Emmaville – Progression in language by year group

This document is to be used to support planning in Oracy across the curriculum. These are not the only language structures that children should be taught, but they are the most frequently used. This should not be used as an assessment tool.

Progression by Year Group:

Z- 3	EIFS		
6 -7	Year 1	13 - 15	Year 4
8-9	Year 2	16 - 17	Year 5
10 - 12	Year 3	18 - 19	Year 6

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EVEC

He / She didn't share / take turns
I want to
like
I don't like
I think Why?
I think What do you think?
I don't think Why do you think this?
It is
It's not
Yes because
No because
like
I don't like
It is the same because
It looks the same because
It feels the same because
It tastes the same because
It sounds the same because
It is different / They are different because
It is not the same.
This isand that is
It willbecause
I think I will
I thinkbecause
It isbecause
It hasbecause
Why do you think this is a?
What can you see?
Why didhappen?
happened because
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The Language of Description –	It is big / small (size)
Describing	It is (shape name)
2000	It is a (shape name)
	It is soft / hard or hot / cold (texture / properties)
	It feels like
	It looks like
	It tastes like because
	It sounds like
	It smells like
	It is the same because
	It is different because
	As above, use This looks like etc
The Language of Evaluation –	I made this train.
Evaluative Talk	"I like the way the wheels rotate"
	I've done this picture.
	"I can see you have put lots of detail in there, flowers, people, trees"
	I like this because
	I made this
	I did this
	I've done this
The Language of Explanation	I've got theone
	It's the same/ different
	It's the same number.
	They / We both have
	There is one more Its one less
	Another one
	I have more
	They/We have two each
	Altogether I have
	lighter
The Language of Explaining in a	I've got theone

Mathematics context	It's the same/ different
	It's the same number.
	They / We both have
	There is one more Its one less
	Another one
	I have more
	They/We have two each
	Altogether I have
	I think
	lighter
The Language of Hypothesis — a	How do you know e.g. 'The porridge is hot'?
suggestion that tries to explain	It is
something, based on evidence	I thinkbecause
something, based on evidence	It willbecause
	Theisbecause
	What do you think?
	What will happen if?
The Language of Opinion	l like / don't like
	It is good/nice/beautiful
	It is not nice
	'What do you think?'
	I think
	I think it will
	It will
	It will because
	I think because
	I think that
	What do you think?
	What will happen if?
	If?
The Language of Prediction -	I think it will
Predicting	'What do you think will happen?'

	It will
	Thewill
	Theis going to
	This willbecause
	What do you think will happen next?
	What will happen if
The Language of Retelling – Events	First I First we
and story telling	Then After
	And then
	What did you do first? Then what happened?
	happened first.
	Nexthappened.
	Thenhappened.
	happened last.
	Nextandhappened.
	At the endhappened.
	happened in the beginning.
	happened in the middle.
	happened in the end.
The Language of Sequencing	First Next
The Language of Sequencing	After that
	and then
	happened first.
	Nexthappened.
	Thenhappened.
	happened last.
	It isbecause
	It is

The Language of Argument – Agreement and Disagreement	Yes because No because I like Because And I don't like Because And I agree with Because It is right It is wrong
The Language of Comparison – Comparing and Contrasting	They are the same because They are different becauseisandis They are alike because they are both
The Language of Deduction –Making an assumption based on prior knowledge	I think thatbecause I think thatbecause It ishappened because What do you think happened?
The Language of Description – Describing	It isand The They arebecause It is a (adjective) / (noun) has have
<u>The Language of Evaluation</u> – Evaluative Talk	I foundhard/easy because I like / dislike because I feel thatnext time. I could In my opinionbecause

The Language of Explanation	I because
	When Ibecause
	After I
	How ? Why? Where? When?
	Sometimes incorporating sequence language structures.
The Language of Explaining in a	I knowbecause
Mathematics context	is in-between/after/before because
	comes beforebecause
	comes afterbecause
	So then
	The answer isbecause
The Language of Hypothesis - a	I thinkbecauseand
suggestion that tries to explain	I don't thinkbecauseandand
something, based on evidence	will happen because
The Language of Opinion	I think
	I thinkbecause
	I likebestbecause
	My partner thinks
	I agree because
	I disagree because
The Language of Prediction -	I think
Predicting	I thinkbecause (prior knowledge)
	I predictwill happen.
	They are the same because (comparing)
The Language of Retelling – Events	My partner said
and story telling	Retelling stories – Once upon a time
	One day
	Long ago
	'What happened next?'
The Language of Sequencing	First I will
	Next I would
	Then I
	After that I
	Finally I

The Language of Argument –	No because
Agreement and Disagreement	Yes because
о 0	I agree / disagree because
	I think because and also because
	However
	Also
The Language of Comparison –	They are the same because
Comparing and Contrasting	They are similar because
	They are different because isandisis
	They are alike because they are both
	It feels different because this one and that one
The Language of Deduction – Making	Say how the characters feel and explain why.
an assumption based on prior	I think thatbecause
knowledge	This happenedbecause
	I know this
	What do you think happened?
	How do you know that?
The Language of Description –	It / This isand
Describing	This has and
	Theisand
	They areand
	I feelbecause
	This is a big, round, red, beach ball
The Language of Evaluation –	I think my
Evaluative Talk	Next time I could
	I foundhard/easy because
	I like / dislikebecause
	It was interesting becauseI like this because
	I like the part wherebecausebecause.
	What I found hard about this work was

