

A large, stylized graphic of a human figure in a dynamic, athletic pose, rendered in a light orange color. The figure is composed of simple shapes: a circle for the head, a curved line for the torso and arms, and a curved line for the legs. The background is a gradient from purple on the left to yellow on the right.

120 CURRICULUM-BASED DEBATES

WITH MODELLLED STUDENT RESPONSES

GREEN BELT

MODES



This resource helps students to develop the two inter-related aspects of Tongue Fu Talking™: **Explorer Mode**, which supports deep thinking and collaborative discussion, and **Presenter Mode**, which focuses on confident, purposeful expression.



WORKED EXAMPLES: MODELLING DEBATE

Worked Examples: Modelling Debates in Everyday Lessons

One of the most powerful ways to introduce debating in the classroom is to model it using curriculum content students are already learning. These worked examples show how students might express and develop their ideas in full sentences, using the sentence structures introduced in the Tongue Fu Talking™ Debating Framework. Rather than providing just stems or prompts, each example presents a complete student-style response, making the full structure of spoken reasoning clear and accessible.

These are not formal debates and are not just for high-attaining students. They are short, purposeful talk tasks that can be used in any subject to help all students practise forming opinions, giving reasons, listening to others, and responding thoughtfully. Each example follows the Green Belt sentence pattern—designed for students moving from Key Stage 1 into Lower Key Stage 2—and shows how debate can become a natural part of everyday classroom talk.

For each subject, you'll find **ten curriculum-linked debate prompts** accompanied by full example student responses across all stages of the debate. These are designed to help teachers model the process explicitly before asking students to try it for themselves.

Whether the question is “Is it better to learn one method in maths really well or know lots of different ones?” or “Should we always follow the rules in games?”, these Green Belt examples show how structured debate helps students build deeper reasoning, clearer explanations, and greater confidence in expressing their ideas—one lesson at a time.



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The Green Belt stage of Tongue Fu Talking™ builds on the foundational skills of structured reasoning, listening, and reflection introduced at White Belt. At this level, students develop greater cognitive control and verbal fluency by constructing more detailed arguments, weighing up opposing views, and justifying their thinking with subject-specific evidence. Green Belt debates follow a four-part structure: My Argument, Supporting Evidence, Opposing View, and Rebuttal. This framework helps students develop the ability to explain their ideas clearly, draw on relevant curriculum knowledge, consider alternative perspectives, and respond with reasoned counterpoints.

Each debate is designed to deepen disciplinary thinking by focusing on real dilemmas, contrasts, or decisions that arise from within subject content, avoiding false binaries or superficial choices. To ensure debates remain meaningful and developmentally appropriate, each subject uses carefully structured prompts rooted in its own disciplinary knowledge. Below is an outline of how each subject's debates have been designed, along with principles for generating your own:

ENGLISH

- **Focus:** Purpose of reading, authorial choices, forms of storytelling.
- **Aim:** Encourage metacognitive reflection about meaning-making in texts, reading behaviours, and language.
- **Design Tip:** Frame debates around modes of communication, interpretation, and responses to text—not book preferences.

MATHEMATICS

- **Focus:** Methods, processes, representations, reasoning—not facts.
- **Aim:** Develop early mathematical justification and awareness of alternative approaches (e.g. "Is it better to draw or count to solve a problem?").
- **Design Tip:** Avoid debating correct answers. Instead, focus on the value of models, methods, or strategies.

SCIENCE

- **Focus:** Working scientifically skills applied to KS1 content (observation, comparison, prediction).
- **Aim:** Support causal reasoning and conditional thinking using scientific vocabulary (e.g. "Does a seed grow better in light or dark?").
- **Design Tip:** Centre debates on fair testing, classification, or using observations to make claims.

ART

- **Focus:** Visual language, material techniques, emotional expression, styles and processes.
- **Aim:** Develop vocabulary and concepts for talking about making and evaluating art.
- **Design Tip:** Debates should encourage reasoning about expressive choices and how materials affect outcomes.

COMPUTING

- **Algorithms,** logical reasoning, digital tools, computer science concepts.
- **Aim:** Support foundational understanding of control, sequencing, and digital literacy.
- **Design Tip:** Debate processes and methods (e.g. "Is it better to follow steps or try things out first in coding?").



DESIGN TECHNOLOGY

- **Focus:** Mechanisms, structures, materials, joining techniques, the design process.
- **Aim:** Encourage critical thinking about practicality, durability, strength, and suitability for purpose.
- **Design Tip:** Pose real design dilemmas (e.g. free-standing vs. anchored structures) that require students to consider technical outcomes.

GEOGRAPHY

- **Focus:** Location, features, processes, and geographical techniques such as map reading.
- **Aim:** Prompt reasoning about cause, effect, place, and human–physical relationships.
- **Design Tip:** Choose scenarios that link physical or human geography to observable consequences.

HISTORY

- **Focus:** Significant people, events, and places—explored through ideas of culture, artefacts, and society.
- **Aim:** Encourage temporal thinking and comparison of historical lives, values, and achievements.
- **Design Tip:** Debates should go beyond admiration and invite critical contrast and consequence.

LANGUAGES (E.G. SPANISH)

- **Focus:** Pronunciation, word learning strategies, vocabulary organisation, and cultural knowledge.
- **Aim:** Prompt metacognition about how language is learned and used effectively.
- **Design Tip:** Avoid oversimplified questions about “fun”—instead, explore clarity, memory, and speaking practice.

MUSIC

- **Focus:** Elements such as pitch, duration, texture, and structure—not personal taste.
- **Aim:** Help students reason about musical components and how they contribute to meaning.
- **Design Tip:** Debate contrasting musical features (e.g. repetition vs. change, simple vs. layered sounds).

PHYSICAL EDUCATION

- **Focus:** Movement types, tactics, control, health, and teamwork.
- **Aim:** Promote reflection on movement choices and physical problem-solving.
- **Design Tip:** Centre debates around functional movement decisions and personal development, not athletic competition.

RELIGIOUS EDUCATION

- **Focus:** Beliefs, practices, symbols, values, and belonging across faith and non-faith traditions.
- **Aim:** Develop respectful curiosity, ethical thinking, and comparison of ideas.
- **Design Tip:** Avoid doctrinal claims—pose thoughtful questions about actions, meanings, and diversity of perspectives.

By ensuring each debate is grounded in the disciplinary thinking of the subject, students are supported not just to talk, but to think critically, reason clearly, and listen with the intent to understand.










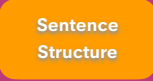


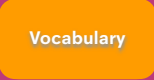





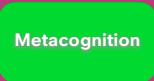
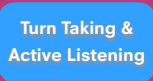





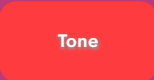

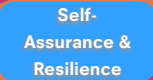
Green Belt: Debate Planning Template

Debate Stage	Guiding Prompts	Student Notes
Topic/Question	What are we debating?	Example: Should the Romans have invaded Britain?
My Argument	What is my main idea?	One reason is...
Supporting Evidence	What facts/examples support my idea?	For example...
Opposing View	What might someone argue against my view?	Some people think that...
Rebuttal	How can I challenge this?	However, I disagree because...





Links to the Tongue Fu Talking™ Practices

Debate Stage	Discipline(s)	Practice(s)
My Argument	   	   
Supporting Evidence	   	  
Opposing View	   	  
Rebuttal	   	   



THE STANCE



THE FLOW



THE MIND



THE BOND





English





English: Worked Example 1

Area: Reading – Character Motivation and Morality

Topic/Question: Should the boy in “The Boy Who Cried Wolf” be trusted again?


Debate Stage	Student Response
My Argument	I think he should not be trusted again straight away.
Supporting Evidence	He lied more than once and caused real danger when the wolf actually came.
Opposing View	Some people say he learned his lesson and deserves another chance.
Rebuttal	Even if he’s sorry, trust has to be earned again over time by telling the truth.





Supporting Evidence	It makes you feel like something exciting is already happening.
Opposing View	Some say description helps you picture the setting before the story begins.
Rebuttal	That's true, but action makes you want to keep reading to find out what happens next.





SUBSCRIBE TO REMOVE WATERMARK

Supporting Evidence	A good question can make the reader feel involved, like “Would you let this happen?”
Opposing View	Some say statements give strong facts and opinions, which sound more certain.
Rebuttal	But even with strong facts, a question can challenge the reader to act or care.






SUBSCRIBE TO REMOVE WATERMARK

Supporting Evidence	If everyone agrees straight away, you might miss better answers.
Opposing View	Some people think agreeing helps the group get along better.
Rebuttal	That's important, but respectful disagreement can lead to better understanding.





SUBSCRIBE TO REMOVE WATERMARK

Supporting Evidence	"Gloomy forest" sounds more powerful than "dark woods."
Opposing View	Some people say common words are clearer for everyone to understand.
Rebuttal	That's true, but if used well, ambitious words can still be clear and more exciting.






SUBSCRIBE TO REMOVE WATERMARK

Supporting Evidence	He talks to the Iron Man when no one else dares.
Opposing View	Some people say he's reckless for going alone to find a huge metal creature.
Rebuttal	He might take risks, but he has good reasons and he stays calm, so I think it's bravery.





SUBSCRIBE TO REMOVE WATERMARK


Supporting Evidence	If you mix ideas in one paragraph, it gets confusing.
Opposing View	Some people say shorter pieces of writing don't need many paragraphs.
Rebuttal	That's true for short work, but if you're explaining or describing a lot, paragraphs keep it clear.





