

EQUITY IN THE MATHS CLASSROOM

BELONG, ENJOY AND SUCCEED

Oracy in the primary maths
classroom

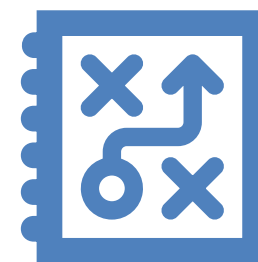
Lauren Curzon



Introductions



Summerhill and Oracy – our journey and the impact



Strategies & resources



Reflections

Summerhill Academy

- St, George Bristol
- Junior School
- 30 % FSM
- Higher than national average SEN
- Higher than national average EAL



Area of excellence

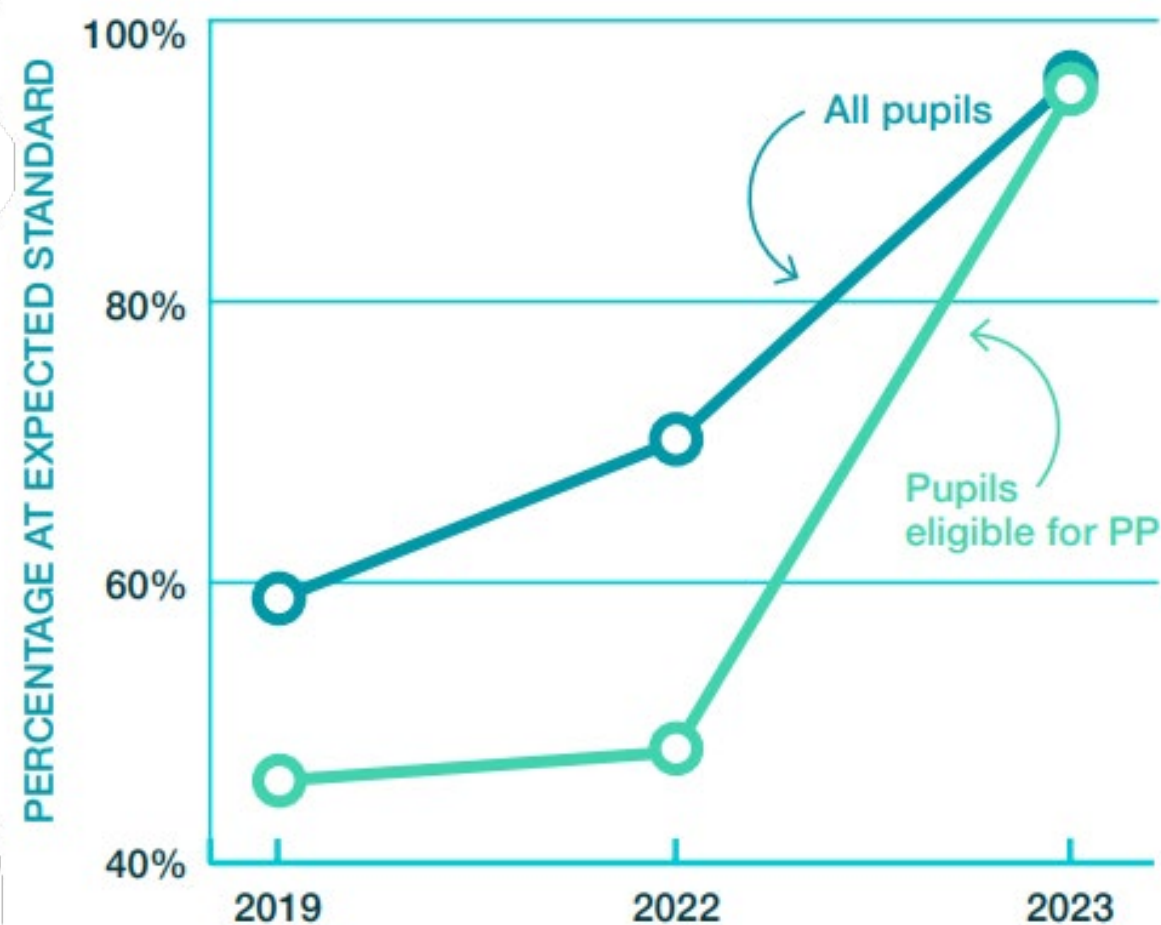
The impact that oracy has had on maths learning at Summerhill Academy has been impressive. Oracy has maximised learning and has significantly shaped how maths is taught. Talk tactics in maths have been used effectively to support students to share their ideas, and interact with the ideas of others. Students are taught to reason with confidence in a culture where mistakes are a part of learning. The teachers facilitate talk amongst the class and in doing so assess understanding, identify misconceptions and probe deeper, to find out more.

Summer 2024

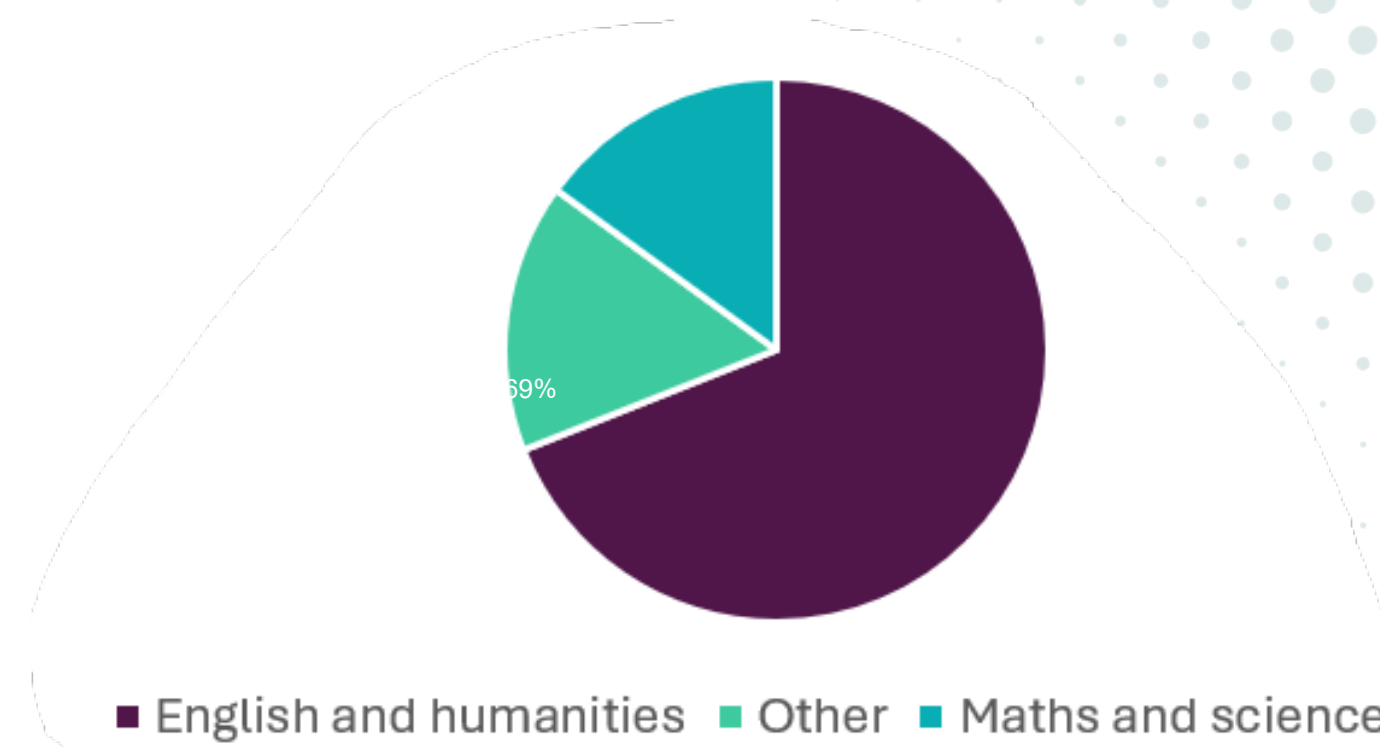
The case for oracy in the maths classroom