	I found this piece of work hard/easy because
The Language of Explanation	Ibecause
<u>···· =</u>	When Ibecause
	After I
	Thebecause
	We/Theybecause
	HowWhyWhereWhen
The Language of Explaining in a	I started at 5 because theandare
Mathematics context	both
	I jumped on/up inbecauseandare
	different in that
	This makesso I
	So then Ibecause
	I knowbecause
The Language of Hypothesis - a	I think thisbecause
suggestion that tries to explain	I know this, so I think
something, based on evidence	This will happen because
The Language of Opinion	I think because
	I preferbecause
	My partner thinks
	I agree/disagree because
The Language of Prediction -	samesame.
Predicting	similar
	different
	I thinkbecause
	I predict thatbecause
	I think they will be alike because they are both
The Language of Retelling – Events	My partner said
and story telling	First, Next, Then, After that, Finally
	At last
	Suddenly
	'What happened next?' 'What did?'
The Language of Sequencing	First (First put the hat on)
	Next
	After that Finally Last of all

The Language of Argument –	An argument for is
Agreement and Disagreement	An argument against isbecause
	I understand however / due to / but / therefore
	I accept your decision however I feel / believe Because / as / due / to
The Language of Comparison –	andare both
Comparing and Contrasting	andare alike in that
	andare similar because
	andare different in that
	is
	isbutis.
	isis
The Language of Deduction – Making	I conclude thatbecause
an assumption based on prior	I found thatbecause
knowledge	As a result ofI conclude that
	After looking at the data/information/results I conclude that
	On observing I found that
The Language of Description –	It looks/feels/sounds/smells like
Describing	It appears to bebecause
	It seems to beasas.
	I think it looks likedue to
	It reminds me ofbecause / therefore /
	meanwhile
The Language of Evaluation –	Why? How/? What? Tell Me About I found this workbecause
Evaluative Talk	Next time I could/would
	Maybe you could try / I feel that
	I enjoyed it because
	was successful / ambitious because
	You could improve this work by
The Language of Explanation	How Why
	WhereWhen
	What After After.
	Then / As a result of / Later / because

The Language of Explaining in a Mathematics context	If youthen First I know I know
<u>The Language of Hypothesis - a</u> suggestion that tries to explain something, based on evidence	Because I know thatI know that Due to thisI know that
The Language of Opinion	I agree/disagree because
The Language of Prediction - Predicting	I predict thatbecausehowever/meanwhile/therefore/also I predict thatafter I predict thatas a result of This is probable because andare different in thattherefore as a result AfterI predict that The outcome will bebecause What do you think? How did you come to that prediction?

The Language of Retelling – Events	Once upon a time Once there was
and story telling	As a result of Meanwhile
	I remember that Then this happened
	Later on Eventually
	Unfortunately
	Luckily
	During Lastly In the end
	To conclude / In conclusion
The Language of Sequencing	Firstbecause
	Nexthowever
	Thentherefore
	Finally/Eventually/Lastlybecause

The Language of Argument –	An argument foris because and
Agreement and Disagreement	An argument against Isbecauseand
	I understand Thatdepending on the content but would argue
	I understand your point of view, however I disagree because
The Language of Comparison –	andare both
Comparing and Contrasting	andare alike in that
	andare similar because
	andhave the following points in common:
	One similarity betweenandis that
	Another is
	A further
	One difference is
	A further difference
The Language of Deduction – Making	In conclusion, I would say thatdue to the fact that
an assumption based on prior	My results make me think thatbecause
knowledge	Having analysed the data, I conclude that
The Language of Description -	It looks / tastes / feels / sounds / smells like
Describing	It appears to bebecause
	It seems to be likebecause
	I think it looks likebecause
	It reminds me ofbecause
	Why? How? What? Tell Me About
The Language of Evaluation –	I enjoyedbecause
Evaluative Talk	was successful / ambitious because
	You could improve this work by
	Next time I / you could / would
The Language of Explanation	HowWhy
	Where
	What After
	Then / As a result of / Later / Meanwhile / Furthermore / Eventually / In contrast

	to / Because
The Language of Explaining in a	We know thatso/because/ It can't
Mathematics context	beso/because
	So it must beso/because/ I agree/disagree with you
	because
	A major difference betweenandis that
	Some ways in whichanddiffer are
The Language of Hypothesis - a	Because I know that ice melts, I know that
suggestion that tries to explain	Maybe it's because
something, based on evidence	Due to the fact thatI know thatwill happen
The Language of Opinion	I agree/I disagree because
	I appreciate's opinion because Due to
	However I think differently because
	Most reasonable people would agree thatbecause
	What is your opinion on the issue of bullying?
	How would you feel if you were being bullied/in that situation?
The Language of Prediction -	I predict thatbecausehowever
Predicting	Due to the fact that
Tredicting	As a result ofthis will happen because
	All events lead on tobecause
	Becauseandare similar, I predict thatwill
	happen. The outcome will bedue to
	Based onI predict that
The Lenguage of Detailing Events	After hearing all the evidence, I think that will happen
The Language of Retelling – Events	In the beginning
and story telling	Subsequently (time connectives)
	On the other side of the forest
	Back at home
	I remember that With hindsight Reflecting
	upon
	In the event that Lastly In the
	end
	To conclude / In conclusion / To sum up

