

St James' Church of England Primary School A Progression in Language Structures



The Language of Argument – Agreeing and disagreeing

Year Group	Language Structures
EYFS	He / She didn't share / take turns
	I want to
	I like
	I don't like
	I think Why?
	I think What do you think?
	I don't think Why do you think this?
	It is
	It's not
	Yes because
	No because
	I like
	I don't like
Year 1	Yes/ No because
	I like because and
	I don't like because and
	I agree with because
	It is right
	It is wrong
Year 2	No because
	Yes because
	I agree / disagree because
	I think because and also because
	However

	Also	
Year 3	An argument for is because	
	An argument against isbecause	
	I understand however / due to / but / therefore	
	I accept your decision however I feel / believe because / as / due / to	
Year 4	An argument foris because and	
	An argument against isbecauseand	
	I understand thatdepending on the content but would argue	
	I understand your point of view, however I disagree because	
Year 5	In my opinion should be banned.	
	I have two main reasons for believing this. First of all, as I'm sure you'll agree,	
	My second important reason for wanting to ban is that is	
	Perhaps some people would argue thatthatthat	
	However, I would point out that	
	It is clear that a ban onwould be a great step forward!	
Year 6	On the one hand but	
	Convince me that	
	I am convinced	
	Given that	

<u>The Language of Comparison</u> –Comparing and contrasting

Year Group	Language Structures
EYFS	It is the same because
	It looks the same because
	It feels the same because
	It tastes the same because
	It sounds the same because
	It is different / They are different because
	It is not the same.
	This isand that is
Year 1	They are the same because
	They are different becauseisandisis
	They are alike because they are both
Year 2	They are the same because
	They are similar because
	They are different because isandisis
	They are alike because they are both
	It feels different because this one and that one
Year 3	andare both
	andare alike in that
	andare similar because
	andare different in that
	butisbut
	isbutisis
	iswhileis
Year 4	andare both
	andare alike in that
	andare similar because
	andhave the following points in common:
	One similarity betweenandis that
	Another is
	A further

	One difference is
	A further difference
Year 5	In some waysardare alike. For instance they both
	Another feature they have in common is that
	Furthermore they are both
	However they also differ in some ways. For examplewhilewhile
	Another difference is
Year 6	In some waysandare alike. For instance they both
	Another feature they have in common is that
	Furthermore they are both
	However they also differ in some ways. For examplewhilewhile
	Another difference is thatwhereaswhereas
	Finallybutbut
	The similarities/differences seem more significant that the similarities/differences because

<u>The Language of Deduction</u> – Making an assumption based on prior knowledge

Year Group	Language Structures
EYFS	It willbecause
	I think I will
	I thinkbecausebecause
	It isbecausebecause
	It hasbecausebecause
	Why do you think this is a?
	What can you see?
	Why didhappen?
	happened because
Year 1	I think that
	I think thatbecausebecause
	It isbecausebecause
	happened because
	What do you think happened?
Year 2	Say how the characters feel and explain why.
	I think thatbecausebecause
	This happenedbecausebecause
	I know this
	What do you think happened?
	How do you know that?
Year 3	I conclude thatbecausebecause
	I found thatbecausebecause
	As a result ofI conclude that
	After looking at the data/information/results I conclude that
	On observing I found that
Year 4	In conclusion, I would say thatdue to the fact that
	My results make me think thatbecausebecause

	Having analysed the data, I conclude that
Year 5	The fact is
	In effect
	Given thatthenthen
	I deduce/deduct
	I have worked out
	In conclusion
	I conclude
Year 6	The facts lead to
	Based on
	Been lead to the conclusion that
	The evidence leads to
	Having considered
	This infers that

<u>The Language of Description</u> –Describing

Year Group	Language Structures
EYFS	It is big / small (size)
	It is (shape name)
	It is a (shape name)
	It is soft / hard or hot / cold (texture / properties)
	It feels like
	It looks like
	It tastes like because
	It sounds like
	It smells like
	It is the same because
	It is different because
	As above, use This looks like etc
Year 1	It isand
	Theisisand
	This is They are
	They arebecausebecause
	It is a (adjective) / (noun)
	has
	have
Year 2	It / This isand
	This has and
	Theisandand
	They areandand
	I feelbecausebecause
	This is a big, round, red, beach ball
Year 3	It looks/feels/sounds/smells like
	It appears to bebecause