Supporting Evidence	Most books I read are in past tense, like someone telling a tale.
Opposing View	Some people say present tense makes it feel like it's happening now.
Rebuttal	That's exciting, but it can also be confusing if you switch tenses by mistake.






SUBSCRIBE TO REMOVE WATERMARK

Supporting Evidence	Not every story has a moral – some are just fun or exciting adventures.
Opposing View	Some people say stories should always teach something important.
Rebuttal	That can be nice, but stories can still be valuable even without a lesson.





SUBSCRIBE TO REMOVE WATERMARK

Supporting Evidence	Talking shows what characters are like, but too much can slow the plot.
Opposing View	Some people like lots of conversation because it feels more real.
Rebuttal	That's true, but the story still needs action and description to move forward.





**SUBSCRIBE TO REMOVE
WATERMARK**



Mathematics





Mathematics: Worked Example 1



SUBSCRIBE TO REMOVE WATERMARK

Supporting Evidence	For small numbers, I can subtract mentally faster than writing it down.
Opposing View	Some people say column subtraction avoids mistakes by keeping everything lined up.
Rebuttal	That's true, but choosing a method depends on the numbers, not just the size of the question.





Mathematics: Worked Example 2



SUBSCRIBE TO REMOVE WATERMARK

Supporting Evidence	When I use an array, I can actually count the rows and columns to check.
Opposing View	Some people say number lines help you skip count and see the jumps.
Rebuttal	That's helpful too, but arrays help me visualise multiplication as repeated addition.





Mathematics: Worked Example 3



SUBSCRIBE TO REMOVE WATERMARK

Supporting Evidence	If you split a cake in half, the pieces are bigger than if you cut it into four.
Opposing View	Some people say it depends on the size of the whole.
Rebuttal	That's a good point. If the whole is smaller, then a quarter might be more — it depends on the context.





Mathematics: Worked Example 4



SUBSCRIBE TO REMOVE WATERMARK

Supporting Evidence	A square has four equal sides, but a rectangle can have two long and two short.
Opposing View	Some people say a square is a special kind of rectangle.
Rebuttal	That's true in maths – so maybe all squares are rectangles, but not all rectangles are squares.





Mathematics: Worked Example 5



SUBSCRIBE TO REMOVE WATERMARK

Supporting Evidence	If the estimate is way off from my answer, I might've made a mistake.
Opposing View	Some people say it wastes time when you can just solve it directly.
Rebuttal	But estimating can actually save time if it helps you spot errors before you finish.





Mathematics: Worked Example 6



SUBSCRIBE TO REMOVE WATERMARK

Supporting Evidence	If it's about pets, I can see dog or cat icons, which help me remember.
Opposing View	Some people say bar charts are clearer when numbers get large.
Rebuttal	That's true – pictograms work well for small numbers, but bar charts are better when it's more complex.





Mathematics: Worked Example 7



SUBSCRIBE TO REMOVE WATERMARK

Supporting Evidence	It says 14:45 and you know it's quarter to three straight away.
Opposing View	Some people say analogue clocks help you understand how time passes.
Rebuttal	That's true – analogue helps with learning, but digital is faster for reading quickly.





Mathematics: Worked Example 8



SUBSCRIBE TO REMOVE WATERMARK

Supporting Evidence	Saying “go north” is clearer than “turn left and then go straight.”
Opposing View	Some people think left and right are easier when you’re walking around.
Rebuttal	That’s true for everyday things, but compass points are better for bigger-scale direction.





Mathematics: Worked Example 9



SUBSCRIBE TO REMOVE WATERMARK

Supporting Evidence	It builds confidence and shows patterns, like how 2s are doubles.
Opposing View	Some say we should mix them up so we don't rely on order too much.
Rebuttal	That's helpful later, but starting in order makes the patterns clearer at first.





Mathematics: Worked Example 10



SUBSCRIBE TO REMOVE WATERMARK

Supporting Evidence	Everyone knows what a centimetre is, but a paperclip might be longer or shorter.
Opposing View	Some people say informal units help you understand what measuring really means.
Rebuttal	That's true when you're starting, but standard units are better for comparing results fairly.





**SUBSCRIBE TO REMOVE
WATERMARK**



Science





SUBSCRIBE TO REMOVE WATERMARK

Supporting Evidence	If the stem can't bring water, the plant wilts even if it has plenty of light.
Opposing View	Some people say light is more important because photosynthesis can't happen without it.
Rebuttal	That's true, but even with light, no water means photosynthesis will stop and the plant dies first.





Science: Worked Example 2



SUBSCRIBE TO REMOVE WATERMARK

Supporting Evidence	If you eat too much of even healthy food, it can still make you unwell.
Opposing View	Some people say that eating lots of different foods gives your body more nutrients.
Rebuttal	That's true, but even with variety, if you eat far too much, you can still get sick, so portion size matters more.






Science: Worked Example 3



SUBSCRIBE TO REMOVE WATERMARK

Supporting Evidence	Bones like the skull and rib cage protect our brain and heart.
Opposing View	Some people say bones like the legs and arms are for moving.
Rebuttal	That's true, but if we didn't have bones protecting our organs, we wouldn't survive, so protection is more vital.





SUBSCRIBE TO REMOVE WATERMARK

Supporting Evidence	It's where nutrients are absorbed into the body.
Opposing View	Some people say the stomach is more important because it breaks down food.
Rebuttal	That matters, but if the small intestine didn't absorb nutrients, the body wouldn't get any energy.





SUBSCRIBE TO REMOVE WATERMARK

Supporting Evidence	You can use features like number of legs, wings or fur.
Opposing View	Some people say plants are easier because of things like leaf shape and flowers.
Rebuttal	That's true, but animal features are more visible and easier to spot quickly.





SUBSCRIBE TO REMOVE WATERMARK

Supporting Evidence	Granite is strong and used in buildings and worktops.
Opposing View	Some people say sedimentary rocks like limestone are useful too.
Rebuttal	Limestone can wear away more easily, so igneous rocks last longer and are stronger.





SUBSCRIBE TO REMOVE WATERMARK

Supporting Evidence	On hot days, puddles disappear more quickly than on windy ones.
Opposing View	Some people say wind helps move the water vapour away, which speeds it up.
Rebuttal	That's true, but without heat, evaporation happens very slowly even if it's windy.





SUBSCRIBE TO REMOVE WATERMARK

Supporting Evidence	When you move an object closer to a torch, the shadow gets bigger.
Opposing View	Some people say the size of the object matters most.
Rebuttal	That's true, but even a small object can make a big shadow if it's close to the light.





SUBSCRIBE TO REMOVE WATERMARK

Supporting Evidence	When I put my ear on a table, I can hear someone tapping at the other end.
Opposing View	Some people say air is easier because it's how we usually hear sounds.
Rebuttal	That's true, but sound travels faster and clearer through some solids.





SUBSCRIBE TO REMOVE WATERMARK

Supporting Evidence	Even with metal wires, the bulb won't light if there's a gap in the circuit.
Opposing View	Some people say conductors are more important because they let electricity flow.
Rebuttal	But the electricity can't flow at all if the circuit is open, even with conductors.





**SUBSCRIBE TO REMOVE
WATERMARK**



Art





SUBSCRIBE TO REMOVE WATERMARK

Supporting Evidence	Artists learned how to show near and far, like in da Vinci's landscapes.
Opposing View	Some people say proportion was more important because it made people look real.
Rebuttal	That's true, but even if people look real, the whole picture would still look flat without perspective.





Supporting Evidence	In his pictures, there are lots of buildings and chimneys, showing it's a factory town.
Opposing View	Some people say the matchstick people show how busy and crowded life was.
Rebuttal	That's true, but the people are simple shapes, and the buildings have more detail, so I still think the place stands out more.





SUBSCRIBE TO REMOVE WATERMARK

Supporting Evidence	The horses in her paintings look strong and are shown moving fast or pulling things.
Opposing View	Some people say the animals are painted with care, showing how beautiful they are.
Rebuttal	I agree they look beautiful, but she focuses more on muscles and action, so I think it's more about power.





Supporting Evidence	The bright colours in his work make it feel cheerful or exciting.
Opposing View	Some people say the shapes matter more because they look like movement or sound.
Rebuttal	I agree shapes are important, but colour changes the mood quickly, so I think it has a bigger effect.





SUBSCRIBE TO REMOVE WATERMARK

Supporting Evidence	King Henry VIII looks big and strong and stands in a powerful pose.
Opposing View	Some people say the detailed clothes and jewels show what kind of person he was.
Rebuttal	That's true, but the pose and size make him seem like a ruler first, so I think it's more about power.





Supporting Evidence	He paints people walking and carts moving on the streets, not just buildings.
Opposing View	Some people say he shows soft light and colours to make the city look beautiful.
Rebuttal	That's true, but without the people and their actions, it would just be a quiet view, so I think the life is more important.





Supporting Evidence	The sky is red and orange, which makes it feel frightening or strange.
Opposing View	Some people say the face is the most important because it looks so scared.
Rebuttal	I think the face matters, but the colours make the whole painting feel anxious, not just the person.