More than any other subject, mathematics has been seen as a “chalk and talk” subject with a heavy focus on you can or cannot.

Key Stage 2 Maths SATS results



Maths teachers are less likely to access professional development in oracy



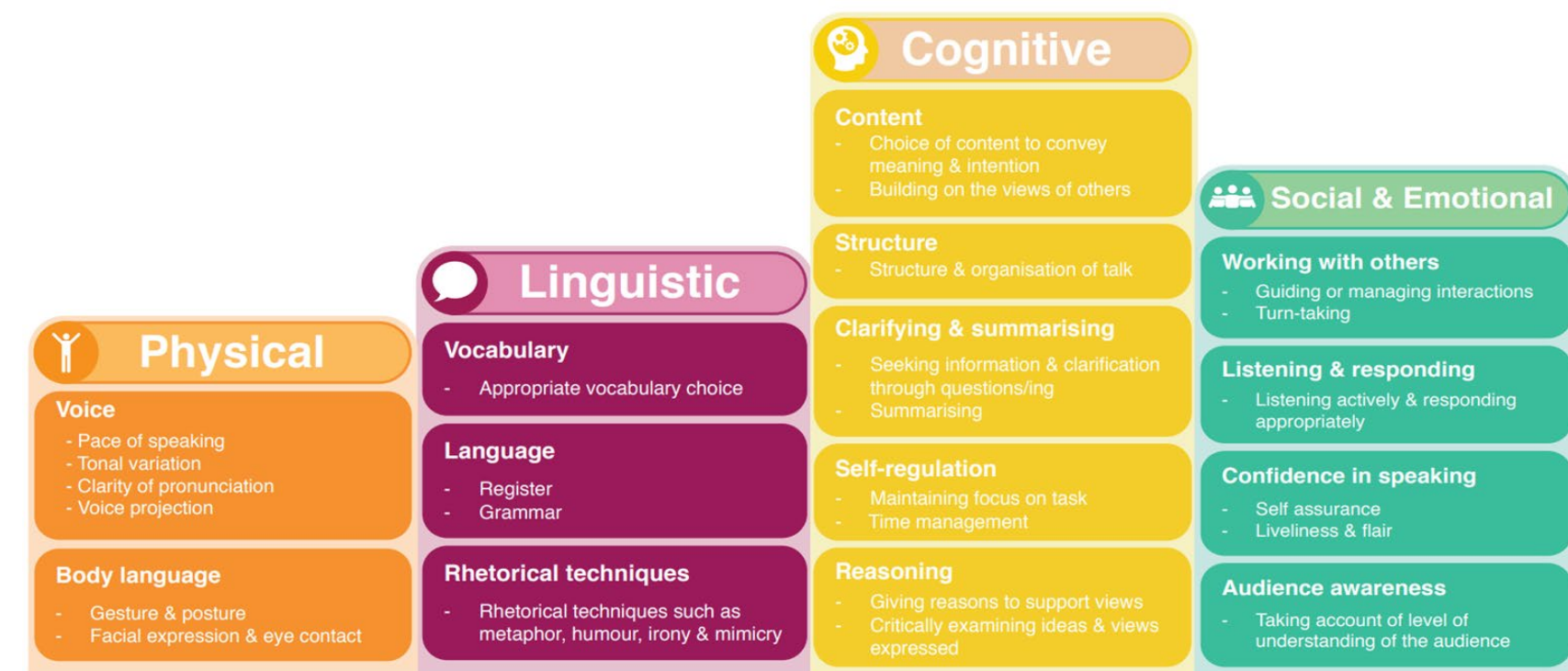
Voice 21 Oracy Schools teacher survey data – secondary teachers

The Oracy Framework

The Oracy Framework was developed in conjunction with Voice 21 and Cambridge University as part of an EEF pilot project. The idea is to use these strands and skills as a **teaching tool** - a **shared language** - to support teachers in teaching oracy skills explicitly.

The Oracy Framework can be used as a tool for setting expectations to think and speak mathematically.

Which skills from the Oracy Framework need to be taught and developed to build effective communication skills in maths?



© Voice 21 2019 developed in partnership with Oracy Cambridge. Voice 21 operates as an organisation under the School 21 Foundation, a registered charity in England and Wales, registration number 1152672.

Many of the skills involved to be able to reason effectively in maths require many of the skills from the linguistic and cognitive strands. When working with others to jointly construct knowledge, the social and emotional skills of oracy will play a prominent part (especially if we are considering how to encourage exploratory talk in maths).

Impact

Our oracy journey has allowed children to have the confidence and skills to **engage** in our curriculum.
In maths, this has led to a **jump in attainment** for all children, including those in receipt of Pupil Premium funding.

2019 end of KS2 maths data – 59% ARE
2022 end of KS2 maths data – 70% ARE
2023 end of KS2 maths data – 95% ARE
2024 end of KS2 maths data – 97 % ARE

Children across the school are enabled to feel confident to develop their mathematical thinking in a safe and supportive environment, due to the focus on oracy in all classrooms.

Impact

Over time, children in receipt of Pupil Premium funding have been supported to make accelerated progress.

