

Get It Write Session 1

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Training Overview

Session 1: 'Stimulate & Generate'

30.9.22: 9am – 12pm

- Exploration of and practical approaches to developing talk and spoken language to support writing; vocabulary development techniques; drama, role-play and oral rehearsal; effective 'hooks' and writing stimulus, clarity of audience, purpose, form and viewpoint.

Session 2: 'Capture, Sift & Sort'

14.10.22: 9am – 12pm

- Exploration of and practical approaches to pupil planning techniques; teaching grammar and punctuation in context; effective task design; modelled, guided and shared writing

Session 3: 'Create, Refine, Evaluate'

11.11.22: 9am – 12pm

- Exploration of and practical approaches to writing composition; proof-reading, editing and evaluation

Session 4:

9.12.22: 9am – 12pm

- Planning, sharing of outcomes, effective task design and variation, reflection & review



The HIAS 3 stage process of planning

Stimulate and
generate

Capture, sift
and sort

Create,
refine,
evaluate




Building writers' behaviours and skills



Learning Journey Overview


<p>STIMULATE & GENERATE</p> <p>Pupils read, write, speak and listen best when background knowledge is <u>developed</u> and ideas are stimulated. This phase is all about inspiration, content generation and immersion into the world of the text. (non-fiction, fiction, plays, poetry, film etc)</p> <p>Focus on engagement, building vocabulary, thematic understanding and contextual knowledge</p>	<p>CAPTURE, SIFT & SORT</p> <p>Direct instruction, deliberate practice and playing with and analysing language. What skills do pupils need to learn in order to be successful at the end of this phase and in the next phase?</p> <p>Focus on teaching, modelling and developing key skills and processes linked to success criteria</p>	<p>CREATE, REFINE & EVALUATE</p> <p>Application of learnt skills and knowledge in a sustained task with growing independence. Self, peer and adult review happens throughout this phase.</p> <p>Plan extended outcomes, draft, edit and refine</p>
<p>Immerse pupils in the theme and context of the unit</p> <p>What might be included in this phase?</p> <p>Pupils respond personally to, and are inspired by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 'hooks' to stimulate to generate excitement and interest eg images, props, trips, visiting speakers, photographs, video clips, problems and scenarios 'reading as a reader' - immersion into rich texts - fiction, non-fiction, poetry etc to generate deeper understanding developing spoken language eg discussion – whole class, group, paired; drama/props and oral rehearsal making links to cross-curricular topics, personal experiences, news, current affairs, themes, background knowledge, context strategies for developing pupils' vocabulary 	<p>Use rich texts as models for the pupils' own written work. Key focus is modelling the processes of reading and writing</p> <p>What might be included in this phase?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> exploring rich texts that provide good opportunities to develop, and good examples of, reading, writing and speaking and listening skills exploring high quality examples of genre and form modelled, shared and guided learning reading as a reader/listening as a listener – analysis of texts/speech reading as a writer/listening as a speaker – Exploration, annotation and analysis of language/structure for effect practise and play – responding to texts and refining ideas/manipulating language at every layer discussing and reflecting on own work orally rehearsing writing experimenting with different techniques through apprentice application reading, writing, speaking and listening collaboratively generating success criteria together as a class and independently 	<p>Produce outcomes that demonstrate progress and pride taken in work</p> <p>What might be included in this phase?</p> <p>Pupils apply skills learnt with greater independence and fluency. They are supported in this phase through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> modelling of the process, including planning, editing, refining and proof-reading transfer of acquired knowledge and skills into context of final outcome supported and guided, or independent work according to need using plans and drawing upon prior learning further exploration of models as necessary using work generated together previously, supporting independent work concentrated, extended writing use of peer and self-assessment, modelling this process as a teacher use of resources to support technical accuracy, editing, proof-reading time and space for reflection and sharing work aloud peer and self-evaluation of outcomes against success criteria publication and presentation of work
<p>What could evidence of learning look like (to support formative feedback and summative assessment)?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> verbal responses creative responses showing application of key reading strategies and skills such as asking questions, inferring, making connections, including responses to comprehension tasks and questions. Tasks could include role on the wall, shades of meaning, Venn diagrams, graphic organisers, writing in role, think-alouds (annotating an extract/image with questions and/or comments). The aim here is to design tasks that lessen the extraneous cognitive load and to ensure assessment focuses on the precise learning intention. outcomes from drama activities with key vocab & phrases captured vocabulary building tasks – identify key new vocabulary, build glossaries, developing word banks and spelling cues Spelling activities exploring etymology and morphology site of application outcomes. 	<p>What could evidence of learning look like (to support formative feedback)?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> apprentice outcomes that demonstrate <ul style="list-style-type: none"> application of specific writing/speaking and listening skills the reading skills of inference, analysis and evaluation self-assessment/peer-assessment against success criteria, leading to effective improvement reading work aloud sentence level work relevant transcription, grammar and punctuation skills taught in context for meaningful application annotated models, identifying impact/features/conventions planning methods further evidence of drama/role play to support outcome <p>AIRBRICK LESSON/S: Use formative marking of apprentice pieces to identify any gaps in learning. Teach to these gaps (whole class, small group work or more personalized.)</p>	<p>What could evidence of learning look like (to support formative feedback and summative assessment)?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> extended outcome, including creative presentation – this could be carried out over several lessons, as necessary self-assessment/peer-assessment against success criteria eg end of unit evaluation effective improvement and redrafting in response to feedback eg use of editing 'flaps' and editing pens to make improvements reflection outcomes reading/presenting work aloud publication of work (including real audiences - publication, writing to a local business, authors, blogs, competitions etc) This provides a good opportunity to further assess handwriting or for pupils to type.
<p>Site of Application Outcomes</p> <p>Independently apply prior learning to new context (Site of application outcomes enable teachers to assess what learning pupils have retained and can apply independently. For pupils, they provide spaced practice, strengthening learning.)</p>	<p>Apprentice Outcomes</p> <p>Apply new learning to task with clear and precise learning focus (Apprentice outcomes enable teachers to assess the impact of direct instruction, focusing on specific skills and knowledge. Have pupils learned what I have taught them in this phase? For pupils, this offers opportunities for gaps to be filled.)</p>	<p>Site of Instruction Outcomes</p> <p>End of unit outcome applying the learning from the learning journey (Site of instruction outcomes enable teachers to assess pupils' application of recent learning. For pupils, they provide the opportunity to produced crafted, polished work and support an understanding of excellence.)</p>

Learning Journey Overview -MTP

Learning Journey Overview		
Form:	Text-driver:	Key Vocabulary:
Purpose:		
Audience:		
Hook/Experience:		
Learning Journey Overview		
Stimulate & Generate 	Capture, Sift & Sort 	Create, Refine & Evaluate 
LO: Reading as a Reader:	LO: Reading as a Writer:	Plan:
LO: Vocabulary:	LO: Grammar:	Draft/write:
LO: Spoken Language:	LO: Punctuation:	Proof-read/Evaluate/ Edit:
LO: Site of Application Write:	LO: Apprentice Write:	Redraft/Publish:



Short-Term Planning

Stimulate & Generate 			
Learning Objective:	Teaching Input:	Task Variation:	Plenary:
<i>Hook</i> LO:		<i>Support:</i>	
		<i>Core:</i>	
		<i>Enrich:</i>	
<i>Reading as a Reader</i> LO:		<i>Support:</i>	
		<i>Core:</i>	
		<i>Enrich:</i>	
<i>Vocabulary</i> LO:		<i>Support:</i>	
		<i>Core:</i>	
		<i>Enrich:</i>	
<i>Spoken Language</i> LO:		<i>Support:</i>	
		<i>Core:</i>	
		<i>Enrich:</i>	
Site of Application Write:			







HIAS Learning Journeys

Year 1

-  Year 1 - The Storm Whale by Benji Davies
-  Year 1 - UFO Diary by Satoshi Kitamura Owen
-  Year 1 - Flashlight by Lizi Boyd
-  Year 1 - Oliver's Vegetables by Vivian French

Year 2

-  Year 2 - Journey by Aaron Becker (wordless)
-  Year 2 - How to Wash a Woolly Mammoth by M. Robinson and K. Hindley
-  Year 2 - Big Bear Little Brother by Carl Norac
-  Year 2 - Tidy by Emily Gravett

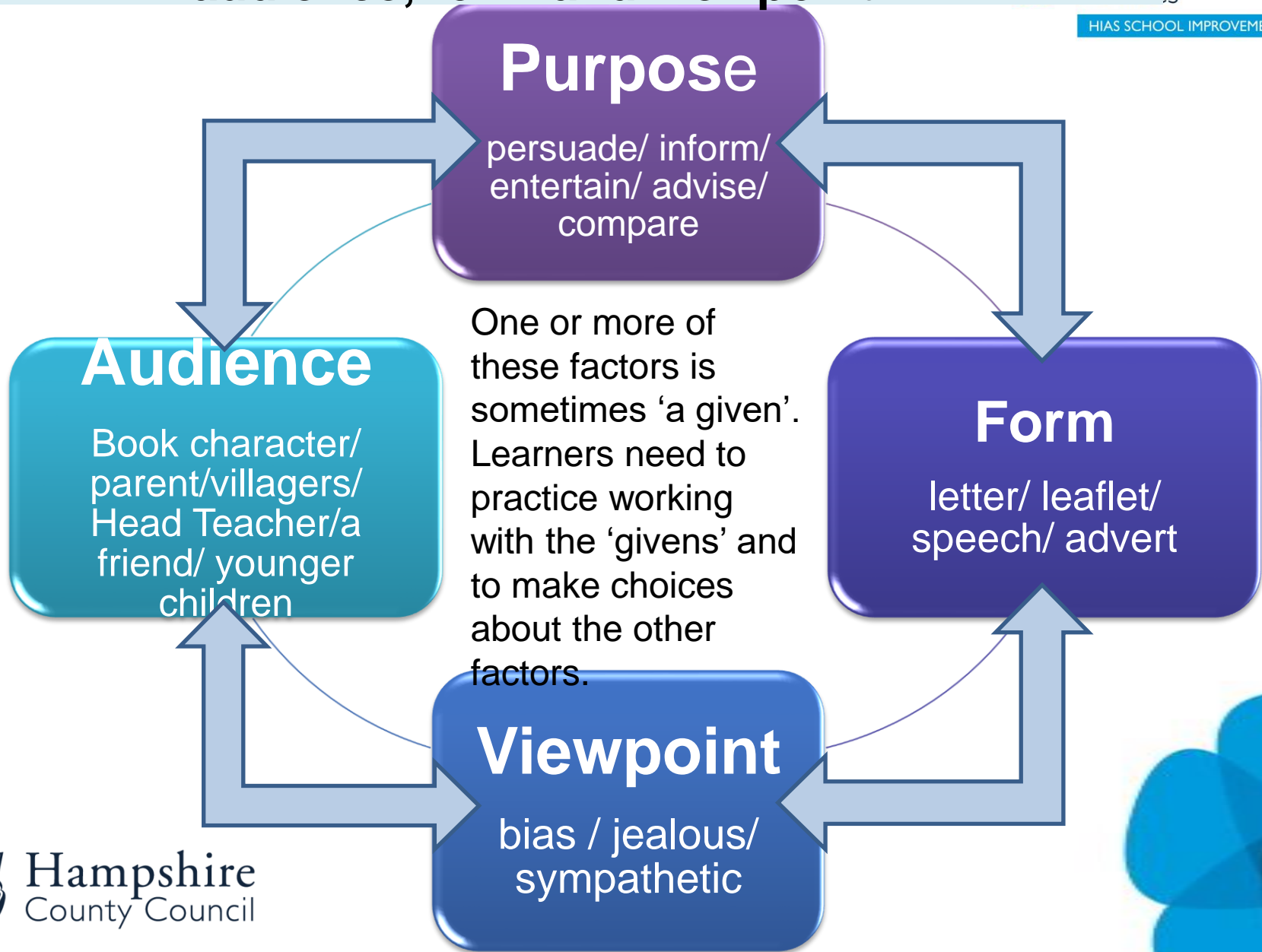
Year 3/4

-  Year 3/4 - Letters from the Lighthouse by Emma Carroll
-  Year 3/4 - Ruckus (film driver)
-  Year 3/4 - The Promise by Nicola Davies
-  Year 3/4 - The Lost Words by Robert Macfarlane (poetry)
-  Year 3/4 - The Tin Forest by Helen Ward

