



Vision:- Children use their voice to speak clearly, confidently and respectfully. We build a community where every voice is valued and listened to.

Intent

Oracy plays a key role in teaching and learning at Gilthill. Children will be taught to talk and through talk to enable them to discuss, perform, debate and express themselves in a range of contexts and for a range of purposes. The children develop the confidence and skills to listen and talk effectively by valuing different views and engaging in meaningful conversations.

As part of our school community we promote all forms of communication and use many opportunities to encourage children to interact and learn through talk. Oracy is embedded across the curriculum and used to unlock new learning and challenge thinking.

We recognise that oracy in the classroom should be seen as a valuable activity and as such it plays an important role in collaborative learning activities starting with the early years as our children begin their school journey.

Many students enter school without the oracy skills expected for their age. We want to develop spoken language through the taught curriculum as well as playtimes, lunchtimes and extra-curricular activities.

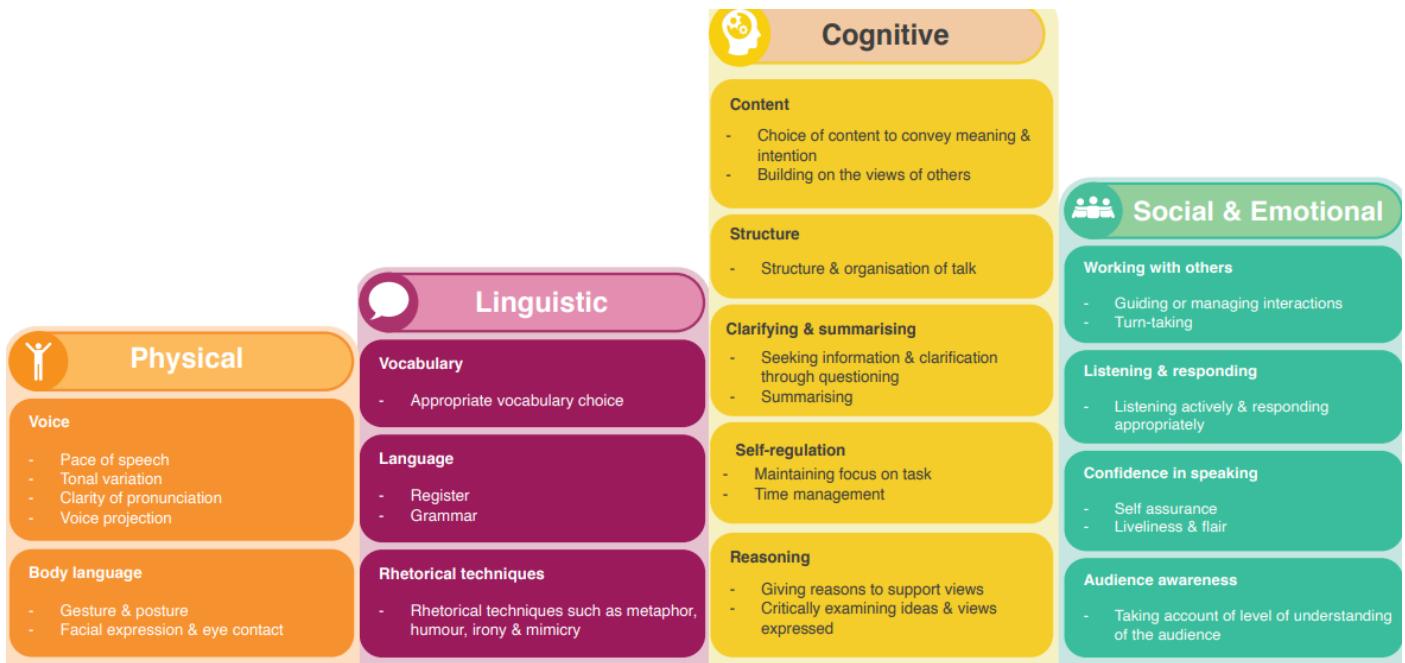
Aims

- Children to speak clearly, with confidence and fluency
- Oracy to be at the heart of all teaching and learning activities
- Encourage respectful and productive relationships
- Standards of oracy will improve as children progress through the school
- Communication skills will enhance student engagement in learning achieving improved outcomes academically
- Promote social equity by ensuring that all students have the opportunity to develop their voice and be heard

Implementation

The oracy framework – the purpose of talk.

