Speaking and Listening Progression in knowledge and skills

Curriculum Intent

At Wrockwardine Wood Infant School and Nursery, we recognise that speaking and listening allows pupils to develop culturally, emotionally, intellectually, socially and spiritually. Speaking and listening activities also enable pupils to both acquire knowledge and build on what they already know. Having all the skills of language are essential to allowing pupils to participate fully as members of society. Pupils who learn to speak and listen, fluently and confidently are at an advantage in their future lives. We aim to promote high standards of language and literacy by equipping pupils with a strong understanding of the spoken word and to communicate and develop a love of communication through speaking and listening for a range of purposes for enjoyment. The quality and variety of language that pupils hear and speak are vital for developing their vocabulary and grammar and their understanding for reading and writing.

Curriculum Implementation

- We teach speaking and listening skills as part of English lessons although these skills are applied and practised across the curriculum and through a range of curriculum enrichment activities. The speaking and listening skills, taught in each class, build on the skills taught in previous years, allowing children to continuously build on their skills.
- ✓ We aim to equip children to use speaking and listening skills with a vital throughout their everyday lives both academically and socially.
- ✓ Provide numerous opportunities to listen and respond appropriately to others.
- ✓ Provide a broad balanced curriculum with lots of opportunities for children to ask relevant questions to extend their understanding and knowledge.
- ✓ Build and enhance the range of vocabulary which is used when speaking.
- ✓ Equip pupils with the skills to become confident, audible and fluent speakers in a range of situations.
- ✓ Develop children's ability to effectively articulate and justify answers, arguments and opinions.
- ✓ Increase attention and active participation in collaborative conversations.
- ✓ Equip pupils with an increasing command of Standard English
- Encourage and provide many opportunities for children to participate in discussions, presentations, performances, role play, improvisations and debates.
- ✓ Encourage pupils to discuss, consider and evaluate different viewpoints.

Within Reading

- ✓ Participate in high-quality discussion with the teacher, as well as from reading and discussing a range of stories, poems and non-fiction expressing their likes, dislikes, understanding of structure, characterisation and events.
- ✓ Increase their vocabulary through encountering words within books they would rarely hear or use in everyday speech.
- ✓ Articulate what they have learnt about themselves and the world in which they live.
- ✓ Express an appreciation and love of reading and understand how it helps them to gain knowledge across the curriculum.

Within Writing

Children are given time to compose through discussion and oral rehearsal by forming, articulating and communicating ideas, and then organising them within their writing coherently for a reader.

Drama

- ✓ We teach children how to participate in and gain knowledge, skills and understanding associated with the artistic practice of drama.
- ✓ Children are given time to adopt, create and sustain a range of roles, responding appropriately to others in role.
- ✓ They should have opportunities to improvise, devise and script drama for one another and a range of audiences, as well as to rehearse, refine, share and respond thoughtfully to drama and theatre

National Curriculum	End of Early Years Foundation Stage	End of Key Stage 1
EYFS Purple=Birth to 5 matters Black=Development matters Observation Checkpoints (Development Matters) 'Can help you to notice whether a child is at risk of falling behind in their development. You can make all the difference by acting quickly, using your professional judgement and your understanding of child development.' 2021 Development Matters.	ELG: Listening, Attention and Understanding Listen attentively and respond to what they hear with relevant questions, comments and actions when being read to and during whole class discussions and small group interactions. Make comments about what they have heard and ask questions to clarify their understanding. Hold conversation when engaged in back-and-forth exchanges with their teacher and peers. ELG: Speaking Participate in small group, class and one-to-one discussions, offering their own ideas, using recently introduced vocabulary. Offer explanations for why things might happen, making use of recently introduced vocabulary from stories, non-fiction, rhymes and poems when appropriate. Express their ideas and feelings about their experiences using full sentences, including use of past, present and future tenses and making use of conjunctions, with modelling and support from their teacher. ELG: Comprehension Demonstrate Understanding of what has been read to them by retelling stories and narratives using their own words and recently introduced vocabulary. Anticipate where appropriate key events in stories. Use and understand recently introduced vocabulary during discussions about stories, non-fiction, rhymes, and poems and during role-play.	National Curriculum Statutory Requirements (All years) Listen and respond appropriately to adults and their peers ask relevant questions to extend their understanding and knowledge. Use relevant strategies to build their vocabulary articulate and justify answers, arguments and opinions give well-structured descriptions, explanations and narratives for different purposes, including for expressing feelings maintain attention and participate actively in collaborative conversations, staying on topic and initiating and responding to comments. Use spoken language to develop understanding through speculating, hypothesising, imagining and exploring ideas speak audibly and fluently with an increasing command of Standard English. Participate in discussions, presentations, performances, role play, improvisations and debates. Gain, maintain and monitor the interest of the listener(s) consider and evaluate different viewpoints, attending to and building on the contributions of others. Select and use appropriate registers for effective communication.

