





# Tools and practices box

i ai ticipat	ion assessment
	Ages: 3-9 Classroom situations: All
Tasks for	r teachers
	ents' ability to express themselves. You can do it through expression v and tell moments, debates
When	
• At the be	ginning of the year and regularly thereafter.
Why	
	to interact more with the students who speak best or most easily. to make a conscious effort to engage more with children who speak ss well.

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# Tools and practices box

Stay aware of who speaks		
•	Ages: 3-15 Classroom situations: All	
Task	s for teachers	
<ul> <li>Sep</li> <li>Alte</li> </ul>	ite each student's name on a stick or label barate the sticks into categories according to use: → girls, boys → students who speak well, less well ernate drawing a stick from each category to interview students equally we more sticks in the category of students you want to ask more questions but	
When • Ques	n stioning students.	
Why		
thos • Thos	easy to find yourself interviewing the same students over and over again, se who are more engaged or motivated. se who speak less make less progress and are even less likely to participate l gaps widen.	

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## Tools and practices box

## Offering everyone a space

Ages: 3-15

**Classroom situations:** Student councils/Debate

### **Tasks for teachers**

- Use a talking stick, a cushion, a ball
- Pass the object to all students, even those who do not want to speak
- Wait 5-10 seconds before passing the object to another student

#### When

• Sitting in circle.

## Why

- In this way, the whole group recognizes that everyone has an equal place and the same right to speak, even if they choose not to use it.
- Students who do not speak instantly can have a moment to come up with an idea
- Students do not feel that they are competing for the right to speak.

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## Tools and practices box

Helping everyone to improve where needed

Ages: 6-15

Classroom situations: Student councils/Debate

## **Tasks for teachers**

- Distribute 3 or 5 sticks per student
- Tell students that they will only have 3 to 5 opportunities to speak for those who talk the most
- Tell the students that they will have to speak at least 1 or 2 times for those who speak the least (to be adapted according to the situation - we can set individual objectives for certain students, and measure their progress from the remaining or used sticks)
- Ask students to return or put down a stick after each speech.

## When

- When you need to regulate the too frequent speaking of certain students.
- When you need to encourage some students to talk.

## Why

- This can help you objectively assess each student's speaking.
- This can encourage students to think more about the content of their interventions.
- This can help you set speaking goals for under-spoken students and visualize their progress.

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## Tools and practices box

# **Encouraging listening and thinking**

Ages: 6-15

**Classroom situations:** All

## **Tasks for teachers**

- Inform students that they do not need to raise their hands to speak because you will be engaging all of them individually
- Choose an order to make sure you don't forget anyone (by rows, from side to side...)
- Give everyone one to two minutes to think about their answer before you start questioning the students in the set order

## When

- When you want to regulate speaking.
- When you want to encourage everyone to listen.

## Why

- Seeing that other students have ideas about answers can stress out some students There can be a kind of competition to raise your hand faster than others.
- Responses provided by students who speak first can inspire other students.
- Students can even just repeat what others have said for some this is already effort and progress.

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## Tools and practices box

# Democratic participation: do it yourself!

**Ages:** 9-15

**Classroom situations:** Debate

## Tasks for teachers

- Involve your students in becoming aware of the differences in the way they express themselves
- Organize a debate where they can express their ideas on this subject
- Suggest that they record what everyone says in the debate
- Compare with their ideas before the debate
- Ask several students to keep track of the speeches
- Show them how to time or categorize them
- Track the distribution of speeches over time

## When

• To introduce your students to Social Science research

## Why

- It is important that you promote equal voice, but also that the students themselves take up these issues.
- Raising awareness will be all the more effective if they can see for themselves whether or not there are differences
- They may subsequently be responsible for ensuring an equal distribution of speaking engagements.

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## Tools and practices box

Peaceful vote

**Ages:** 6-15

**Classroom situations:** Taking decisions / Voting

## **Tasks for teachers**

- Organize votes by asking students to close their eyes as they raise their hands for voting
- Explain that they must not show their satisfaction or dissatisfaction in a visible way whatever the solution chosen ("poker face")

## When

When choosing between equivalent options

#### Why

- To promote independent choices
- To limit the influence of certain students on their peers
- To promote respect for minority opinions

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