

Progression in Language Structures

Some suggestions for class teachers in planning for children's academic language development

Tower Hamlets EMA team in collaboration with Tower Hamlets teachers

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Context

Progress is one of the key measures of success for pupils and schools and how teachers support the progress of EAL pupils in classroom teaching is an important area for development in Tower Hamlets. This document sets out some suggestions for a progression in the teaching of language structures, building on some ideas in 'Speaking Frames', Sue Palmer's Key Stage 2 books (www.fultonpublishers.co.uk). These suggestions have been put together by Tower Hamlets primary EMA consultants who worked with teachers and practitioners in staff meetings and in class to plan for progress in academic English. The common starting point was to discuss scenarios around the language functions children need to use in order to learn in different age groups. For example, when asking children to frame a hypothesis, what might children be required to say in an Early Years class and a Key Stage 2 class? Schools in Tower Hamlets that have been using this document to plan for children's academic language development alongside the content of the curriculum, comment on how pupils gain confidence and use academic language in context, making accelerated progress towards, and exceeding national expectations.

For the purposes of this document here are two helpful definitions:

- Language Structures the sentence starters;
- Language Functions the purpose for which the language is being used.

This publication includes 12 commonly-used language functions with suggested language structures, chosen because children experience difficulties with developing the academic language these require. These are cross-curricular and not subject-specific.

This document is to be used to support lesson planning, as language structures must be taught within the context of subject knowledge. These are <u>not</u> the only language structures children should be acquiring, but they are frequently used. This document is <u>not</u> meant to be used as an assessment tool.

How to plan for children's language development

This document should be used to support planning for talk in a range of subjects and lessons across the curriculum. It identifies the language structures needed to acquire and manipulate learning and exemplifies progression through the year groups. This should enable any teacher or practitioner to both identify what is needed and to structure the development of language for progress in key skills over a unit of work. This identification of the language that needs to be taught should support differentiation according to the

range of language ability within the class. This is particularly useful when so many classes take in new arrivals who have recently started learning English or who have had a break from learning. White UK children also need to be taught academic English. Planning for language structures extends speaking and listening beyond the use of key words and supports the expression of ideas within a task. Identifying appropriate language structures as well as key vocabulary at the planning stage leads to learning objectives being firmly embedded. The aim is for children to be taught how to express and develop their ideas.

EAL pedagogy as outlined in 'Excellence and Enjoyment: learning and teaching for bilingual children in the primary years', (DCSF Ref 0013-2006PCK-EN) explains how EAL children become fluent in 'basic interpersonal communicative skills' (playground or social talk) within two to three years but it can take five years or longer to catch up with mono-lingual peers in the development of cognitive and academic language. 'The ability to use language for academic purposes together with cognitive development (the development of thinking and learning skills) is the key to realising educational potential' p9 Unit 1 Planning and assessment for language and learning.

This document describes the planning process as a series of steps as follows:-

- 1. Identify the key learning objective
- 2. Establish the key skills to be developed
- 3. Decide on what the children need to say in order to learn, explore, explain and define the new skill or learning. What have they used previously that they can apply to this?
- 4. Clarify what the teacher needs to model
- 5. Provide opportunities for the children to use the new language

Practical teaching and learning strategies to support language acquisition

- > Visuals display sentence structures enabling children to use them as a point of reference during talk based tasks.
- > Modelling deciding which sentence structure to use based on the context, then speak the sentence, 'thinking aloud'
- > Improving the quality of talk encourage responses that build on those of others, e.g. 'I agree with because'
- ➤ Partner and group talk expect children to use sentence structures from previous lessons together with the given sentence structures, encourage them to question each other and develop each other's responses.
- > Oral rehearsal practise orally using 'writer's talk', in pairs or individually.
- > Recording children's talk -encourage children to listen to their own talk so as to develop and improve on it.

Impact

Teachers who have used this document and now plan consistently for the development of children's language have observed the following:-

- Sentence structures are being used independently by the pupils and transferred appropriately to other subjects, showing that the new language has become securely embedded.
- Writing levels are improved.
- Contributions in class increase as the children have the tools to express themselves and they make full responses to what other have said.
- Discussion about their own work continues independently throughout lessons, in partners and in groups, supporting one another and extending themselves.
- Engagement with tasks increases.
- Many children have developed a more formal register of talk for the classroom which is closer to their written register, showing that academic language is becoming embedded.
- A wider use of sentence structures and range of vocabulary in talk and writing
- Children show confidence in talking about the quality of their own and others' talk.