Key concept		Nu	rsery	Reception	Y1 Y2	
		Birth-3	3–4-year-olds	5-year-olds	6-year-olds	7-year-olds
Listening	Listen carefully to others and converse with adults and their peers.	Stage 1 - Listens to and enjoys rhythmic patterns in rhymes and stories, trying to join in with actions or vocalisations Stage 2 - Listens with interest to the noises adults make when they read stories Stage 3 - Listen to simple stories and understand what is happening, with the help of the pictures Observational Checkpoints (Development matters) By around 3 years old, can the child shift from one task to another if you get their attention. Using the child's name can help: "Jason, can you stop now? We're tidying up".	Stage 1 - Listens to familiar stories and rhymes with increasing attention and recall. Stage 2 - Joins in with repeated refrains and anticipates key events and phrases in rhymes and stories Stage 3 - Enjoy listening to longer stories and can remember much of what happens. Observational Checkpoints (Solent NHS trust dev checklist) Around the age of 4 child stops to listen for directions from an adult but may need support to do this e.g. hand to ear for 'listen'. Concentrates on activity chosen for 10-15 minutes From age 4 child can move focus between tasks but may still need to stop activity to listen	Stage 1 - Listen carefully to rhymes and songs, paying attention to how they sound. Stage 2 - Listen to and talk about stories to build familiarity and understanding. Stage 3 - Listen to and talk about selected non-fiction to develop a deep familiarity with new knowledge and vocabulary End of year - Listen attentively and respond to what they hear during whole class discussions and small group interactions.	Stage 1 - Listen carefully to stories, songs, rhymes and poems. Stage 2 - Listen carefully to stories, songs, rhymes and poems and show enjoyment and understanding. Stage 3 - Listen carefully and join in with predictable or repetitive words or phrases within stories. End of year - Listen carefully and join in with predictable or repetitive words or phrases within stories.	Stage 1 - Follow instructions. Listen carefully in class and group discussions. Stage 2 - Listen to each other carefully when working in groups Listen carefully to instructions and explain to a partner. Stage 3 - Listen carefully and come to an agreement about what they should do, and how they might do it. End of year - Talk in complete sentences and decide when to include relevant vocabulary.

	Understand and use the	Stage 1- Copy what	Stage 1 -Use talk to	Stage 1 - Articulate their	Stage 1 - Begin to talk about	Maintain attention and participate
	Understand and use the		organise themselves and	_		actively in collaborative conversations,
	conventions of conversation.	adults do, taking 'turns' in conversations	_	ideas and thoughts in well- formed sentences.	what they have done or seen. Begin to use an audible voice	staying on topic and initiating and
	Use conversation in different		their play: "Let's go on a		_	
	settings and for different	(through babbling) and	bus you sit there I'll be the driver."	Stage 2 - Connect one idea	when speaking in a group.	responding to comments
	purposes.	activities		or action to another using a	Stage 2 - Talk simply and	
	Express their feelings and	Stage 2- Start to	Stage 2 - Uses talk to	range of connectives.	clearly about what they have observed and done.	
	emotions clearly.	develop conversation,	explain what is happening and anticipate what	Stage 3 - Use talk to help work out problems and	Describe their immediate	
		•	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	•	world.	
	Develop their competence in	often jumping from topic to topic. Develop	might happen next	organise thinking and activities, and to explain	Express their feelings.	
		pretend play: 'putting	Starts a conversation with	how things work and why	Stage 3 - Talk and begin to	
	spoken language and	the baby to sleep' or	an adult or a friend and	they might happen.	compare their views and	
	listening to enhance the	'driving the car to the	continue it for many	they might happen.	ideas with those of others.	
	effectiveness with which	shops.	turns.	Listens and responds to	Use an audible voice when	
	they are able to	311003.	turris.	ideas expressed by others	they are speaking to the class	
	communicate across a range	Stage 3 - Start to say	Stage 3 - Be able to	in conversation or	or group e.g., to recount an	
	of contexts and to a range of	how they are feeling,	express a point of view	discussion	event, tell a story or express	
	audiences	using words as well as	and to debate when they	discussion	their ideas.	
∞		actions.	disagree with an adult or	End of year - Express their	then racas.	
Speaking		detions.	a friend, using words as	ideas clearly using relevant	End of year - Speak clearly	
a		Observational	well as actions.	language.	and confidently in front of the	
ğ		Checkpoints	Well as actions.	ianguage.	class saying what they have	
0,		(Development matters)	Observational Checkpoints		seen or done and begin to	
		By around 3 years old, can	(Development matters)		share their ideas clearly.	
		the child use around 300			Tell others how they are	
		words? Including descriptive	Around the age of 4, is the		feeling using suitable	
		language.	child using sentences of four		vocabulary.	
		They include words for	to six words – "I want to play		,	
		time (e.g., 'now' and	with cars" or "What's that			
		'later'), space (e.g., 'over	thing called?"?			
		there') and function (e.g.,	Can the child use sentences			
		they can tell you a sponge	joined up with words like			
		is for washing).	'because', 'or', 'and'? e.g.: "I			
		Is the child using pronouns	like ice cream because it			
		('me', 'him', 'she'), and	makes my tongue shiver".			
		using plurals and	, ,			
		prepositions ('in', 'on',	Is the child using the future			
		'under') - these may not	and past tense: "I am going			
		always be used correctly to	to the park" and "I went to			
		start with.	the shop"?			