Oracy is central to all learning and by using the Oracy Framework (provided by Voice 21), we can address the four key strands which enable successful discussion, inspiring speech and effective communication.



Different groupings.

When carefully planned and executed, discussion is a powerful tool for learning. During a discussion, students are actively involved in the development of their own knowledge and must constantly re-evaluate their position in relation to others. At Gilthill, we ensure that opportunities for talk are regular, purposeful, appropriately pitched and thoroughly planned to ensure that children are well prepared to meet expectations. Through using a variety of group protocols, we ensure that everyone in the group has the chance to have their say.

Groupings

Different groupings support different types of talk

Trios

Talk with two other people. Alternatively, talk to a partner while a third person listens in and summarises or critiques the discussion. Or two people talk and the third listens in to summarise and critique the discussion.



Traverse

Stand in two parallel lines opposite a partner. Change partners by moving one person down to the other end of the line.



Pair

Talk to a partner



Circle

Groups of six or more people face each other in a circle. You can step inside the circle, one at a time, to speak to the whole group.



Fishbowl

Similar to an onion, but the people in the inner circle face each other while the people on the outer circle observe the inner circle's discussion.



Nest

Stand apart from each other and whisper your ideas to yourself.



Onion

Form an inner circle and an outer circle. If you're in the inner circle stand back to back, facing a partner on the outer circle. Speak to a new partner by rotating the inner or outer circle.



Use of talk tactics to scaffold talk.

We establish and model ambitious and challenging norms for talk, ensuring that children understand the expectations for talk within our classrooms. Talk Tactics are used in lessons to encourage pupils to think strategically about their contributions to group talk. Providing pupils with roles to play in discussions helps to manage talk and encourages the development of certain speaking and listening skills. This is further supported by the use of sentence stems and key vocabulary in lessons.

Talking Roles



Instigator

The person who starts the discussion
Will say:
 "I would like to start by saying..."
 "I think the first thing we should consider is..."
 "To begin with let's talk about..."



Builder

Develops, adds to or runs with an idea
Will say:
 "I agree and I'd like to add..."
 "Linking to your point..."
 "Building on that idea..."



Challenger

Disagrees with or presents an alternative argument
Will say:
 "That's true, but have you considered..."
 "You mentioned X but what about..."
 "I hear what you're saying, but..."



Clarifier

Makes things clearer and simplifies ideas by asking questions
Will say:
 "What do you mean when you say..."
 "Could you tell me more about..."
 "Does that mean that..."



Prober

Digs deeper into the argument, asks for evidence or justification of ideas
Will say:
 "What evidence do you have to support that?"
 "How does that support your argument?"
 "How did you come to that conclusion?"



Summariser

Presents reflections on the discussion. May offer a conclusion or balanced assessment of the main points
Will say:
 "Overall, the main points covered were..."
 "In summary..."
 "From today's discussion, it's clear that..."

Springboards for talk.

Springboard activities support children to learn to talk and through talk.

Concept cartoon

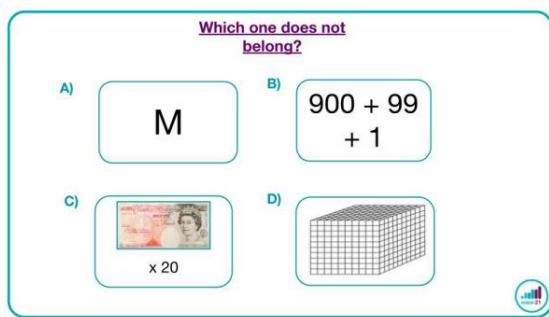
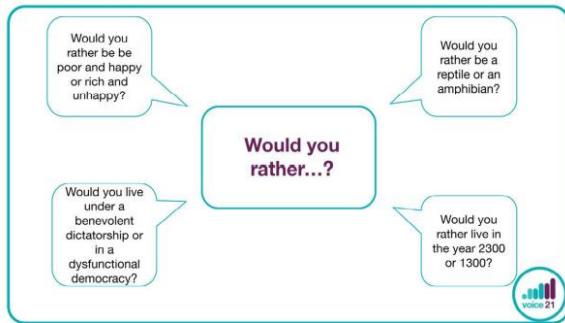
Consensus Circle

Generate ideas independently, writing one on each sticky note. Then decide as a group which ideas you all agree upon and place them inside the consensus circle.