Year 5/6

-  Year 5/6 - Shackleton's Journey by William Grill
-  Year 5/6 - A Night at the Frost Fair by Emma Carroll
-  Year 5/6 - The Lost Words by Robert Macfarlane (poetry)
-  Year 5/6 - The Buried Crown by Ally Sherrick
-  Year 5/6 - The Unforgotten Coat by Frank Cottrell Boyce

All writing involves the interplay between purpose, audience, form and viewpoint



Effective Task Design (A,P,F,V)



Describe the setting...

Through the eyes of...

Who feels....

From a particular physical vantage point

For someone....who feels/thinks....

In the form of...

In the voice of...



TEXTS THAT TEACH

“A book is always a route into quality writing: a route in but also a route out, as it exemplifies the destination you and your class of developing writers are heading for. You are the guide and you are the navigator, and the children are the explorers of language, both as readers and writers”.

Liz Chamberlain, 'Inspiring Writing', 2016



Websites for writing prompts



Once Upon A Picture - using images to unlock literacy. Use pictures to teach comprehension, to spark a conversation, as a writing or grammar stimulus

<https://www.onceuponapicture.co.uk>



LoveReading 4 Kids News reviews and free extracts on the best children's books.

<http://www.lovereadng4kids.co.uk>



Pupils are engaged by video stimulus to produce projects covering a range of writing genres & outcomes

<https://ataleunfolds.co.uk/>



One picture. One teaching resource. Every day.

<http://www.pobble365.com>

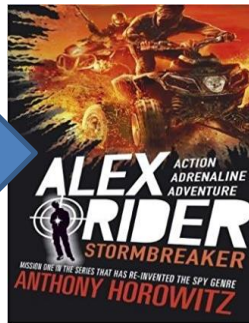


The CLPE – Power of pictures – using illustrations and art as a stimulus for writing, free teaching sequences, resources, research and approaches

<https://www.clpe.org.uk/powerofpictures/about-power-pictures>

Planning more than one learning journey from the same text driver

Rich text stimulus e.g. novel



Character descriptions Newspaper article Persuasive letter

Stimulate and generate

Capture, sift and sort

Create, refine, evaluate

Stimulate and generate

Capture, sift and sort

Create, refine, evaluate

Stimulate and generate

Capture, sift and sort

Create, refine, evaluate

Approximately 2 weeks Approximately 2 weeks Approximately 2 weeks

Keep reading and progressing through the text





Stimulate & Generate



- Handwriting
- Spelling
- Punctuation
- Vocabulary

Words on the Page

- Text structure
- Sentence construction
- Cohesion

Looking
Listening
Noticing
Playing
Making
Feeling
Thinking
Reflecting

What have I done?
Where have I been?
What have I heard?
What have I read?
What have I thought?
What have I imagined?
What makes me laugh?
What makes me sad?
What makes me happy?

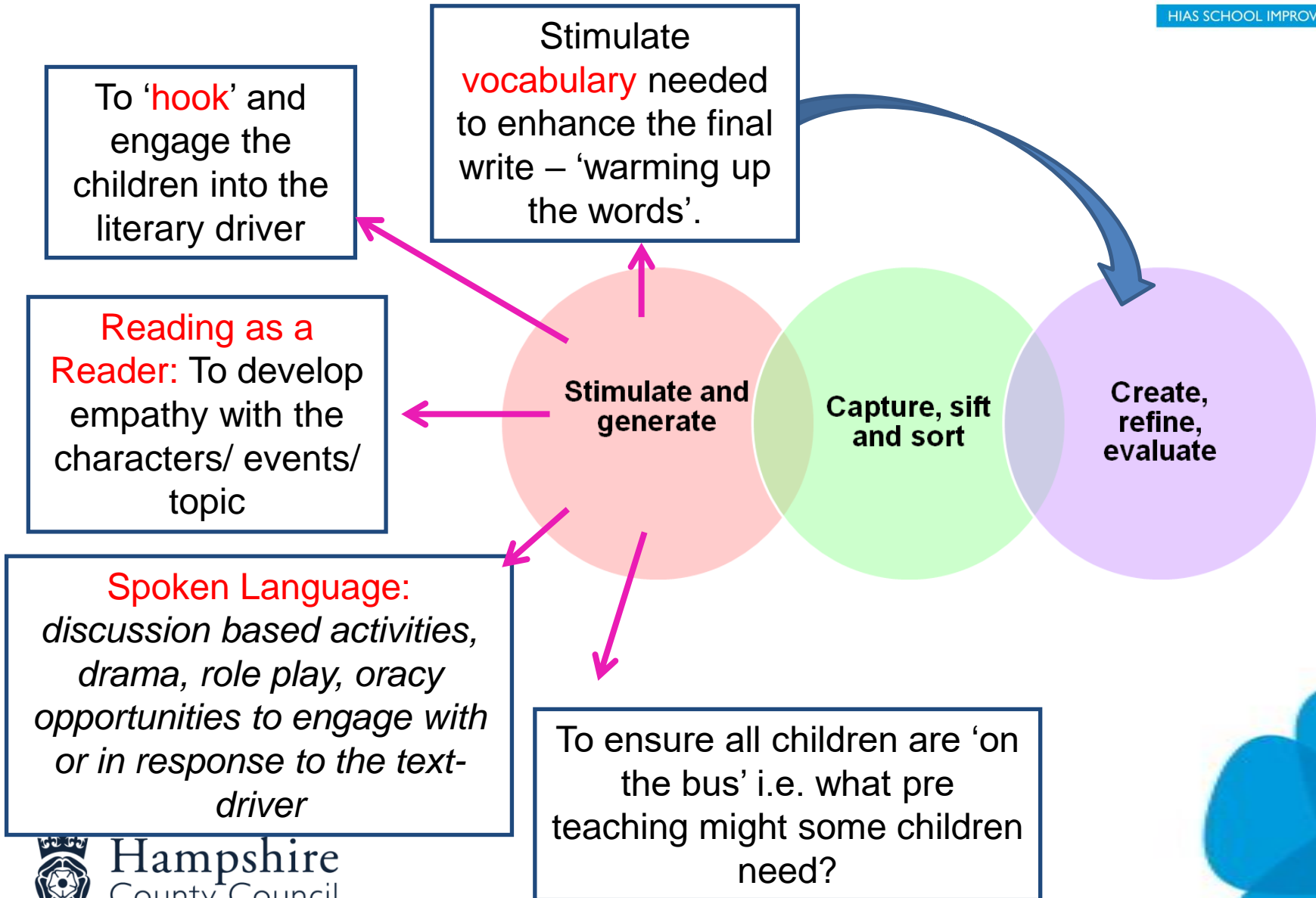
First-hand experience

Experience of Literature

Imagined experience

Time and space to reflect

Why spend quality learning time spent on 'Stimulate and Generate'?



Reading as a Reader

Ways in to the text.....

- Tiny Texts
- Bag of words
- Slow Reveal
- Going Deeper with Image...
- Literature Circle— gathering initial responses
- Inference Icebergs & sums
- Role on The Wall



Tiny Texts



The stranger was wearing old-fashioned soccer gear, just like the clothes Willy remembered his dad wearing.



The captain threw Willy his kit and he put it on. Then the awful thought struck him... HE HAD FORGOTTEN HIS BOOTS!

There was something curiously familiar about the stranger which made Willy want to see him again. But he was never there.

Only the goalkeeper to beat. The keeper was huge and the net looked tiny. Could Willy do it?

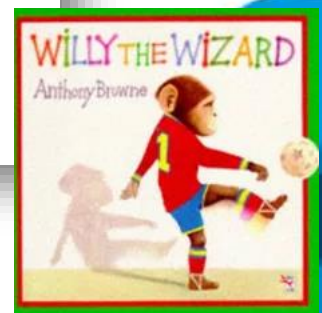


On Friday night, Willy went through his usual bedtime routine. He went slowly upstairs counting *every* step (still sixteen), washed his face and hands *very* thoroughly, brushed his teeth for *exactly* four minutes, put on his pyjamas (the top first, with *four* buttons fastened), used the lavatory, and dived into bed before the flushing stopped (phew!).

He ran and chased and harried, but no-one passed the ball to him. He was never picked for his team.



Willy stared at them with wonder. When he looked up, there was no-one there.



Bag of Words

birds

ventured

Links,
connections,
associations?

forest

window

ran

fearsome

thousands

wondrous

beast

swan

Themes,
ideas?

branches

Extraordinary

Who,
what,
where,
when?

beware

galloping

trespasser

peculiar

bonnet

secret

Little Billy

trees

climbing

Clues?
Predictions?

magical

smoke



Going Deeper with Image



...could....

...might

...maybe ...

...seem as
if....

...makes the
reader feel ...

...represent
...

...suggest

...symbolise ...

Use the given vocabulary as a thinking frame to structure questions, discussions and thoughts about the focus image. Teacher to model the use of the language within sentences, *e.g. the way the man in the long coat is paused to look up, **suggests** fear or concern over the shadows overhead.*

....could....

