



# My Turn, Your Turn

## Speaking and Listening



Teresa Lansford, Patricia Turner, Laura Halstied  
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<b>Grade Level</b>	Preschool	<b>Time Frame</b>	60 minutes
		<b>Duration</b>	2 periods

### Essential Question

How do I know when it is my turn to speak? How can I listen and make sure others know I am listening? How does listening make me a better friend?

### Summary

Learning how to listen and participate in conversations is an important skill for all learners. In this lesson, students will learn how to take turns speaking and how to listen to their friends to improve their social skills and enhance learning.

### Snapshot

#### Engage

Students listen to *I Broke My Trunk* by Mo Willems and look for evidence of good listening and friendship skills.

#### Explore

Students examine images of good listening and discuss what it looks like and feels like to be a good listener.

#### Explain

The class tests different strategies for taking turns speaking and listening and evaluate which strategy works best for the class.

#### Extend

The class creates an Anchor Chart with their expectations for speaking and listening.

#### Evaluate

The class practices their new expectations and then evaluates if their plan is working.

## Standards

*Oklahoma Academic Standards for English Language Arts (Grade Pre-K)*

**PK.1.R.1:** Students will actively listen and speak using agreed-upon rules with guidance and support.

## Attachments

- [Lesson-Slides-My-Turn-Your-Turn.pptx](#)

## Materials

- *I Broke My Trunk* by Mo Willems (linked)
- Teacher computer and projector
- Lesson Slides - My Turn Your Turn (attached)
- Chart Paper or other large paper for Anchor Chart

15 minutes

## Engage

Use **slides 1-4** to introduce the lesson as needed. Move to **slide 5**. Read the Elephant and Piggie book *I Broke My Trunk* by Mo Willems.

### Teacher's Note

If you have trouble finding the book, search for a Youtube video read aloud like this one: [I Broke My Trunk](#). This link is also available in the notes in **slide 5**.

Ask students, "What makes Elephant and Piggie such good friends? How can you tell that Elephant and Piggie listen to each other?" Revisit the pictures and point out how Piggie looks when she is listening. Ask if they can sit like Piggie to show they are listening. What does Piggie say that shows she is listening?

### Teacher's Note

Point out that Piggie repeats what she hears Elephant say, which shows she is listening.

Ask them to think about a time in the story when Piggie didn't do her best listening. What happened? How would that make you feel if your friend did that to you?

### Sample Responses

Piggie yells at Elephant as the story gets longer. Share that sometimes we can feel frustrated. Discuss what we should do when we are frustrated instead of yelling. If you feel like it would help the class, write a class letter to Piggie about what to do when she feels frustrated.

10 minutes

## Explore

Show **slides 6-8** with images of children paying attention to one another. Ask after showing each picture, ask, "How can you tell when someone is listening?" After students have looked at all of the pictures, ask what they noticed that was the same about all of them.

### Sample responses

People were smiling, looking at the speaker, leaning in.

Ask students: "How do you know when someone is listening to you? How can we make sure we are listening to one another?"

20 minutes

## Explain

Share with students that good listeners often have a plan for knowing when to talk and when to listen. Tell them that the class will work on making some plans together.

### Teacher's Note

This could be done over multiple sessions depending on learners. Remember to review what strategies they have practiced in the past and compare what they like about each strategy as you practice these over several sessions.

Display **slide 9**. Introduce a "Talking Toy." This can be any item you choose from your classroom. Let them know that when someone is holding the talking toy, they are the only person who can talk. Remind students to pass the toy to take turns talking.

Start with a simple question like "What is your favorite animal?" Encourage students to practice passing and speaking. Remind students that they may speak only when they have the toy. Encourage students to raise their hands to comment or ask questions. When students raise their hands, make sure the toy is passed across to the speaker before they have a turn.

Ask students how they could tell their friends were listening to them.

Display **slide 10**. Introduce the "I Hear You" technique. Call on someone to share. After they have shared, ask for a volunteer to tell everyone what they heard their friend say. Ask students to explain how being able to repeat what their friends say shows they are good listeners.

Show **slide 11**. The [POMS](#) strategy stands for "Point of Most Significance," but students do not need to understand this vocabulary to engage in this activity. Instead, you can tie it to pom-poms and cheering for their friends. To practice this strategy, call on someone to share something they like to do. Afterward, call on someone to share what they found to be the most important thing their friend said.

Ask the whole class, "How does being able to say the most important thing we hear help us to learn?"

### Teacher's Note

A pom-pom makes a great prop. Encourage students to think about what their friends say that would want to make them cheer/shake a pom-pom.

10 minutes

## Extend

Display **slide 12**. Review the strategies for speaking and listening that students have tried. Remind students that they have tried a lot of new ideas. Ask them to share which new listening and speaking habits will work best to help them learn. Record all of the student's feedback and then vote as a class for what would be the best way to take turns speaking and listening in class.

Make an [Anchor Chart](#) of what the class decides is the best rules for them to follow when speaking and listening. The Anchor Chart can be referred to when anyone forgets the plan the class made for taking turns.

5 minutes

## Evaluate

Continue to practice the rules the class decided on for speaking and listening. Refer to the class Anchor Chart as needed for reminders. After a few days of practicing, review what they have worked on and ask if they are happy with their listening plan or need a change. Make changes to the Anchor Chart as needed.

## Resources

- Duque, C. (n.d.). Boys sitting on floor. Pexels. [Digital Image]. <https://www.pexels.com/photo/photo-of-boys-sitting-on-floor-3654176/>
- FlyClipart. (n.d.). Listening ears. [Digital Image]. <https://flyclipart.com/cartoon-listening-ears-clipart-servant-clipart-290216>
- Holmes, K. (n.d.). Happy diverse schoolchildren communicating. Pexels [Digital Image]. <https://www.pexels.com/photo/happy-diverse-schoolchildren-communicating-in-corridor-during-break-5905487/>
- K20. (n.d.) Anchor Charts. Strategies. <https://learn.k20center.ou.edu/strategy/58>
- K20. (n.d.). POMS: Point of Most Significance. Strategies. <https://learn.k20center.ou.edu/strategy/101>
- Pixabay. (n.d.). Doll and teddy bear. [Digital Image]. <https://pixabay.com/vectors/toy-toys-doll-teddy-bear-5262311/>
- Rodnae Productions. Three students talking. Pexels. [Digital Image]. <https://www.pexels.com/photo/three-students-talking-to-one-another-inside-the-classroom-6936328/>
- Willems, Mo. (2011). *I broke my trunk!* (The Cozy Chair, Narrator). [Video]. YouTube. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ocubglGwjeU>