	Discussion Toolkit	TalkforWriting	
.Y1/2:	Y3/4: as in Y1/2 &	Y5/6: as in Y3/4 &	
To discuss a topic:			
The following tools may be used to fuel discussion around key topics explored by the class. Whilst discussion may not have a transcriptional focus, it is important that children are building confidence in some key phrasing for discussion.  Raise key topics to be discussed through should questions: Should you have to wear a cycle helmet?  Think of ideas and reasons for and against the topic.  Compose for and against sentences: I think we should I think we should not  Back up your ideas with reasons, facts and examples, using conjunctions: 'I think that because/so/so that, etc.	<ul> <li>Present the topic being discussed through a question: Is homework necessary?</li> <li>State clearly what is being discussed and why this matters:         We are discussing whether (or not)         This is important because</li> <li>Build up arguments through a series of time/addition openers: First of all,         Secondly, Also, Furthermore,</li> <li>Introduce an opinion without bias: Some people believe that, There are many people who believe that</li> <li>Present the other opinion: However, On the other hand,</li> <li>Provide reasons to viewpoints using conjunctions and adverbials: so, because, therefore, whereas, similarly, as a result, however, moreover, on the other hand</li> <li>Use questions to engage the reader:         Do you think that? Why is it that?</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Consider your audience and vary your tone and formality for a desired effect.</li> <li>Catch the reader's interest with your title: Tragedy — who is to blame?</li> <li>Use ideas that will appeal to different stakeholders.</li> <li>Explore differing views and ideas, sometimes being tentative: It may be that It could be</li> <li>Back up different points of view with information, reasons or evidence (including quotations): Local residents claim that it is dangerous!</li> <li>Include counter arguments within paragraphs: Many people believe that however</li> <li>Weave in other non-fiction purposes, such as information/explanation: The age of the building means that both walls and foundations are unstable. As a result, there has been an increase in reported accidents.</li> </ul>	
	Give equal importance to both sides.		

Discussion – structure		
.Y1/2:	Y3/4:	Y5/6: as in Y3/4 &
To structure discursive writing:		
If creating a response through shared writing, the following structure may be appropriate:  Beginning  Tell the reader what you are about to discuss.  Middle part 1  Write about why it is a good idea.  Middle part 2  Write about why it might not be a good idea.  Ending  Write about what you have decided and give a reason why.	<ul> <li>Be clear in the title about what is being discussed: Do dragons exist?</li> <li>Beginning</li> <li>Introduce the reader to what you are about to discuss. Explain why this matters at the moment: This is being discussed because a dragon has moved into the local area.</li> <li>Middle part 1</li> <li>Use topic sentences to show what paragraphs are about: Most people believe dragons do exist then back up the viewpoint.</li> <li>Provide as many points as you can think of that support the argument.</li> <li>Middle part 2</li> <li>Use topic sentences to show what paragraphs are about: On the other hand, there are those who believe that dragons do not exist then back up the viewpoint.</li> <li>Provide as many points as you can think of that counter the argument.</li> <li>Ending</li> <li>Write about what you have decided having considered both sides of the argument and explain why: Having considered both sides of the argument, I have concluded that because</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Manipulate the organisation of your writing to suit the audience: a letter, article, essay, news item, leaflet, interview, broadcast, etc.</li> <li>Present each argument and counterargument within a paragraph, starting with a clear topic sentence.</li> </ul>