	Hee questions to clarify find	Stage 1 Personds to	Stage 1 Understand a	Stage 1 - Understand how	Stage 1 Learn to listen with	Ask questions to find out more.
	Use questions to clarify, find	Stage 1- Responds to	Stage 1- Understand a		Stage 1 - Learn to listen with	•
	out more, and deepen	simple questions when	question or instruction	to listen carefully and why	sustained concentration when	End of year.
	understanding.	in a familiar context	that has two parts, such	listening is important.	others speak.	
		with a special person	as: "Get your coat and	Stage 2 - Understands	Ask questions.	End of year - Ask questions to clarify.
	Questions in developmental order	(e.g., Where's Mummy?	wait at the door".	questions such as who;	Stage 2 - Listen to others	
	(Communication Counts)	Where's your nose?)	Stage 2- Understand	why; when; where and how	attentively and follow	
	,	Stage 2- Understands	'why' questions, like:	Stage 3 - Ask questions to	instructions.	
	We first understand:	who, what, where in	"Why do you think the	find out more and to check	Listen to what others say and	
	• Who?	simple questions	caterpillar got so fat?"	they understand what has	begin to sustain a	
	• What?	(e.g., Who's that? Who	Stage 3- Questions why	been said to them.	conversation by beginning to	
questions	• Where?	can? What's that?	things happen and gives		take turns to speak.	
양		Where is?)	explanations. Asks e.g.		Stage 3 - Understand how to	
est	We then understand:	Stage 2-	who, what, when, how		take turns and participate	
Ď	• Why?	Stage 3- Beginning to		End of year - Ask relevant	constructively in	
50	• When?	ask simple questions,	Observational Checkpoints	questions, make comments	conversations.	
Asking	How?	e.g., who's that?	(Development matters)	and provide actions when	Ask guestions to find out	
S _K				being read to and during	more.	
Ä		Observational	Around the age of 4, is the	whole class discussions and	End of year - Join in with	
		Checkpoints	child using sentences of four	small group interactions.	conversations in a group in	
		(Development matters)	to six words – "What's that	Sman group interactions.	lessons and within play.	
		, , ,	thing called?"?		Know how to start	
		Around the age of 3, can				
		the child show that they	Is the child using the future		conversations with others.	
		understand action words	and past tense: "I am going		Ask questions to find out	
		by pointing to the right	to the park" and "I went to		more information.	
		picture in a book. For	the shop"? Can the child			
		example: "Who's	answer simple 'why'			
		jumping?"	questions?			