All the animals
have come inside
to get out of the
cold. **What
should Percy do?**

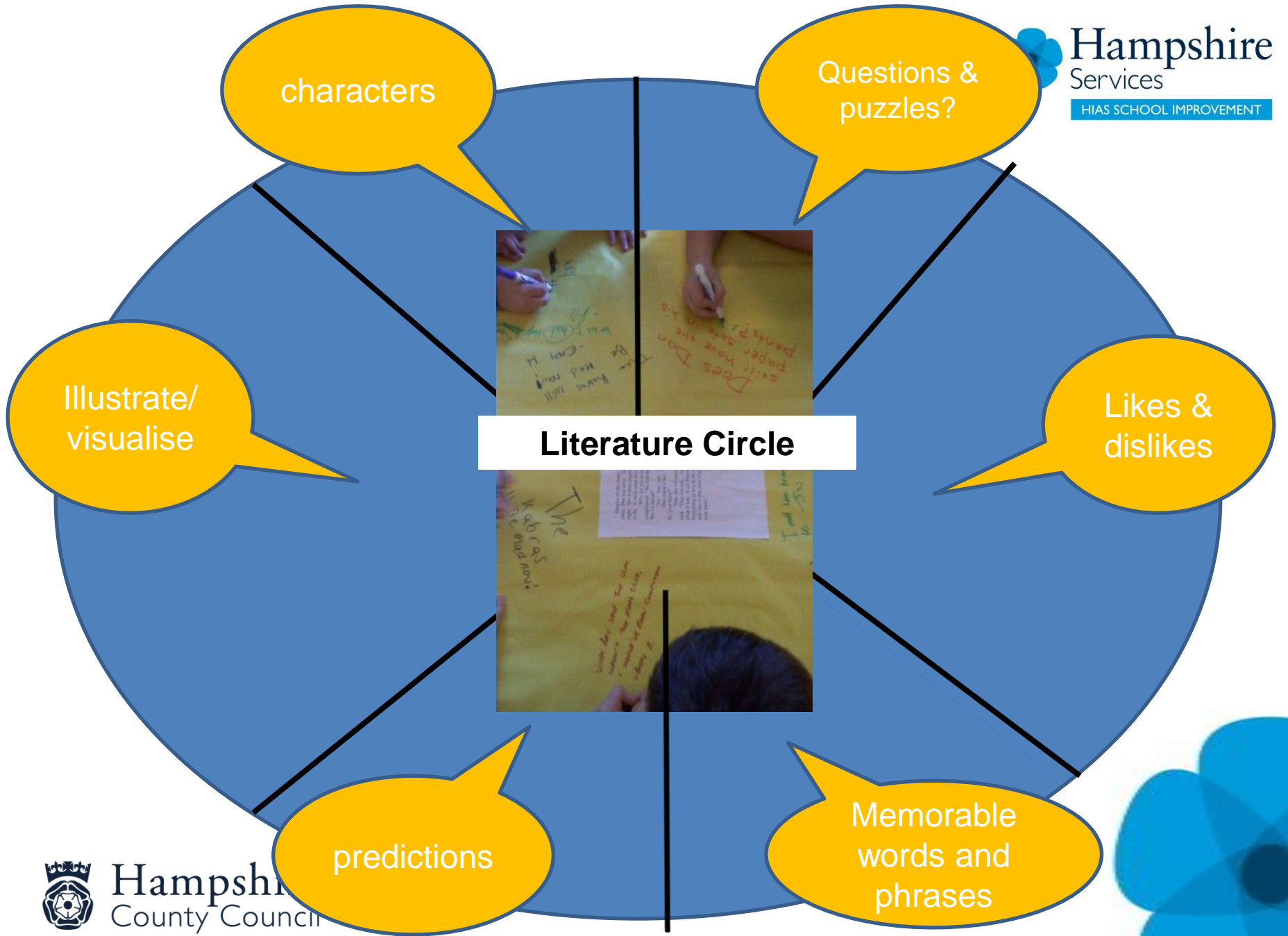
...probably...

...might...

....possibly...
.

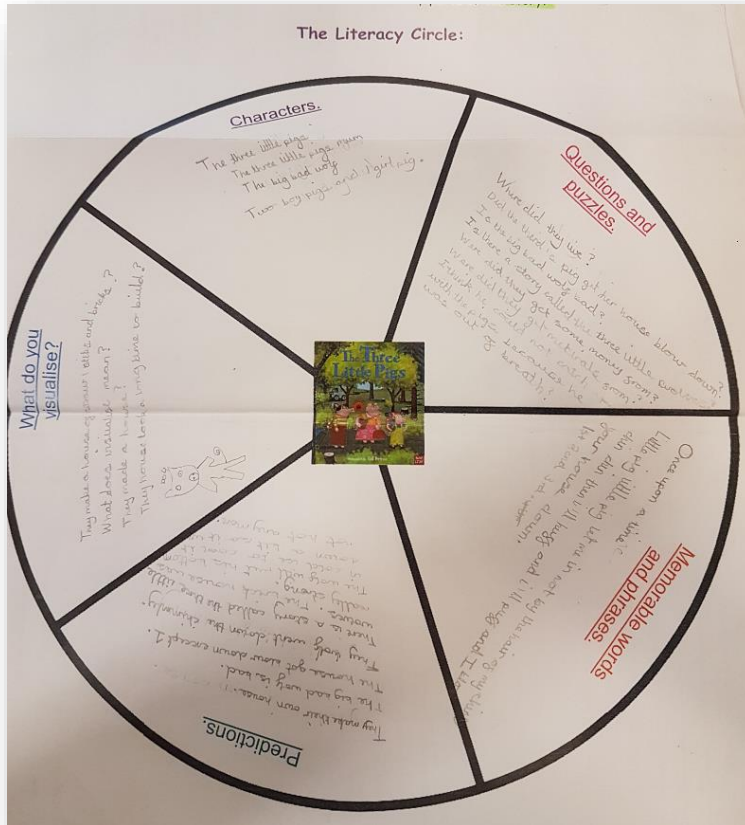
....maybe...

...perhaps...



The Literature Circle:

Use a literature circle to explore the text more deeply
Using a range of approaches.



- The Illustrating Team
- The Summarising Team
- The Word Explorer Team
- The Character Profiler
- The Discussion Director

Children could work individually, in pairs or small groups. It works well when children get to experience all the job rolls and share findings with each other. This task could be used as a whole-class carousel, where children move to each job and record their findings and discussions on large sheets of paper.

Date Monday 2nd December 2019
 Can you become more familiar with a text?

Characters

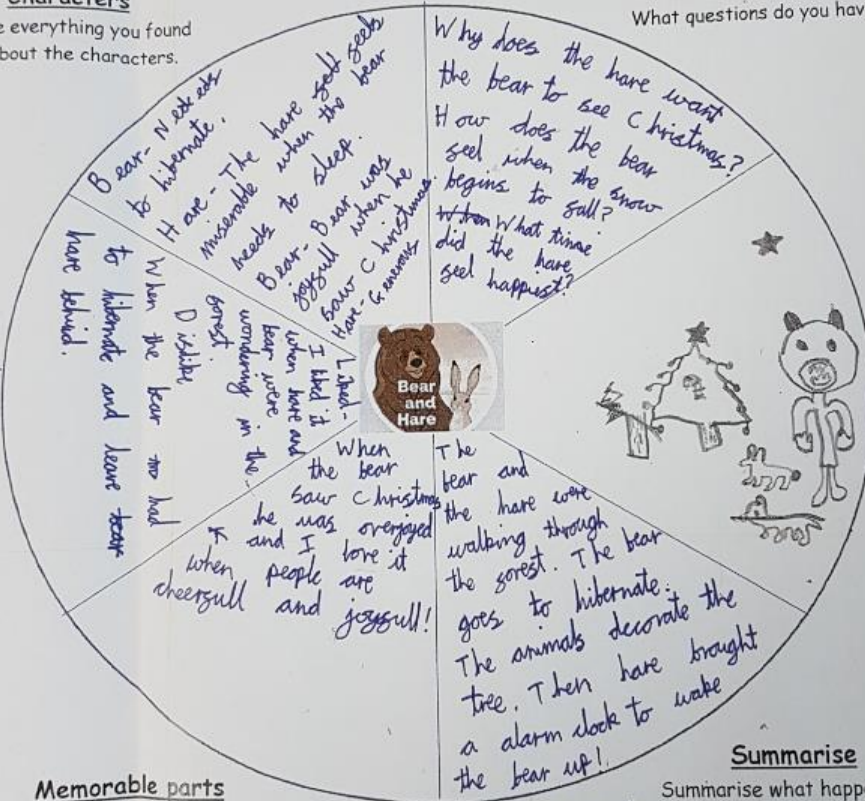
Tell me everything you found out about the characters.

Questions

What questions do you have?

Likes and Dislikes

What did you like and dislike about the clip?



Summarise

Summarise what happened in the clip.

The bear sees C Christmas!

Literature Circle

Illustrator

Your job is to draw a picture related to the text. It can be a character, setting, exciting part or anything that comes into your mind.



Summariser

Your job is to summarise the main points of the text in no more than three sentences.

Therosaurus in the labyrinth, on his mission to stop the minotaur to stop it from being fed chiklops. to find his way the tree. Some string to the entrance. When he found his way through he grabbed the sword and ran out.

Word Finder

Your job is to look for special words in the text. Any word that you find: interesting, different, new, strange, funny, important, difficult.

- Musk
- goblets
- Sympathetic
- Shaft
- hairy
- Marmoset



Local Inference

“Little Billy, what are you up to
In there?”
And Little Billy would always call
Back, “I’m being good, Mummy.”
But Little Billy was awfully tired of
being good.

- Naughty
- Bored
- Mischievous

Little Billy glanced back quickly over his
shoulder, and now, in the distance, he saw a
sight that froze his blood and made
Icicles in his veins.

- Terrified
- Running away
- In a hurry
- Being chased

I peeked at Julian and he was looking at me. Yeah, he knew what he was saying.

Julian said a disrespected mean comment and August looked at me because he wanted to see if Julian was giving him a look

I nodded, not looking up because what I really wanted was to just slide under the desk.

August was nervous because he had never gone to school

What I really wanted was to just slide under the desk

August was embarrassed because of the comment Julian made and he was not used to speaking in front of a class

What about Darth Sidious Do you like him?

In the movie star Wars Darth Sidious has a displaced face and August has a displaced face Julian is trying to be mean to August but in a way the teacher does not understand he is two faced

What sort of look? why was he doing it?

Julian might have been giving him a look to show that he was being mean

maybe saying pay back from when August corrected him

How do you think this made August feel?

That probably hurt but he maybe did not want to draw attention to himself but he knew what Julian was doing

Task: Inference Sums

Helping children to piece together clues from the text in order to infer deeper meaning




Identify moments in the text where there is opportunity to read deeper meaning, piece the clues together to make an inference.

Provide the inference in the final box and ask the children to hunt for the clues in the text that led to that inference. Sums can be of different length and the complexity of the text can also be varied.