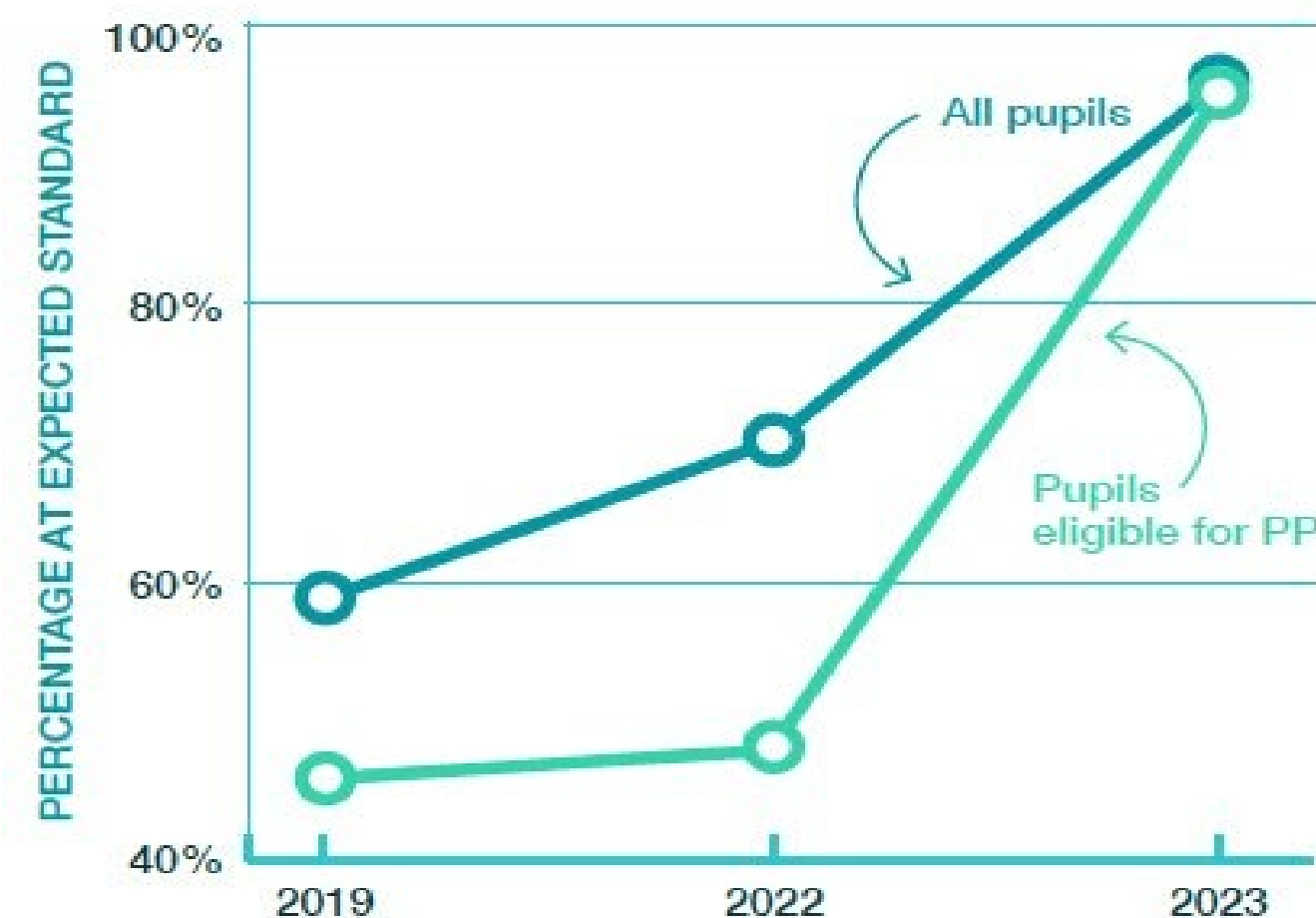
2019 PP maths – 46% ARE (-22% gap to non-PP), -5.94 progress

2022 PP maths – 48% ARE (-34% gap to non-PP), +0.7 progress

2023 PP maths – 94% ARE (-1% gap to non-PP), +4.5 progress

2024 – 65 % PP achieved GDS

Key Stage 2 Maths SATS results



“It makes me feel like the president because everyone’s listening to me!”

LEVI, YEAR 4 STUDENT

Before Levi started at Summerhill in Year 3, he’d never heard the word ‘oracy’ but now, one year in, he’s a vocal advocate for its importance both in school and beyond.

“I love using my oracy skills in class discussions. It makes me feel really important. We even use our oracy skills in reading and maths lessons. Sometimes we give presentations. I stood up in front of everyone in an assembly to present about air pollution. I didn’t feel nervous. I felt really confident!”

“Since Levi has started at Summerhill he is so much more confident at expressing his opinion both at home and at the clubs he attends outside of school” – Levi’s mum

Pupil voice now regularly tells us maths is one of the favoured subjects and children actively enjoy maths lessons.

Making talk matter in maths

1. Develop dialogue
2. Value Vocabulary
3. Learn to listen

1. Develop dialogue

Mathematical talk is not something that can be expected of pupils occasionally or suddenly – it takes practice, and the expectation needs to be built up over time.

Create expectations of mathematical talk

- Expect full sentence answers to all questions. Expecting full answers even to short, closed questions, can develop some of the skills and confidence needed to respond orally to more complex mathematical problems

The expectation that students provide extended responses (though not necessarily complete or 'correct' ones) makes their processing and reasoning visible to the group, allowing for increasingly dialogic exchanges in which students probe different aspects of each other's ideas building new understanding along the way

Develop dialogue - Shared expectations

Safe environment

Planning for discussion

Valuing every voice

Proof of listening

Expecting full sentence answers

Expecting a 'because' as part of every answer

Scaffold talk

Talk frames

Talk groupings with purpose

Vocabulary

Develop dialogue – planning for talk

Re- structured maths lessons

Start with a talk prompt - retrieval practice / addressing misconception

What are the key concepts ? Plan the talk in – what do you want them to take away

If they can't talk the maths – unlikely they can transfer that to maths books

Talk it first

Place **high quality talk** at the centre of the learning over and above book evidence

Develop dialogue – Safe environment



Every learner should feel like their voice matters . Establish discussion guidelines – these set expectations for talk- sets a powerful precedent



Such a culture takes time – learners need to realise that an incorrect answer is acceptable as is sharing a partially formed idea



Likewise it takes time to develop the resilience to be challenged - “ with respect” “ Respectfully I disagree”



