Student Talk + Achievement



"It matters who's talking in class because the amount of talk that students do is correlated with their achievement." - "Speaking Volumes" by Fisher and Frey, ASCD Educational Leadership Magazine

High Achieving Classrooms	Low Achieving Classrooms
Teachers talk 55% of the time ¹	Teachers talk 80% of the time ¹
The thinking falls on the student through established protocols and discussions. ³	91% of minutes are dedicated to whole-class teaching or individual work ²
Formative questioning enables teachers to assess student thinking to unearth misunderstandings. ³	Teachers have difficulty checking for understanding and monitoring learning. ³
¹ Flanders, 1970 ² Pianta, Belsky, Houts, & Morrison, 2007, p. 1796 ³ Fisher and Frey, 2014	

Voice Reflection Questions to Think About: (Zmuda & Kallick, Students at the Center, pg. 29)

- How do you offer students opportunities to voice their questions, concerns or deeper thinking about the content of their work?
- How do you encourage them to interact with others as they respectfully agree or disagree with them?

3 Strategies for YOUR Classroom From The Power of Protocols for Equity, Zaretta Hammond

Revamp the Fishbowl - Allow the outer circle to participate in a fishbowl discussion by using a method like finger snaps to express agreement, or support more frequent chair rotations to create a fluid environment.

Cognitive Stitching - Have students sit in a square of four to discuss the topic and questions of the lesson. Behind each student, have additional seats to create a seating pattern that resembles a wheel spoke. As time passes, have students rotate seats. This fluid rotation encourages students to build on each other's ideas through text-based and real-life connections.

Student MCs - Encourage students to be the facilitators of protocols happening in the classroom. Besides managing the procedure, these students may boost the positive energy of the protocol while also keeping their eye on class norms.