



# *Voice 21 Masterclass* Oracy and Wellbeing

#GetTalkingAtHome

# Aims

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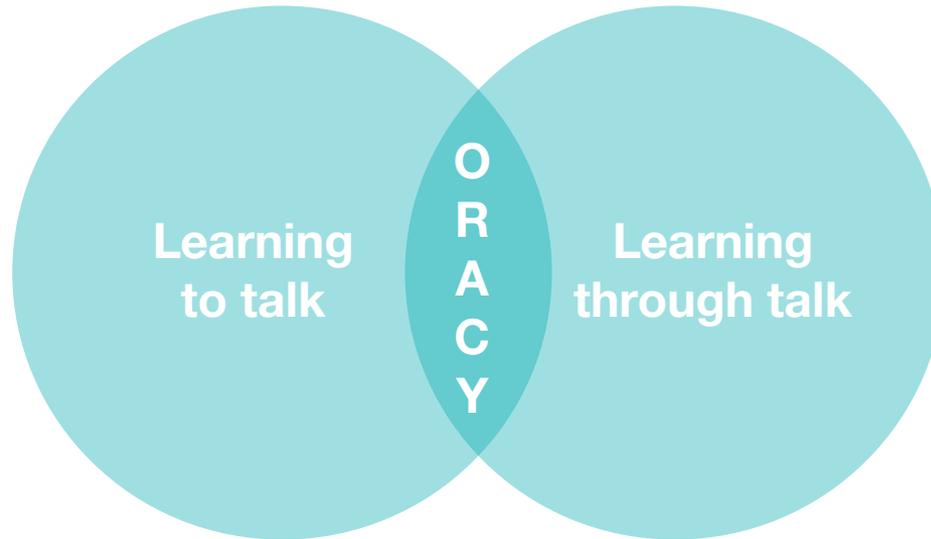
- To explore the connection between oracy skills and wellbeing, especially in the current context.
- To equip you with practical approaches to support you and your students to use talk and listening to support wellbeing.



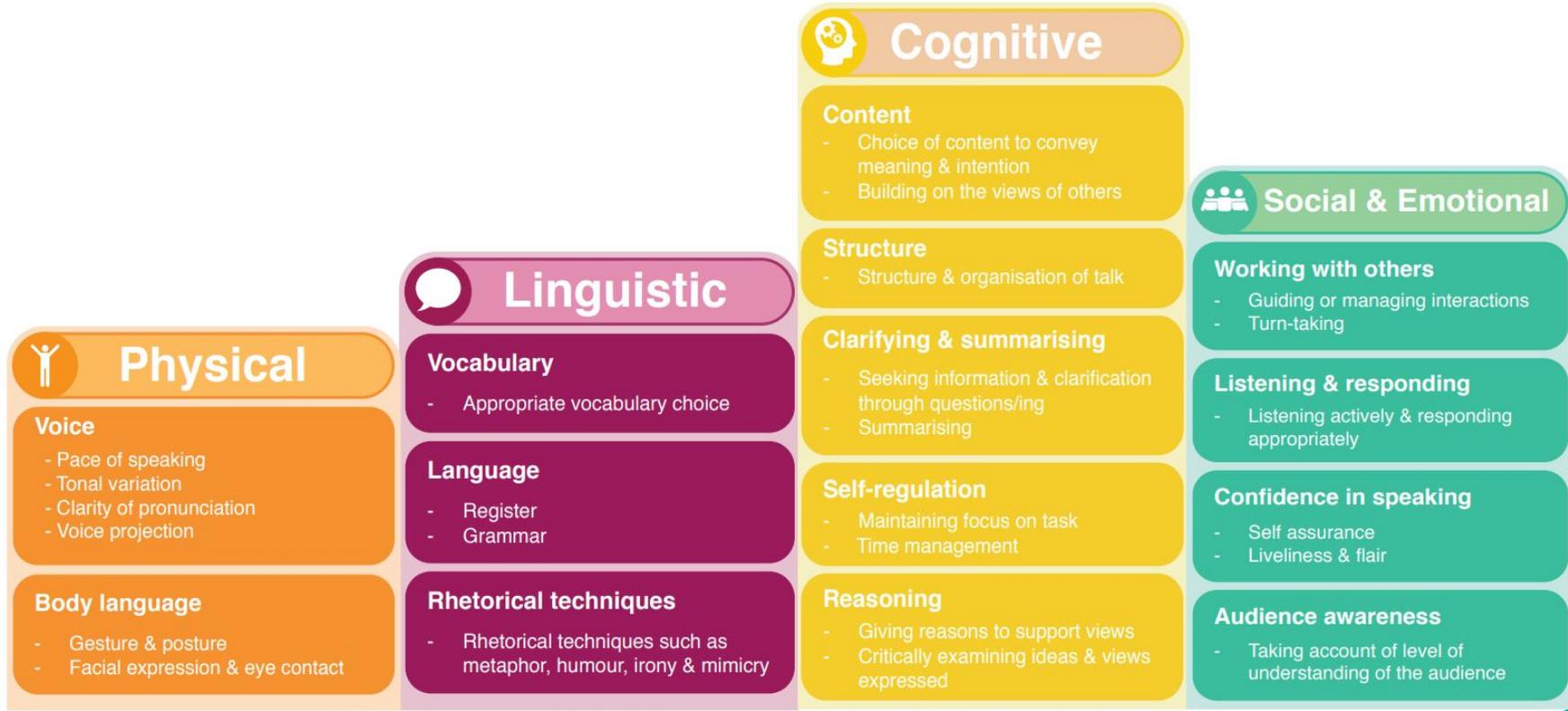
## What is oracy?