<u>DVD Exemplification - 'Talk for Learning in Tower Hamlets, Developing progress in speaking and listening in every classroom'</u>

Tower Hamlets Ethnic Minority Achievement Team and Humanities Education Centre have produced a DVD to exemplify classroom practice using the language structures and function set out in this publication for:-

- Year 5 A Talk for Writing lesson based on 'The Piano'.
- Year 1 A Talking within Drama lesson based on the story 'Anancy and Mr Dry-Bone'.

The DVD also includes interviews with the teachers who explain how they use this document, 'Progression in Language Structures', and interviews with the children about how talking supports their learning.

The Language of Argument – Agreeing and disagreeing

Year Group	Language Structures
EYFS	He / She didn't share / take turns
	I want to
	I like
	I don't like
	I think
	I think What do you think?
	I don't think Why do you think this?
	It is
	It's not
	Yes because
	No because
	I like
	I don't like
Year 1	Yes/ No because
	I like because and
	I don't like because and
	I agree with because
	It is right
	It is wrong
Year 2	No because
	Yes because
	I agree / disagree because
	I think because and also because
	However
	Also
Year 3	An argument for is because

	An argument against isbecause
	I understand however / due to / but / therefore
	I accept your decision however I feel / believe because / as / due / to
Year 4	An argument foris because and
	An argument against isbecauseand
	I understand thatdepending on the content but would argue
	I understand your point of view, however I disagree because
Year 5	In my opinion should be banned.
	I have two main reasons for believing this. First of all, as I'm sure you'll agree,
	My second important reason for wanting to ban is that
	Perhaps some people would argue thatthat
	However, I would point out that
	It is clear that a ban onwould be a great step forward!
Year 6	On the one hand but
	Convince me that
	I am convinced
	Given that

The Language of Comparison –Comparing and contrasting

Year Group	Language Structures
EYFS	It is the same because
	It looks the same because
	It feels the same because
	It tastes the same because
	It sounds the same because
	It is different / They are different because
	It is not the same.
	This isand that is
Year 1	They are the same because
	They are different becauseisandis
	They are alike because they are both
Vana 0	They are the come harries
Year 2	They are similar because
	They are similar because is
	They are alike because they are both
	It feels different because this one
	Tricols different because this orie and that orie
Year 3	andare both
	andare alike in that
	andare similar because
	andare different in that
	isbutis
	isbutisis
	iswhileis

Year 4	andare both
	andare alike in that
	andare similar because
	andhave the following points in common:
	One similarity betweenandis that
	Another is
	A further
	One difference is
	A further difference
Year 5	In some waysandare alike. For instance they both
	Another feature they have in common is that
	Furthermore they are both
	However they also differ in some ways. For examplewhile
	Another difference is
Year 6	In some waysandare alike. For instance they both
	Another feature they have in common is that
	Furthermore they are both
	However they also differ in some ways. For examplewhilewhile
	Another difference is thatwhereaswhereas
	Finallybutbut
	The similarities/differences seem more significant that the similarities/differences
	because

The Language of Deduction – Making an assumption based on prior knowledge

Year Group	Language Structures
EYFS	It willbecause
	I think I will
	I thinkbecause
	It isbecause
	It hasbecause
	Why do you think this is a?
	What can you see?
	Why didhappen?
	happened because
Year 1	I think that
	I think thatbecause
	It isbecause
	happened because
	What do you think happened?
Year 2	Say how the characters feel and explain why.
	I think thatbecause
	This happenedbecause
	I know this
	What do you think happened?
	How do you know that?
Year 3	I conclude thatbecause
	I found thatbecause
	As a result ofI conclude that
	After looking at the data/information/results I conclude that
	On observing I found that