	It seems to beas
	I think it looks likedue to
	It reminds me ofbecause / therefore / meanwhile
	Why? How? What? Tell Me About
Year 4	It looks/feels/tastes/sounds/smells like
	It appears to bebecausebecause
	It seems to be likebecausebecause
	I think it looks likebecause
	It reminds me ofbecausebecause
	Why? How? What? Tell Me About
Year 5	It looks/feels/tastes/sounds/smells like
	It appears to bebecausebecause
	It seems to be likebecausebecause
	I think it looks likebecausebecause
	It reminds me ofbecausebecause
	Why? How? What? Tell Me About
Year 6	In comparison to
	Idioms e.g. Peas in a pod
	Develop / Introduce metaphors and similes.

The Language of Evaluation – Evaluating

Year Group	Language Structures
EYFS	I made this train.
	"I like the way the wheels rotate"
	I've done this picture.
	"I can see you have put lots of detail in there, flowers, people, trees"
	I like this because
	I made this
	I did this
	I've done this
Year 1	I foundhard/easy because
	I like / dislike because
	I feel thatnext time.
	I could
	In my opinionbecause
Year 2	I think my/book isbecause
	Next time I could
	I foundhard/easy because
	I like / dislikebecausebecause
	It was interesting because like this because
	I like the part wherebecausebecause
	What I found hard about this work was
	I found this piece of work hard/easy because
Year 3	I found this workbecause
Teal 3	Next time I could/would/
	Maybe you could try / I feel that
	I enjoyed it because
	was successful / ambitious because
Year 4	I enjoyedbecausebecause
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	was successful / ambitious because
	You could improve this work byMaybe you could try
	Next time I / you could / would
Year 5	My view is thatbecause
	This is supported by the fact that
	In my opinionfurthermoreHowever
	Possible improvements may include
Year 6	My view is that
	In my opinion
	This is supported by the fact that
	Furthermorehoweverhowever
	Possible improvements may include
	Or alternatively

<u>The Language of Explanation</u> – Explaining

Year Group	Language Structures
EYFS	It is
	You put
	I / He / She
	It isbecausebecause
	This is
	That isbecausebecause
	Theisis
	They are / were
	When
Year 1	I because
	When Ibecausebecause
	After I
	How
	Why
	Where
	When
	Sometimes incorporating sequence language structures.
Year 2	Ibecause
	When Ibecause
	After I
	Thebecause
	We/Theybecause
	HowWhyWhereWhen
Year 3	How Why
	Where When When
	What After After
	Then / As a result of / Later / because
Year 4	How Why
	Where

	What After
	Then / As a result of / Later / Meanwhile / Furthermore / Eventually / In contrast to / Because
Year 5	Because of x happened
	For example
	In conclusion
	To begin with
	As a result of
	The reason(s) for
Year 6	such as
	Due tox has / isx
	In summary
	Owing tox has / isx
	This has altered
	Evidently

The Language of Explanation - in a mathematical context

Year Group	Language Structures
EYFS	I've got theone
	It's the same/ different
	It's the same number.
	They / We both have
	There is one more Its one less
	Another one
	I have more
	They/We have two each
	Altogether I have
	I think
	heavier/lighter
Year 1	I knowbecause
	is in-between/after/before because
	comes beforebecause
	comes afterbecause
	So then
	The answer isbecausebecause
Year 2	I started at 5 because the
	I jumped on/up inbecauseandare different in that
	This makesso I
	So then Ibecausebecause
	I knowbecausebecause
Year 3	If youthen
	First After that
	I knowbecausebecause
	and are alike in that
	isbutis/iswhileis
	When / If
	, SO
Year 4	We know thatso/because/ It can't beso/becauseso/because
	So it must beso/because/ I agree/disagree with you because

Γ				
	A major difference betweenandis that			
	Some ways in whichanddiffer are			
	, So / As a result,			
Year 5	I think the question meansso the answer would be			
	I know thattherefore I would try out			
	If theadd up tothen the total number must be			
	Knowing this means we can work out what's missing!			
	as a result,			
	therefore			
	The reason is thatis due tois			
Year 6	First IThenNextFinally			
	I approached it methodically (by)			
	I was systematic(when/because)			
	I looked at the whole problem and broke it down into steps			
	We could possiblyor			
	So far I have discovered/worked out that			

