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| **Core Area 1: Teacher Expectations** |
| **High Expectations** |
| **University of Manchester Curriculum Statements** | **Practice Statements***Relevant features of your practice* | **What actions do you plan to take during this placement and how?***Add to this following reflection (eg. ITAPs) and discussion with mentors* | ***What experience have you had in addressing this area?*** *Note the date, challenges addressed, progress achieved.* *Add hyperlinks to other documents where appropriate.* |
| Our expectations for and of young people can influence their achievements and life outcomes. We are key role models who can influence pupils’ attitudes, values and behaviours.Positive pedagogical relationships based on mutual trust and respect help young people to grow.As teachers, our values, behaviours and mindset can affect pupils’ wellbeing, motivation and social engagement.We can influence pupils’ growth and belief in themselves, by creating opportunities for them to feel valued and experience meaningful success.We should question our assumptions about young people whose life experience differs from ours. Having appropriately high expectations requires skill, effort and professional judgement, and is part of maintaining a positive classroom and school climate. | *Build pedagogical relationships based on mutual trust and respect.* *Use intentional and consistent language, including body language, that promotes challenge and aspiration.**Acknowledge and praise pupil effort and progress over time (task, lesson, topic, term…)**Create a positive classroom climate, where mistakes are seen as opportunities for learning.**Communicate your belief in every young person.**Set goals and tasks that appropriately challenge and stretch all pupils.**Adapt lessons so that all pupils have the opportunity to meet expectations and experience success within a rich curriculum.**Use questioning strategies that convey high expectations of all pupils and give all pupils opportunities to think and answer.**Notice and support the ways that pupils are extending their sense of themselves growing towards adulthood.* | *eg. I want to try using ‘we’ instead of ‘you’ when setting up challenging tasks.* | **University 1 (September / October)** |
| Related university sessions inc. ITAPS (subject and EPS): Reading:Tutorial discussions: Curriculum tools (e.g., ISPs):  |
| **Placement 1 experience** |
| *Plans, lessons, evaluations, observations, modelling and practice with expert colleagues, CPD...*  |
| **Mid placement reflection:** *What have you learned so far in this core area? (~50 words)* | **End of placement reflection:** *How have you progressed in this core area over the placement? (~ 150 words)* |
| **Behaviour for Learning** |
| **University of Manchester Curriculum Statements** | **Practice Statements***Relevant features of your practice* | **What actions do you plan to take during this placement and how?***Add to this following reflection (eg. ITAPs) and discussion with mentors* | ***What experience have you had in addressing this area?*** *Note the date, challenges addressed, progress achieved.* *Add hyperlinks to other documents where appropriate.* |
| Positive reinforcement of routines and expectations can create an effective learning environment.Maintaining a predictable and secure environment benefits all pupils but is particularly valuable for pupils with some special educational needs.Building effective relationships is easier when pupils believe their feelings will be considered and understood.Young people are motivated by extrinsic factors (especially perceived reward), and by intrinsic factors (their dispositions and values). Intrinsic factors can be shaped by extrinsic factors, over time.Pupils’ investment in learning is influenced by their prior experiences and perceptions of success and failure.The ability to self-regulate one’s emotions affects pupils’ ability to learn, and their achievement and life outcomes. | *Positively reinforce established school and classroom routines.**Have and teach clear behavioural expectations (e.g., active participation, concentration).**Maintain a supportive, mutually respectful and inclusive learning environment, with a consistent system of reward and sanction and clear boundaries.**Use early and least-intrusive interventions as an initial response to low-level disruption and apply sanctions without giving attention.**Be consistent in response to pupils’ behaviour, in line with the wider system of behaviour for learning.**Give manageable, specific and sequential instructions, using consistent language, and check pupil understanding before a task begins.* *Seek opportunities to develop positive relationships with parents and carers and engage them in the education of their children (e.g., proactively highlighting successes).* |   | **University 1 (September / October)** |
| Related university sessions inc. ITAPs (subject and EPS): Reading:Tutorial discussions: Curriculum tools (e.g., ISPs):  |
| **Placement 1 experience** |
| *Plans, lessons, evaluations, observations, modelling and practice with expert colleagues, CPD...*  |
| **Mid placement reflection:** *What have you learned so far in this core area? (~50 words)* | **End of placement reflection:** *How have you progressed in this core area over the placement? (~ 150 words)* |

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| **Core Area 2: Subject and Curriculum Knowledge** |
| **University of Manchester Curriculum Statements** | **Practice Statements***Relevant features of your practice* | **What actions do you plan to take during this placement and how?***Add to this following reflection (eg. ITAPs) and discussion with mentors* | ***What experience have you had in addressing this area?*** *Note the date, challenges addressed, progress achieved.* *Add hyperlinks to other documents where appropriate.* |
