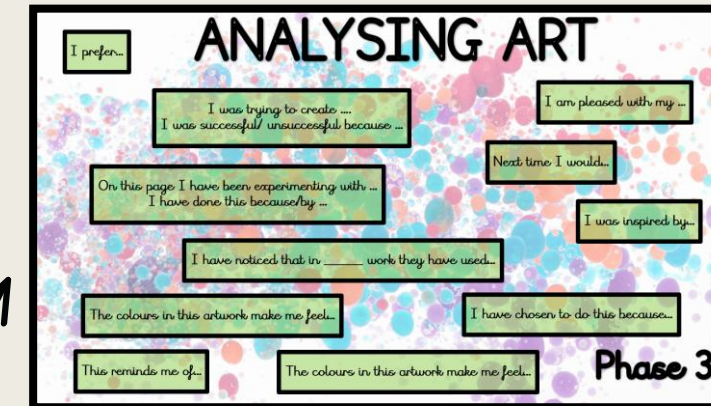
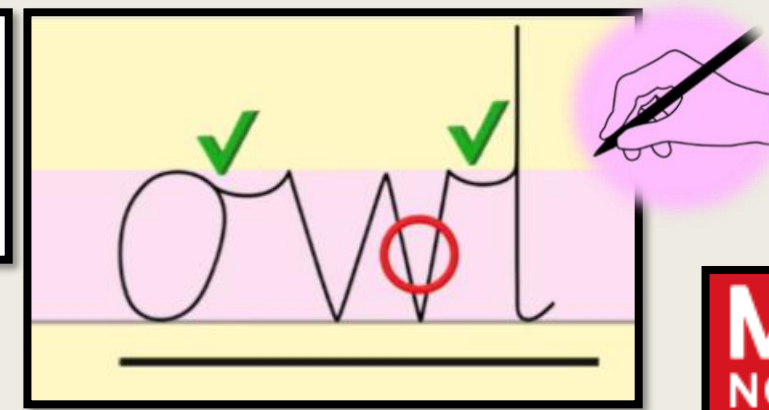
**English editing** – children proofread with a partner, orally discussing strengths and areas for improvement and responding to peer feedback to refine their writing.

**Physical Education (PE)** – children observe peers’ performances and use structured talk, sentence stems and success criteria to give constructive feedback on technique, tactics and teamwork.

**Art** – children use analysing-art sentence stems to discuss techniques, choices and impact, developing evaluative language and respectful critique.

**Talk Detectives activities** – children observe oral discussions, performances or presentations and provide feedback linked to agreed oracy criteria.

**Collaborative problem-solving (e.g., Maths and Science)** – children explain methods, question reasoning and suggest improvements to peers’ approaches.



# Speak it 6: 'Present It'

**Sharing Learning & Research:**

Children present findings from topic work, science investigations, or personal research projects.

**Explaining Maths & Science:**

Pupils explain problem-solving strategies, results of experiments, or data in graphs/charts.

**Performances & Drama:**

Class assemblies, nativity plays, concerts, and performing arts presentations.

**Audience Variety:**

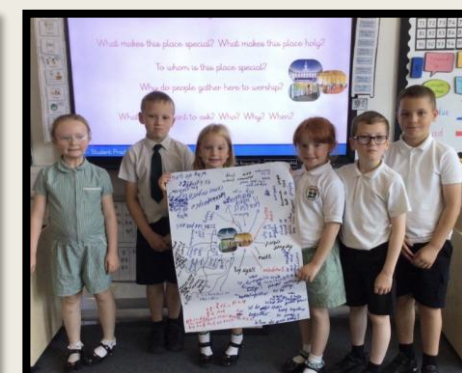
Presenting to peers, teachers, parents, other classes, or the wider community.

**Show-and-Tell & Storytelling:**

Younger children share ideas, show drawings or objects, and retell stories or poems.

**Digital & Visual Presentations (Upper KS2):**

Using slides, posters, or digital media to support research or project presentations.