SUBSCRIBE TO REMOVE WATERMARK

Supporting Evidence	Her paintings use bold, sharp lines and strong outlines.
Opposing View	Some people say the shine and smoothness are what make it look special.
Rebuttal	I agree the paintings look shiny, but the shapes are what make the style stand out most.





SUBSCRIBE TO REMOVE WATERMARK

Supporting Evidence	His paintings have people moving, fighting or flying – everything is dramatic.
Opposing View	Some people say the people and angels are painted in a very beautiful way.
Rebuttal	That's true, but without the action, the paintings wouldn't feel like legends. The movement tells the story.





Supporting Evidence	He paints light shining on clothes, trees and faces using small strokes.
Opposing View	Some people say there isn't much detail, and that makes it harder to see clearly.
Rebuttal	That's true, but he uses light to show feelings and time of day, which is more important than every tiny detail.





**SUBSCRIBE TO REMOVE
WATERMARK**



Computing





Computing: Worked Example 1



Supporting Evidence	For example, if I want my sprite to jump 10 times, I can just use one 'repeat 10' block.
Opposing View	Some people say using lots of blocks shows exactly what is happening, step by step.
Rebuttal	That might help when you're learning, but using a repeat block is quicker and avoids mistakes if you want to change something.





Computing: Worked Example 2



SUBSCRIBE TO REMOVE WATERMARK

Supporting Evidence	For example, I used an 'if' block to make my sprite jump when the space bar is pressed.
Opposing View	Some people say 'repeat' blocks are more useful because they help create patterns or loops.
Rebuttal	That's true for repeating actions, but 'if' blocks let your code make decisions, which is better for interactive projects.





Computing: Worked Example 3



SUBSCRIBE TO REMOVE WATERMARK

Supporting Evidence	For example, I used a 'wait 2 seconds' block so one sprite could finish talking before another started.
Opposing View	Some people think you can control timing just by making the sprite's actions slower, like gliding slowly across the screen.
Rebuttal	Slowing down movement can help, but it doesn't guarantee things happen in the right order. The 'wait' block gives better control.





Computing: Worked Example 4



SUBSCRIBE TO REMOVE WATERMARK

Supporting Evidence	In my game, I used one variable for points and another for how long the player survives.
Opposing View	Some people think it's easier to just use one score variable and keep it simple.
Rebuttal	One score might be simpler, but it doesn't tell you much. Two or more variables give you more information about how well you did.





Computing: Worked Example 5



SUBSCRIBE TO REMOVE WATERMARK

Supporting Evidence	I used it when my sprite either says "Try again!" or "Well done!" depending on the answer.
Opposing View	Some people say using two 'if' blocks is easier because you can put them wherever you like.
Rebuttal	That can work, but then you might forget to include one part. The 'if...else' block keeps the choice together and helps you not miss anything.





Computing: Worked Example 6



SUBSCRIBE TO REMOVE WATERMARK

Supporting Evidence	For example, I made my sprite flap its wings 5 times using 'repeat 5'.
Opposing View	Some people say 'forever' is easier because it just keeps going.
Rebuttal	That works for some animations, but it won't stop unless you add something else. 'Repeat' gives you more control.





Computing: Worked Example 7



Supporting Evidence	I made my sprite move left and right using the arrow keys and it felt more like a real game.
Opposing View	Some people say clicking on the sprite is easier for beginners.
Rebuttal	Clicking is fine for simple games, but if you want the player to control things quickly, keyboard input works much better.





Computing: Worked Example 8



SUBSCRIBE TO REMOVE WATERMARK

Supporting Evidence	I used it to make a door open when a key sprite is clicked, and it saved time.
Opposing View	Some people prefer to copy the same blocks into both sprites.
Rebuttal	That might work, but if you need to change something, you have to fix it twice. Broadcasting is quicker and more reliable.





Computing: Worked Example 9



SUBSCRIBE TO REMOVE WATERMARK

Supporting Evidence	When I looked up how volcanoes erupt, three websites gave the same steps, but one didn't match.
Opposing View	Some people say just looking at one website properly saves time and avoids confusion.
Rebuttal	That can work if the website is trustworthy, but checking others helps me spot if something might be wrong or made up.





Computing: Worked Example 10



Supporting Evidence	I use a made-up name when I play online so strangers don't know who I really am.
Opposing View	Some people say using your real name helps friends recognise you and play with you.
Rebuttal	That might be true, but you can still tell your real friends what your nickname is. It's safer than letting everyone see your real name.





**SUBSCRIBE TO REMOVE
WATERMARK**



Design Technology

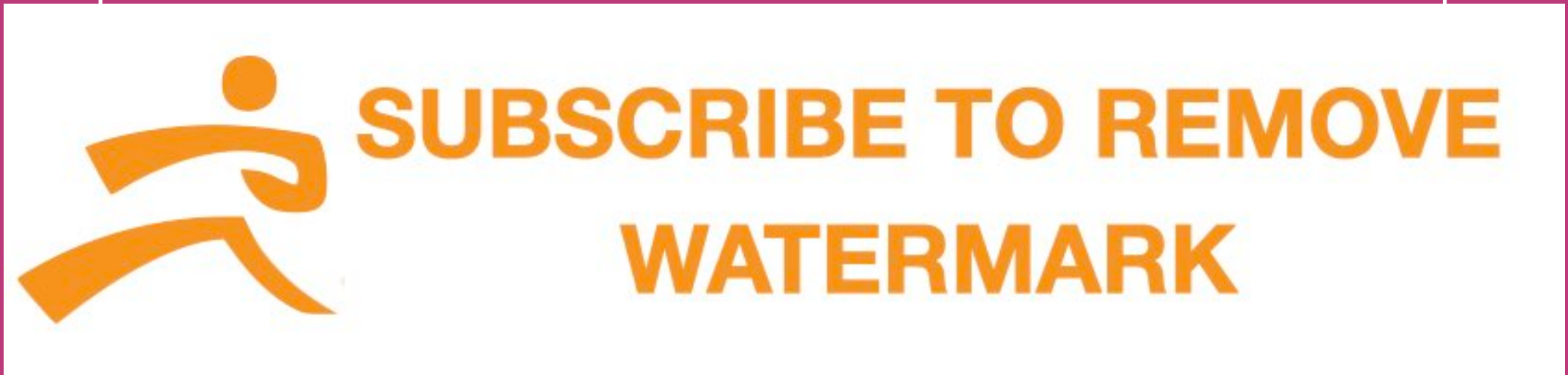




SUBSCRIBE TO REMOVE WATERMARK

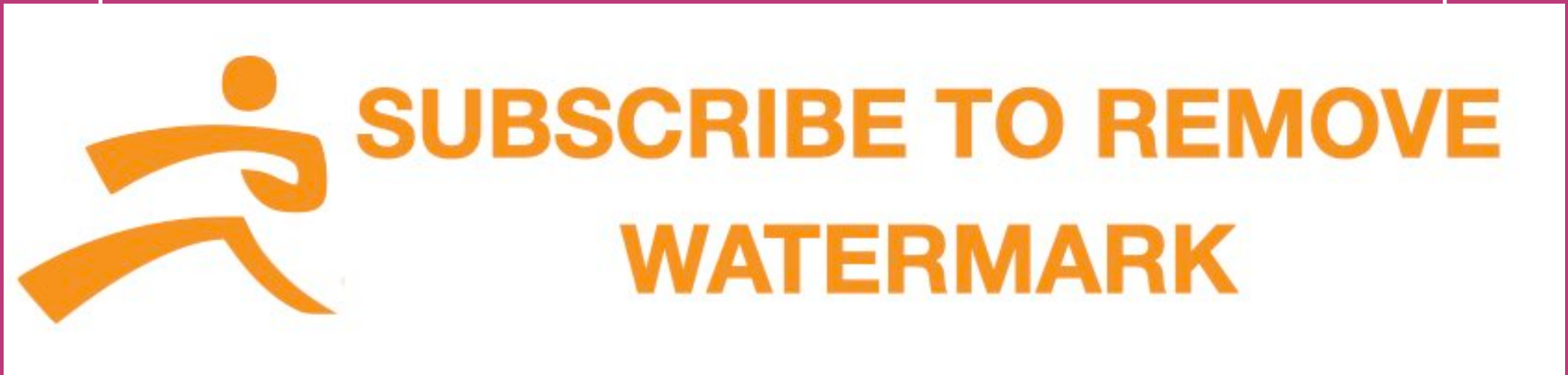
Supporting Evidence	When we made bridges in class, the triangle ones held more weight before bending or collapsing.
Opposing View	Some people say curved arches are stronger because they are used in famous bridges and buildings.
Rebuttal	That's true for very big stone arches, but in our card model bridges, triangles gave better support with less material.





Supporting Evidence	In our model house, the walls stayed up better when we used tabs. The glued one fell apart when the glue wasn't dry.
Opposing View	Some people say glue makes things look neater and quicker if you don't need to fold or cut.
Rebuttal	Glue might look smoother, but if it doesn't hold properly, the structure isn't as reliable as using slots.