Year 4	In conclusion, I would say thatdue to the fact that
	My results make me think thatbecause
	Having analysed the data, I conclude that
Year 5	The fact is
	In effect
	Given thatthenthen
	I deduce/deduct
	I have worked out
	In conclusion
	I conclude
Year 6	The facts lead to
	Based on
	Been lead to the conclusion that
	The evidence leads to
	Having considered
	This infers that

The Language of Description - Describing

Year Group	Language Structures
EYFS	It is big / small (size)
	It is (shape name)
	It is a (shape name)
	It is soft / hard or hot / cold (texture / properties)
	It feels like
	It looks like
	It tastes like because because
	It sounds like
	It smells like
	It is the same because
	It is different because
	As above, use This looks like etc
Year 1	It isand
	Theisand
	This is They are
	They arebecause
	It is a (adjective) / (noun)
	has
	have
Year 2	It / This isand
	This has and
	Theisand
	They areandand
	I feelbecause
	This is a big, round, red, beach ball

Year 3	It looks/feels/sounds/smells like	
	It appears to bebecause	
	It seems to beas	
	I think it looks likedue to	
	It reminds me ofbecause / therefore / meanwhile	
	Why? How? What? Tell Me About	
Year 4	It looks/feels/tastes/sounds/smells like	
	It appears to bebecause	
	It seems to be likebecause	
	I think it looks likebecause	
	It reminds me ofbecause	
	Why? How? What? Tell Me About	
Year 5	It looks/feels/tastes/sounds/smells like	
	It appears to bebecause	
	It seems to be likebecause	
	I think it looks likebecause	
	It reminds me ofbecause	
	Why? How? What? Tell Me About	
Year 6	In comparison to	
	Idioms e.g. Peas in a pod	
	Develop / Introduce metaphors and similes.	

The Language of Evaluation – Evaluating

Year Group	Language Structures
EYFS	I made this train. "I like the way the wheels rotate" I've done this picture.
	"I can see you have put lots of detail in there, flowers, people, trees" I like this because I made this
	I did this I've done this
Year 1	I foundhard/easy because I like / dislike because I feel thatnext time. I could
Year 2	I think my

Year 3	I found this workbecause
	Next time I could/would/
	Maybe you could try / I feel that
	I enjoyed it because
	was successful / ambitious because
	You could improve this work by
Year 4	I enjoyedbecause
	was successful / ambitious because
	You could improve this work byMaybe you could try
	Next time I / you could / would
Year 5	My view is thatbecause
	This is supported by the fact that
	In my opinionfurthermoreHowever
	Possible improvements may include
Year 6	My view is that
	In my opinion
	This is supported by the fact that
	Furthermorehowever
	Possible improvements may include
	Or alternatively

The Language of Explanation – Explaining

Year Group	Language Structures
EYFS	It is
	You put
	I / He / She
	It isbecause
	This is
	That isbecause
	Theisis
	They are / were
	When
Year 1	I because
	When Ibecause
	After I
	How
	Why
	Where
	When
	Sometimes incorporating sequence language structures.
Year 2	Ibecause
	When Ibecause
	After I
	Thebecause
	We/Theybecause
	HowWhyWhereWhen

Year 3	How
	Where When
	What After
	Then / As a result of / Later / because
Year 4	How Why
	Where When
	What After
	Then / As a result of / Later / Meanwhile / Furthermore / Eventually / In contrast to / Because
Year 5	Because of x happened
	For example
	In conclusion
	To begin with
	As a result of
	The reason(s) for
Year 6	such as
	Due tox has / is
	In summary
	Owing tox has / is
	This has altered
	Evidently

<u>The Language of Explanation - in a mathematical context</u>

Year Group	Language Structures
EYFS	I've got theone
	It's the same/ different
	It's the same number.
	They / We both have
	There is one more Its one less
	Another one
	I have more
	They/We have two each
	Altogether I have
	I think
	heavier/lighter
Year 1	I knowbecause
	is in-between/after/before because
	comes beforebecause
	comes afterbecause
	So then
	The answer isbecause
V0	
Year 2	I started at 5 because the
	both
	I jumped on/up inbecause andare different in that
	This makesso I
	So then Ibecause
	I knowbecause