WOW!! A huge well done to the twelve Year 5 children who have taken part in the 'Beacon Project' with the @MerseyFire service. 🧯 It was a privilege to attend the graduation ceremony today and see the progress the children have made! Well done everyone! 🙌 #ParishPride





# Vocabulary Teaching:



At Parish CE Primary School, vocabulary is deliberately taught and carefully prioritised to support pupils' understanding, communication and long-term learning across the curriculum. Staff use a range of Word-Aware strategies to explicitly teach, revisit and deepen pupils' knowledge of key vocabulary, fostering strong word consciousness and a curiosity about language. Subject leaders have thoughtfully identified and mapped out the vocabulary pupils are expected to accrue over time, ensuring clear progression and coherence within and across subjects. High-quality teaching in all subjects models ambitious language, supported by vocabulary and sentence stems displayed in every classroom and within continuous provision. Regular retrieval opportunities enable pupils to practise and secure vocabulary in long-term memory, supporting both comprehension and confident application.

NEW WORD:

1. Symbols:
2. Sounds:  
It starts with... It has \_\_\_ syllables  
It rhymes with... Say the word to your partner
3. Meaning:  
Correct responses:   
Look it up on Collins
4. Use the word in a sentence:
5. Action:
6. Song or Rap: Word rap  
[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=428APIED\\_I](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=428APIED_I)  
Jump up high  
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5AAa2WTmOxI>  
This is the way we  
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=QyXmY4Fauk>  
He word for today  
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=OONQAXsa8PU>
7. Add to class 'Build Your Vocabulary' wall
8. Add to class 'Word Pot'

**Retrieval - Vital Vocabulary Experts**  
Etymology of retrieval - to find again.

Mr Hardy has told me to travel around Brazil on my summer holidays. Where is it even located in the world? I don't know anything about it! I love to visit cities and the beach? Is Brazil suitable?

Tab 15

**Articulate Learners**  
This speech is more and more valuable than gold and rubies. (Pupils all 10)

U - Understanding Previous Learning

hemisphere	Equator
climate	traditions
cities	tourism
culture	forests
diverse	



**Words**

habit	situation	drifted	deserted
rifled	matted	shunned	landmark
bitter wind lashed	tore at the mountain	came to my senses	
a beat of hope	fluttered in my heart	patchwork of leaves	

**Strategy Stop: Which and Why?**



Match two parts to make a correct sentence.

Population density means...

Australia is sparsely populated.

London is densely populated.

The number of people per sq km.

Few people live per sq km.

The number of people who live in a place.

Many people live per sq km.

**Vital Vocabulary - Retrieval:**

Retrieval is the process of moving previously learnt information into your long-term memory, so that you can remember it. Can you remember last lesson's piece of Vital Vocabulary?

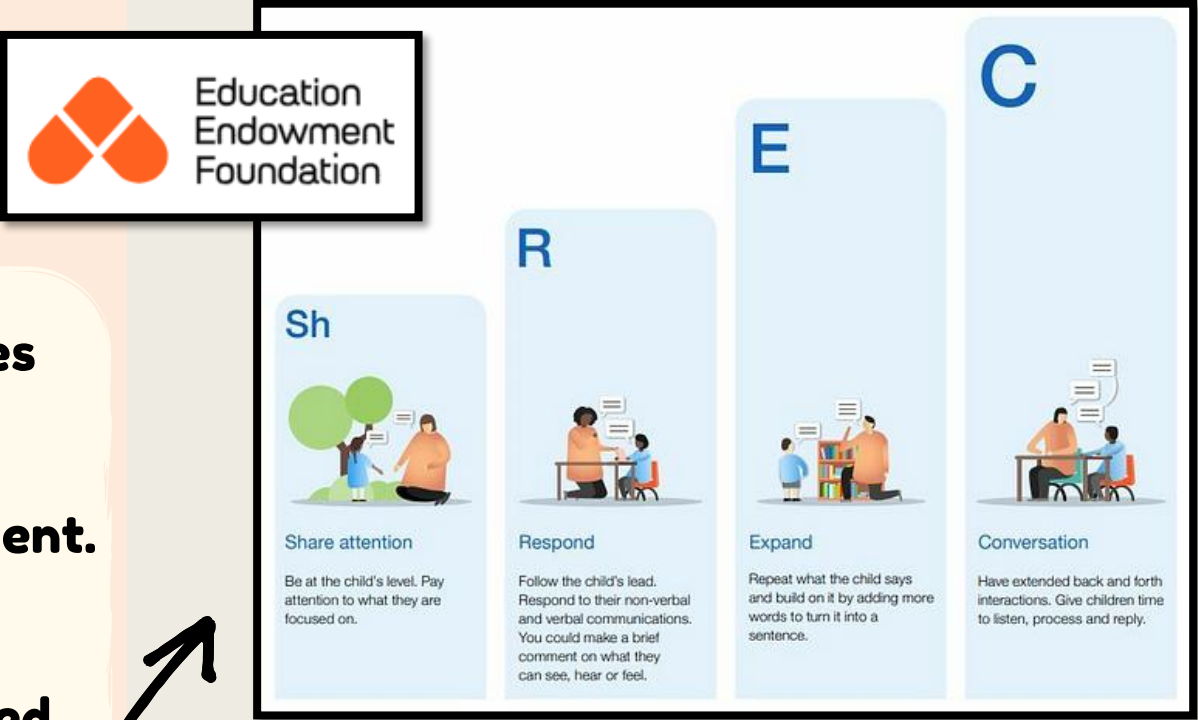
Vital Vocabulary:	Definitions
Coronation	
Illustrations	
Why is this piece of vocabulary important? How does it relate to your learning?	