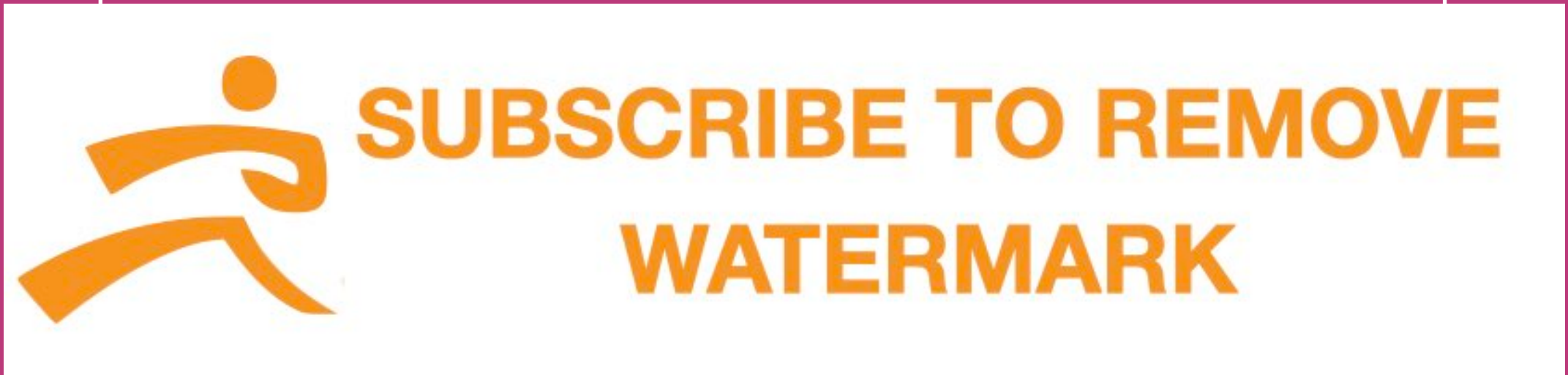
Supporting Evidence	I drew three ideas for my pencil case, and I ended up using the fastener from one and the shape from another.
Opposing View	Some people think it's quicker to start building the first idea without wasting time.
Rebuttal	That can work, but sometimes your first idea doesn't solve the problem as well as a new one you think of later.





Supporting Evidence	In our pop-up book, the lever made the dragon's wings lift smoothly, which was harder to do by pulling directly.
Opposing View	Some people say that adding a lever makes the design more complicated or easier to break.
Rebuttal	That might be true if the lever is badly designed, but if it's made carefully, it improves both function and interaction.





Supporting Evidence	My model chair looked nice, but it broke when tested. The plainer one with good joints passed the weight test.
Opposing View	Some people think looking attractive is better because people won't want to use ugly products.
Rebuttal	That matters too, but if it breaks easily, people won't use it no matter how nice it looks.





Supporting Evidence	We looked at how Velcro was inspired by burrs and how bird wings helped shape planes.
Opposing View	Some people say copying nature limits your imagination and doesn't always suit what you need.
Rebuttal	That's possible, but starting from nature can lead to creative ideas you might not think of otherwise.





Supporting Evidence	My box didn't fit together when I mismeasured one side. Even though the cutting was tidy, it didn't join properly.
Opposing View	Some people think cutting is more important because messy edges make the whole thing look bad.
Rebuttal	Appearance matters, but if the parts don't fit, the product won't work.





Supporting Evidence	Our toy car ran straighter when the axle stayed still and the wheels spun around it.
Opposing View	Some people say if the axle rotates, it can help with turning or balance.
Rebuttal	That might help in certain designs, but a fixed axle is simpler and more reliable for basic movement.





Supporting Evidence	I designed a window with hinges, but didn't have the right tools, so I had to change the plan halfway through.
Opposing View	Some people say designing freely is better because you get more creative ideas.
Rebuttal	Creativity matters, but practical planning avoids problems and saves time.





SUBSCRIBE TO REMOVE WATERMARK

Supporting Evidence	I tried three different types of paper wings and learned which shape made the best glider.
Opposing View	Some people say testing one properly gives you more data and a clearer result.
Rebuttal	That's true for big projects, but early on it's helpful to try different ideas quickly and improve from there.





**SUBSCRIBE TO REMOVE
WATERMARK**



Geography





Geography: Worked Example 1



SUBSCRIBE TO REMOVE WATERMARK

Supporting Evidence	For example, countries near the Equator are usually hotter, like Brazil or Kenya.
Opposing View	Some people think it's easier to describe location using nearby countries or oceans.
Rebuttal	While that might help in some cases, latitude gives more scientific and precise information.





Geography: Worked Example 2



SUBSCRIBE TO REMOVE WATERMARK

Supporting Evidence	For example, Monaco has a small population but is very crowded.
Opposing View	Some people argue that the total number of people is more important for planning resources.
Rebuttal	I disagree, because without density you don't know if those people are spread out or all in one small area.





Geography: Worked Example 3



SUBSCRIBE TO REMOVE WATERMARK

Supporting Evidence	For example, a bend in a river shows where erosion happens on the outside and deposition on the inside.
Opposing View	Some people say you can't really understand a river by looking at its shape alone.
Rebuttal	That's partly true, but the shape gives clues you can observe before doing fieldwork.





SUBSCRIBE TO REMOVE WATERMARK

Supporting Evidence	For example, the London Underground allows lots of people to travel quickly without using roads.
Opposing View	Some people argue they're expensive to build and hard to maintain.
Rebuttal	That's a good point, but once built, they can carry far more people than buses or cars.





Geography: Worked Example 5



SUBSCRIBE TO REMOVE WATERMARK

Supporting Evidence	For example, flying fruit in from far away uses a lot of fuel.
Opposing View	Some people say importing food means we can have things that don't grow in the UK.
Rebuttal	That's true, but we could eat seasonal food instead and support local farmers.





Geography: Worked Example 6



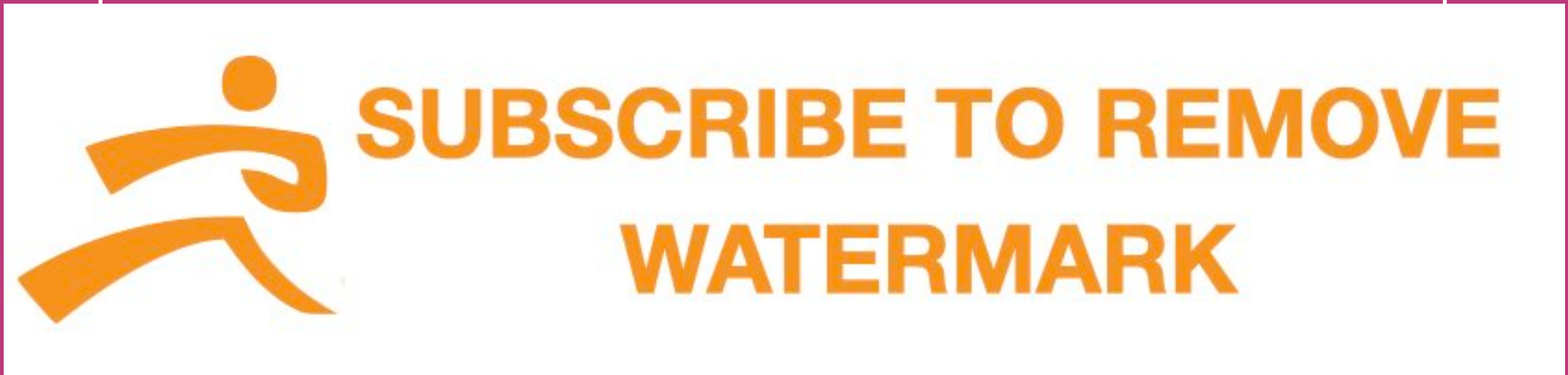
SUBSCRIBE TO REMOVE WATERMARK

Supporting Evidence	For example, knowing that clouds build up over mountains can help predict rainfall.
Opposing View	Others say that knowing where it falls helps us manage floods and droughts.
Rebuttal	That's useful too, but without knowing where it forms, we can't prepare in advance.





Geography: Worked Example 7



Supporting Evidence	For example, homes destroyed by earthquakes mean people have nowhere to live.
Opposing View	Some people think that learning about physical damage helps engineers build better.
Rebuttal	That's important, but without understanding the human effect, we won't know how to support communities.





Geography: Worked Example 8



SUBSCRIBE TO REMOVE WATERMARK

Supporting Evidence	For example, rules about car emissions or plastic use make a national difference.
Opposing View	Some people believe that if everyone changes small habits, it adds up.
Rebuttal	That helps, but without rules, companies might not change their behaviour.





Geography: Worked Example 9



SUBSCRIBE TO REMOVE WATERMARK

Supporting Evidence	For example, it shows that Greenland is not as big as it looks on a flat map.
Opposing View	Others say maps are easier to carry and show more detail in one view.
Rebuttal	I understand that, but flat maps can be misleading about the size and shape of places.





Geography: Worked Example 10



SUBSCRIBE TO REMOVE WATERMARK

Supporting Evidence	For example, on our field trip we saw a fence hanging over the edge where the cliff had worn away.
Opposing View	My partner said deposition is easier to notice because it builds new land like sandbars.
Rebuttal	That's a good point, but deposition can be slower and less obvious. Erosion changes the shape dramatically, so I still think it's easier to notice.