Year 3	If youthen
	First After that
	I knowbecause
	and are alike in that/andare similar because
	isbutis/iswhileis
	When,, If
	, so
Year 4	, so
	beso/because
	So it must beso/because / I agree/disagree with you because
	A major difference betweenandis that
	Some ways in whichanddiffer are
	, So
Year 5	I think the question meansso the answer would be
	I know thattherefore I would try out
	If theadd up tothen the total number must be
	Knowing this means we can work out what's missing!
	as a result,
	therefore
	The reason is thatis due to
Year 6	First IThenNextFinally
	I approached it methodically (by)
	I was systematic(when/because)
	I looked at the whole problem and broke it down into steps
	We could possiblyor
	So far I have discovered/worked out that

<u>The Language of Hypothesis</u> – a suggestion that tries to explain something, based on evidence

Year Group	Language Structures
EYFS	How do you know e.g. 'The porridge is hot'?
	It isbecause
	I thinkbecause
	It willbecause
	Theisbecause
	What do you think?
	What will happen if?
Year 1	I thinkbecauseand
	I don't thinkbecauseandand
	will happen because
Year 2	I think thisbecause
	I know this, so I think
	This will happen because
Year 3	Because I know thatI know
	Due to thisI know that
Year 4	Because I know that, I know that
	Due to the fact that know thatwill happen
	Maybe it's because

Year 5	It is true that
	Can we prove that
	In conclusion
	I would like to prove / disprove
	Perhaps the reason is
Year 6	Based on the evidence I have been presented with, I can conclude
	Taking everything into account
	Having analysed
	Having pondered
	If we accept this hypothesis, what else will be true?
	Given this, it is likely that

The Language of Opinion

Year Group	Language Structures
EYFS	I like / don't like
	It is good/nice/beautiful
	It is not nice
	'What do you think?'
	I think
	I think it will
	It will
	It will because
	I think because
	I think that
	What do you think?
	What will happen if?
	If?
Year 1	I think
	I thinkbecause
	I likebestbecause
	My partner thinks
	I agree because
	I disagree because

Year 2	I thinkbecause
	I preferbecause
	My partner thinks
	I agree/disagree because
Year 3	I agree/disagree because
	I appreciate/understand's opinion because/as/due
	to
	However I feelbecause/as/due to
	My opinion/view isbecause/as/due to
	I believebecause
	What is your opinionHow do you feelWhy do you feel
Year 4	I agree/I disagree because
	I appreciate's opinion because Due to
	However I think differently because
	Most reasonable people would agree thatbecause
	What is your opinion on the issue of bullying?
	How would you feel if you were being bullied/in that situation?
Year 5	Therefore / In my opinion / I believe
	He considers
	It is my opinion thathowever others may/might believe
Year 6	Consequently / Based on fact / Because of my beliefs
	To hold the view / After consideration
	After / On reflection
	It is my understanding that
	The facts lead me to the conclusion that

The Language of Prediction - Predicting

Year	Language Structures
Group	
EYFS	I think it will
	'What do you think will happen?'
	It will
	Thewill
	Theis going to
	This willbecause
	What do you think will happen next?
	What will happen if
Year 1	I think
	I thinkbecause (prior knowledge)
	I predictwill happen.
	They are the same because (comparing)
Year 2	same
	similar
	different
	I thinkbecause
	I predict thatbecause
	I think they will be alike because they are both

Year 3	I predict thatbecausehowever/meanwhile/therefore/also	
	I predict thatafter / as a result of	
	This is probable because	
	andare different in thattherefore as a result	
	After predict that	
	The outcome will bebecause	
	What do you think? How did you come to that prediction?	
Year 4	I predict thatbecausehowever	
	Due to the fact that (extension of because)	
	As a result ofthis will happen because	
	All events lead on tobecause	
	Becauseandare similar, I predict thatwill happen.	
	The outcome will bedue to	
	Based onI predict that	
	After hearing all the evidence, I think that will happen	
Year 5	I predict that	
	I believe / I think might / or	
	If Then	
	X has happened, therefore I think	
Year 6	In light of predict	
	There is a high / low probability	
	The chances of/The likelihood of/Due to the fact that/Upon consideration of the relevant	
	factors	

The Language of Retelling – Events and story telling

Year Group	Language Structures
EYFS	First I First we
	Then After After
	And then
	What did you do first? Then what happened?
	happened first.
	Nexthappened.
	Thenhappened.
	happened last.
	Nextandhappened.
	At the endhappened.
	happened in the beginning.
	happened in the middle.
	happened in the end.
Year 1	My partner said
	Retelling stories – Once upon a time
	One day
	Long ago
	'What happened next?'