<u>The Language of Hypothesis</u> – a suggestion that tries to explain something, based on evidence

Year Group	Language Structures
EYFS	How do you know e.g. 'The porridge is hot'?
	It isbecausebecause
	I thinkbecausebecause
	It willbecausebecause
	Theisbecause
Year 1	I thinkbecauseandand
	I don't thinkbecauseandand
	will happen because
Year 2	I think thisbecause
	I know this, so I think
	This will happen because
Year 3	Because I know thatI knowI know
	Due to thisI know that
Year 4	Because I know that, I know that
	Due to the fact thatI know thatwill happen
	Maybe it's because
Year 5	It is true that
	Can we prove that
	In conclusion
	I would like to prove / disprove
	Perhaps the reason is
Year 6	Based on the evidence I have been presented with, I can conclude
	Taking everything into account
	Having analysed
	Having pondered
	If we accept this hypothesis, what else will be true?
	Given this, it is likely that

The Language of Opinion

Year Group	Language Structures
EYFS	I like / don't like
	It is good/nice/beautiful
	It is not nice
	'What do you think?'
	I think
	I think it will
	It will
	It will because
	I think because
	I think that
	What do you think?
	What will happen if?
	If?
Year 1	I think
	I thinkbecause
	I likebestbecause
	My partner thinks
	I agree because
	I disagree because
Year 2	I thinkbecause
	I preferbecause
	My partner thinks
	I agree/disagree because
Year 3	I agree/disagree because
	I appreciate/understand's opinion because/as/due to
	However I feelbecause/as/due to
	My opinion/view isbecause/as/due to
	I believebecausebecause
	What is your opinionHow do you feelWhy do you feel
Year 4	I agree/I disagree because
	I appreciate's opinion because Due to
	However I think differently because
	Most reasonable people would agree thatbecause

	What is your opinion on the issue of bullying?	
	How would you feel if you were being bullied/in that situation?	
Year 5 Therefore / In my opinion / I believe		
	He considers	
	It is my opinion thathowever others may/might believe	
Year 6	Consequently / Based on fact / Because of my beliefs	
	To hold the view / After consideration	
	After / On reflection	
	It is my understanding that	
	The facts lead me to the conclusion that	

The Language of Prediction - Predicting

Year	Language Structures
Group	
EYFS	I think it will
	Theis going to
	This willbecause
	What do you think will happen next?
	What will happen if
Year 1	I think
	I thinkbecause (prior knowledge)
	I predictwill happen.
	They are the same because (comparing)
Year 2	samesame
	similar
	different
	I thinkbecause
	I predict thatbecausebecause
	I think they will be alike because they are both
Year 3	I predict thatbecausehowever/meanwhile/therefore/also
	I predict thatafter / as a result of
	This is probable because
	andare different in thattherefore as a result
	After predict that
	The outcome will bebecausebecause
	What do you think? How did you come to that prediction?
Year 4	I predict thatbecausehowever
	Due to the fact that (extension of because)
	As a result ofthis will happen because
	All events lead on tobecausebecause
	Becauseandare similar, I predict thatwill happen.
	The outcome will bedue todue
	Based on predict that

	After hearing all the evidence, I think that will happen
Year 5	I predict that I believe / I think might / or If Then X has happened, therefore I think
Year 6	In light of

The Language of Retelling – Events and story telling

Year Group	Language Structures
EYFS	First I First we
	Then After
	And then
	What did you do first? Then what happened?
	happened first.
	Nexthappened.
	Thenhappened.
	happened last.
	Nexthappened.
	At the endhappened.
	happened in the beginning.
	happened in the middle.
	happened in the end.
Year 1	My partner said
	Retelling stories – Once upon a time
	One day
	Long ago
	'What happened next?'
Year 2	My partner said
	First, Next, Then, After that, Finally
	At last
	Suddenly
	'What happened next?' 'What did?'
Year 3	Once upon a time Once there was
	As a result of Meanwhile
	Later on Eventually
	Unfortunately
	Luckily
	I remember that Then this happened
	During Lastly In the end
	To conclude / In conclusion

Year 4	In the beginning
Year 5	To conclude / In conclusion / To sum up
Year 6	First, Next, Then, After that, Finally 'What happened next?' 'What did?' In summary The consequence of