**SUBSCRIBE TO REMOVE
WATERMARK**

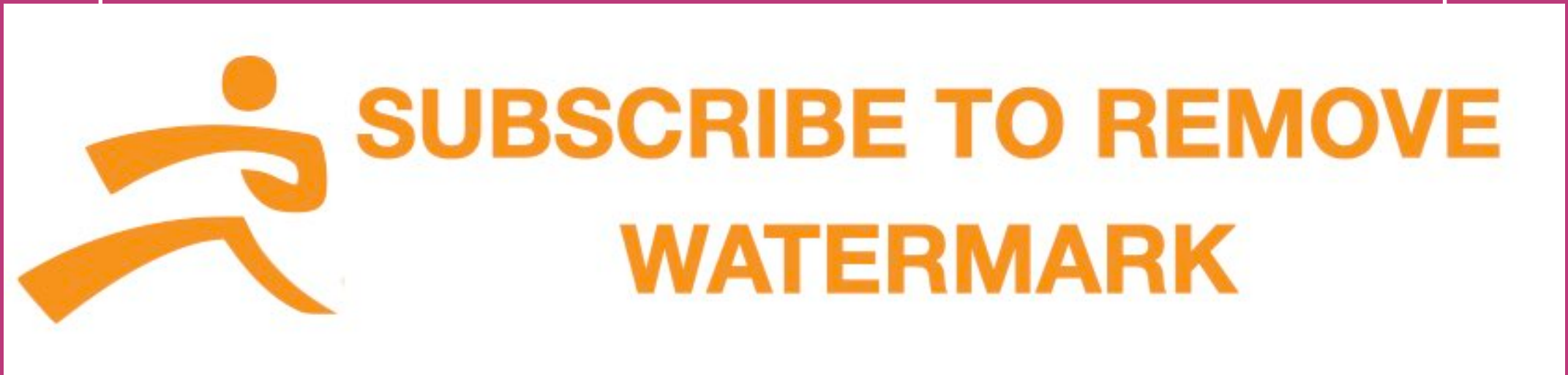


History





History: Worked Example 1



Supporting Evidence	For example, Stone Age tools show what materials were used and what activities they might have done, like hunting.
Opposing View	Some people think artefacts aren't enough because they don't tell us why people did things or how they thought.
Rebuttal	That's a fair point, but I think artefacts still give strong clues about everyday life, especially when we find lots of them in one place.





History: Worked Example 2




SUBSCRIBE TO REMOVE WATERMARK

Supporting Evidence	Archaeological finds show that bronze tools were sharper and more durable than stone ones.
Opposing View	Some say farming didn't change much because people still used old methods.
Rebuttal	Even if techniques were similar, better tools would have made them more effective





History: Worked Example 3



SUBSCRIBE TO REMOVE WATERMARK

Supporting Evidence	Hill forts were built on high ground and had strong defences like ditches and ramparts.
Opposing View	Others believe they were also used for trade or showing power.
Rebuttal	That might be true, but defence was still a key reason, especially in times of conflict.





History: Worked Example 4




SUBSCRIBE TO REMOVE WATERMARK

Supporting Evidence	Roman roads were straight and well built, connecting forts and key locations.
Opposing View	Some think they were just for trade and communication.
Rebuttal	They did help trade, but the speed of military movement shows the army was the main reason.





History: Worked Example 5




SUBSCRIBE TO REMOVE WATERMARK

Supporting Evidence	Mummification was a long and careful process, showing its importance.
Opposing View	Some people think tombs were more important because they protected the body.
Rebuttal	Tombs helped too, but without mummification the soul couldn't survive.





History: Worked Example 6



SUBSCRIBE TO REMOVE WATERMARK

Supporting Evidence	Many raids were along coasts with monasteries that had valuable items.
Opposing View	Some people say they were looking for new homes because of land shortages.
Rebuttal	That might explain settling later, but the first attacks seemed focused on treasure.





History: Worked Example 7



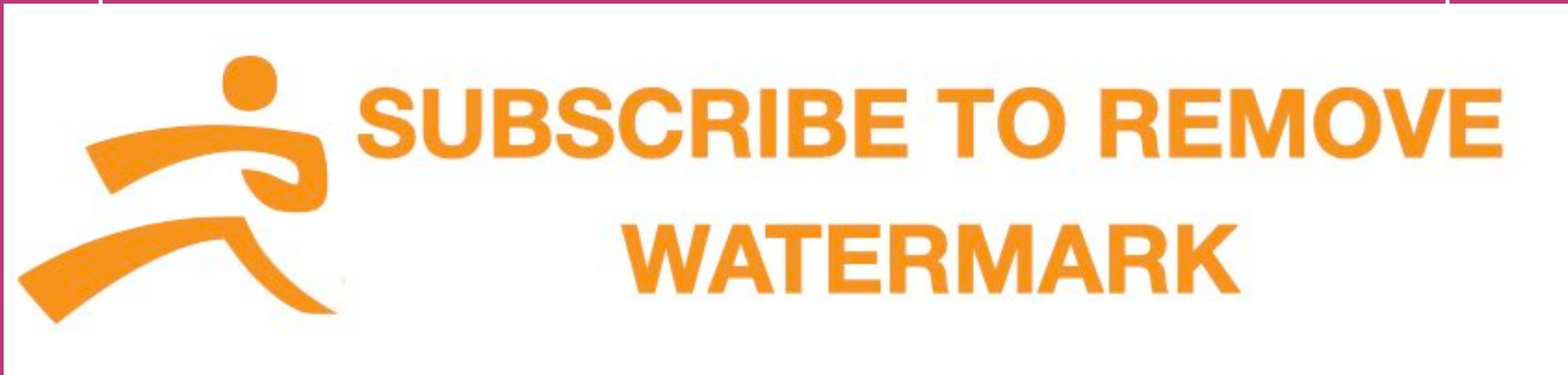
SUBSCRIBE TO REMOVE WATERMARK

Supporting Evidence	The Sutton Hoo burial had decorated objects that may have told heroic tales.
Opposing View	Others say the items were just signs of wealth and power.
Rebuttal	That's part of it, but the designs still suggest that stories were important too.





History: Worked Example 8



Supporting Evidence	Places like Skara Brae show built homes with furniture and tools.
Opposing View	Some people think moving around was better for finding food.
Rebuttal	That might have worked earlier, but settlements let communities grow and thrive.





History: Worked Example 9



SUBSCRIBE TO REMOVE WATERMARK

Supporting Evidence	These finds show people started living more like Romans.
Opposing View	Others think locals still kept some of their traditions.
Rebuttal	That's likely true in part, but the strong Roman influence is still clear.





SUBSCRIBE TO REMOVE WATERMARK

Supporting Evidence	The Nile flooded every year, making soil rich for farming.
Opposing View	Some say religion or leadership were more important.
Rebuttal	They mattered too, but none of it would have been possible without the Nile.





**SUBSCRIBE TO REMOVE
WATERMARK**



Languages





Languages: Worked Example 1

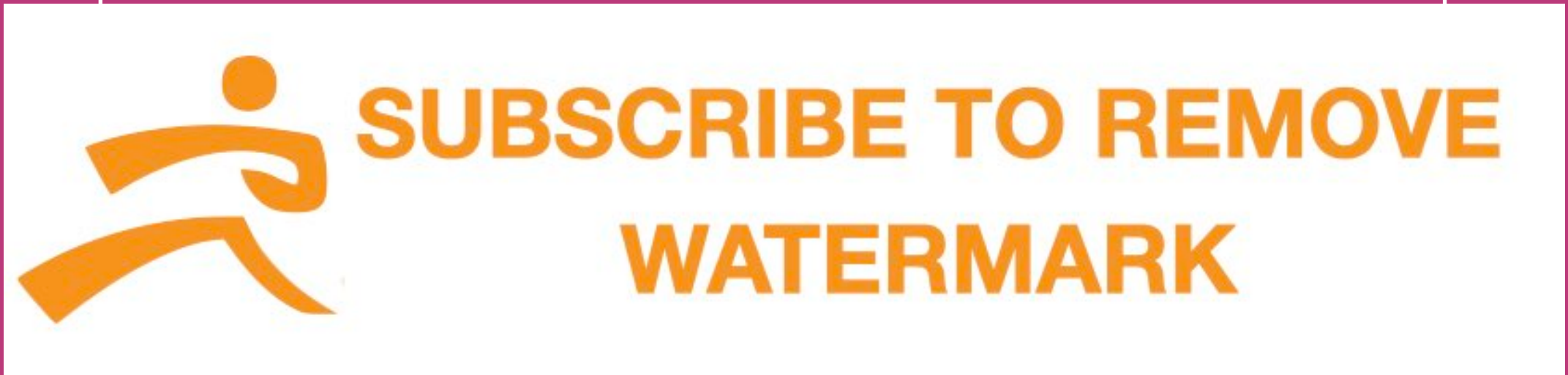


Supporting Evidence	For example, we say un coche rojo for "a red car", not rojo coche. That's how I've seen it in most sentences.
Opposing View	My partner says sometimes the adjective can come before the noun, like in una gran idea instead of una idea grande. They said it can slightly change the meaning or give more emphasis.
Rebuttal	I still think the after-the-noun rule helps me most of the time, but I can see that knowing both patterns could help me be more accurate when describing things in detail.





Languages: Worked Example 2



Supporting Evidence	For example, "el papa" means the Pope, but "la papa" means potato.
Opposing View	My partner thought gender just shows if the word is masculine or feminine.
Rebuttal	That's true for most words, but we found some where the meaning changes completely, so we have to be careful and check.





Languages: Worked Example 3



Supporting Evidence	I always say el lápiz and la mesa, so I remember which one is masculine or feminine.
Opposing View	My partner says it's better to look at the ending, like -o for masculine and -a for feminine nouns.
Rebuttal	That works for lots of words, but not for ones that don't follow the rule. So I think it helps to learn both.