Year 2	My partner said
	First, Next, Then, After that, Finally
	At last
	Suddenly
	'What happened next?' 'What did?'
Year 3	Once upon a time Once there was
	As a result of Meanwhile
	Later on Eventually
	Unfortunately
	Luckily
	I remember that Then this happened
	DuringLastly In the end
	To conclude / In conclusion
Year 4	In the beginning
	Subsequently (time connectives)
	On the other side of the forest
	Back at home
	I remember that With hindsight Reflecting
	upon
	In the event thatLastly In the end
	To conclude / In conclusion / To sum up
Year 5	First, Next, Then, After that, Finally
	'What happened next?' 'What did?'
Year 6	First, Next, Then, After that, Finally
	'What happened next?' 'What did?'
	In summary
	The consequence of

The Language of Sequencing

Year	Language Structures
Group	
EYFS	First Next Then
	After that
	and then
	happened first.
	Nexthappened.
	Thenhappened.
	happened last.
	It isbecause
	It is
Year 1	First I will
	Next I would
	Then I
	After that I
	Finally I
Year 2	First (First <u>put</u> the hat on)
	Next
	After that
	Finally
	Last of all
Year 3	Firstbecause
	Nexthowever
	Thentherefore
	Finally/Eventually/Lastlybecause

Year 4	Firstlybecause/however/therefore/after a while/meanwhile/ in	
	addition	
	Next Then	
	Finally/Eventually/Lastly	
	In conclusion	
Year 5	Meanwhile	
	Following this / that	
	In the beginning	
Year 6	Whilst X was Y was	
	During X – Y happened.	
	Initially the were However	

Progression in language structures- EYFS

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The Language of Argument –	He / She didn't share / take turns
Agreement and Disagreement	I want to
	I like
	I don't like
	I think
	I think What do you think?
	I don't think
	It is
	It's not
	Yes because
	No because
	I like
	I don't like
The Language of Comparison –	It is the same because
Comparing and Contrasting	It looks the same because
	It feels the same because
	It tastes the same because
	It sounds the same because
	It is different / They are different because
	It is not the same.
	This isand that is
The Language of Deduction –Making	It willbecause
an assumption based on prior	I think I will
knowledge	I thinkbecause
, and the second	It isbecause
	It hasbecause
	Why do you think this is a?
	What can you see?
	Why didhappen?
	happened because

The Language of Description –	It is big / small (size)
Describing	It is (shape name)
2 3 3 3 1 3 1 3 1 3 1 3 1 3 1 3 1 3 1 3	It is a (shape name)
	It is soft / hard or hot / cold (texture / properties)
	It feels like
	It looks like
	It tastes like because because
	It sounds like
	It smells like
	It is the same because
	It is different because
	As above, use This looks like etc
The Language of Evaluation –	I made this train.
Evaluative Talk	"I like the way the wheels rotate"
	I've done this picture.
	"I can see you have put lots of detail in there, flowers, people, trees"
	I like this because
	I made this
	I did this
	I've done this
The Language of Explanation	I've got theone
	It's the same/ different
	It's the same number.
	They / We both have
	There is one more
	Another one
	I have more
	They/We have two each
	Altogether I have
	I think
	heavier
	lighter

The Language of Explaining in a	I've got theone
Mathematics context	It's the same/ different
	It's the same number.
	They / We both have
	There is one more
	Another one
	I have more
	They/We have two each
	Altogether I have
	I think
	/
	lighter
The Language of Hypothesis — a	How do you know e.g. 'The porridge is hot'?
suggestion that tries to explain	It isbecause
something, based on evidence	I thinkbecause
	It willbecause
	Theisbecause
	What do you think?
	What will happen if?
The Language of Opinion	I like / don't like
The Language of Opinion	It is good/nice/beautiful
	It is not nice
	'What do you think?'
	I think
	I think it will
	It will
	It will because
	I think because
	I think that
	What do you think?
	What will happen if?
	If?