The Language of Sequencing

Year	Language Structures
Group	
EYFS	First Next Then
	After that
	and then
	happened first.
	Nexthappened.
	Thenhappened.
	happened last.
	It isbecause
	It is
Year 1	First I will
	Next I would
	Then I
	After that I
	Finally I
Year 2	My partner said
	First, Next, Then, After that, Finally
	At last
	Suddenly
	'What happened next?' 'What did?'
Year 3	Once upon a time Once there was
	As a result of Meanwhile
	Later on Eventually
	Unfortunately
	Luckily
	I remember that Then this happened
	During Lastly In the end
	To conclude / In conclusion
Year 4	In the beginning
	Subsequently (time connectives)
	On the other side of the forest
	Back at home
	I remember that With hindsight Reflecting upon

	In the event that Lastly In the end
	To conclude / In conclusion / To sum up
Year 5	First, Next, Then, After that, Finally
	'What happened next?' 'What did?'
Year 6	First, Next, Then, After that, Finally
	'What happened next?' 'What did?'
	In summary
	The consequence of

The Language of Argument – Agreement	He / She didn't share / take turns	
and Disagreement	I want to	
	I don't like	
	I think Why?	
	I think What do you think?	
	I don't think	
	It is	
	It's not	
	Yes because	
	No because	
	I don't like	
The Language of Comparison –	It is the same because	
Comparing and Contrasting	It looks the same because	
	It feels the same because	
	It tastes the same because	
	It sounds the same because	
	It is different / They are different because	
	It is not the same.	
	This isand that is	
The Language of Deduction –Making an	It willbecause	
assumption based on prior knowledge	I think I will	
and the state of t	I thinkbecause	
	It isbecause	
	It hasbecause	
	Why do you think this is a?	
	What can you see?	
	Why didhappen?	
	happened because	
	.,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	
The Language of Description –Describing	It is big / small (size)	
	It is (shape name)	
	It is a (shape name)	
	It is soft / hard or hot / cold (texture / properties)	
	It feels like	
	It looks like	
	It tastes like	because

	It sounds like It smells like It is the same because It is different because As above, use This looks like etc
The Language of Evaluation –Evaluative Talk	I made this train. "I like the way the wheels rotate" I've done this picture. "I can see you have put lots of detail in there, flowers, people, trees" I like this because I made this I did this I've done this
The Language of Explanation	l've got theone It's the same/ different It's the same number. They / We both have There is one more It's one less Another one I have more They/We have two each Altogether I have I think I think
The Language of Explaining in a Mathematics context	l've got theone It's the same/ different It's the same number. They / We both have There is one more It's one less Another one I have more I have two each Altogether I have I think
The Language of Hypothesis — a suggestion that tries to explain something, based on evidence	How do you know e.g. 'The porridge is hot'? It isbecause It willbecause

	Thebecause
	What will happen if?
The Language of Opinion	I like / don't like
····· zanguage or opinion	It is good/nice/beautiful
	It is not nice
	'What do you think?'
	I think
	I think it will
	It will
	It will because
	I think because
	I think that
	What do you think?
	What will happen if?
	If?
The Language of Prediction - Predicting	I think it will
······································	'What do you think will happen?'
	It will
	Thewill
	Theis going to
	This willbecause
	What do you think will happen next?
	What will happen if
The Language of Retelling – Events and	First I First we
story telling	Then After
Story tening	And then
	What did you do first? Then what happened?
	happened first.
	Nexthappened.
	Thenhappened.
	happened last.
	Nextandhappened.
	At the endhappened.
	happened in the beginning.
	happened in the middle.
	happened in the end.
The Language of Sequencing	First
	After thatand then
	happened first.
	International Control of the Control