Retell stories	Pupils should be able to retell some familiar stories that have been read to and discussed with them. Children will increase their vocabulary through encountering words within books they would rarely hear or use in everyday speech.	Stage 1- Enjoy sharing books with an adult. Stage 2- Have favourite books and seek them out, to share with an adult, with another child, or to look at alone. Stage 3- Pay attention and respond to the pictures or the word in stories and rhymes.	Stage 1- Engage in story and rhymes times. Stage 2- Repeat words and phrases from familiar stories Stage 3- Talk about familiar books.	Stage 1 - Describe events in some detail. Stage 2 - Retell the story, once they have developed a deep familiarity with the text, some as exact repetition and some in their own words. Stage 3 - Retell a long story. End of year - Make comments about what they have heard and ask questions to clarify their understanding	Stage 1 - Begin to retell stories they have heard, remembering the main characters and the basic sequence of events. Stage 2 - Retell events from their own experience in the correct sequence using the language patterns of stories and vocabulary that mirrors what they have heard. Stage 3 - Retell known narratives using their knowledge of story structures (correct sequencing, characterisation, repetitive phrases). End of year - Retell a story that they know well, remembering each of the characters and the events. Use these as a basis to make up their own stories using	Stage 1 - Remember and recall stories that they have previously heard. Stage 2 - Retell stories from other cultures, describing the characters, setting and narrative. Stage 3 - Retell familiar traditional tales from other cultures. Describe costumes and setting images. Begin to discuss the mood and atmosphere. End of year - Retell stories using narrative language and adapting the way they talk and the vocabulary that they use to engage the listener.

	Recognise the understand	Stage 1- Uses single	Stage 1- Use longer	Stage 1 Connect one idea	Vocabulary should be	End of year - Use relevant strategies to
	different vocabulary and use	words to communicate	sentences of four to six	or action to another using a	developed when pupils listen	build their vocabulary.
	it in context.	for a range of	words.	range of connectives.	to books read aloud and when	articulate and justify answers,
		purposes (e.g., teddy,			they discuss what they have	arguments, and opinions.
		more, no, bye-bye)	Stage 2- Use a wider	Stage 2 - Use new	heard.	
			range of vocabulary.	vocabulary in different		
		Stage 2- Beginning to		contexts.	End of year - Discuss word	
		put two words together	Stage 3- Says multi-		meanings, linking new	
		(e.g., Want ball, More	syllabic words such as	Stage 3 - Develop social	meanings to those already	
		juice)	'pterodactyl',	phrases - please, thank	known	
			'planetarium' or	you.		
>		Stage 3 - Uses longer	'hippopotamus'.			
<u>_</u>		sentences (e.g., 3		End of year - Show		
Vocabulary		words, Mummy gonna		curiosity in learning and		
g		work)		using new words drawn		
9				from speech and stories		
		Observational		they head heard.		
		Checkpoints				
		(Development matters) Towards their second	Observational Checkpoints			
		birthday, can the child use	(Development matters)			
		up to 50 words?	Around the age of 4, is the			
		.,	child using sentences of four			
		Towards their third	to six words – "I want to play			
		birthday, can the child use	with cars" or "What's that			
		around 300 words?	thing called?"?			
		These words include				
		descriptive language.				

Recite a poem	Understand the nuances of language and the effect that word choice has on the listener. Are able to elaborate and explain clearly their understanding and ideas.	Stage 1 - Enjoy songs and rhymes, tuning in and paying attention. May respond by moving or waving hands. Stage 2 - Say some of the words in songs and rhymes. Stage 3 Sing songs and say rhymes independently, for example, singing whilst playing	Stage 1 - Listens to and joins in with rhymes and poems, when reading one-to-one and in small groups Stage 2 Know many rhymes. Stage 3 - Sing a large repertoire of songs	Stage 1 - Listen carefully to rhymes and songs, paying attention to how they sound. Stage 2 - Learn rhymes, poems and songs. Stage 3 - End of year - Recite several rhymes and poems and express a preference.	Stage 1 - Join in with familiar rhymes and repetitive phrases or counting activities. Stage 2 - Join in with texts being read aloud, begin experimenting with ways to vary the volume, pace or emphasis to enhance the meaning. Stage 3 - Experiment with and build new vocabulary (based on what they have heard) in English and other subject areas. End of year - Include	Stage 1 - Use an audible voice to recite many rhymes and poems by heart. Stage 2 - Confidently retell stories orally and recite poems clearly within a group. Stage 3 - Plan, prepare and perform stories and poems for a group or class, developing their clarity and intonation. End of year - Perform a simple poem from memory using a clear, audible voice. Use techniques to sustain the listeners' interest.
		playing				