The Language of Prediction -	I think it will
Predicting	'What do you think will happen?'
	It will
	Thewillwill
	Theis going to
	This willbecause
	What do you think will happen next?
	What will happen if
The Language of Retelling – Events	First I First we
and story telling	Then After
	And then
	What did you do first? Then what happened?
	happened first.
	Nexthappened.
	Thenhappened.
	happened last.
	Nextandhappened.
	At the endhappened.
	happened in the beginning.
	happened in the middle.
	happened in the end.
The Language of Sequencing	First
	After that
	and then
	happened first. Nexthappened.
	Thenhappened.
	happened last.
	It isbecause
	It is

Progression in language structures- YEAR 1

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The Language of Argument	Vec heading
The Language of Argument –	Yes because
Agreement and Disagreement	No because
	I like Because And
	I don't like Because And
	I agree with Because
	It is right
	It is wrong
	, and the second se
The Language of Comparison –	They are the same because
Comparing and Contrasting	They are different
	becauseisisis
	They are alike because they are both
	They are aline because they are beautiful.
The Language of Deduction –Making	I think that
an assumption based on prior	I think thatbecause
knowledge	It isbecause
in o mougo	happened because
	What do you think happened?
	What do you think happehed:
The Language of Description –	It isand
Describing	Theisand
20009	They arebecause
	It is a (adjective) / (noun)
	has
	have
The Language of Evaluation –	I foundhard/easy because
Evaluative Talk	I like / dislike because
Evaluativo Talit	I feel thatnext time.
	I could
	In my opinionbecause

The Language of Explanation	I because
	When Ibecause
	After I
	How? Why? Where? When?
	Sometimes incorporating sequence language structures.
The Language of Explaining in a	I knowbecause
Mathematics context	is in-between/after/before because
	comes beforebecause
	comes afterbecause
	So then
	The answer isbecause
The Language of Hypothesis - a	I thinkbecauseand
suggestion that tries to explain	I don't thinkbecauseand
something, based on evidence	will happen because
The Language of Opinion	I think
	I thinkbecause
	I likebestbecause
	My partner thinks
	I agree because
	I disagree because
The Language of Prediction -	I think
Predicting	I thinkbecause (prior knowledge)
	I predictwill happen.
	They are the same because (comparing)
The Language of Retelling – Events	My partner said
and story telling	Retelling stories – Once upon a time
	One day
	Long ago
The Language of Coguenoing	'What happened next?' First I will
The Language of Sequencing	First Will
	Then I
	After that I
	Alter that I

Finally I.....

Progression in language structures- YEAR 2

The Language of Argument – Agreement and Disagreement	No because Yes because I agree / disagree because I think because and also because However Also
The Language of Comparison – Comparing and Contrasting	They are the same because They are similar because They are different becauseisandis They are alike because they are both
The Language of Deduction –Making an assumption based on prior knowledge	Say how the characters feel and explain why. I think thatbecause This happenedbecause I know this What do you think happened? How do you know that?
The Language of Description – Describing	It / This isand This hasand Theisand They areand I feelbecause This is a big, round, red, beach ball
The Language of Evaluation – Evaluative Talk	I think my/book isbecause Next time I could

	I like the part wherebecause
	What I found hard about this work was
	I found this piece of work hard/easy because
The Language of Explanation	Ibecause
	When Ibecause
	After I
	The because because
	We/They because
	HowWhyWhereWhen
The Language of Explaining in a	I started at 5 because theandare
Mathematics context	both
	I jumped on/up inbecause andare
	different in that
	This makesso I
	So then Ibecause
	I knowbecause
The Language of Hypothesis - a	I think thisbecause
suggestion that tries to explain	I know this, so I think
something, based on evidence	This will happen because
The Language of Opinion	I think because
	I preferbecause
	My partner thinks
	I agree/disagree because
The Language of Prediction -	same
Predicting	similar
	different
	I thinkbecause
	I predict thatbecause
	I think they will be alike because they are both
The Language of Retelling – Events	My partner said
and story telling	First, Next, Then, After that, Finally
	At last
	Suddenly
	'What happened next?' 'What did?'