Date *Monday 2nd December 2019*

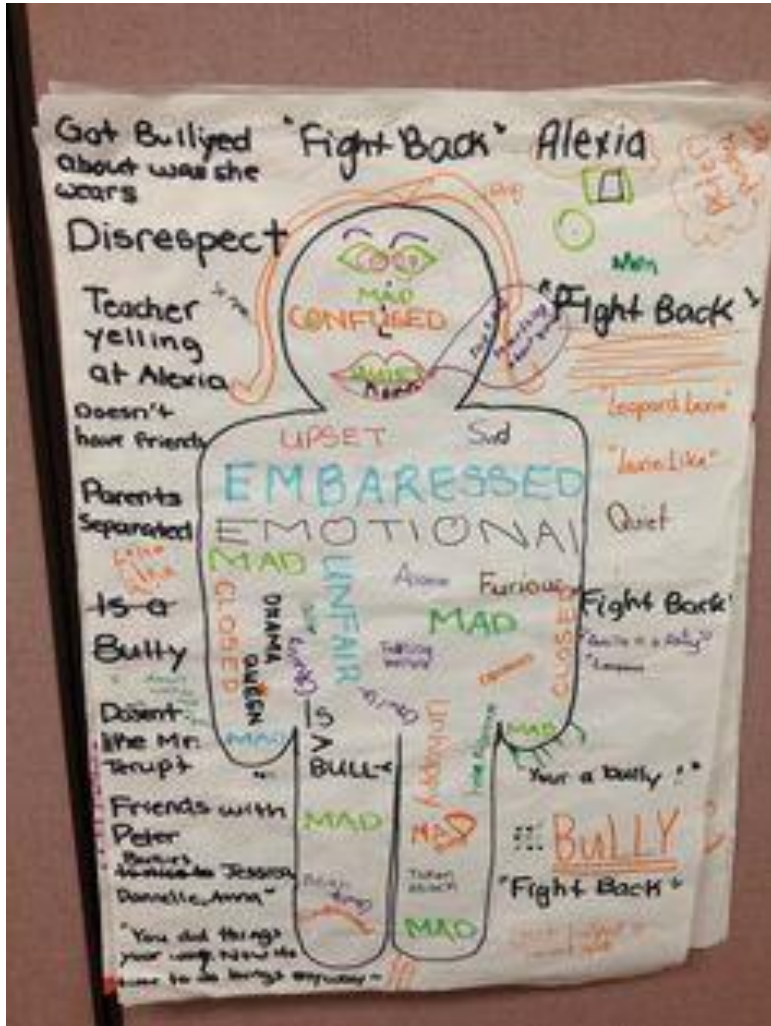
Can you draw inferences such as inferring characters' feelings, thoughts and motives from their actions?



Inference sums

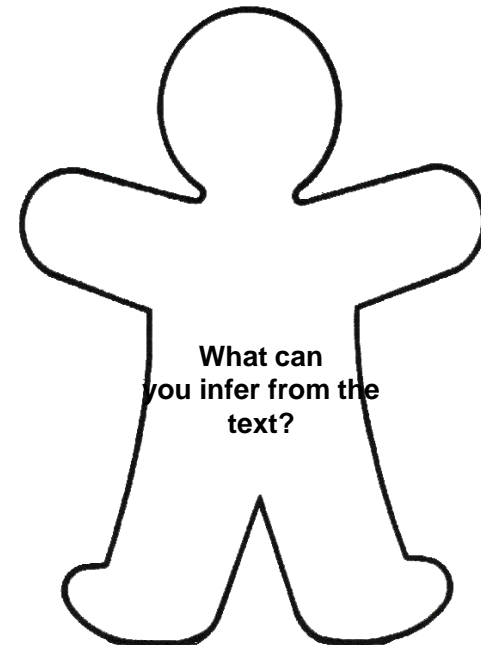
The bear yawned.	+	It is starting to snow.	=	The bear is ready to hibernate.
The animals are preparing the Christmas tree.	+	The hare is jumping around.	=	It is Christmas.
The bear is walking away.	+	The hare's ears droop.	=	The hare is disappointed that the bear is missing Christmas.
The hare delivers a gift.	+	The bear sees the Christmas tree and appears to smile.	=	The bear sees Christmas.

Role on the Wall

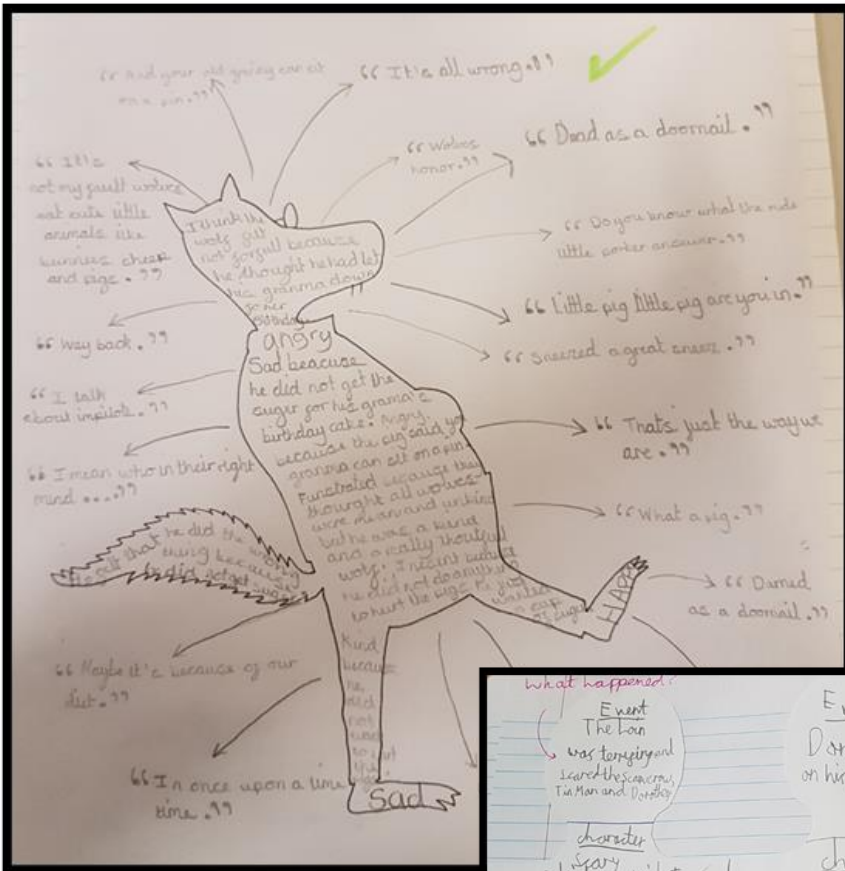


Role on the Wall

Find quotes about the character from the text



What can you infer from the text?



It had your pig going out at 10.30. ✓

It's all wrong. ✓

not my fault unless not quite little animals like hamsters, chest and pig. ✓

Way back. ✓

I talk about insults. ✓

I mean who is their right mind... ✓

Maybe it's because of our diet. ✓

I think the wolf got not so full because he thought he had let the grandma down. ✓

Wolves honor. ✓

Dead as a doornail. ✓

Do you know what the little enter on answer. ✓

Little pig little pig are you in. ✓

Soured a great mess. ✓

That's just the way we are. ✓

What a pig. ✓

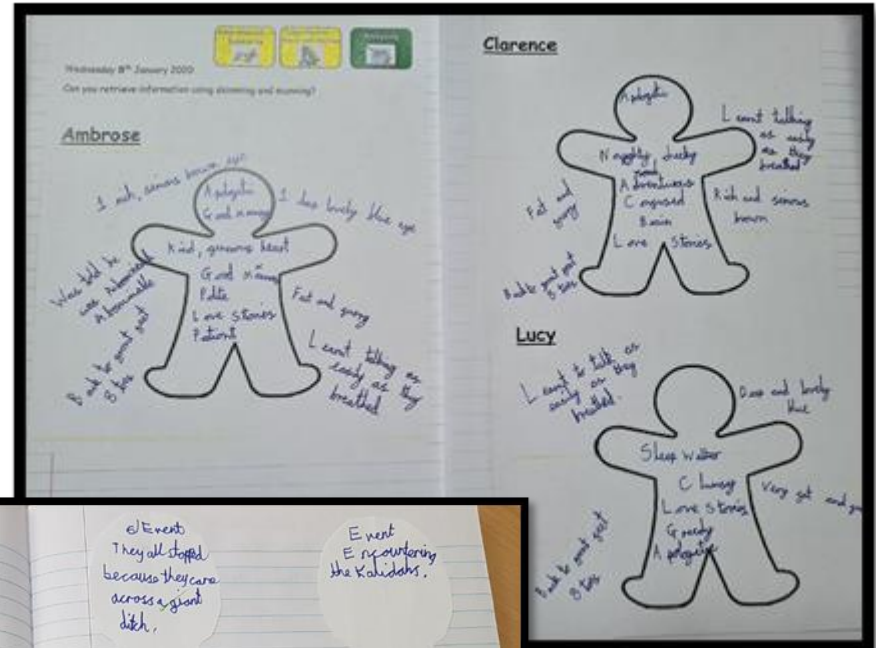
Darned as a doornail. ✓

angry

Sad because he did not get the sugar for his grandma's birthday cake. Angry because the pig said, 'you grandma can eat meat' because he thought all wolves were meat and urking but he was a kind and a really thoughtful wolf. I mean what he did not do anything to hurt the pig. He just wanted to eat a pig.

Kind because he did not have to put the pig in the oven.

Sad



Wednesday 8th January 2020
Can you retrieve information using drawing and writing?

Ambrose

I eat, eat, eat, because I'm a pig. I also love my blue eye.

Kind, grandma's best friend.

Grandma's friend.

Little pig, grandma's friend.

Fat and gungy.

L least talking as easily as they breathe.

What a pig!

Kind because he did not have to put the pig in the oven.

Sad

Clarence

L least talking as easily as they breathe.

Fat and gungy.

Kind and serious brown.

Love stories.

Lucy

L least talking as easily as they breathe.

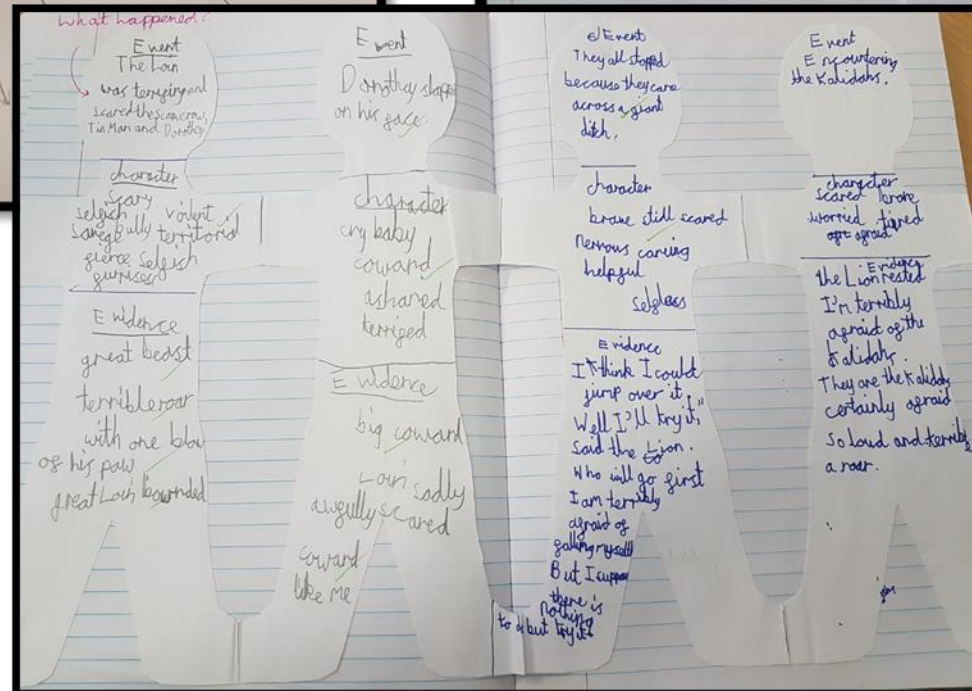
Dad and body blue.

Very get and go.

Love stories.

Grandma's friend.

A pig.



What happened:

Event
The lion was terrifying and scared the animals, the lion and the pig.

Character
Scary, selfish, violent, territorial, fierce, selfish, gungy.

