	<b>Discussion Toolkit</b>	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	<ul> <li>Present the topic being discussed through a question: Is homework necessary?</li> </ul>	Consider your audience and vary your tone and formality for a desired effect.
discussion may not have a transcriptional focus, it is important that children are building confidence in some key phrasing for discussion.	<ul> <li>State clearly what is being discussed and why this matters:</li> </ul>	• Catch the reader's interest with your title: <i>Tragedy</i> – who is to blame?
Raise key topics to be discussed through should	We are discussing whether (or not) This is important because	Use ideas that will appeal to different stakeholders.
<ul> <li>questions (modal verb): Should you have to wear a cycle helmet?</li> <li>Think of ideas and reasons for and against the</li> </ul>	Build up arguments through a series of time/addition openers (fronted adverbials):     First of all, Secondly, Also, Furthermore,	Explore differing views and ideas, sometimes     being tentative: (modal verbs) It may be that It     could be
<ul> <li>Compose for and against sentences:</li> <li>I think we should</li> </ul>	• Introduce an opinion without bias: Some people believe that, There are many people who believe that	<ul> <li>Back up different points of view with information, reasons or evidence (including quotations or reported speech): Local residents claim that it is</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>I think we should not</li> <li>Back up your ideas with reasons, facts and examples, using conjunctions:</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Present the other opinion using change of direction openers (fronted adverbials): However, On the other hand,</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Include counter arguments within paragraphs:</li> <li>Many people believe that however</li> </ul>
'I think that because/so/so that, etc.	• Explain the reason for the viewpoint using linking signposts (conjunctions and adverbials): so, because, therefore, whereas, similarly, as a result, however, moreover, on the other hand	<ul> <li>Weave in other non-fiction purposes, such as information/explanation: The age of the building means that both walls and foundations are</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:  Introduction  • Tell the reader what you are about to discuss.  Main body part 1  • Write about why it is a good idea.  Main body part 2  • Write about why it might not be a good idea.  Conclusion  • 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>Introduction</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>Main body 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>Main body 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>Conclusion</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>