The Language of Sequencing	First (First <u>put</u> the hat on)
	Next
	After that Finally Last of all

The Language of Argument –	An argument for is Because
Agreement and Disagreement	An argument against isbecause
ŭ ŭ	I understand however / due to / but / therefore
	I accept your decision however I feel / believe Because / as / due / to
The Language of Comparison –	andare both
Comparing and Contrasting	andare alike in that
	andare similar because
	andare different in that
	isisis
	isisis
	iswhileis
The Language of Deduction –Making	I conclude thatbecause
an assumption based on prior	I found thatbecause
knowledge	As a result ofl conclude that
	After looking at the data/information/results I conclude that
	On observing I found that
The Language of Description –	It looks/feels/sounds/smells like
Describing	It appears to bebecause
	It seems to beas
	I think it looks likedue to
	It reminds me ofbecause / therefore /
	meanwhile
	Why? How/? What? Tell Me About
The Language of Evaluation –	I found this workbecause
Evaluative Talk	Next time I could/would
	Maybe you could try / I feel that
	I enjoyed it because
	was successful / ambitious because
	You could improve this work by
The Language of Explanation	HowWhy

	Where
	Then / As a result of / Later / because
The Language of Explaining in a Mathematics context	If youthen
The Language of Hypothesis - a suggestion that tries to explain something, based on evidence The Language of Opinion	Because I know that
The Language of Prediction - Predicting	I predict thatbecausehowever/meanwhile/therefore/also I predict thatafter I predict thatas a result of This is probable becauseandare different in thattherefore as a result AfterI predict that

	The outcome will bebecause
	What do you think?
	How did you come to that prediction?
The Language of Retelling – Events	Once upon a time Once there was
and story telling	As a result of Meanwhile
	I remember that Then this happened
	Later on Eventually
	Unfortunately
	Luckily
	During Lastly In the end
	To conclude / In conclusion
The Language of Sequencing	Firstbecause
	Nexthowever
	Thentherefore
	Finally/Eventually/Lastlybecause

The Language of Argument –	An argument foris because and
Agreement and Disagreement	An argument against Isbecauseand
	I understand Thatdepending on the content but would argue
	I understand your point of view, however I disagree because
The Language of Comparison –	andare both
Comparing and Contrasting	andare alike in that
. 3	andare similar because
	andhave the following points in common:
	3 F
	One similarity betweenandis that
	Another is
	A further
	One difference is
	A further difference
The Language of Deduction –Making	In conclusion, I would say thatdue to the fact that
an assumption based on prior	My results make me think thatbecause
knowledge	Having analysed the data, I conclude that
Milowiedge	Traving analysed the data, i conclude that
The Language of Description –	It looks / tastes / feels / sounds / smells like
Describing	It appears to bebecause
	It seems to be likebecause
	I think it looks likebecause
	It reminds me ofbecause
	Why? How? What? Tell Me About
The Language of Evaluation –	I enjoyedbecause
Evaluative Talk	was successful / ambitious because
	You could improve this work byMaybe you could try
	Next time I / you could / would
The Language of Explanation	HowWhy
	Where
	What After
	Then / As a result of / Later / Meanwhile / Furthermore / Eventually / In contrast
	to / Because

The Language of Explaining in a	We know thatso/because / It can't
Mathematics context	beso/because
	So it must beso/because/ I agree/disagree with you
	because
	A major difference betweenandis that
	Some ways in whichanddiffer are
	, So
<u>The Language of Hypothesis - a</u>	Because I know that ice melts, I know that
suggestion that tries to explain	Maybe it's because
something, based on evidence	Due to the fact thatI know thatwill happen
The Language of Opinion	I agree/I disagree because
	I appreciate's opinion because Due to
	However I think differently because
	Most reasonable people would agree thatbecause
	What is your opinion on the issue of bullying?
	How would you feel if you were being bullied/in that situation?
The Language of Prediction -	I predict thatbecausehowever
Predicting	Due to the fact that (extension of because)
	As a result ofthis will happen because
	All events lead on tobecause
	Becausewill
	happen.
	The outcome will bedue to
	Based onl predict that
	After hearing all the evidence, I think that will happen
The Language of Retelling – Events	In the beginning
and story telling	Subsequently (time connectives)
	On the other side of the forest
	Back at home
	I remember that
	upon
	In the event that Lastly In the
	end
	To conclude / In conclusion / To sum up

