

Talk 4 Writing Parent Workshop

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Aims of this session

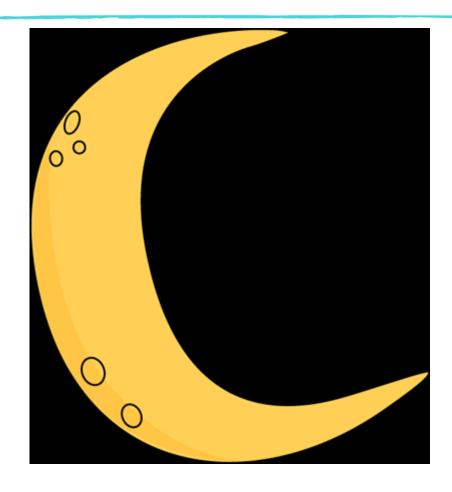
- What is Talk for Writing?
- How does it work?
- What does it looks like in school?
- What can you do to help at home?



Games to spark Creativity



Things you can do with a...



On the paper on your table try and come up with as many different uses as you can for the picture on your table! Be as silly, imaginative and creative as possible!

What is Talk for Writing?



"You can't write sentences, unless you can say them and you can't say them unless you have heard them."

- A whole-school initiative that teaches creative writing.
- •It enables children to make faster progress and gain confidence through spoken word, drama and creative activities.



How does it work?



 Stories are impossible to write unless you know and memorise a bank of story types. It is important for children to hear stories, perform stories and read stories regularly.

 It is important to read a wide range of fiction and non-fiction stories from a very early age.

Grammar and spelling are taught alongside T4W.

• The structure for all T4W starts with **Imitation**, moves onto **Innovation** and then the children are ready for the **Invention** stage. The 3 I's.

Imitation stage



- Gets everyone excited about the story.
- Using Story Maps
- Telling the Story
- Being active
- Key hand gestures –same used across school
- Introducing key vocabulary



Imitation Stage – rehearsing the story



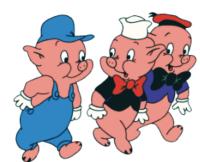
F1 – Y2 Imitation stage





Your turn! The Papaya that Spoke

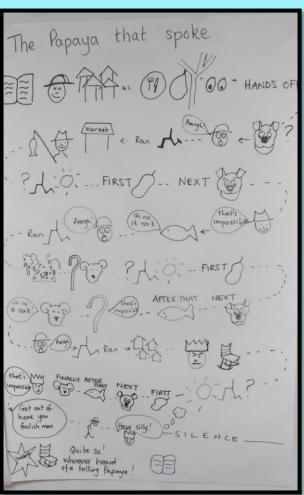




Imitation Stage - Story Maps





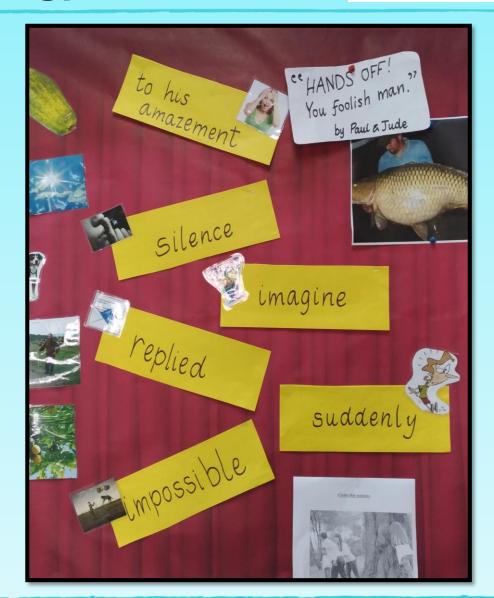




Imitation Stage – Magpie words







Imitation Stage - Props





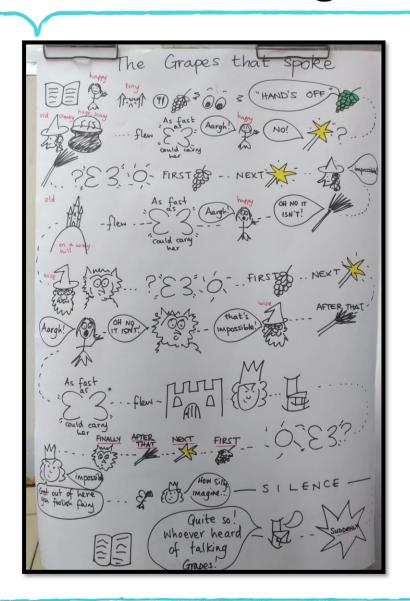






Innovation Stage





A chance for the children to watch the Teacher modelling the thinking and writing process by "doing one together first."

Younger children and less confident writers alter their text maps and orally rehearse what they want to say, creating their own version.

Innovation stage



- Using the original and developing new characters, settings and problems to solve.
- Adapting story maps to support writing.
- Ensuring key vocabulary, grammar and punctuation are used accurately.
- Showing an understanding of how the structure works and using appropriate features within it.

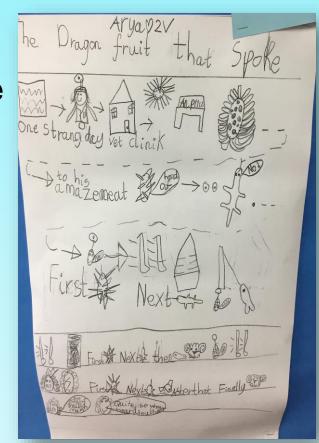
Invention Stage



•With a solid understanding of the structure children are now ready to write independently, using story maps to support their planning.

Children are confident and motivated to write as they are full of ideas!

The Ghost Who Came to Tea



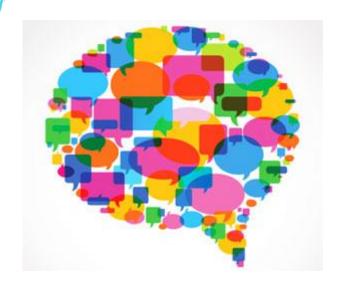
What can you do at home?



- Encourage your child to tell you their class story and teach you the actions.
- Read a wide range of stories that they may not choose for themselves.
- Discuss their ideas about their new story and help them discover what they want to say.
- Involve your child in writing at home, for example, helping with shopping lists, taking down telephone messages, writing notes to friends, helping plan trips, writing invitations for a family get-together.



English vs. Mother tongue





- •Use your home language when discussing a book!
- If you're not confident in English, it is much better to speak in your home language rather than reinforcing incorrect grammar.
- •Also, bilingualism and translanguaging can often mean that the child has a much more secure understanding.

Questions?





Feel free to stay and look at the displays and ask any more questions you may have!