As the teacher you need to model mistakes and sharing undeveloped ideas



Avoid praising correct ideas – note thought processes or oracy skills

Develop dialogue – Safe environment

Opportunities to **talk about something other than 'the answer'** can create a more discursive atmosphere and reduce inhibitions by removing the anxiety of being 'wrong'

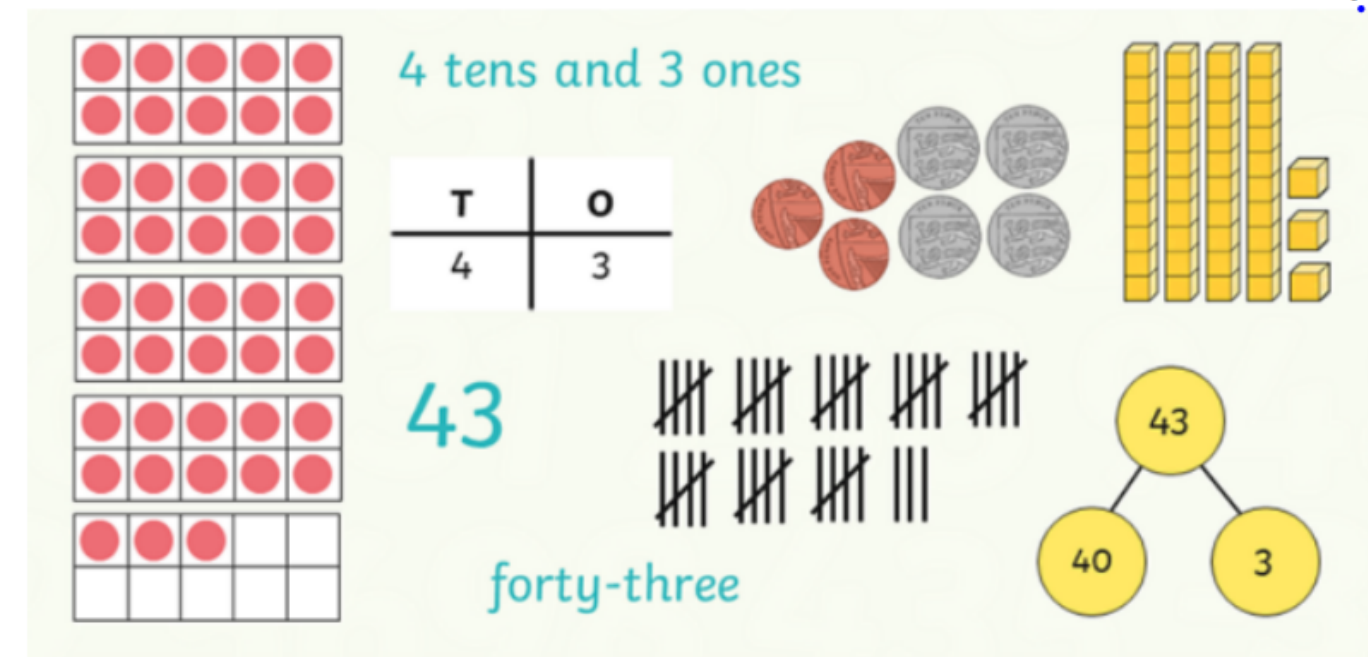
.For example – classifying, comparing, focusing on method rather than solution. Questions such as 'What do you notice?' or 'What's the same ? What's different ? can be useful.

18.09.2023

WALT: understand what makes 100

Vocabulary
digit
tens
ones
hundred
Placeholder

What's the same?
What's different ?



Something that is the same Something that is different

Developing dialogue -Talking points

Controversial or thought provoking , possibly factually incorrect statements related to topic that promotes discussion
Working towards a consensus – remains focused and purposeful

1/2 of 45 is the same as 1/4 of 90.



Talk frames

Year 3 & 4 Talk Tactics

Instigate Present an idea or open up a new line of enquiry. May I suggest that... I would like to start by saying... I would like to share a different point. In my opinion... To begin our discussion... I have a new idea.	Build Develop, add to or elaborate on an idea. Building on X's point/idea... To develop X's idea... I agree with X... X's idea made me think... I agree and I also think... Adding onto what you have said,...	Challenge Disagree or present an alternative argument. With respect, I disagree and... I would like to challenge X's idea... I understand where you are coming from and... Have you thought about...? I have listened to what you have said, however,...
Clarify Asking questions to make things clearer and check your understanding. What did you mean by... Did you mean...? Can you help me understand...? Can you tell me more about...? Expand on... I heard you say... is that what you meant?	Probe Dig deeper, ask for evidence or justification of ideas. How do you know? Can you provide an example of...? What evidence do you have to support...? How does x link to y? Convince me that... Why do you think...?	Summarise Identify and recap the main ideas. In summary, the main points were... My partner thought... Overall, we decided... So far, we have talked about... To summarise X's thoughts,...

Student Talk Tactics

Instigate Present an idea or open up a new line of inquiry. “ I would like to start by saying ____ “ I think ____ “ We haven't yet talked about ____ Instigate	Probe Dig deeper, ask for evidence or justification of ideas. “ Why do you think ____? “ What evidence do you have to support X idea? “ Could you provide an example? Probe
Challenge Disagree or present an alternative argument. “ I disagree because ____ “ To challenge you X, I think ____ “ I understand your point of view, but have you thought about ____? Challenge	Clarify Asking questions to make things clearer and check your understanding. “ So are you saying ____? “ Does that mean ____? “ Can you clarify what you mean by ____? Clarify
Summarise Identify and recap the main ideas. “ So far we have talked about ____ “ The main points raised today were ____ “ Our discussion focused on ____ Summarise	Build Develop, add to or elaborate on an idea. “ Building on X's idea ____ “ I agree and would like to add ____ “ X's idea made me think ____ Build

Developing dialogue -Talking points

Expectations

respect everyone's opinion

Listen to everyone

Support your idea with evidence



your turn to talk

The numerator should always be smaller than the denominator

This could be adapted to an always , sometimes , never question - promotes reasoning ,
evidencing answers with examples – check for understanding

Developing Dialogue -Which one does not belong ?