Languages: Worked Example 4



SUBSCRIBE TO REMOVE WATERMARK

Supporting Evidence	For example, una flor bonita becomes unas flores bonitas.
Opposing View	My partner says English has tricky plurals too, like mouse and mice.
Rebuttal	That's true, but I think remembering all the changes in Spanish takes more practice.





Languages: Worked Example 5



SUBSCRIBE TO REMOVE WATERMARK

Supporting Evidence	When I write <i>lunes</i> , it feels wrong not to use a capital letter.
Opposing View	My partner says it helps you remember which language you're writing in.
Rebuttal	Maybe, but I still make mistakes because I forget to change my capital letters in Spanish.





Languages: Worked Example 6



SUBSCRIBE TO REMOVE WATERMARK

Supporting Evidence	For example, I learned churros and paella, which are traditional dishes.
Opposing View	My partner says learning about festivals and traditions gives a better picture of culture.
Rebuttal	I think both are important, but food is something you can experience yourself.





Languages: Worked Example 7



SUBSCRIBE TO REMOVE WATERMARK

Supporting Evidence	For example, I didn't know how to pronounce <i>jugar</i> (play) until I heard my teacher say it.
Opposing View	My partner says reading aloud helps you practise saying the sounds yourself.
Rebuttal	That's useful too, but I think I need to hear the word first to get it right.





Languages: Worked Example 8



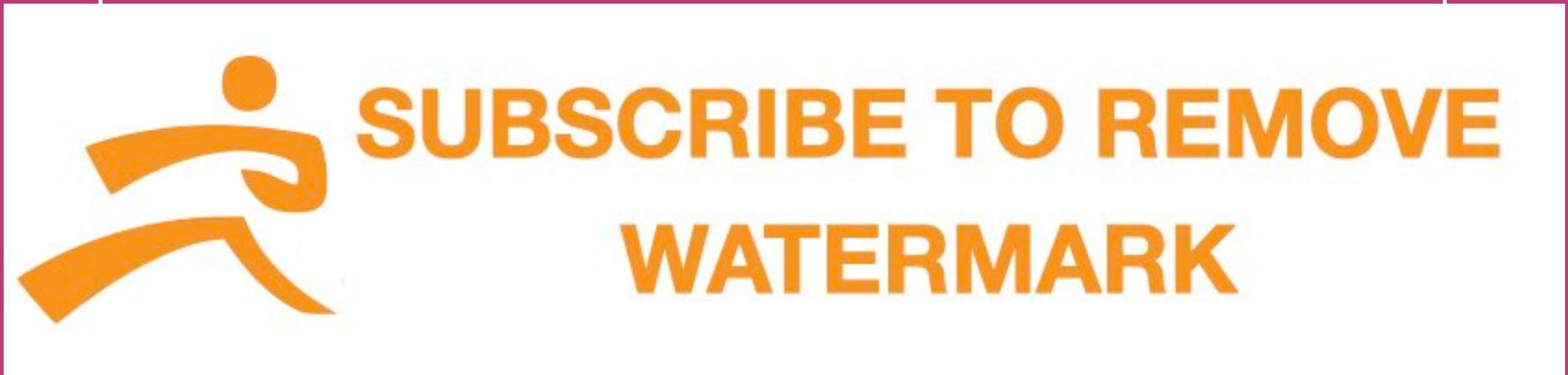
SUBSCRIBE TO REMOVE WATERMARK

Reason	Because I like turning the pages myself.
Example	An example is when I read The Gruffalo by myself.
Listening to Others	My partner thinks listening is better than reading.





Languages: Worked Example 9



Supporting Evidence	In our Spanish lessons, we learned that usted is used to show respect to adults or people you don't know well. For example, ¿Puede ayudarme usted, por favor? (Can you help me, please?)
Opposing View	My partner said that in some schools or families, people just use tú with everyone, even teachers. For example, Tú eres muy simpático, profe. (You are very nice, teacher)
Rebuttal	That's true in some places, but I still think usted is safer when you're not sure, especially if you're trying to show politeness. Like saying Gracias, señora. Usted es muy amable. (Thank you, madam. You are very kind.)





Languages: Worked Example 10



Supporting Evidence	For example, in the present tense, verbs like hablar (to speak), comer (to eat) and vivir (to live) change in the same way: yo hablo (I speak), yo como (I eat), yo vivo (I live).
Opposing View	My partner said irregular verbs are easier because they are used more often, so you remember them. For example, ser (to be) is irregular, but we hear tú eres (you are) and yo soy (I am) all the time.
Rebuttal	I see what they mean, but I still think regular verbs help me understand how Spanish works because I can spot the pattern and use it for lots of new verbs.





**SUBSCRIBE TO REMOVE
WATERMARK**

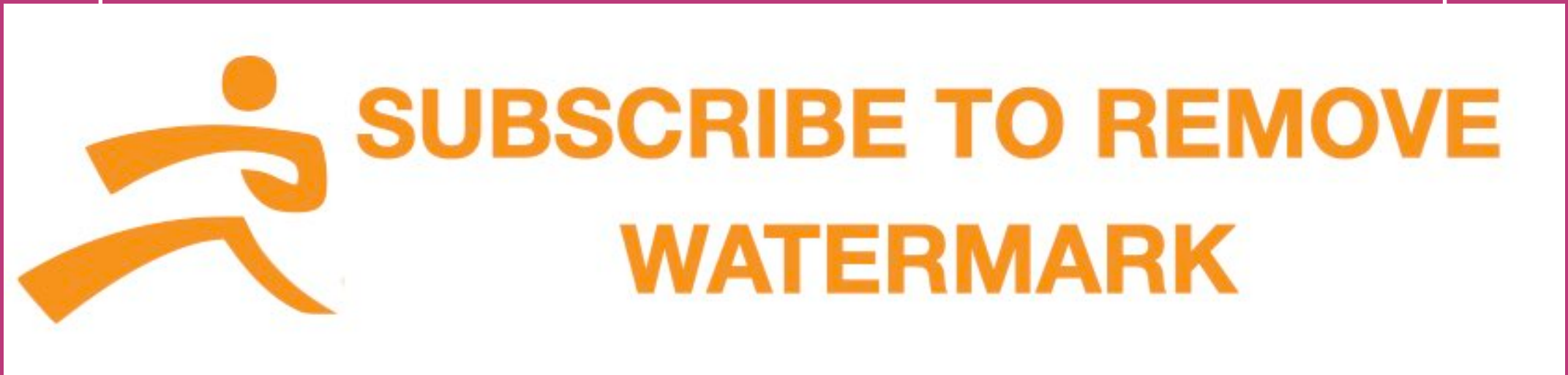


Music





Music: Worked Example 1



Supporting Evidence	For example, in In the Hall of the Mountain King by Grieg, the music gets louder and louder (that's called a crescendo), which makes it feel like something is about to happen.
Opposing View	My partner said that texture is more effective because it's about how many instruments are playing at once, and adding more layers can make the music feel tense and full.
Rebuttal	I see their point, but I still think dynamics are more powerful because they can change suddenly and grab your attention. Texture means more instruments, but that's not the same as getting louder.





Music: Worked Example 2



SUBSCRIBE TO REMOVE WATERMARK

Supporting Evidence	For example, in Ode to Joy by Beethoven, the main tune comes back again and again, so even if you don't know music well, you can follow it and start to join in.
Opposing View	My partner said contrast is more useful because it makes you notice when something changes. For example, in The Surprise Symphony by Haydn, the sudden loud note in a quiet part makes people pay attention.
Rebuttal	I get that contrast helps make changes clear, but I still think repetition is more useful for understanding the whole piece, because it gives you something steady to follow.





Music: Worked Example 3



SUBSCRIBE TO REMOVE WATERMARK

Supporting Evidence	For example, in <i>The Swan</i> by Saint-Saëns, the cello creates a calm and graceful feeling. I don't think it would feel the same if it were played on a trumpet.
Opposing View	My partner said the emotion comes more from how the music is written, not the instrument. For example, <i>Für Elise</i> by Beethoven still feels emotional even though it's only played on piano.
Rebuttal	That's a good point, but I still think the instrument changes how we feel the emotion. The same tune played on a violin or an electric guitar could feel completely different.





Music: Worked Example 4



SUBSCRIBE TO REMOVE WATERMARK

Supporting Evidence	For example, in We Will Rock You by Queen, the simple beat of stomping and clapping is easy to follow and makes the whole song memorable.
Opposing View	My partner said complex rhythms are more interesting because they make the music exciting and unexpected. For example, Take Five by Dave Brubeck uses unusual rhythms that sound more creative.
Rebuttal	I agree that complex rhythms can be exciting, but if there's no steady beat, it can be hard to keep track of the music, especially in a group.





Music: Worked Example 5



SUBSCRIBE TO REMOVE WATERMARK

Supporting Evidence	For example, Adagio for Strings by Samuel Barber is really slow, but it feels full of sadness and strength.
Opposing View	My partner said fast music is more powerful because it creates energy and excitement. For example, Flight of the Bumblebee by Rimsky-Korsakov is fast and really dramatic.
Rebuttal	I see that fast music can feel exciting, but slow music can be powerful in a different way – it can make you think and feel deeply.