Evidence
great beast, terrible roar, with one blow of his paw great lion bounded.

Event
Dorothy slept on his face.

Character
cry baby, coward, ashamed, terrified.

Evidence
big coward, Lion sadly awfully scared, coward like me.

Event
They all stopped because they are across a giant ditch.

Character
knew still scared, nervous, caring, helpful, selfish.

Evidence
I think I could jump over it. Well I'll try it. Said the lion. Who will go first I am terribly afraid of getting myself But I suppose there is nothing to be afraid of.

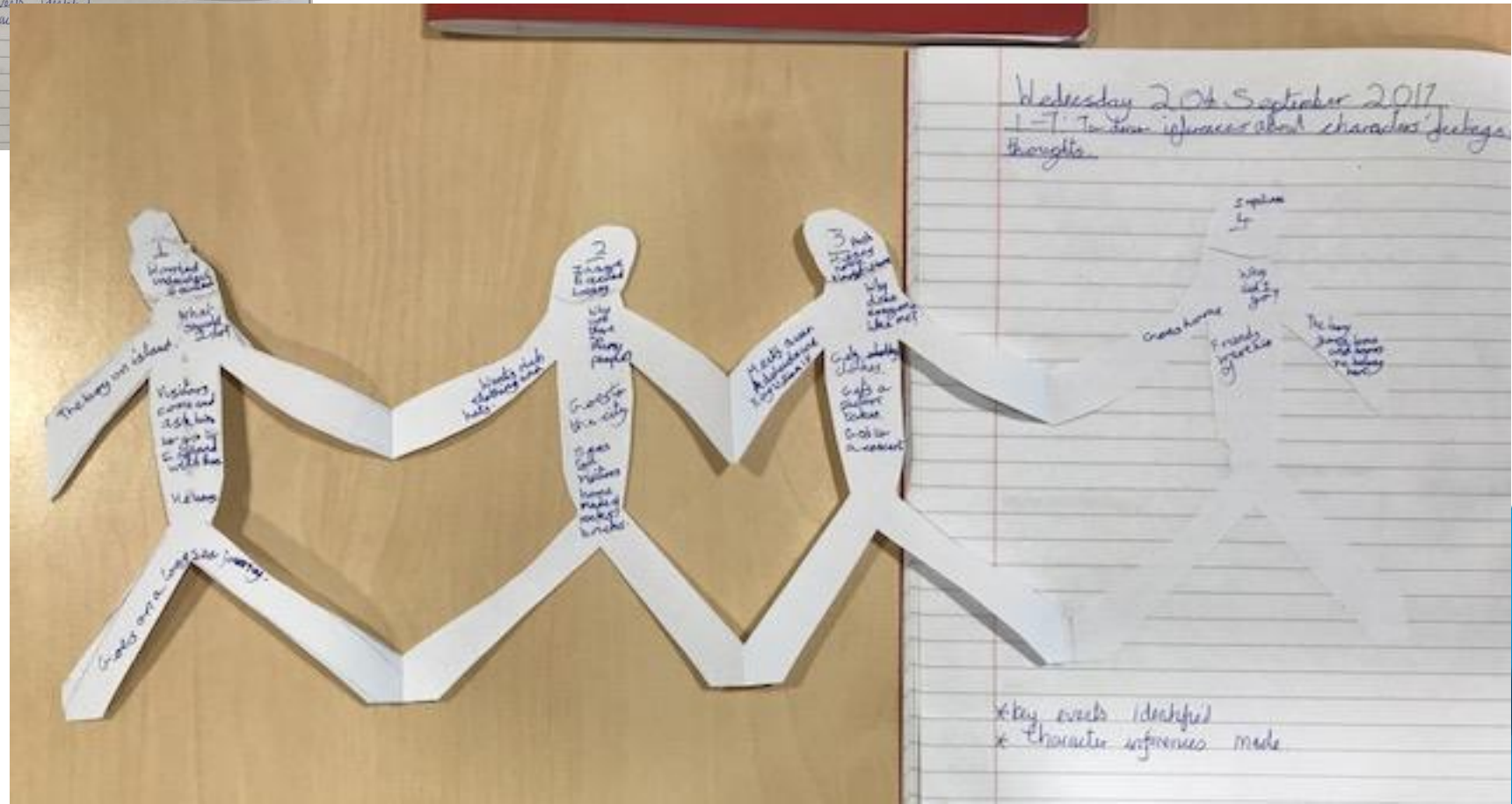
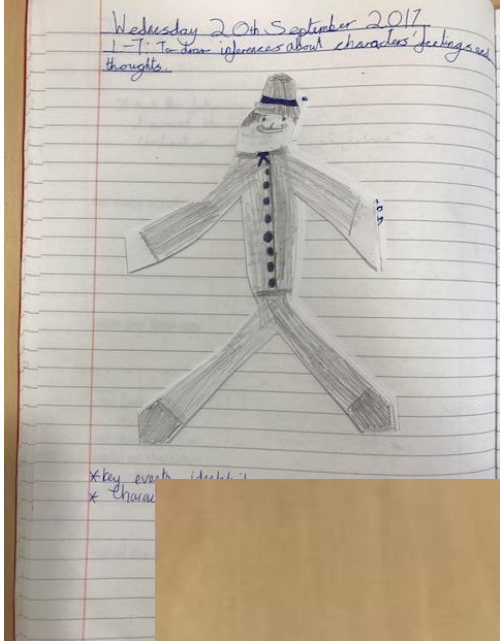
Event
E rescuoring the Kalidaks.

Character
scared, horror, worried, fidget, open mouth.

Evidence
the lion roared I'm terribly afraid of the Kalidaks. They are the Kalidaks certainly afraid so loud and terrible a roar.



Key Stage Two example: Jemmy Button



Developing Pupils' Vocabulary



Which words should we focus on to develop a rich vocabulary?

Tier Three Words

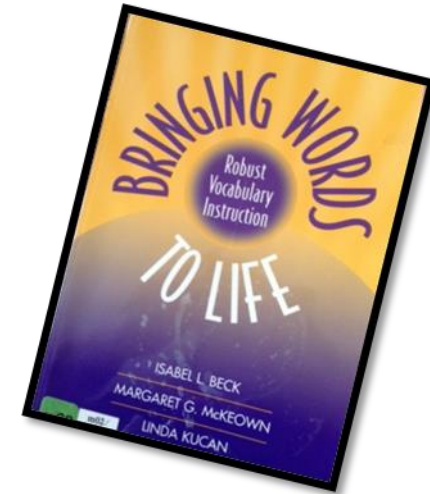
Tier Three includes words whose frequency of use is quite low, often being limited to specific domains, the meaning of which students will often learn in specific subject areas.

Tier Two Words

Tier Two includes sophisticated words that appear in a wide variety of texts and in the written and oral language of mature language users. Knowing the meaning of Tier Two words allow us to express concepts with precision and make links to other ideas.

Tier One Words

Tier One consists of the most basic and frequently occurring words, the meaning of which students will often learn from everyday experiences.



Tier Three Words – Topic Words

photosynthesis, Egyptologist, googly

Tier Two Words – Useful Words

establish, intervene, appreciated

Tier One Words –Everyday Words

children, eaten, shops



Clarifying the meaning of words

Developing pupils' understanding of
vocabulary within reading



What does it mean to *know* a word?

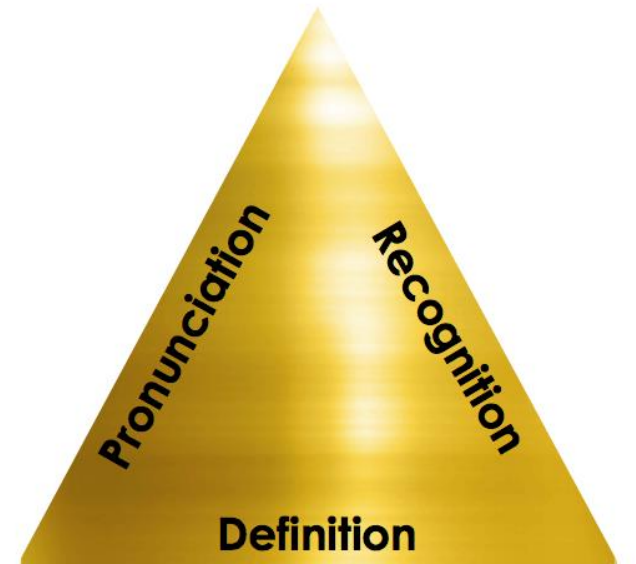
- **Generalization** through definitional knowledge
- **Application** through correct usage
- **Breadth** through recall of words
- **Precision** through understanding examples and non-examples
- **Availability** through use of vocabulary in discussion



Direct vocabulary instruction

David Didau explains that just giving children challenging texts isn't enough. Pupils need to be taught to:



- Recognise how the word is spelt
- Pronounce the word correctly
- Define what the word means





Wednesday 27th September 2017

Language for effect: How part relates to the whole, writers' choices in relation to intention

LO: I can identify how the author uses verbs and adjectives for impact.

<p>Definition</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> gloomy ✓ dark ✓ grim ✓ dull ✓ dingy ✓ bleak ✓ drab ✓ cheerless ✓ sombre ✓ desolate ✓ dim ✓ 	<p>Draw</p> 
<p>dismal</p>	
<p>Example</p> <p>It was a gloomy, dark, dismal day. ✓</p> <p>It was a dull, grim, dismal afternoon. ✓</p>	<p>Non-example</p> <p>It was a beautifully sunny, wonderful day. ✓</p> <p>The rainbow was shimmering in the sun. ✓ Wow.</p> 

<p>Definition</p> <p>of a feeling</p> <p>synonyms</p> <p>commotion, stir, excitement, surprise, scandal, furor, outrage, furore</p>	<p>Draw</p> 
<p>sensation</p>	
<p>Example</p> <p>I had a spiky sensation</p> <p>sensation</p>	<p>Non-example</p> 



30.9.19

Word Card

I may

What does the word mean?

Cautious means you being ^{very aware} of something or your being ^{safe}.

Draw the word.

A man opening a door without knowing what's on the other side.

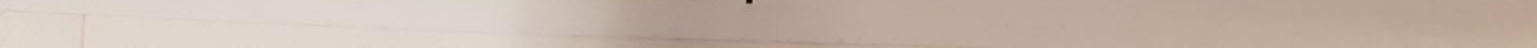


cautious

Write the word in sentences.

I need to be cautious when I'm hunting in the woods. My grand was being ~~was~~ cautious when we didn't have much food left. I need to be cautious when bears come out. I am being cautious while building my shelter.

Explain the word and act it out to a learning partner.