WALT: recognise right angles









One of these shapes is different to the others:



The odd one out is ... because...
I think the odd one out is

Important any of them could be the odd one out
Generates discussion
Listen , propose and reach consensus

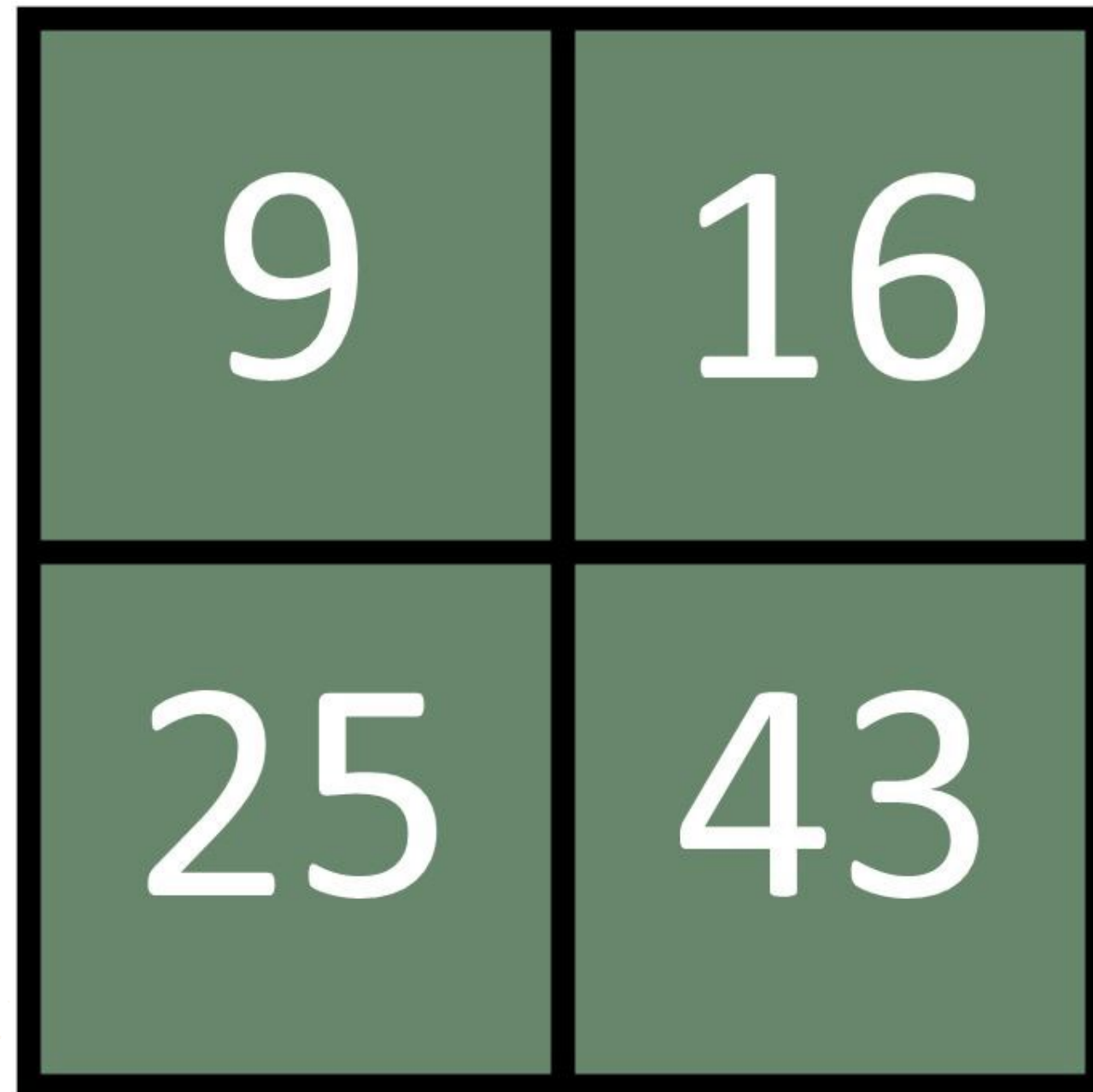
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NCETM

NATIONAL CENTRE FOR EXCELLENCE
IN THE TEACHING OF MATHEMATICS

Developing dialogue - which one does not belong ?