SUBSCRIBE TO REMOVE WATERMARK

Supporting Evidence	For example, in Rondo alla Turca by Mozart, the main theme keeps returning, and it's fun to recognise it each time.
Opposing View	My partner said it's more fun when you don't know what's coming next. For example, in The Firebird by Stravinsky, the music keeps changing and surprising you.
Rebuttal	I get that surprises can be fun, but I still enjoy pieces more when I can follow the structure and spot familiar parts.





Music: Worked Example 7



SUBSCRIBE TO REMOVE WATERMARK

Supporting Evidence	For example, in Clair de Lune by Debussy, just playing the notes isn't enough – you have to make it sound gentle and dreamy.
Opposing View	My partner said playing the correct notes is harder because if you make a mistake, it's obvious. For example, in Fur Elise by Beethoven, wrong notes stand out straight away.
Rebuttal	That's true, but expressive playing makes a bigger difference to how the music feels. You can play the right notes but still not move anyone.





Music: Worked Example 8



SUBSCRIBE TO REMOVE WATERMARK

Supporting Evidence	For example, Piano Sonata No. 14 (Moonlight Sonata) by Beethoven has lots of difficult parts that need control and expression.
Opposing View	My partner said pop music also needs skill, just a different kind. For example, singing Someone Like You by Adele needs good breath control and feeling.
Rebuttal	I agree that pop music takes skill too, but classical pieces often need years of training to play well.





Music: Worked Example 9



SUBSCRIBE TO REMOVE WATERMARK

Supporting Evidence	For example, Peter and the Wolf by Prokofiev uses different instruments for each character, and it makes the music more fun to understand.
Opposing View	My partner said music doesn't need a story – sometimes it's just about enjoying the sound. For example, Canon in D by Pachelbel doesn't tell a story but is still beautiful.
Rebuttal	That's true, but I like music with a story more because it makes it easier to picture what's happening and remember the music.





Music: Worked Example 10



SUBSCRIBE TO REMOVE WATERMARK

Supporting Evidence	For example, learning African drumming helps you get better at rhythm because of the complex patterns and group playing.
Opposing View	My partner said you can still become a great musician by focusing on one style. For example, many jazz musicians mostly study jazz and still play really well.
Rebuttal	I understand that, but learning music from other cultures gives you more ideas and makes your playing more interesting and flexible.





**SUBSCRIBE TO REMOVE
WATERMARK**



Physical Education





Supporting Evidence	For example, in Bombardment, if you aim carefully and knock over someone's pin, that's more useful than just throwing hard and missing.
Opposing View	My partner said power is more important because strong throws are harder to dodge or block. In Bombardment, a fast throw can knock over more than one pin or scare the other team.
Rebuttal	I see their point, but if you keep missing, power doesn't help. It's better to throw with control and hit the target, especially when your team needs points.





SUBSCRIBE TO REMOVE WATERMARK

Supporting Evidence	For example, in Shark Tag, if you sprint across the space at the right moment, you can get to the safe zone before the shark catches you.
Opposing View	My partner said agility is more important because changing direction quickly helps you dodge the tagger. In Shark Tag, weaving and turning makes you harder to catch.
Rebuttal	I see their point, but I still think speed helps most in the long chases. If you're fast enough, you might not even need to dodge.





SUBSCRIBE TO REMOVE WATERMARK

Supporting Evidence	For example, in Partner Sequence, I had to hold a still shape with my partner. We both needed balance so we didn't tip over.
Opposing View	My partner said strength is more important because it helps you hold your own body weight. In Partner Sequence, lifting or supporting someone takes muscle control.
Rebuttal	That's true, but if you're strong and still wobbling, the move doesn't work. Balance keeps the position steady and controlled.





SUBSCRIBE TO REMOVE WATERMARK

Supporting Evidence	In Go to Jail, we had to call out when we were going to free someone. If no one told me, I didn't know who needed help or when to move.
Opposing View	My partner said speed matters more because it helps you outrun defenders. In Go to Jail, if you're fast, you can reach the jail and escape quickly.
Rebuttal	I understand that, but speed on its own isn't enough. If your team doesn't work together, people get tagged or don't pass in time.





SUBSCRIBE TO REMOVE WATERMARK

Supporting Evidence	In Team Building, our leader kept saying “good idea” or “nearly there,” which helped us stay calm when things went wrong.
Opposing View	My partner said being organised is more important so things don’t get messy. In Team Building, the other group didn’t plan properly and got confused.
Rebuttal	I get that, but even a good plan won’t work if the team gives up. A kind, positive leader helps people stick with it and keep trying.





SUBSCRIBE TO REMOVE WATERMARK

Supporting Evidence	Before 9.58 Seconds (our sprinting activity), I'd eaten lots of sugar and felt shaky. The next day, I had a balanced meal and ran better.
Opposing View	My partner said being active matters more because it keeps your heart and muscles strong. In 9.58 Seconds, kids who run or play a lot are quicker.
Rebuttal	That's true, but even if you exercise, eating badly can make you tired or sick. Food affects how your body feels every day, not just when exercising.





SUBSCRIBE TO REMOVE WATERMARK

Supporting Evidence	In Corner Bowls, someone followed the rules but kept aiming at the same player. It didn't feel fair, even though they weren't cheating.
Opposing View	My partner said following rules is more important because without them, there's chaos. In Corner Bowls, if people made up their own rules, it got messy.
Rebuttal	I agree rules help, but fairness is about how you treat people. Even with rules, you can be unfair, so you need both—but fairness keeps the game kind.





SUBSCRIBE TO REMOVE WATERMARK

Supporting Evidence	In End Zone, I passed to someone who was free instead of running myself. They scored easily because no one was marking them.
Opposing View	My partner said sometimes it's better to score yourself because if you wait too long to pass, you miss the chance. In End Zone, they ran and scored alone.
Rebuttal	That's true, but if everyone always tries to score by themselves, it becomes predictable and easier to defend. Sharing the ball makes the team stronger.

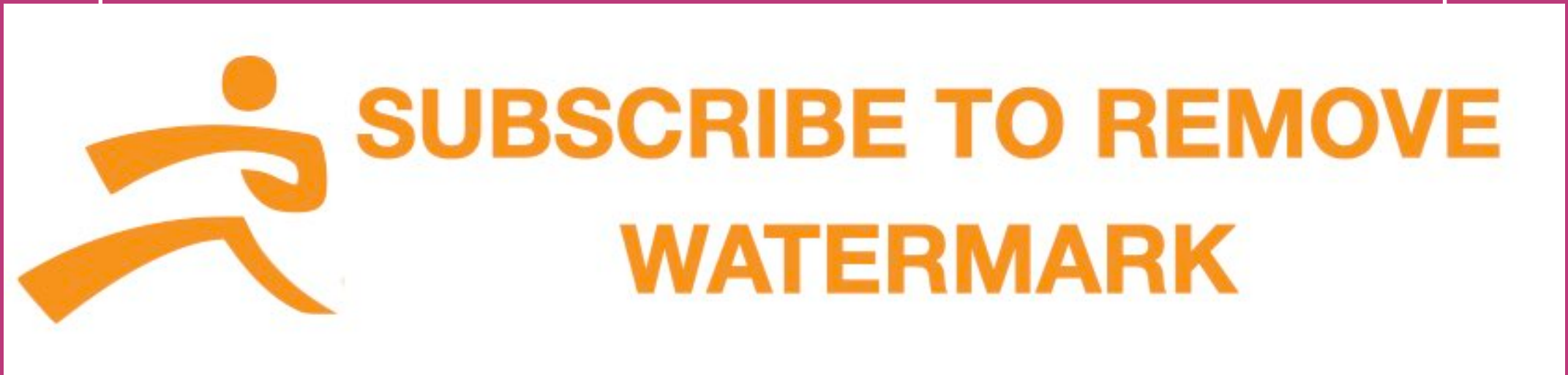




SUBSCRIBE TO REMOVE WATERMARK

Supporting Evidence	In Quick Pick-Up, I had to aim carefully to get the ball into the right space. If I rushed it, I missed—even though I could catch easily.
Opposing View	My partner said catching is harder because the ball might come fast, high or low. In Quick Pick-Up, they found it tricky to judge where it would land.
Rebuttal	I see that catching can be hard, but aiming takes planning before you even throw. You have to imagine the whole path of the ball and control it.





Supporting Evidence	In Pick Up the Trash, I reminded someone not to give up, and they ended up helping us win the round. Everyone played better after that.
Opposing View	My partner said focusing on your own performance matters more because if you don't do your job properly, the team can't rely on you.
Rebuttal	That's fair, but if everyone only thinks about themselves, the team falls apart. Encouraging others makes the group stronger overall.