Discussion point

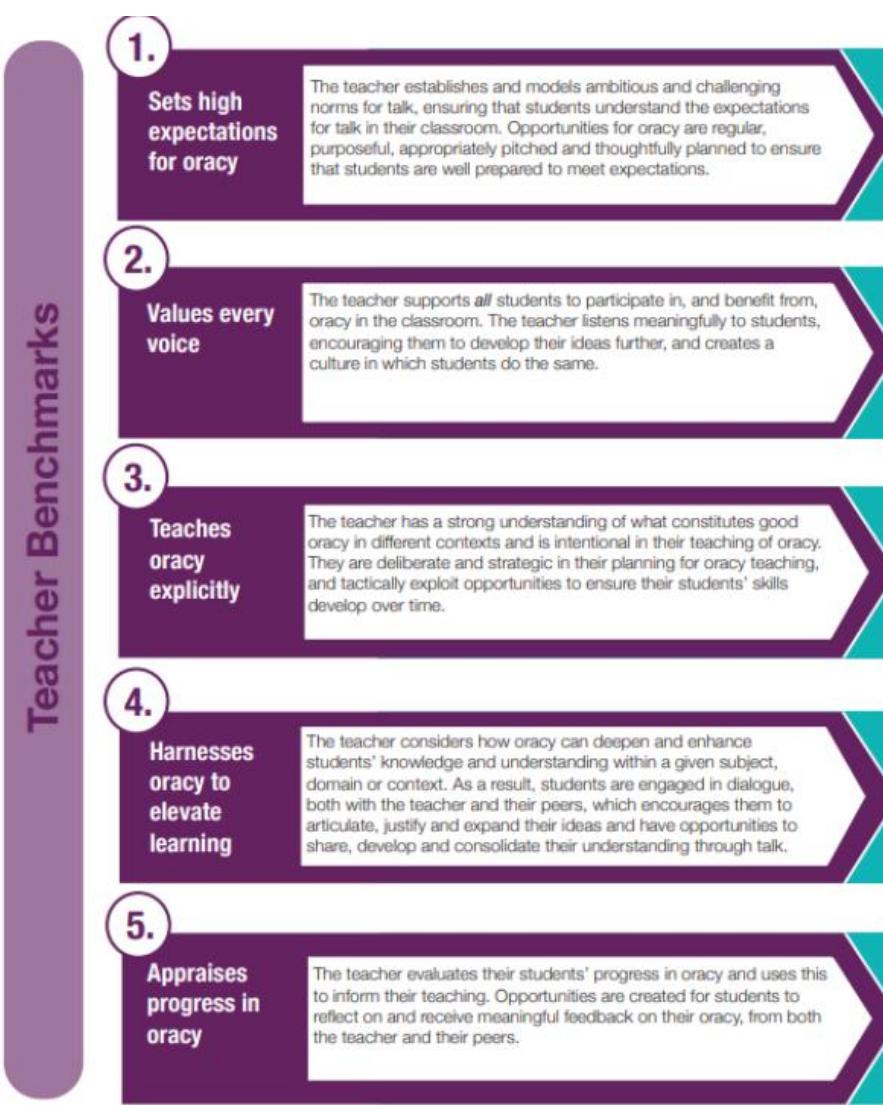
Use these sentence stems to scaffold your discussion

- I think _____
- I agree/disagree as _____
- X makes an interesting point about _____
- On the one hand _____ however, on the other hand _____



Teacher benchmarks.

These are a set of guiding principles outlining a high quality oracy education, when used they allow for children to learn to talk and through talk.



Impact.

By the time children leave Gilthill we want them to possess the oracy skills needed for their next stage of education and beyond. They will develop and embed a variety of speaking and listening skills.

A successful curriculum will:

- Increase a love of learning
- Improve academic outcomes for all pupils
- Enhance employability chances
- Support transitions
- Build confidence and well-being