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***Oracy is the ability to articulate ideas, develop understanding and engage with others through spoken language.***



# The Oracy Framework



## What contributes to wellbeing?

**Wellbeing: the state of being comfortable, healthy, or happy.**  
*The Oxford English Dictionary*

**Strong relationships**

**Sense of belonging**

**Agency**

**Confidence**

**Self esteem**

**Identify & monitor  
emotions**

**Resilience**

**Express feelings**

**Resolve conflicts**

### Oracy fosters wellbeing

supporting students to build successful relationships, talk through issues, express feelings and resolve conflicts



**1.5x as  
likely**

Young people with poor communication skills are one and a half times more likely to have mental health difficulties, even after taking account of a range of other factors that might have played a part

Source: Communication Trust 2017, *Talking About a Generation*



### A 'recovery curriculum' or 'recovery conversations'?

*“Through storytelling, speaking and being heard, and wrapping things up as a collective – we acknowledge what has happened, good and bad, and can draw out the most positive aspect of all: that it is good to be back together.”*

Schools' Week, 22 May 2020

## Approaching oracy and wellbeing

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**Express yourself**



**Feel heard**

## Things to consider before you start

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Harnessing oracy to support students to express themselves & feel heard

Creating the right culture for students to talk and listen to each other

Knowing your students and judging what is appropriate

Safeguarding practices, accessing specialist support services where needed



**Express yourself**

- Create platforms for self expression
- Select appropriate stimuli
- Develop/adapt guidelines for talk
- Scaffold talk

## Create platforms for self expression

Express feelings, develop confidence



### Texts

“I think you need to know the difference between being *lonely* and being *alone*.”



### Personal reflection

Can you choose not to be sad?

independent  
thinking 

WINSTON'S  
WISH WW 

# Develop guidelines for discussion



## Build strong relationships



**We are respectful** - we respect ourselves and the opinions/ideas of others; we respect the right to speak or not speak.