	Nexthappened. Thenhappened. happened last. It isbecause It is

The Language of Argument – Agreement	Yes because
and Disagreement	No because
	I like Because And
	I don't like Because And
	I agree with Because
	It is right
	It is wrong
The Language of Comparison –	They are the same because
Comparing and Contrasting	They are different becauseisisandisis
	They are alike because they are both
The Language of Deduction – Making an	I think that
assumption based on prior knowledge	I think thatbecausebecause
	It isbecause
	happened because
	What do you think happened?
The Language of Description –Describing	It isandand
· - · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Theisand
	They arebecausebecause
	It is a (adjective) / (noun)
	has
	have
The Language of Evaluation –Evaluative	I foundhard/easy because
Talk	I like / dislike because
	I feel thatnext time.
	I could
	In my opinionbecausebecause
The Language of Explanation	I because because
	When Ibecausebecause
	After I
	How ? Why? Where? When?
	Sometimes incorporating sequence language structures.
The Language of Explaining in a	I knowbecausebecause
<u>Mathematics context</u>	is in-between/after/before because

	comes beforebecause
	comes afterbecause
	So then
	The answer isbecausebecause
The Language of Hypothesis - a	I thinkbecauseandand
suggestion that tries to explain	I don't thinkbecauseandand
something, based on evidence	will happen because
The Language of Opinion	I think
	I thinkbecause
	I likebestbecause
	My partner thinks
	I agree because
	I disagree because
The Language of Prediction - Predicting	I think
	I thinkbecause (prior knowledge)
	I predictwill happen.
	They are the same because (comparing)
The Language of Retelling – Events and	My partner said
story telling	Retelling stories – Once upon a time
	One day
	Long ago
	'What happened next?'
The Language of Sequencing	First I will
	Next I would
	Then I
	After that I
	Finally I

The Language of Argument – Agreement	No because
and Disagreement	Yes because
	I agree / disagree because
	I think because and also because
	However
	Also
The Language of Comparison –	They are the same because
Comparing and Contrasting	They are similar because
	They are different because isandisis
	They are alike because they are both
	It feels different because this one and that one
The Language of Deduction – Making an	Say how the characters feel and explain why.
assumption based on prior knowledge	I think thatbecausebecause
	This happenedbecausebecause
	I know this
	What do you think happened?
	How do you know that?
The Language of Description –Describing	It / This isand
	This has and
	Theisandand
	They areand
	I feelbecausebecause
	This is a big, round, red, beach ball
The Language of Evaluation –Evaluative	I think my/book isbecause
Talk	Next time I could
	I foundhard/easy because
	I like / dislikebecausebecause
	It was interesting because like this because
	I like the part wherebecausebecause
	What I found hard about this work was
	I found this piece of work hard/easy because
The Language of Explanation	Ibecause
	When Ibecause
	After I
	Thebecause
	We/Theybecause
	HowWhyWhereWhen
The Language of Explaining in a	I started at 5 because the
Mathematics context	both
	I jumped on/up inbecauseandare different in

	Turn.
	that
	This makesso I
	So then Ibecause
	I knowbecause
The Language of Hypothesis - a	I think thisbecause
suggestion that tries to explain	I know this, so I think
something, based on evidence	This will happen because
The Language of Opinion	I think because
	I preferbecause
	My partner thinks
	I agree/disagree because
The Language of Prediction - Predicting	samesame
	similar
	different
	I thinkbecause
	I predict thatbecausebecause
	I think they will be alike because they are both
The Language of Retelling – Events and	My partner said
story telling	First, Next, Then, After that, Finally
	At last
	Suddenly
	'What happened next?' 'What did?'
The Language of Sequencing	First (First <u>put</u> the hat on)
	Next
	After that Finally Last of all

The Language of Argument – Agreement	An argument for is Because
and Disagreement	An argument against isbecause
	I understand however / due to / but / therefore
	I accept your decision however I feel / believe Because / as / due / to
The Language of Comparison –	andare both
Comparing and Contrasting	andare alike in that
	are similar because
	andare different in that
	isisis
	isbutisis
	iswhileis
The Language of Deduction – Making an	I conclude thatbecausebecause
assumption based on prior knowledge	I found thatbecausebecause
	As a result ofI conclude that
	After looking at the data/information/results I conclude that
	On observing I found that
The Language of Description – Describing	It looks/feels/sounds/smells like
	It appears to bebecausebecause
	It seems to beasas
	I think it looks likedue to
	It reminds me ofbecause / therefore / meanwhile
	Why? How/? What? Tell Me About
The Language of Evaluation – Evaluative	I found this workbecausebecause
Talk	Next time I could/would
	Maybe you could try / I feel that
	I enjoyed it because
	was successful / ambitious because
	You could improve this work by
The Language of Explanation	HowWhy
	Where When
	What After After
	Then / As a result of / Later / because
The Language of Explaining in a	If youthen
Mathematics context	First After that
	I knowbecause
	and are alike in that
	because
	but
	When