Focussed on whole class learning, the resources we have created and adapted particularly support disadvantaged learners – including children with Special Educational Needs and those who speak English as an additional language.



# The Role of the Adult:

High-quality interactions beginning in the EYFS—anchored in approaches like *ShREC*, sustained back-and-forth talk and responsive adult-child dialogue—are essential because they form the earliest foundations of oracy and underpin children’s cognitive, social, and language development. Through ShREC, adults intentionally show attention, repeat and affirm children’s language, expand vocabulary, and check understanding, ensuring every child experiences rich, scaffolded communication tailored to their needs. Back-and-forth talk teaches the fundamental rules of conversation—listening, turn-taking, responding, questioning—and enables children to practise expressing their ideas, building confidence and linguistic flexibility.



High-quality interactions are not incidental; they directly shape children’s ability to think aloud, reason verbally, and build the strong oral foundations that support early literacy, secure conceptual understanding, and promote inclusion. By prioritising these practices, schools ensure that all children, regardless of background or starting point, begin their educational journey with the language skills needed to thrive.

Staff utilise the Voice 21 talk tactics within a carefully mapped out and progressive curriculum model, enabling consistent and cumulative refinement of pupils’ spoken language skills.

### Teacher Talk Tactics

<b>Instigate</b> Present an idea or open up a new line of enquiry.	<b>Instigate:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Let's start the discussion by...</li><li>Has anyone considered...</li><li>Let's think about...</li></ul> <b>Invite instigation:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Who would like to begin our discussion...?</li><li>Does anyone have another idea...?</li><li>Would anybody like to share a different point?</li></ul>	<b>Build</b> Develop, add to or elaborate on an idea.	<b>Build:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Building on X's idea...</li><li>X's idea made me think...</li><li>To develop X's idea...</li></ul> <b>Invite building</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Would anybody like to build on X's idea?</li><li>Could you tell me more about...?</li><li>Who can tell me why they might agree with X?</li></ul>
<b>Clarify</b> Asking questions to make things clearer and check your understanding	<b>Clarify:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>So are you saying...?</li><li>Let me get this right, what you're saying is...?</li><li>Can you clarify what you mean by...?</li></ul> <b>Invite clarification</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Could anybody clarify what X is saying?</li><li>Would anybody like to ask a clarifying question?</li><li>Could I just check your understanding X?</li></ul>	<b>Probe</b> Dig deeper, ask for evidence or justification of ideas.	<b>Probe:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Why do you think...?</li><li>Could you provide an example of...?</li><li>How do you know that?</li></ul> <b>Invite probing:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Would anyone like to probe what X said?</li><li>Who would like to ask a probing question?</li><li>Does this remind you of anything we've learned before?</li></ul>
<b>Challenge</b> Disagree or present an alternative argument	<b>Challenge:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Have you considered...?</li><li>You mentioned X but what about...?</li><li>What if...?</li></ul> <b>Invite challenge:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Would anybody like to challenge X's idea?</li><li>Does anybody have a counter argument?</li><li>Who disagrees with that point?</li></ul>	<b>Summarise</b> Identify and recap the main ideas.	<b>Summarise:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>So far we have talked about...</li><li>The main points raised today were...</li><li>To summarise X's idea?</li></ul> <b>Invite summary</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Can anybody summarise the main points so far?</li><li>Could you summarise what X is saying?</li><li>Who can recap the main ideas?</li></ul>