The Language of Sequencing	Firstlybecause/however/therefore/after a while/meanwhile/ in
	addition
	Next Then
	Finally/Eventually/Lastly
	In conclusion

The Language of Argument –	In my opinion
Agreement and Disagreement	I have two main reasons for believing this. First of all, as I'm sure you'll agree,
	My second important reason for wanting to ban is that
	Perhaps some people would argue that
	However, I would point out that
	It is clear that a ban onwould be a great step forward!
The Language of Comparison –	In some waysandare alike. For instance they both
Comparing and Contrasting	Another feature they have in common is that
	Furthermore they are both
	However they also differ in some ways. For examplewhile
	Another difference is
The Language of Deduction –Making	The fact is
an assumption based on prior	In effect
knowledge	Given thatthen
lanomougo	I deduce/deduct
	I have worked out
	In conclusion
	I conclude
The Language of Description –	It looks / tastes / feels / sounds / smells like
Describing	It appears to bebecause
	It seems to be likebecause
	I think it looks likebecause
	It reminds me ofbecause
The Language of Evaluation –	Why? How? What? Tell Me About My view is thatbecause
Evaluative Talk	This is supported by the fact that
	In my opinionfurthermoreHowever
	Possible improvements may include
The Language of Explanation	Because of x happened
	For example
	In conclusion
	To begin with
	As a result of

	The reason(s) for
The Language of Explaining in a	I think the question meansso the answer would be
Mathematics context	I know thattherefore I would try out
<u>manomatos context</u>	If theadd up to
	Knowing this means we can work out what's missing!
	as a result /therefore
	The reasonis thatis that
The Language of Hypothesis - a	It is true that
suggestion that tries to explain	Can we prove that
something, based on evidence	In conclusion
	I would like to prove / disprove
	Perhaps the reason is
The Language of Opinion	Therefore / In my opinion / I believe
	He considers
	It is my opinion thathowever others may/might believe
The Language of Prediction -	I predict that
Predicting	I believe / I thinkmight / or
	If then
	X has happened, therefore I think
The Language of Retelling – Events	
and story telling	First, Next, Then, After that, Finally
, ,	'What happened next?' 'What did?'
The Language of Sequencing	Meanwhile
	Following this / that
	In the beginning

The Language of Argument –	On the one hand
Agreement and Disagreement	Convince me that
	I am convinced
	Given that
The Language of Comparison –	In some waysandare alike. For instance they
Comparing and Contrasting	both
	Another feature they have in common is that
	Furthermore they are both
	However they also differ in some ways. For
	average while
	Another difference is thatwhereaswhereas
	Finallybutbut
	The similarities/differences seem more significant that the
	similarities/differences because
The Language of Deduction – Making	The facts lead to
an assumption based on prior	Based on
knowledge	Been lead to the conclusion that
	The evidence leads to
	Having considered
	This infers that
The Language of Description –	In comparison to
Describing	Idioms e.g. Peas in a pod
	Develop / Introduce metaphors and similes.
The Language of Evaluation –	My view is that
Evaluative Talk	In my opinion
	This is supported by the fact that
	Furthermore
	Possible improvements may include
	Or alternatively

The Language of Explanation	Such as
	Due tox has / is
	In summary
	Owing tox has / is
	This has altered
	Evidently
The Language of Explaining in a	First IThenNextFinally
Mathematics context	I approached it methodically (by)
	I was systematic
	I looked at the whole problem and broke it down into steps
	We could possiblyOr
	So far I have discovered/worked out that
The Language of Hypothesis - a	Based on the evidence I have been presented with, I can conclude
suggestion that tries to explain	Taking everything into account
something, based on evidence	Having analysed
	Having pondered
	If we accept this hypothesis, what else will be true?
	Given this, it is likely that
The Language of Opinion	Consequently / Based on fact / Because of my beliefs
	To hold the view / After consideration
	After / On reflection
	It is my understanding that
	The facts lead me to the conclusion that
The Language of Prediction -	In light ofI predict
Predicting	There is a high / low probability
	The chances of/The likelihood of/Due to the fact that/Upon consideration of the
	relevant factors
The Language of Retelling – Events	First, Next, Then, After that, Finally
and story telling	'What happened next?' 'What did?'
	In summary
	The consequence of
The Language of Sequencing	Whilst X was Y was During X – Y happened.
	Initially the were However