**We show empathy** – we do our best to try and see things from others' points of view.

**We are genuine** – we are honest and know it's ok to say you don't know what to say.



- Model talking about your own feelings
- Provide talk scaffolds such as sentence structures
- Explicitly teach concepts/vocabulary for emotions.
- Support non-verbal, as well as verbal, communication



Brene Brown on Empathy (YouTube)

Bothered

Annoyed,  
Irritated

Angry

Furious

Seething,  
Livid



**Feel heard**

- Teach the value of listening
- Know what good listening looks like
- Model good listening
- Scaffold listening



“Most people don’t listen with the intent **to understand**, they listen with the intent **to reply**”

- *Stephen Covey, author of The 7 Habits of Highly Effective People*

Strong relationships

Confidence

Sense of belonging

# Know what good listening looks like



## Physical

- Showing that you're listening with eye contact and body language



## Linguistic

- Putting what has been said into your own words (paraphrasing)



## Cognitive

- Asking probing and clarifying questions
- Building on and challenging ideas
- Summarising
- Staying focused (self regulation)



## Social & Emotional

- Being aware of the speaker and how you are making them feel
- Turn-taking
- Responding appropriately

# Teach what good listening looks like

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# Model good listening



That sounds like it is really difficult

Yes, go on

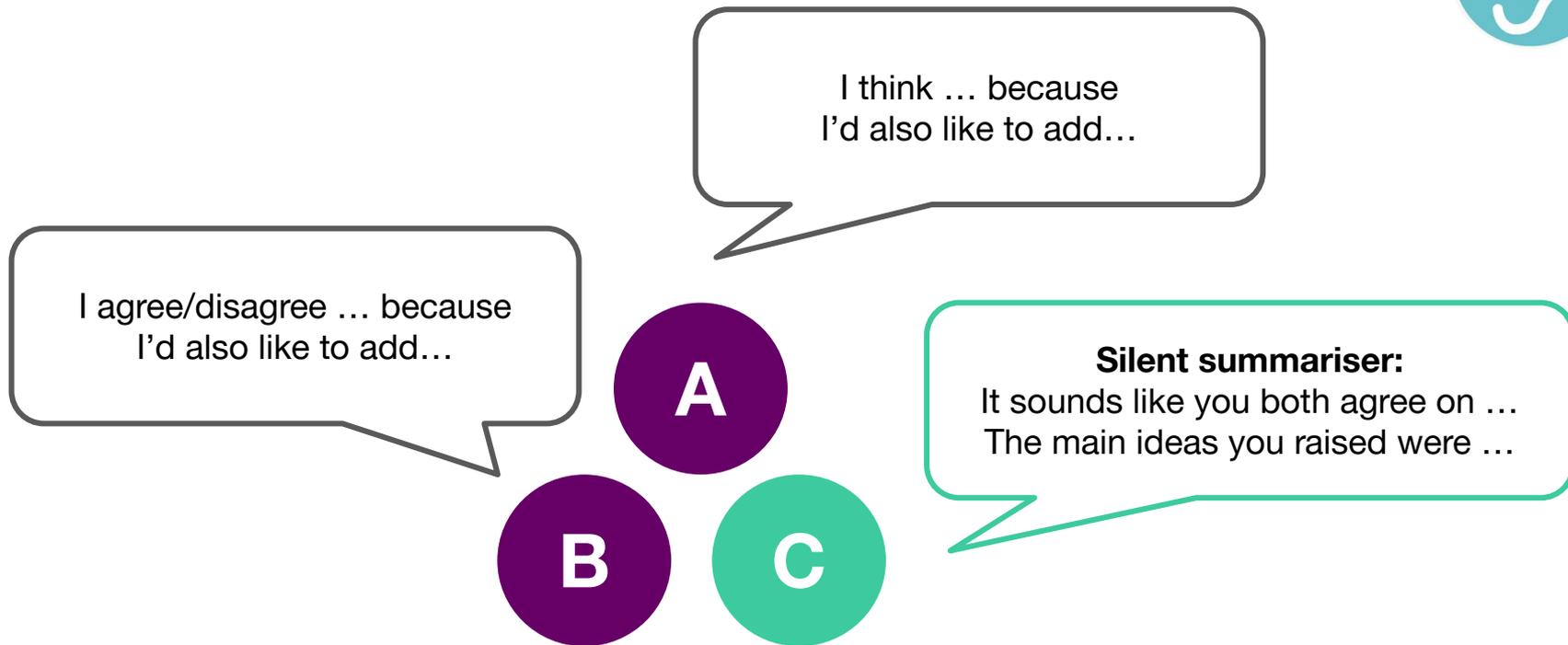
How, what, why, when?



