The oral language matrix: output/speaking

	Interpersonal context	Content	Delivery	Non-verbal responses	Language structures
	The learner may:				
Foundation stage	- respond in face-to-face social or curriculum contexts - respond with a mixture of their first language and English - participate in limited interactions in pair, small-group and whole-class contexts	- say a few words in English - give a formulaic but appropriate response - use a gesture or facial expression to indicate that they do or don't understand - remain silent or give an inappropriate response	- not respond at all, or may pause for a long time before responding - have pronunciation that is strongly influenced by their first language	- respond with a relevant action, gesture or facial expression - respond with silence, which may indicate respect for the speaker, a lack of comprehension or a lack of confidence	say single words echo phrases that they hear respond in their first language
Stage 1	- respond with a mixture of their first language and English - participate in limited interactions in pair, small-group and whole-class contexts	- retell the main ideas or messages from their reading or listening and present one or two ideas - use a gesture, facial expression or phrase to indicate that they do or don't understand - initiate communication (eg, by making requests or comments, or offering information)	- pause and hesitate when speaking - make some distinctions between minimal pairs in English (eg, 'pin' and 'bin', 'ship' and 'sheep') - have pronunciation that shows features of their first language	- follow an instruction or complete a task - respond with silence, which may indicate respect for the speaker, a lack of comprehension or a lack of confidence	- use mostly high-frequency words and leave out structural words - use non-standard vocabulary and sentence structures - use the subject-verb-object structure if they have had a chance to plan what they are going to say
Stage 2	- respond in an appropriate or relevant way for the audience and the purpose for communicating - participate in different interactive group situations, such as pairs, groups and whole-class discussions - use English confidently and appropriately in a range of situations	ask questions, give instructions, negotiate disagreements, buy something in a shop, arrange appointments or explain a problem	 use a larger vocabulary and give detailed responses speak fluently, with occasional pauses and hesitation pronounce most words in a way that is usually clear to the listener, although they may retain some features of their first language make distinctions between minimal pairs in English (eg, 'pin' and 'bin', 'ship' and 'sheep') 	begin to make use of non-verbal features of the English language	include structural vocabulary to produce fairly coherent and accurate standard English rely less on formulaic chunks and use more independently generated language structures
Stage 3	- respond in a way that is appropriate or relevant for the audience and the purpose for communicating - choose appropriate vocabulary (eg, making distinctions between technical, formal and informal vocabulary) - speak in a variety of contexts	- take turns, initiate conversations and talk for a long time, both when they have had time to plan what they will say and when they speak spontaneously - use language devices (eg, puns and irony) appropriately for effect	pronounce words so that the listener can usually understand them easily (although depending on the speaker's age and other factors, their pronunciation may retain some features of their first language)	consciously choose non-verbal features of the English language to use in their own communication	- use increasingly varied and complex language structures in standard English, with few inaccuracies - use features of natural spoken language (eg, saying 'coming' instead of 'I am coming')
Stage 4	 choose appropriate language for different audiences, purposes, contexts and effects (eg, making distinctions between formal and informal contexts) 	- take turns, initiate conversations and talk for a long time, both when they have had time to plan what they will say and when they speak spontaneously - use sophisticated language devices such as irony, satire and euphemisms appropriately for effect	pronounce words clearly and speak accurately and fluently	use non-verbal features of spoken language, such as pauses, changes in pitch or volume, and gestures for effect	use increasingly varied and complex standard English language structures, with few inaccuracies