your turn to talk

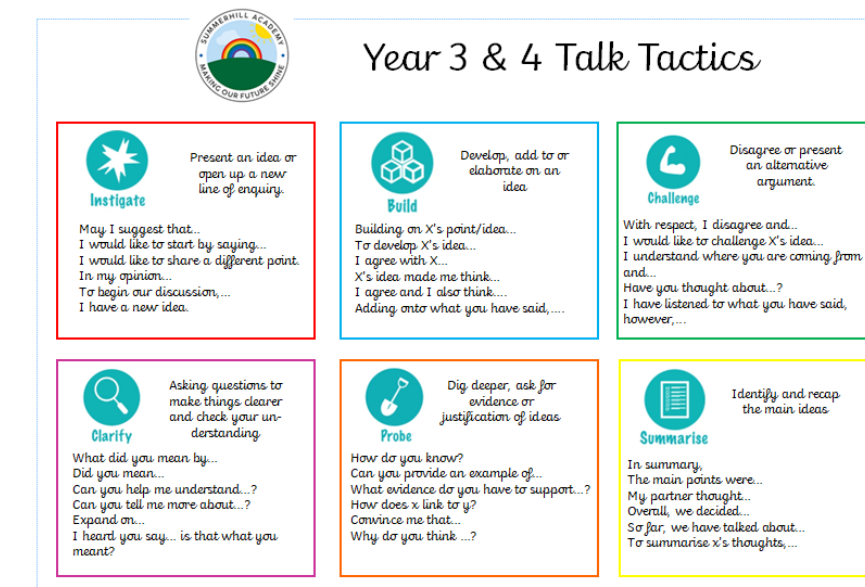
Expectations

respect everyone's opinion







Listen to everyone

Support your idea with evidence

<https://talkingmathwithkids.com/wodb/>



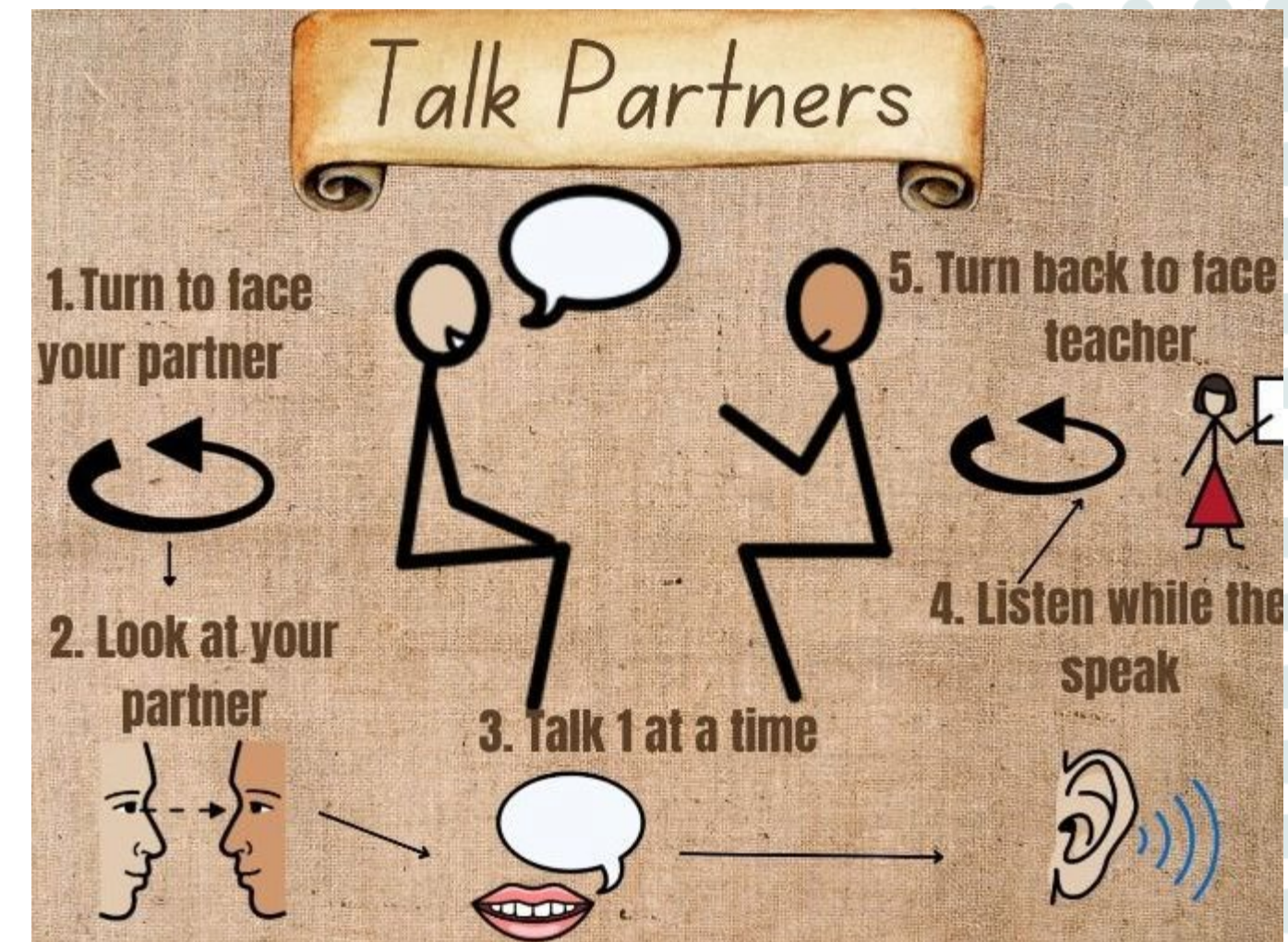
Year 3 & 4 Talk Tactics

 <p>Instigate</p> <p>Present an idea or open up a new line of enquiry.</p> <p>May I suggest that... I would like to start by saying... I would like to share a different point. In my opinion... To begin our discussion... I have a new idea.</p>	 <p>Build</p> <p>Develop, add to or elaborate on an idea.</p> <p>Building on X's point/idea... To develop X's idea... I agree with X... X's idea made me think... I agree and I also think... Adding onto what you have said,...</p>	 <p>Challenge</p> <p>Disagree or present an alternative argument.</p> <p>With respect, I disagree and... I would like to challenge X's idea... I understand where you are coming from and... Have you thought about...? I have listened to what you have said, however,...</p>
 <p>Clarify</p> <p>Asking questions to make things clearer and check your understanding.</p> <p>What did you mean by... Did you mean... Can you help me understand...? Can you tell me more about...? Expand on... I heard you say... is that what you meant?</p>	 <p>Probe</p> <p>Dig deeper, ask for evidence or justification of ideas.</p> <p>How do you know? Can you provide an example of... What evidence do you have to support...? How does x link to y? Convince me that... Why do you think...?</p>	 <p>Summarise</p> <p>Identify and recap the main ideas.</p> <p>In summary, The main points were... My partner thought... Overall, we decided... So far, we have talked about... To summarise X's thoughts,...</p>

Developing Dialogue – transforming partner talk

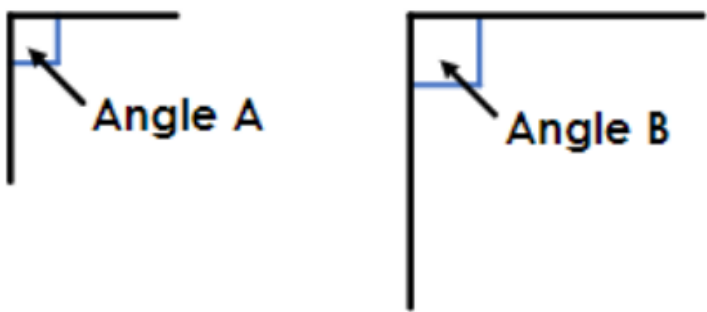
Paired talk is the place to start when embedding talk but **each** stage is as important as the other and must be valued. Invest in the time to build the habit

Normalise physically **turning** to talk to your partner , maintain eye contact and take turns and listen



14.01.25
WALT - investigate the shapes made when cutting rectangles on the diagonal

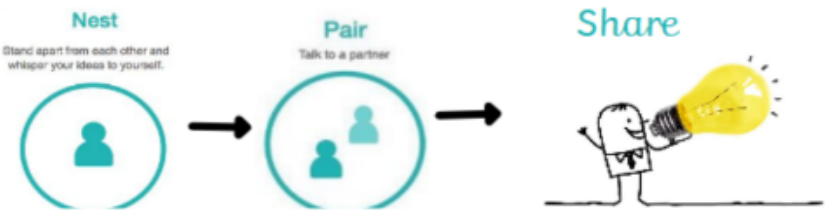
Explain the Mistake



Angle A is a smaller right angle than angle B

Vocabulary
right angle
same size
quarter turn
length
turn
diagonal

The mistake is
I know ... so I know



Planned for , considered talk opportunities - adding value / formative assessment

Anticipate responses – what are they going to say / see

Developing Dialogue – transforming partner talk

Value thinking time – don't fear it – let them think - Encourage if appropriate mini whiteboards to record thoughts

Whilst paired circulate - identify misconceptions / ideas you want to hear - pre warn - “can you share that?”