What do you mean when you say...?

So what I've heard is... Is that right?

You felt anxious?



## How oracy will be used to support wellbeing:

- 1:1 check ins
- Group discussions in curriculum areas (RE and Life Skills)
- Talk rich assemblies (for 30 students!)

## Focus:

- Supporting teachers on how to facilitate discussion with students on a 1:1 and group basis
- Equipping students with the skills to be able to communicate and listen to each other effectively



***Chaitan Rajania. Oracy Lead  
Madani Schools Federation***

# Work with us

Ensure every child has access to a high-quality oracy education

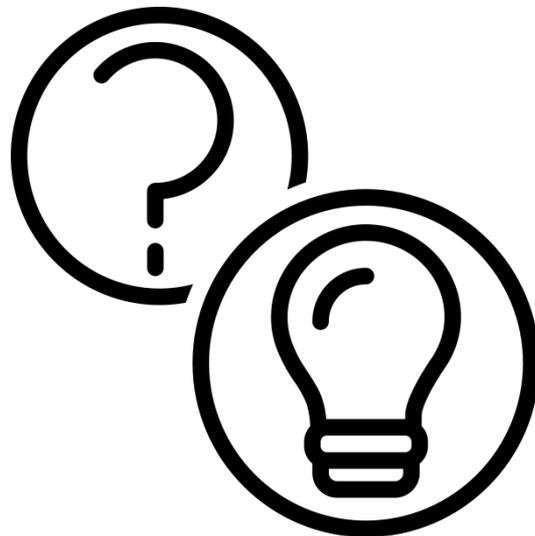
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## What next?



### Oracy Book Group

Friday 12 June 3.00-4.00pm

Join us and Alex Quigley, author of *Closing the Reading Gap* & *Closing the Vocabulary Gap* for our second Oracy Book Group!



### Teacher Masterclasses

**Thursday 4 June & Thursday  
11 June 4.00 - 5.00pm**

Our virtual Teach Meets provide an opportunity to share & learn from best practice.

Interested in getting involved?  
Email [lizzie@voice21.org](mailto:lizzie@voice21.org)



### Voice 21 Masterclasses

**Designing oracy into your  
school's curriculum**  
Thursday 25th June

## Further resources

SAMARITANS

DEAL: Developing Emotional Awareness and Listening

[Guidance on ground rules and safeguarding for sessions](#)



Improving children's mental health

  
Back to school: Using psychological perspectives to support re-engagement and recovery

Introduction

As governments, local authorities and school leaders look to re-open schools as part of the recovery from Covid-19, it is important to engage the education system that schools play in the life of a child, family and community. This guidance complements the UK and national government advice on the return to school for pupils by offering a psychological perspective on the process of re-engaging children and young people with school.

Thinking of the school as a system and supporting the view that everyone in that system has their part to play, from the individual through to government departments, will help ease the transition back to school upon return. This briefing considers the challenges of government, community, school, staff and child levels and offers recommendations for action to prepare and support the return to school.

**SUPPORTING TRANSITIONS**

Transitions are a natural part of human development and present opportunities for both personal growth and huge challenges as we adjust to them. Each school and community has its own unique characteristics, and all therefore need to develop their own plans to support the process of transition<sup>1</sup>. However, that focus on readiness, coping and strengths will facilitate connections to identify their own resources while finding a sense of connection and belonging<sup>2</sup>. Consideration given to the school re-opening with their communities will help to identify specific needs and to ensure effective support and resources are available as well as being in the position.

Wohlbermann's Biocultural Theory of human development<sup>3</sup> is a useful psychological framework through which to understand the influences of the interacting nature and nurture that supported children, as plans to reopen schools and help children to engage in school-based learning are developed.

GUIDANCE

[British Psychological Society Back to School Guidance](#)

YOUNGMINDS

[Wise up: Prioritising Wellbeing in Schools](#)

PSHE Association

Guidance on teaching about mental health & emotional wellbeing



[Discussing coronavirus \(Covid-19\) with children and young people](#)





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