Quality storage of vocabulary...7
links (semantic frameworks to store
a word)



**opposite
(antonym)**

**syllables:
'Say and clap'**

Meaning:

'pictoword'

resistance

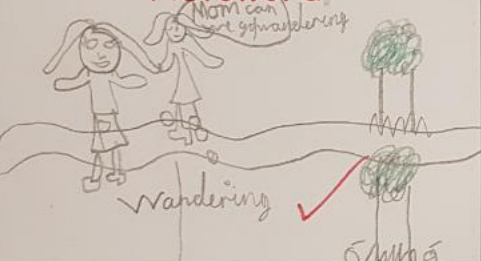
Synonyms:

Sentence:

same root:



LO: I can explore the meaning of words used by the author

<p>Opposite dart hurry speed march ✓</p>	<p>Syllables: 'say and clap'. Mark with / three 3 <u>wan</u>/<u>der</u>/<u>ing</u> ✓</p>	<p>Meaning It's you wanders you walk with no clear direction or purpose. ✓</p>
<p>Pictoword MOM can't get wandering  wandering ✓</p>	<p>wandering</p>	<p>Similar words/synonyms walking ✓ dart hurry speed walked march darted</p>
<p>I was wandering through the beautiful parks. ✓</p>	<p>Sentence</p>	<p>Same root (wandered) wander ✓</p>

5.12.16

Opposite

1. ~~tot~~ loyal
2. thoughtful ✓

Meaning

betraying someone / disloyal ✓

Pictoword

A hand-drawn pictoword for 'treacherous'. It features a large, scribbled-out word 'treacherous' at the top. Below it, there is a drawing of a heart with an arrow pointing to the left, and another arrow pointing to the right. At the bottom, there are two simple faces: one with a sad expression and one with a happy expression. The word 'treacherous' is written in a box, with 'back stabbing' and 'sly' written below it. A red checkmark is next to the word.

treacherous

Similar words/synonyms

trick someone
ungorlgull ✓

Sentence

Joyce was sharp tongued
and treacherous. ✓

 Call
my
Bluff

1. A sticky plaque type substance found on the teeth of large cats.

2. A mythical fish which swam backwards to keep the water out of its eyes.

Goofang

3. A large quantity of something.

4. To mess and joke around with someone.



2A CLARIFY

Teacher

17.9.19

WALT: Discuss the meaning of new words in context

1. I can discuss the meaning of new words in a sentence
2. I can identify the correct meaning of new words by selecting the correct definition

My effort today:	Needed to be better ✓	Was good	Gave me a 'Sense of Pride'
------------------	-----------------------	----------	----------------------------

Call my Bluff

Read each definition for each word and decide which one you think is correct.

Look carefully at the word – are there any clues inside the word that can help with the meaning? Find the word in the text does the sentence give you a clue?

toxic	healthy
	poisonous ✓ ✓
	sweet

sub-zero	a boat that goes below water
	a type of sandwich
	Below freezing ✓ ✓

emit	To let out ✓
	To own up to something ✓ ✗
	To smile

infernal	happy
	horrible ✓
	grumpy ✓ ✗

miniscule	mousey
	spotty
	tiny ✓ ✓

Extension: Now choose a word and write it correctly in your own sentence.

Word	I think it means...	Definition	Strategy used
Faltering	not working properly	to keep stopping then moving	analysed word
Onslaught	on point		analysed word
Brawny	Weak	Weak	analysed word
Void	an infinite/looks endless space	an empty space or hole	already known
Dismay	disbelieving	feeling of surprise	analysed word
Rebounced	done again	bounce back after hitting something	analysed word
Pursuit	a chase	a regular activity	help from partner
Hilt	on an apple	the handle of a sword	analysed word
Muzzle	the part of a bottle you drink out of	something you put on an animal's nose and mouth	analysed word
Unflinchingly	concentration		used knowledge of other word
Murk	Murky water is water that isn't clear	dark and gloomy	analysed word
Glinting	shining	shining with a flash of light	already known
Brow	on eyebrow	an eyebrow	already known
Sparse	Slightly	thinly scattered	analysed word
Obstacles	something that is in the way / something you need to avoid	something that stands in the way	thought of places found
Feebly	slightly	Weakly	already knew
Careering	helping		analysed word

Model the three-part heuristic for unknown vocabulary

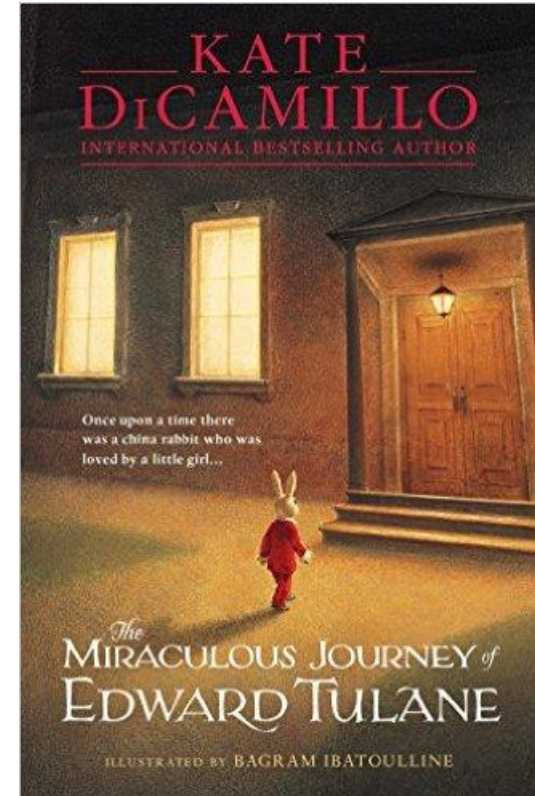
- Look *inside* the word or phrase for structural clues
- Look *outside* the word or phrase for contextual clues
- Look *further outside* the word or phrase for resources

(Frey & Fisher, 2009)



“Oh,” came Nellie’s tremulous voice, “that’s wonderful, dear. Goodbye then.”

Kate DiCamillo, *The Miraculous Journey of Edward Tulane*, p.85



Let's look inside the word. Remember we looked at *tremors* in our earthquake topic? This word starts in the same way as *tremor* and *tremble*, and I know what both of those words mean.

tremulous

Now we can look outside the word. Do you remember that the author told us that Nellie's "voice shook" in a previous sentence? That would fit with *tremor* and *tremble*. I think tremulous means 'shaking'.

I'm happy that I have solved this word problem but I can always look **further outside** the word in a dictionary if I am unsure.





He is clever,
resourceful and
cunning.

Competitive and
a fighter.

He starts as a
timid boy and
becomes a hero.

A brave and loyal
friend.

Stands up for
the weak.

Can be angry and
impulsive

Has an unusual
shaped scar.



Articulate!

Teams of 3:

- Player **one** – Describe the key vocabulary in their own words (without saying the actual word)
- Player **two** – guess the word
- Player **three** – Timer and point scorer

stowaway	expedition	Antarctic	pack ice	Endurance
floes	icebergs	ashore	coast	plummeted
rigging	timbers	buckled	survive	amputated
swell	oars	voyage	glaciers	ocean



Building new vocabulary

Exploring approaches to develop
pupils' vocabulary



I am learning to spell new words

Tuesday 26th February 2019



s p i d e r



f a g g s



h a i r y



h a r m f u l

8

e e g h t



s p i n



H
Co

s a c k



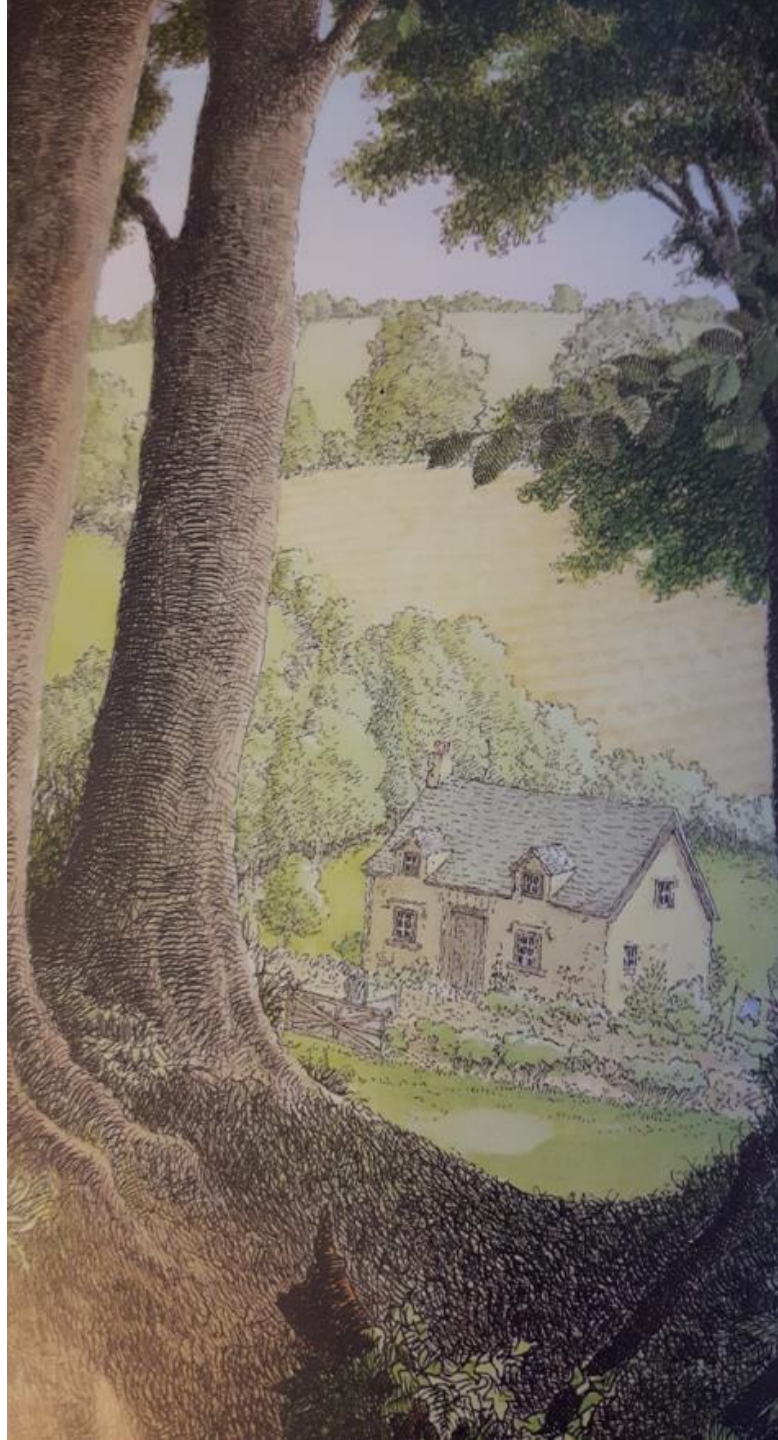
s i l k

SPYDER

The world's
smallest
secret agent!



MATT CARR



Best of 3?

safe

quaint

Idyllic

overlooked

rural

picturesque

private

hidden

isolated

Odd One Out?

Inviting

unspoilt


formal





Best of 3


A game to broaden pupils' vocabulary and encourage careful choice/selection of the words they use in their writing

Can I think of some adjectives to describe toys for the learning wall?
Can I choose the best adjective to match the picture?
14.11.19

		
black	fluffy	nice

		
pink	red	tall

		
good	green	cuddly

		
sad	small	friendly

Date: Wednesday 8th January 2020

Can you identify the best vocabulary to describe characters?

Which is the best of three from each row to describe each of the baby Yetis?

Silly	Naughty	Confused
Soppy	Loveable	Generous
Greedy	Clumsy	Fat

I think that confused best fits Clarence because he has to think about every word he says.