The Language of Sequencing	Firstlybecause/however/therefore/after a while/meanwhile/ in
	addition
	Next Then
	Finally/Eventually/Lastly
	In conclusion

The Language of Argument –	In my opinion Should be banned.
Agreement and Disagreement	I have two main reasons for believing this. First of all, as I'm sure you'll agree,
	My second important reason for wanting to ban is that
	Perhaps some people would argue that
	However, I would point out that
	It is clear that a ban onwould be a great step forward!
The Language of Comparison –	In some waysandare alike. For instance they both
Comparing and Contrasting	Another feature they have in common is that
	Furthermore they are both
	However they also differ in some ways. For examplewhile
	Another difference is
The Language of Deduction –Making	The fact is
an assumption based on prior	In effect
knowledge	Given thatthen
	I deduce/deduct
	I have worked out
	In conclusion
	I conclude
The Language of Description –	It looks / tastes / feels / sounds / smells like
Describing	It appears to bebecause
	It seems to be likebecause
	I think it looks likebecause
	It reminds me ofbecause
	Why? How? What? Tell Me About My view is thatbecause
The Language of Evaluation –	
Evaluative Talk	This is supported by the fact that
	In my opinionfurthermoreHowever
	Possible improvements may include
The Language of Explanation	Because of x happened
	For example
	In conclusion
	To begin with
	As a result of
	The reason(s) for

The Language of Explaining in a	I think the question meansso the answer would be
Mathematics context	I know thattherefore I would try out
	If theadd up tothen the total number must be
	Knowing this means we can work out what's missing!
	as a result /therefore
	The reason is that /is due to
The Language of Hypothesis - a	It is true that
suggestion that tries to explain	Can we prove that
something, based on evidence	In conclusion
	I would like to prove / disprove
	Perhaps the reason is
The Language of Opinion	Therefore / In my opinion / I believe
	He considers
	It is my opinion thathowever others may/might believe
The Language of Prediction -	I predict that
Predicting	I believe / I thinkmight / or
	If then
	X has happened, therefore I think
The Language of Retelling – Events	
and story telling	First, Next, Then, After that, Finally
	'What happened next?' 'What did?'
The Language of Sequencing	Meanwhile
	Following this / that
	In the beginning

The Language of Argument – Agreement and Disagreement	On the one hand
, ig. coment and 2 rough coment	I am convincedGiven that
The Language of Comparison – Comparing and Contrasting	In some waysandare alike. For instance they both
The Language of Deduction –Making an assumption based on prior knowledge	The facts lead to
The Language of Description – Describing	In comparison to
The Language of Evaluation – Evaluative Talk	My view is that
The Language of Explanation	Such as

	Due tox has / is
	In summary
	Owing tox has / is
	This has altered
	Evidently
The Language of Explaining in a	EvidentlyThenNextFinally
Mathematics context	I approached it methodically (by)
	I was systematic(when/because)
	I looked at the whole problem and broke it down into steps
	We could possiblyOr
	So far I have discovered/worked out that
The Language of Hypothesis - a	Based on the evidence I have been presented with, I can conclude
suggestion that tries to explain	Taking everything into account
something, based on evidence	Having analysed
Something, based on evidence	Having pondered
	If we accept this hypothesis, what else will be true?
	Given this, it is likely that
The Language of Opinion	Consequently / Based on fact / Because of my beliefs
The Language of Opinion	To hold the view / After consideration
	After / On reflection
	It is my understanding that
TI I CO CC	The facts lead me to the conclusion that
The Language of Prediction -	In light of
Predicting	There is a high / low probability
	The chances of/The likelihood of/Due to the fact that/Upon consideration of the
	relevant factors
The Language of Retelling – Events	First, Next, Then, After that, Finally
and story telling	'What happened next?' 'What did?'
	In summary
	The consequence of
The Language of Sequencing	The consequence of
	Initially thewere However