During share ensure a range of voices

Purposefully sequencing the student responses while allowing dialogue

Developing dialogue – Talk groupings and talk roles

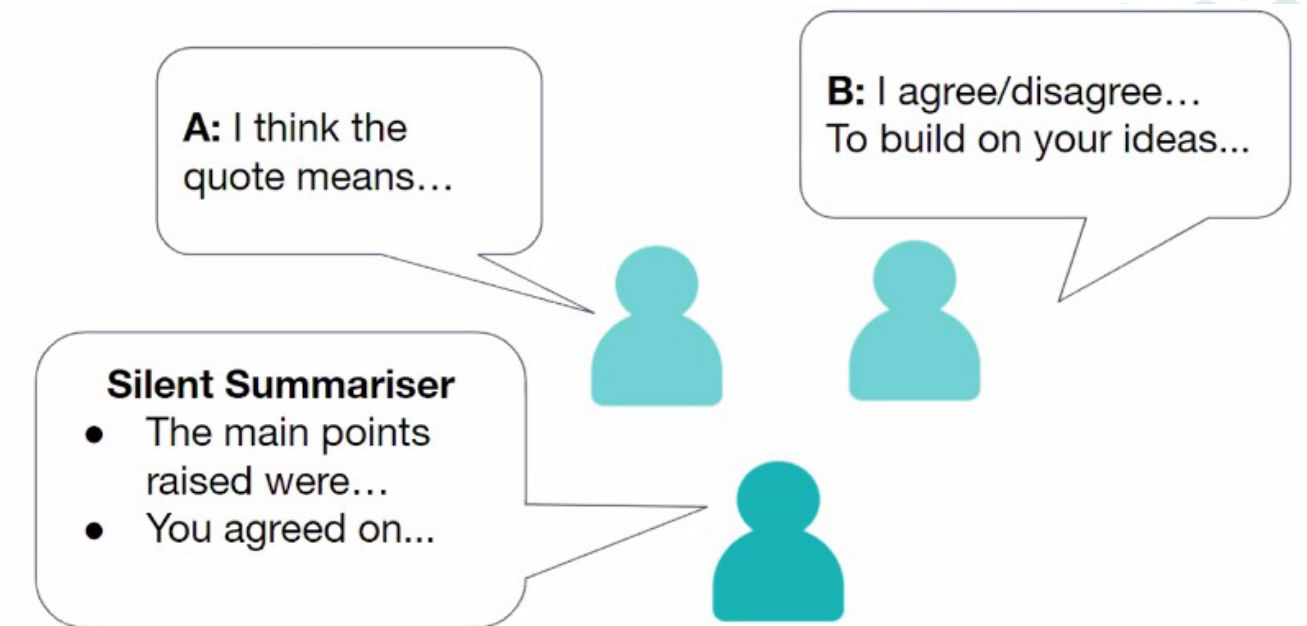
What size grouping works for this activity ?

What composition works ?

Tempting to mix dominant with quieter but does that always work ?

Silent Summarizer – Works well for your louder , more dominant learners – must remain silent and listen – also works for those quieter learners – gives them time to listen and consider not immediately having to contribute

Questioner - works to scaffold / peer support- stretches everyone



Developing dialogue – Elevate the quality of talk

WALT- represent counting in twos as the 2 times table

	× 2
0	0
1	2
2	4
3	6
4	8
5	10
6	12
7	14
8	16
9	18
10	20
11	22
12	24

What do you notice about this table?
What patterns can you see ?

I notice
A pattern I can see is



WALT- represent counting in fours as the 4 times table



$$_ \times _ = _$$

Factor × Factor = Product

How many shoes are there ? Use your two times tables to **prove** this.

There are _____ groups of two shoes.
There are _____ shoes altogether
The **product** of ___ and ___ is _____



Vocabulary
equal
groups
product
factors
multiple

Sentence stems vs Stem sentences

Choral repetition of whole sentence answers can help pupils to engage better with more independent mathematical talk, by modelling and giving them the tools they need to begin to construct their own sentences.

Developing dialogue – Elevate the quality of talk

WALT- represent counting in twos as the 2 times table

	× 2
0	0
1	2
2	4
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Making talk matter in maths

1. Develop dialogue

2. Value Vocabulary

3. Learn to listen

2. Value vocabulary

In order to, effectively develop mathematical talk, pupils will need to acquire mathematical vocabulary. You must be a strong advocates of using technical and precise mathematical language and introduce this very explicitly to pupils, carefully planning its introduction and use

2. Value vocabulary

Rather than expecting new words to leap from understanding to being used in written work – oracy creates a space to try out , revise and demonstrate understanding


Sentence stems and stem sentences – also powerful for reinforcing specific target vocabulary

Talking points – including new vocabulary

“All 3D shapes have vertices” – must grapple with

Physical – my turn your turn , chanting new vocabulary together

WALT- represent counting in fours as the 4 times table




$_ \times _ = _$

Factor \times Factor = Product

How many shoes are there ? Use your two times tables to **prove** this.


There are _____ groups of two shoes.
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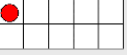
Vocabulary
equal
groups
product
factors
multiple