I think that generous best fits Ambrose because he always gives people daisy chains and flowers.

I think fat best fits Lucy because she always walks down the valley eating stuff and saying "Sorry Tree" for example.

Matching pairs:

Synonym/antonym matching can be a useful way to assess vocabulary knowledge, which also encourages exposure to new words.

wintry

trivial

excellent

serious

bitter

horrendous

appalling

solemn

wicked

bad

appealing

balmy

Word knowledge helps connect together ideas and concepts

(Quigley, 'Closing the Vocabulary Gap')



big	happy	kind	good
scary	giant	terrifying	friendly
smiley	harmless	deadly	frightening
shiny	pretty	fun	dangerous
sinister	ogre	vicious	fearsome
fierce	timid	fortunate	pleasant
gruesome	ferocious	monstrous	amiable
competent	reliable	grotesque	abhorrent



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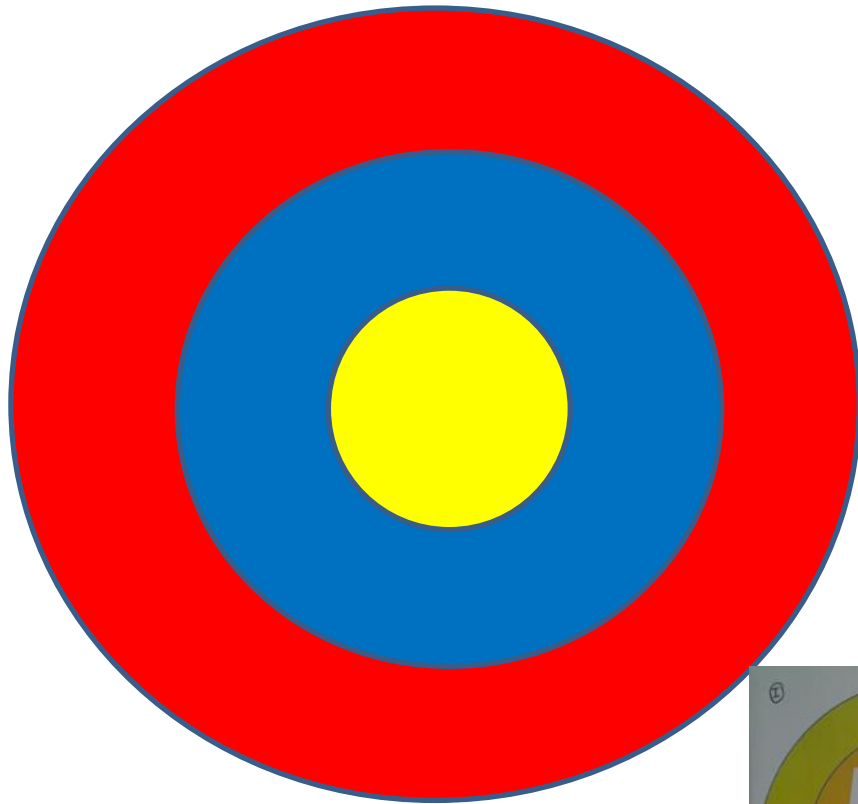
(Quigley, 'Closing the Vocabulary Gap')



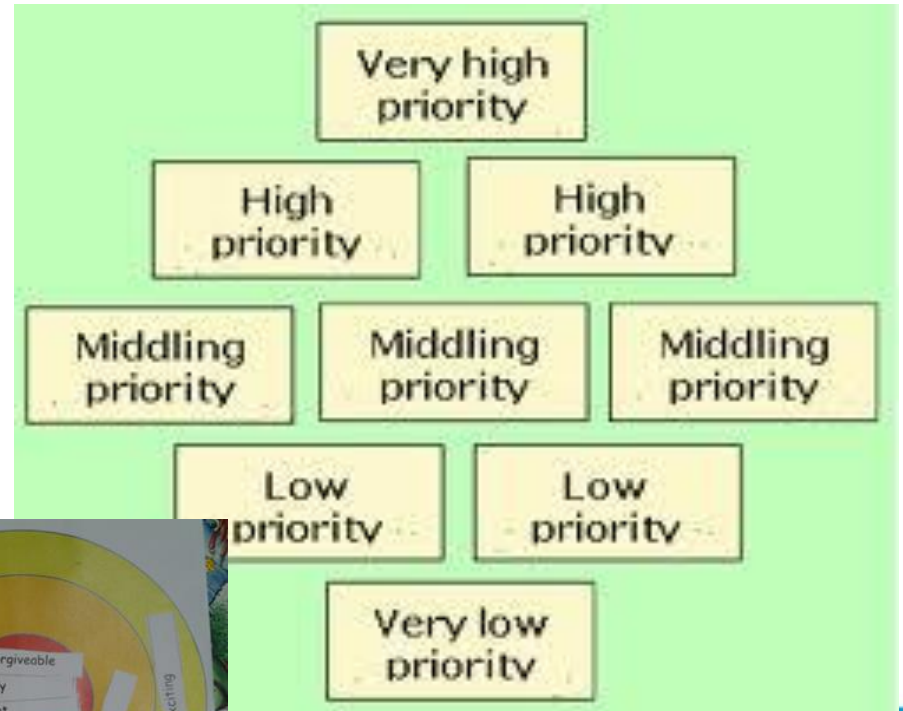
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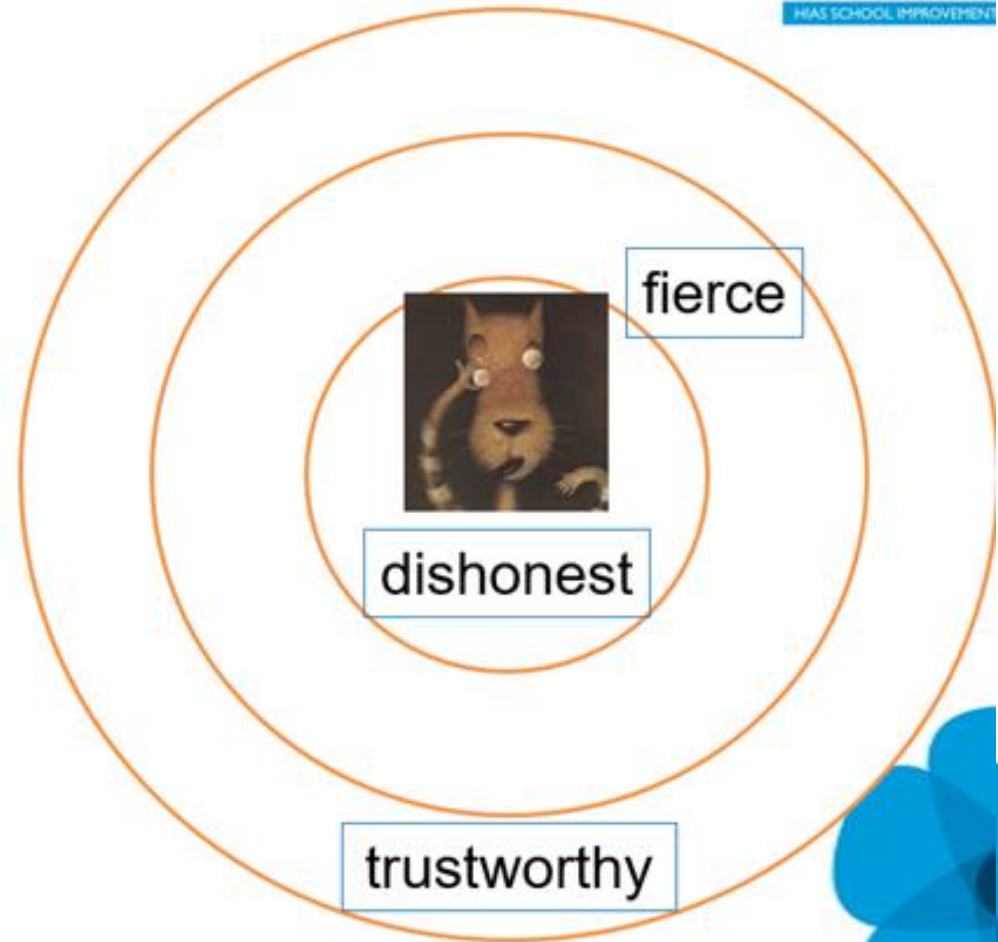
Zone of Relevance



Diamond Nine



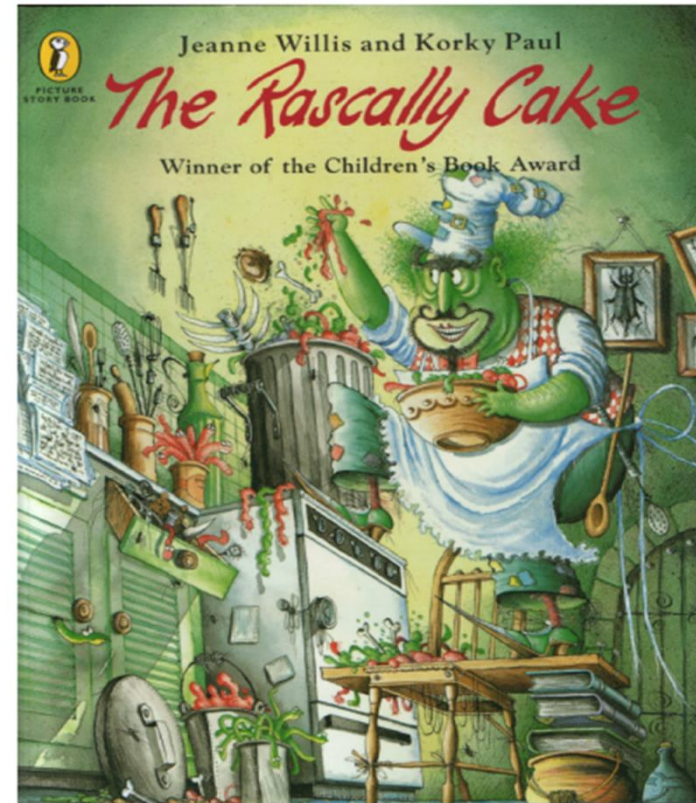
Zones of Relevance



Shades of Meaning – building synonyms of different intensity

awful.

