



# **Tackling Educational Disadvantage**

# The Importance of Oral language and Vocabulary (Part 3)

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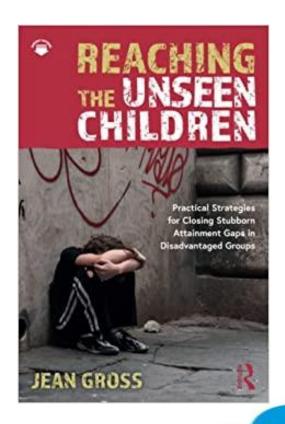
# **Closing the Word Gap**



Explicit teaching of generically useful vocabulary

Scaffolded opportunities for purposeful talk

Evidencedbased catchup language intervention programmes









# **Key Messages**

Scaffolded opportunities for purposeful talk







# The Importance of Talk



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- Talk matters: both in its own right and because of its impact on other aspects of learning.
- High quality talk is typically well-structured and guided by teachers.
- Accountable talk is a useful framework to ensure talk is high quality, and emphasises how talk can be subject specific.
- Teachers can support students by modelling high quality talk, for example including key vocabulary and metacognitive reflection.

- 'Talk [...] can improve reading and writing outcomes, enhance communication skills, and increase students' understanding across the curriculum.'
- While all students benefit from classroom discussion activities, talk also appears to be particularly beneficial for low attaining students and those from disadvantaged backgrounds.'





# IRE/IRF



Initiate What is 5x5?

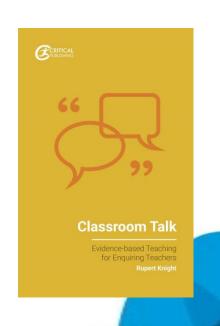
• Respond 25

Evaluate/Feedback Good. Well done.

'Researchers suggest that 70 per cent of children's responses were three words or fewer (Smith et al, 2004) or that, in many cases, a feedback move was missing altogether, resulting in a sequence of initiation-response-initiation-response, with teachers barely listening to children's answers (Burns and Myhill, 2004).'

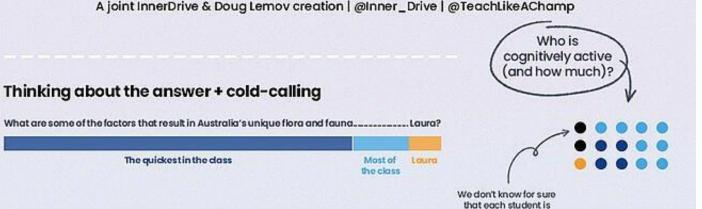






### How to use questions to maximise learning

A joint InnerDrive & Doug Lemov creation | @Inner\_Drive | @TeachLikeAChamp





#### Writing down the answer + cold-calling + formative prompt

Can you all write down same of the factors that result in Australia's unique flora and fauna..... Laura, let's start with you.

Everyone

Laura

Most of

Formative prompts cue students they may be asked to build on Laura's

answer, so they may listen better

Formative prompts reduce Laura's anxiety about participating

retrieving the answer

https://blog.innerdrive.co.uk/students-think-harderwith-question-design





# **Facilitate and Guide Discussion**

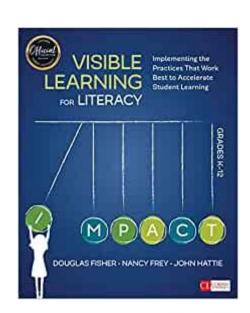


Marking conversation: "That's an important point."

Keeping everyone together: "Who can repeat . . . ?"

Challenging students: "That's a great question, Rebecca. What do the rest of you think?"

Asking students to explain or restate: "Who disagrees or agrees, and why?"



Linking contributions: "Who can add on to what he said?"







# Facilitate, rather than monopolise, learning conversations



Wait before offering statements, prompts or thoughts

Support and encourage pupils to ask their own questions and lead the discussion

Use paired talk as a strategy to give pupils time to think and formulate better answers

Encourage children to respond directly to what others in a group say





# **Quality Talk**



'Quality of talk is likely to be more important than quantity. Improving quality means much more than getting students to talk more, or, as a teacher, trying to talk less. Instead, quality is more likely to be improved by considering structure and variety '



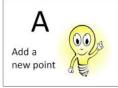






## **Structures**



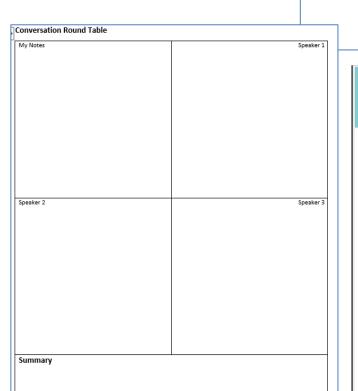


Challenge someone else's point

Hampshire Services



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**Talk Tactics Talk tactics** encourage students to think strategically about their contributions to group talk



#### Instigate

Build on someone else's point

Present an idea or open up a new line of enquiry

#### Start by saying:

- I would like to start by saying...
- I think....
- We haven't yet talked about...

#### Instigate



#### Clarify

Asking questions to make things clearer and check your understanding

#### Start by saying:

- So are you saying...?
- Does that mean ...?
- Can you clarify what you mean by?

Clarify



#### Probe

Dig deeper, ask for evidence or justification of ideas

#### Start by saying:

- Why do you think...?
- What evidence do you have to
- Could you provide an example?

Probe



#### Challenge

Disagree or present an alternative argument

#### Start by saying:

- I disagree because...
- To challenge you X, I think...
- I understand your point of view, but have you thought about ...?

#### Challenge



#### Summarise

Identify and recap the main ideas

#### Start by saying:

- So far we have talked about...
- The main points raised today were...
- Our discussion focused on...

Summarise



#### Build

Develop, add to or elaborate on an idea.

#### Start by saying:

- Building on X's idea...
- I agree and would like to add...
- X's idea made me think...

Build

# **Quality of Implementation**



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for 30 seconds

for 1 minute

during class

before class

Ask students to respond to a question independently.

with pen and paper

or a laptop

in writing

as you doodle

turn to your neighbor

walk across the room

group size = 3 or 4

group size = 2

Have students compare answers in small groups.

come to consensus

agree to disagree

explain your reasoning

share your opinion

with the whole class

with another group

verbally

in writing

work with the class.

via polling software

via whiteboard

class discussion

time for telling

@derekbruff @ 0

<u>Think-Pair-Share – Active Learning at King's (kcl.ac.uk)</u>





### **Please Get in Touch**



I would love to hear your questions, feedback or ideas for content, so please do get in touch:

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