	, So
The Language of Hypothesis - a	Because I know thatI know that
suggestion that tries to explain	Due to thisI know that
something, based on evidence	
The Language of Opinion	I agree/disagree because
	I appreciate/understand's opinion because/as/due to
	However I feelbecause/as/due to
	My opinion/view isbecause/as/due to
	I believebecausebecause
	What is your opinionHow do you feelWhy do you feel
The Language of Prediction - Predicting	I predict thatbecausehowever/meanwhile/therefore/also
The Language of Prediction - Predicting	I predict thatafterafter
	I predict thatas a result of
	This is probable because
	andare different in thattherefore as a result
	After I predict that
	The outcome will bebecause
	What do you think?
	How did you come to that prediction?
The Language of Retelling – Events and	Once upon a time Once there was
story telling	As a result of Meanwhile
	I remember that Then this happened
	Later on Eventually
	Unfortunately
	Luckily
	During Lastly In the end
	To conclude / In conclusion
The Language of Sequencing	Firstbecause
	Nexthowever
	Thentherefore
	Finally/Eventually/Lastlybecause

The Language of Argument – Agreement	An argument foris because and
and Disagreement	An argument against Isbecauseand
and Disagreement	I understand Thatdepending on the content but would argue
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
The League of Commercian	I understand your point of view, however I disagree because
The Language of Comparison –	andare both
Comparing and Contrasting	andare alike in that
	andare similar because
	andhave the following points in common:
	One similarity betweenandis thatis
	Another is
	A further
	One difference is
	A further difference
The Language of Deduction – Making an	In conclusion, I would say thatdue to the fact that
assumption based on prior knowledge	My results make me think thatbecausebecause
	Having analysed the data, I conclude that
The Language of Description –Describing	It looks / tastes / feels / sounds / smells like
	It appears to bebecausebecause
	It seems to be likebecausebecause
	I think it looks likebecausebecause
	It reminds me ofbecausebecause
	Why? How? What? Tell Me About
The Language of Evaluation –Evaluative	I enjoyedbecausebecause
Talk	was successful / ambitious because
	You could improve this work byMaybe you could try
	Next time I / you could / would
The Language of Explanation	HowWhy
	Where
	What After
	Then / As a result of / Later / Meanwhile / Furthermore / Eventually / In contrast
	to / Because
The Language of Explaining in a	We know thatso/because/ It can't
Mathematics context	beso/because
INIGHTE TOTALENT	So it must beso/because / I agree/disagree with you
	because
	A major difference betweenandis that
	Some ways in whichdiffer arediffer are
	, So / As a result,

The Language of Hypothesis - a	Because I know that ice melts, I know that
suggestion that tries to explain	Maybe it's because
something, based on evidence	Due to the fact thatl know thatwill happen
The Language of Opinion	I agree/I disagree because
	I appreciate's opinion because Due to
	However I think differently because
	Most reasonable people would agree thatbecause
	What is your opinion on the issue of bullying?
	How would you feel if you were being bullied/in that situation?
The Language of Prediction - Predicting	I predict thatbecausehowever
	Due to the fact that (extension of because)
	As a result ofthis will happen because
	All events lead on tobecausebecause
	Becausewill happen.
	The outcome will bedue to
	Based onl predict that
	After hearing all the evidence, I think that will happen
The Language of Retelling – Events and	In the beginning
story telling	Subsequently (time connectives)
	On the other side of the forest
	Back at home
	I remember that With hindsight Reflecting
	upon
	In the event that Lastly In the end
	To conclude / In conclusion / To sum up
The Language of Sequencing	Firstlybecause/however/therefore/after a while/meanwhile/ in
	addition
	Next Then Finally/Eventually/Lastly
	In conclusion

