

Speaking and Listening

Research Basis: Research shows that children have few opportunities to engage in meaningful academic conversations in school and that speaking is the neglected skill. For learning to take place, we need to shift from the teacher delivering all the instruction to having lessons built around academic discussion with increased productive children talk. (Cazden, 1988, 2001).

Speaking and Listening Routine 1

Partner Discussions

Purpose: Support children in making effective and successful use of partner discussion time.

- 1. Provide a discussion topic** and assign partners.
- 2. Monitor discussions.** Partners should:
 - Restate the purpose.
 - Begin the conversation. One partner initiates by asking the other.
What do you think about _____?
 - Take turns and build on one another's ideas.
That's a good idea. Also, _____.
That might work. Or maybe we could _____.
 - Ask questions and clarify ideas that are not clear.
What do you mean by _____?
 - Summarize what they discussed.
My partner and I discussed _____.
- 3. Regroup.** Bring the class back together. Call on a few children to share what they discussed with their partners.

See also:

- Cooperative learning structures, pages BP15–BP16: Think, Pair, Share; Inside-Outside Circle; Three-Step Interview
- Academic Talk flip chart



Speaking and Listening Routine 2

Group Conversations

Purpose: To ensure that everyone in the group conversation has a part to play.

1. **Form groups.** Provide a discussion topic.
2. **Assign roles and monitor discussions.** Be sure to vary the roles in discussions throughout the year so that all children have a turn assuming each role. Encourage children to follow a process.
 - The **facilitator** restates the purpose and begins the conversation.
We're talking about _____.
Our topic is _____. Does anyone have any ideas?
 - All members take turns and build on one another's ideas.
_____ has a good idea. I also think _____.
I have a different idea from _____. I think _____.
 - The **facilitator** ensures that no one dominates the conversation.
_____, let's let someone else speak.
 - The **encourager** praises participators and encourages those who are not talking as much.
Thanks for sharing that idea, _____.
What do you think, _____?
 - Everyone asks questions and clarifies ideas that are not clear.
What do you mean by _____?
 - The **time keeper** lets the group know when there are five minutes left.
 - The **note taker** summarizes what the group discussed.
3. **Regroup.** Bring the class back together. Call on a few note takers to share what their groups discussed.

See also:

- Cooperative learning structures, pages BP15–BP16: Corners, Fishbowl, Jigsaw, Roundtable
- Academic Talk flip chart



Speaking and Listening, continued

Speaking and Listening Routine 3

Presentations

Purpose: To support children in making effective, successful presentations and to ensure that listeners participate actively.

- 1. Provide practice time.** Allow time for children to practice their presentations with a partner. Monitor practice to ensure children are speaking clearly and making good eye contact.
- 2. Monitor presentations.** Speakers should:
 - Set up the visual part of their presentation (if applicable).
 - Stand up tall.
 - Speak clearly and loud enough for everyone to hear.
 - Introduce their presentation.
My presentation is about _____.
 - Stay on topic.
 - Use appropriate gestures.



3. Prompt the audience. Listeners should:

- Listen attentively.
- Try to understand the message.
- Ask questions if they don't understand something.
What does _____ mean?
- Make eye contact with the speaker. Smile or nod to show they are listening attentively.
- Ask about something else they want to know about the topic.

4. Conclude. Follow up with a brief, whole-class discussion of the presentation. Ask the audience to tell what the presentation was about.