ghastly

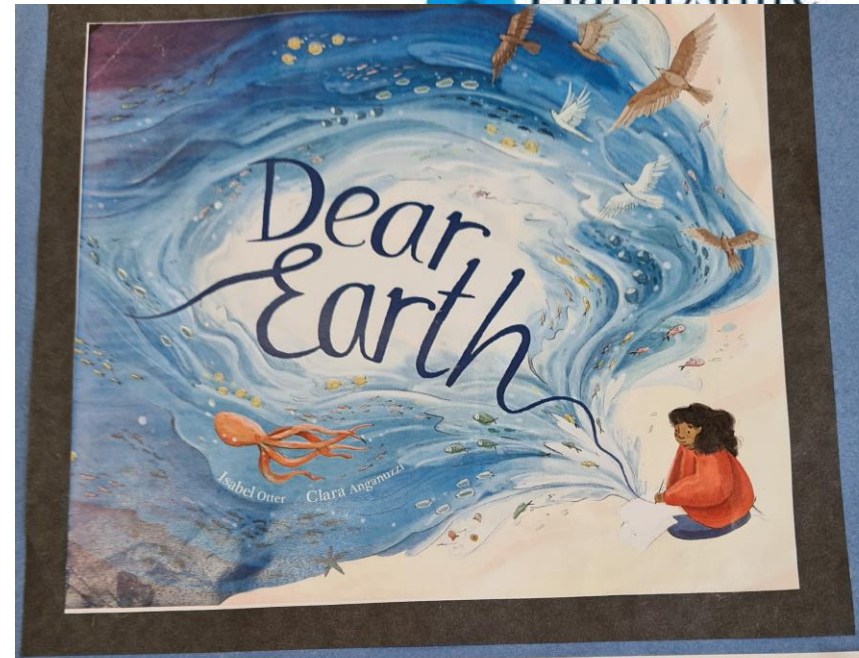
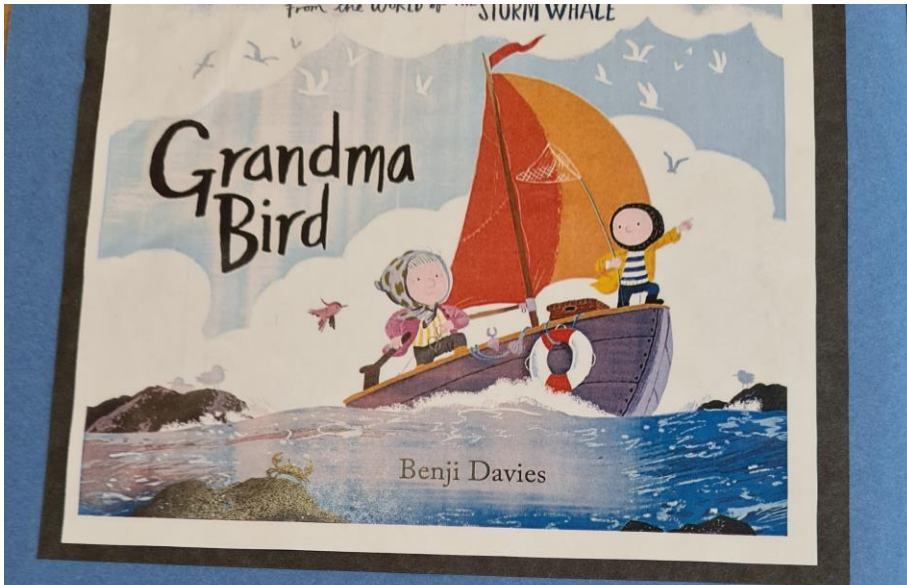



gross	Litter Boug Doug is a horrid man . Litter
vulger	He lives in a rancid dump full of rubbish. The gross
repulsive	Litter Boug sits on a Dirty Lit repulsive thron with rats loney
ghasty	on. The dump has a gross repulsive smell and he likes to foul s
rancid	drop gross rubbish and The dump food that are moldy and have
and vulger	broken. His dump is ghasty has a and ^{yucky} foul smell. The dump has vile looking slime
	rubbish. The




Supporting Vocabulary Retrieval









visitor 


visit


tide 


breeze 

Storm brewing 

 thrashed 

walrus 

pattered 

smuggler 

hullabaloo
Lots of noise

canopy
A piece of material that covers an area or provides shelter 

explorer
Someone who travels and looks for undiscovered things. Just like Malcom the explorer. 

stampede
Lots of animals all moving at once. 

shoals of fish
a group of fish or an area of shallow water. 

Dear Earth  dunes
Piles of sand created by the movement of wind. 

mangroves
Trees that grow by the coast - usually in tropical areas. 

heal
The process of making something healthy again. 

 fragile
Something that is easily broken or damaged.

Developing spoken language (drama & oral rehearsal)

- **Dressing up clothes / material** – for acting out
- **Hot Seating** – interviewing characters from a story
- **Freeze frames** – creating a frozen tableau from a key moment in a story
- **Miming scenes** – miming a scene from a story. Can other guess which part?
- **Role playing** – revisit scenes or invent new ones
- **Free role play** – create a setting, children create their own story
- **Act the story** – adult narrates the story and children act out
- **Puppet theatre** – finger or stick puppets (or felt boards)
- **Journalists** – interview the story characters
- **'News' programmes** – pretend to interview and put on the 'news'
- **Gossip /Whispers**– 2 characters chatting about what is happening
- **Phone calls 'Telephones'** – mobile phone calls from one character to a friend
- **Statements to the police** – what does the wolf have in his defence?
- **Story Walk Through** – Retell the story by walking through the key pictures and providing



Developing spoken language (drama & oral rehearsal)

- **Guided Tour** – A tour of the setting (one child blindfolded)
- **Tableaux** – Recreate the scene/painting and freeze
- **Thought Tapping** – A tap on the shoulder to come to life
- **Fast Forward/Rewind** – Exploring the scene and improvising
- **Story Spoons** – puppet theatre, retelling well known stories
- **Helicopter Stories** – masking tape stage to expand children's stories
- **Conscience Alley/Thought Tunnel** – exploring characters' thoughts
- **Press Conference** – interviewing characters
- **Story Circles** – building narrative together
- **Line of continuum** – masking tape line, 'Strongly Agree' and 'Strongly Disagree'
- **ABC** – Add, Build, Contest
- **Table Top Talking Cards** – Encouraging topic related discussion
- **Talk Homework** – supporting the spoken language curriculum at home
- **Chatterbox** – shoe box discussion





Capturing evidence of drama and role play

5.11.14

THE CONQUERORS

David McKee

We used drama to develop our understanding of War through the story 'The Conquerors'.

We took turns to become the characters from this story (the soldiers, the general and the crowd) in order to develop empathy and understanding of their actions in War.



"Long live the General!"

"We are the conquerors!"

"Left, right, left, right! ATTENTION"

"At ease men of courage!"

Drama – capturing vocabulary

Recording drama activities alongside the key vocabulary and language explored

Thursday 21st November 2019
We acted out the Moon Landing thought of words to describe how the astronauts felt.

I saw shooting stars and the earth.

fun

Take off was scary

good

exciting

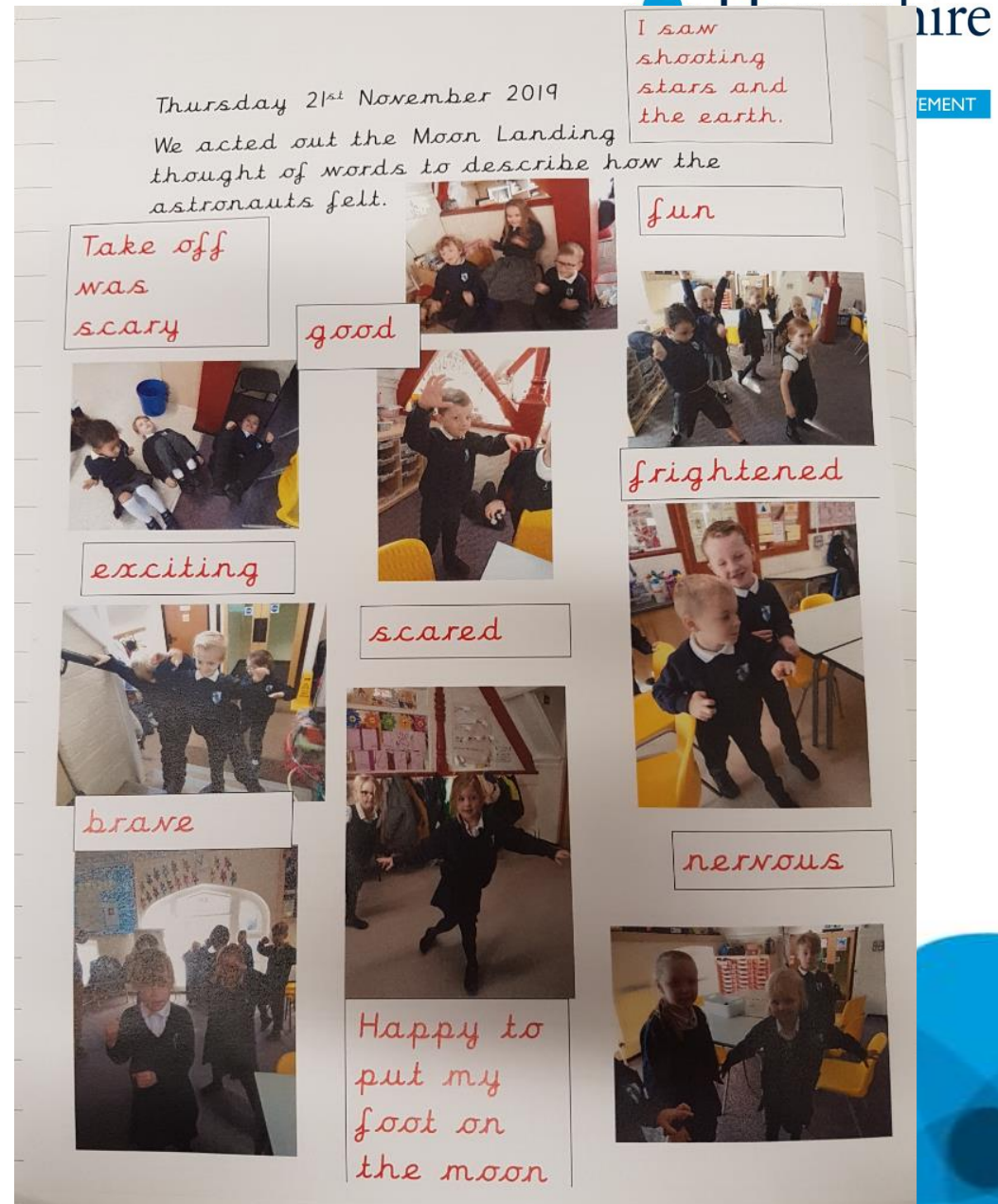
scared

frightened

brave

nervous

Happy to put my foot on the moon



The collage features several photographs of children in school uniforms acting out a moon landing. The photos are arranged on a page with handwritten captions in red ink. The captions describe the children's feelings and observations during the performance. The photos show children in various poses, some standing, some sitting, and some interacting with each other. The background of the page is white with a grid pattern.

STONE AGE BOY

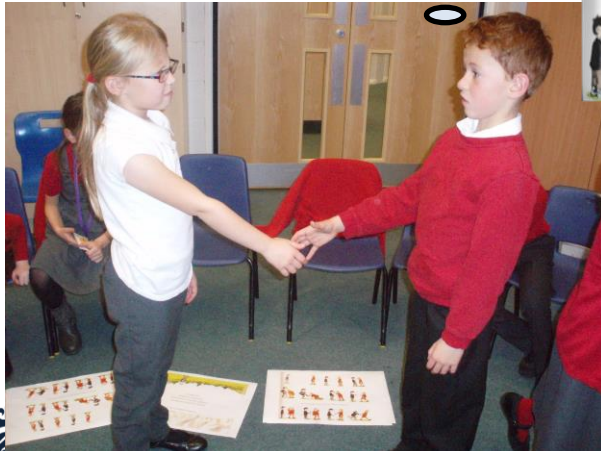


She looks different.



What is on his foot?

What is this made of?



Plenary & Close