The Language of Argument – Agreement	In my opinion Should be banned.
and Disagreement	I have two main reasons for believing this. First of all, as I'm sure you'll agree,
	My second important reason for wanting to ban is that
	Perhaps some people would argue that
	However, I would point out that
	It is clear that a ban onwould be a great step forward!
The Language of Comparison –	In some waysandare alike. For instance they both
Comparing and Contrasting	Another feature they have in common is that
	Furthermore they are both
	However they also differ in some ways. For examplewhilewhile
	Another difference is
The Language of Deduction – Making an	The fact is
assumption based on prior knowledge	In effect
	Given thatthenthen
	I deduce/deduct
	I have worked out
	In conclusion
	I conclude
The Language of Description –Describing	It looks / tastes / feels / sounds / smells like
	It appears to bebecausebecause
	It seems to be likebecause
	I think it looks likebecause
	It reminds me ofbecausebecause
	Why? How? What? Tell Me About
The Language of Evaluation – Evaluative	My view is thatbecausebecause
Talk	This is supported by the fact that
	In my opinionfurthermoreHowever
	Possible improvements may include
The Language of Explanation	Because ofx happened
	For example
	In conclusion
	To begin with
	As a result of
	The reason(s) for
The Language of Explaining in a	I think the question meansso the answer would be
Mathematics context	I know thattherefore I would try out
	If theadd up tothen the total number must be
	Knowing this means we can work out what's missing!
	as a result /therefore
	The reason is that /is due to

The Language of Hypothesis a	It is true that
<u>The Language of Hypothesis -</u> a	It is true that
suggestion that tries to explain	Can we prove that
something, based on evidence	In conclusion
	I would like to prove / disprove
	Perhaps the reason is
The Language of Opinion	Therefore / In my opinion / I believe
	He considers
	It is my opinion thathowever others may/might believe
The Language of Prediction - Predicting	I predict that
	I believe / I thinkmight / or
	If then
	X has happened, therefore I think
The Language of Retelling – Events and	
story telling	First, Next, Then, After that, Finally
	'What happened next?' 'What did?'
The Language of Sequencing	Meanwhile
	Following this / that
	In the beginning

and Disagreement Convince me that
Given that
The Language of Comparison – Comparing and Contrasting In some waysandare alike. For instance they both Another feature they have in common is that Furthermore they are both However they also differ in some ways. For examplewhile Another difference is that
Comparing and Contrasting Another feature they have in common is that
Furthermore they are both
However they also differ in some ways. For examplewhile
Another difference is thatwhereas Finallybut The similarities/differences seem more significant that the similarities/differences because The Language of Deduction – Making an assumption based on prior knowledge Based on
Finallybut The similarities/differences seem more significant that the similarities/differences because The Language of Deduction –Making an assumption based on prior knowledge Based on Been lead to the conclusion that The evidence leads to Having considered
The similarities/differences seem more significant that the similarities/differences because The Language of Deduction – Making an assumption based on prior knowledge Based on
Similarities/differences because The Language of Deduction – Making an assumption based on prior knowledge Based on
The Language of Deduction – Making an assumption based on prior knowledge Based on
assumption based on prior knowledge Based on Been lead to the conclusion that The evidence leads to Having considered
assumption based on prior knowledge Based on Been lead to the conclusion that The evidence leads to Having considered
Been lead to the conclusion that The evidence leads to Having considered
The evidence leads to Having considered
Having considered
This infers that
The Language of Description – Describing In comparison to
Idioms e.g. Peas in a pod
Develop / Introduce metaphors and similes.
The Language of Evaluation – Evaluative My view is that
Talk In my opinion
This is supported by the fact that
Furthermorehowever
Possible improvements may include
Or alternatively
The Language of ExplanationSuch as
Due tox has / isx
In summary
Owing tox has / isx
This has altered
Evidently
The Language of Explaining in a First IThenNextFinally
Mathematics context I approached it methodically (by)
I was systematic(when/because)

	I looked at the whole problem and broke it down into steps
	We could possiblyOr
	So far I have discovered/worked out that
The Language of Hypothesis - a	Based on the evidence I have been presented with, I can conclude
suggestion that tries to explain	Taking everything into account
something, based on evidence	Having analysed
	Having pondered
	If we accept this hypothesis, what else will be true?
	Given this, it is likely that
The Language of Opinion	Consequently / Based on fact / Because of my beliefs
	To hold the view / After consideration
	After / On reflection
	It is my understanding that
	The facts lead me to the conclusion that
The Language of Prediction - Predicting	In light of predict
	There is a high / low probability
	The chances of/The likelihood of/Due to the fact that/Upon consideration of the
	relevant factors
The Language of Retelling – Events and	First, Next, Then, After that, Finally
story telling	'What happened next?' 'What did?'
	In summary
	The consequence of
The Language of Sequencing	Whilst X was Y was During X – Y happened.
	Initially the were However