2. Value vocabulary


Vocabulary

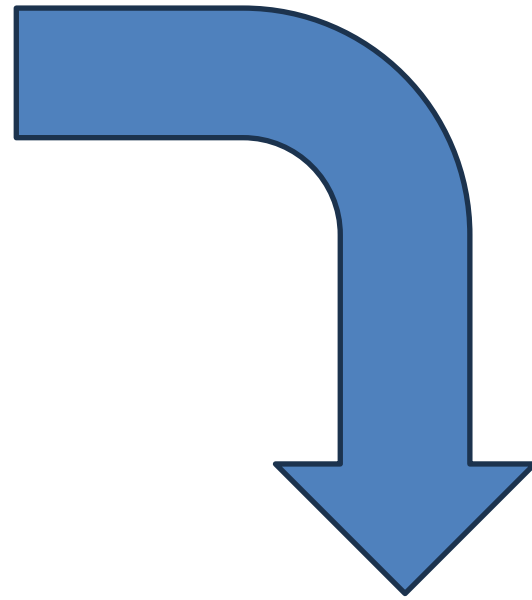
even 

odd 

groups 

divided \div

ones 

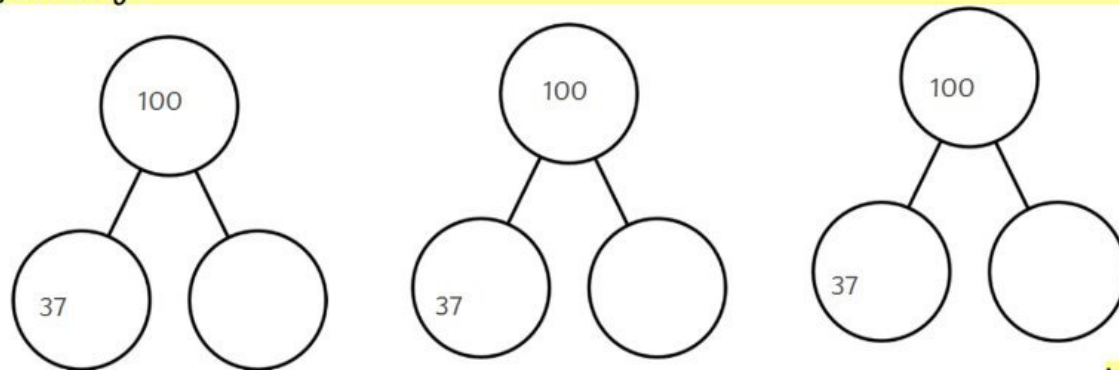


Scaffold the thinking – show them the vocabulary
Lower the cognitive load

Summary bullseye – consolidates taught vocabulary
Useful tool for maintaining vocabulary and ensuring accurate
Mathematical vocabulary.

01.10.24

WALT - use known facts to find complements to 100 accurately and efficiently



First, we make a ten in the ones.
Then we have one ten so we need 9 more tens.

I know ... plus ... equals ...
I know ... tens plus ... tens equals ...

Vocabulary:
complement
number bonds
tens
ones
hundreds

Ch. to draw
on w/bs

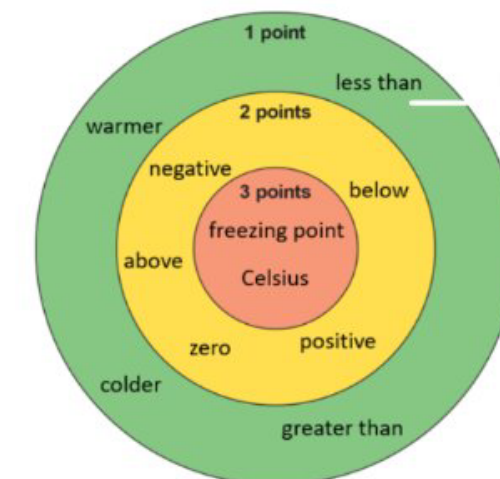


02.10.2024 II.X.MMXXIV

WALT: understand the context negative numbers.

Vocabulary
greater than
less than
negative
positive
zero
difference
increasing
decreasing

Prior learning



Mina goes to Norway in winter.
Jackson goes to Spain in summer.

Use the target words to describe what
the temperature in each place might be.

Making talk matter in maths

1. Develop dialogue

2. Value Vocabulary

3. Learn to listen

3. Learn to listen

Start with the physical – explicitly teach this -

The most important person in the room is the person who is speaking

Maintain eye contact

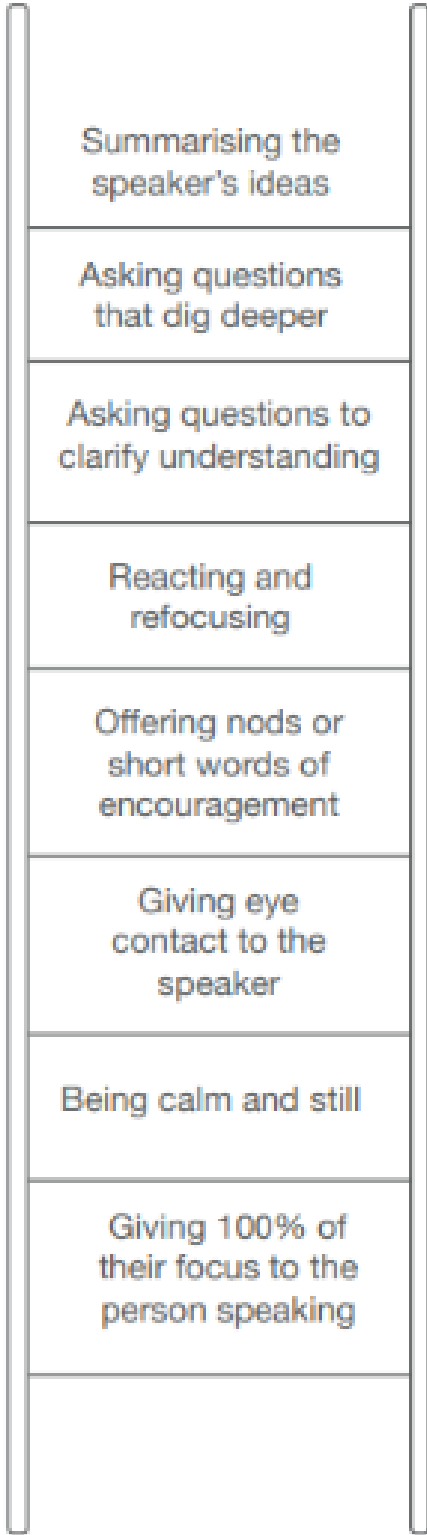


Remain calm and still

Face the speaker

Listening Ladder

The Listening Ladder sets out the various listening skills and orders them in terms of complexity. It can be used to support students to reflect on their discussion and to set targets for which rung they have and want to reach.



3. Learning to listen

Base expectation on ladder
Skills progression
Set targets where they will go next time

During our visit, we noticed how carefully students at Summerhill listen to each other during discussions. In one lesson a Year 4 student interjected during whole-class talk asking if she could return to what her classmate had said a few minutes ago to ask them to clarify something they had said.

So how do I get my children talking in maths lessons ?

Talking in maths might feel unnatural if children haven't done it before . It doesn't happen overnight and takes work but it will bring your maths lessons to life

- Create a safe space - mistakes are ok – we learn from mistakes – lots of voices
- Model the talk and remodel the talk
- Plan for the talk
- Listen to their answers – value **everyone's** answer - This creates the culture but also is some of the most **powerful** formative assessment
- Don't be afraid of the noise - if you get the culture right it will be magic

You have to be an **advocate** for oracy.

A generic approach to oracy would be bad. We don't need a diktat that every lesson must include a debate or a speech. But a disciplinary approach, one that recognises the crucial role of speaking and listening in maths, could pay dividends.'

- DAVID THOMAS, AXIOM MATHS25

Reflections

What are you thinking about? What has stayed with you?

What does this mean for your practice? What is the first thing you are going to do?