**SUBSCRIBE TO REMOVE
WATERMARK**



Religious Education





SUBSCRIBE TO REMOVE WATERMARK

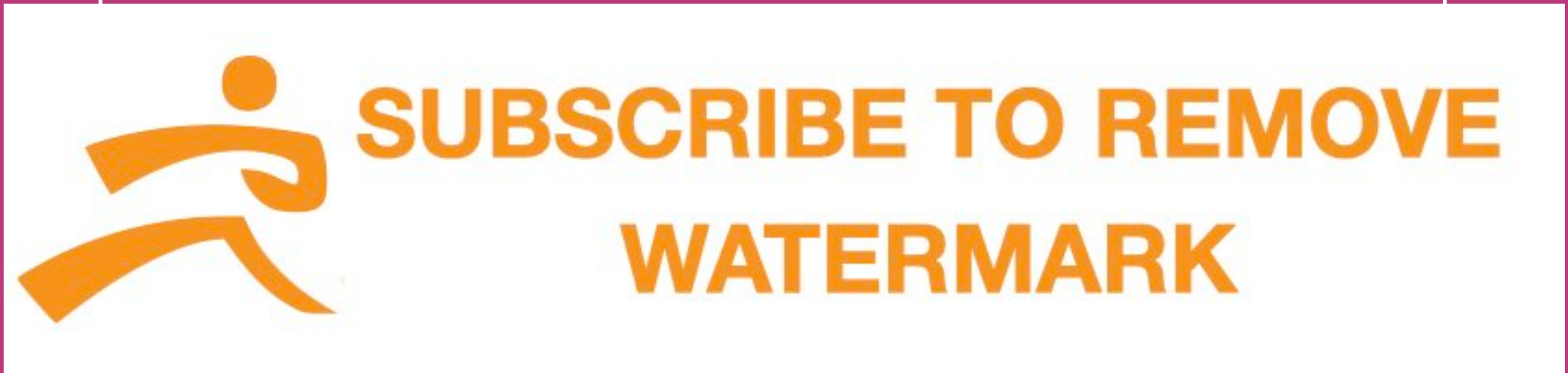
Supporting Evidence	For example, Muslims gather for Friday prayers at the mosque, and many Christians go to church on Sundays. Being together makes the experience feel more powerful and shared.
Opposing View	My partner said praying alone is more meaningful because it's private and personal. For example, Hindus often pray at home in front of a shrine, and Buddhists may meditate silently by themselves.
Rebuttal	I understand that private prayer can be peaceful, but praying with others helps people feel like they belong to a community and can support each other.





Supporting Evidence	For example, Sikh people often wear the kara (a steel bangle), and Jewish people might wear a kippah. These show others they are part of a faith group.
Opposing View	My partner said symbols are more about belief because they remind people of deeper meanings. A Christian cross or a Buddhist wheel can help people remember what they believe.
Rebuttal	I get that, but people often wear symbols even when they aren't thinking about the meaning every moment. It can still show their connection to the group.





Supporting Evidence	During Ramadan, Muslims fast from sunrise to sunset. It's a way to practise patience and remember those who don't have much.
Opposing View	My partner said fasting is more about devotion, because it shows commitment to God. In Christianity, people fast during Lent to remember Jesus' time in the desert.
Rebuttal	That's true, but people from different religions also say that fasting helps them grow as a person by learning to manage their actions and thoughts.





SUBSCRIBE TO REMOVE WATERMARK

Supporting Evidence	For example, Christians believe in loving your neighbour, Sikhs teach about seva (selfless service), and Humanists say we should treat people equally.
Opposing View	My partner said values come from beliefs, so people with different beliefs might have very different ideas about what's right or wrong.
Rebuttal	I see that beliefs can lead to different actions, but the values underneath—like respect and compassion—can still be shared.





SUBSCRIBE TO REMOVE WATERMARK

Supporting Evidence	In Christianity, Jesus taught people to forgive “seventy times seven.” In Buddhism, forgiveness is a way to let go of anger.
Opposing View	My partner said sometimes people need to face consequences before being forgiven. In some cultures, justice is important to make things fair again.
Rebuttal	That’s a good point, but forgiveness doesn’t mean forgetting. You can still forgive while making sure people learn from their actions.

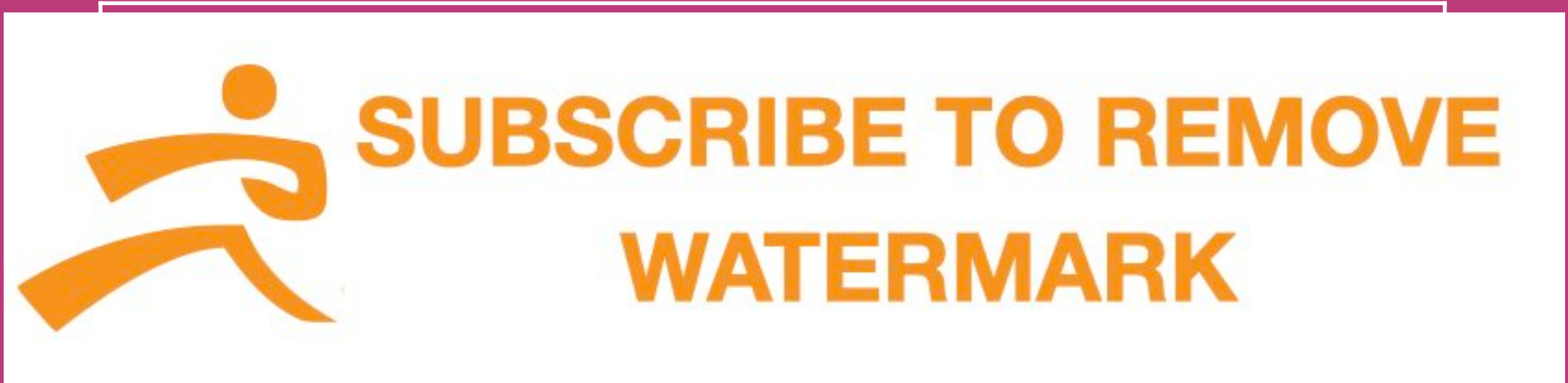




SUBSCRIBE TO REMOVE WATERMARK

Supporting Evidence	In Judaism, people follow traditions like Shabbat. In Sikhism, serving in the langar kitchen shows belonging to the community through actions.
Opposing View	My partner said it's more about beliefs, because even if someone doesn't go to a place of worship often, they can still believe in what the religion teaches.
Rebuttal	That's true, but actions help build the community and show what the group stands for. Belief matters, but it often leads to doing things together.





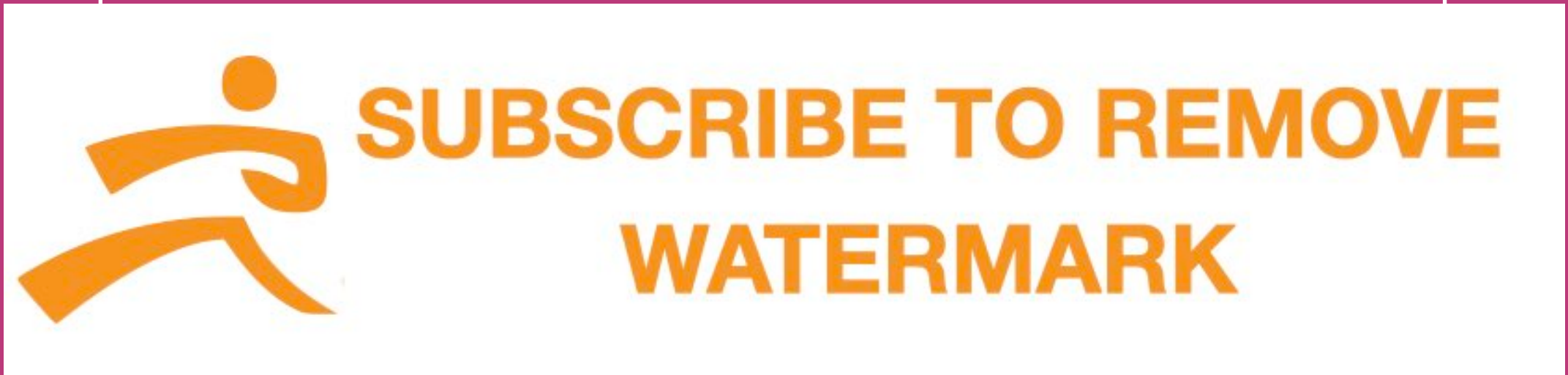
Supporting Evidence	For example, Diwali is often celebrated with decorations and food at home. Eid includes special meals with family. It makes the celebration feel special.
Opposing View	My partner said public celebrations bring more joy and help people feel part of a big community. In Christianity, Christmas carol services are often public events.
Rebuttal	That's true, but public events can be noisy or feel rushed. At home, people can take their time and focus on what the festival really means.





Supporting Evidence	For example, some Sikhs wear turbans and cover their hair for religious reasons. Even if I don't know all the meaning, I can still show respect.
Opposing View	My partner said understanding is more important, because then you know why the symbol matters. For example, the Buddhist lotus flower stands for growth and peace.
Rebuttal	That's a fair point, but we won't always know everything. Respect is something we can always show, even when we're still learning.





Supporting Evidence	For example, some young people might disagree with certain dress rules or fasting requirements and want to make their own choices.
Opposing View	My partner said rules are important because they guide people and keep the tradition strong. In many religions, following rules shows respect and commitment.
Rebuttal	That makes sense, but asking questions doesn't mean disrespect. Sometimes rules can change to fit modern life better.





SUBSCRIBE TO REMOVE WATERMARK

Supporting Evidence	Some people say they feel peaceful when they're outdoors or meditating, even if they don't follow a religion. Humanists often talk about wonder and meaning too.
Opposing View	My partner said spirituality comes from religion, and without it, you don't have the teachings or stories to guide you.
Rebuttal	I understand that religion offers a lot of meaning, but I think people can still ask big questions and feel awe without belonging to a faith.