| Our subject knowledge as teachers is vital for effective planning and teaching. Curriculum knowledge depends on, but is not limited to, subject knowledge.Building our pupils’ confidence in using foundational concepts and ‘big ideas’ is highly productive. Anticipating common misconceptions can facilitate well-planned lessons.Knowledge and skills often need to be explicitly taught, to support pupils’ learning. Pupils can think critically when they have familiarity with foundational concepts and knowledge, and work in a facilitative classroom environment.All teachers should improve pupils’ literacy by explicitly teaching reading, writing and oral language skills within their subject.  | *Identify essential concepts, knowledge, skills and principles of the subject.**Provide opportunities for your pupils to learn essential concepts, knowledge, skills and principles of the subject, without fear of making mistakes.**Accumulate a collection of analogies, examples, explanations and demonstrations.**Use resources and materials aligned with the school curriculum.**Be aware of common misconceptions and discuss with expert colleagues how to help pupils become confident in using important concepts.**Draw explicit links between new content and the core concepts and big ideas in your subject.**Provide tasks that support pupils to learn key ideas securely.**Model reading comprehension by asking questions, making predictions and summarising when reading.* *Model and expect high quality oral language; explicitly teach and revisit unfamiliar vocabulary.* |  | **University 1 (September / October)** |
| Related university sessions inc. ITAPS (subject and EPS): Reading:Tutorial discussions: Curriculum tools (e.g., subject knowledge audit):  |
| **Placement 1 experience** |
| *Plans, lessons, evaluations, observations, modelling and practice with expert colleagues, CPD, reading:*  |
| **Mid placement reflection:** *What are you learning in this core area?* *(~50 words)* | **End of placement reflection:** *How have you progressed in this core area over the placement? (~150 words)* |

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| **Core Area 3: Planning and Teaching** |
| **Classroom Practice** |
| **University of Manchester Curriculum Statements** | **Practice Statements***Relevant features of your practice* | **What actions do you plan to take during this placement and how?***Add to this following reflection (eg. ITAPs) and discussion with mentors* | ***What experience have you had in addressing this area?*** *Note the date, challenges addressed, progress achieved.* *Add hyperlinks to other documents where appropriate.* |
| Effective teaching can transform pupils’ knowledge, capabilities and beliefs about learning, and their attitudes towards themselves and others.As teachers, we must create more inclusive lessons by our selection of examples and contexts, broadening representation and critiquing the assumptions in existing materials.Effective teachers introduce new material in steps, linking new ideas to previous lesson content and learning.Questioning is a vital tool for eliciting pupils’ prior knowledge, assessing understanding, breaking down problems, linking ideas and experiences.Modelling can help pupils understand new processes and ideas, by making abstract ideas concrete and accessible. Guides, scaffolds, worked examples and opportunities to practise can help pupils apply new ideas, and should be gradually reduced as their expertise increases. Teaching pupils to plan, monitor and evaluate their progress - subject-focused metacognitive strategies - helps them to become more independent learners. High-quality classroom talk can support pupils to articulate key ideas, consolidate understanding and extend their language and understanding. Paired and group activities promote high-quality talk, if pupils have sufficient guidance, support and practice on how to work together.Relevant, well-planned homework can improve pupil outcomes. | *Plan activities around what you want your pupils to think hard about - new ideas and concepts, big ideas, applications and connections.**Use modelling, explanations and scaffolds.**Remove scaffolding only when pupils are achieving a high degree of success in applying previously taught material.* *Select examples and contexts which promote awareness of diversity and injustice.**Give pupils the chance to consolidate and practise applying new knowledge and skills, with others and individually.* *Practise different types of questioning.* *Provide appropriate wait time between question and response, to encourage more extended and considered answers.**Begin explanations at the point of current pupil understanding.**Use words and images to communicate key points.**Narrate thought processes when modelling to make explicit how experts think.* *Make opportunities for pupils to talk through their ideas, in whole class teaching and small groups.* |  | **University 1 (September / October)** |
| Related university sessions inc. ITAPS (subject and EPS): Reading:Tutorial discussions: Curriculum tools (e.g., literacy audit, numeracy audit):  |
| **Placement 1 experience** |
| *Plans, lessons, evaluations, observations, modelling and practice with expert colleagues, CPD...*  |
| **Mid placement reflection:** *What are you learning in this core area? (~50 words)* | **End of placement reflection:** *How have you progressed in this core area over the placement? (~150 words)* |
| **How Pupils Learn** |
| **University of Manchester Curriculum Statements** | **Practice Statements***Relevant features of your practice* | **What actions do you plan to take during this placement and how?***Add to this following reflection (eg. ITAPs) and discussion with mentors* | ***What experience have you had in addressing this area?*** *Note the date, challenges addressed, progress achieved.* *Add hyperlinks to other documents where appropriate.* |
| Learning involves a lasting change in pupils’ capabilities, skills, attitudes, values and understanding.Learning is a social and cognitive process involving interaction with others.Pupils learn by integrating new ideas with prior knowledge: committing some key facts to long-term memory supports more complex problem-solving.Pupils are less likely to develop misconceptions if new ideas are well-scaffolded, and there are worked examples that take pupils through each step of a new process.Working memory is less likely to become overloaded with careful planning.Routines can support learning in the classroom: regular purposeful practice of what has been previously taught; quizzing pupils to retrieve information from memory; spacing practice so that pupils revisit ideas after a gap. | *Find out what pupils already know and explain how new content builds on prior knowledge.**Break complex material into smaller steps (e.g., use partially completed examples to focus pupils on the specific steps).* *Model approaches to reduce the load on working memory.* *Use group and pair work as a context for exploring new ideas and skills, and for practising steps.**Encourage pupils to share emerging understanding and points of confusion, and then address their misconceptions.**Increase challenge through practice as knowledge becomes more secure (e.g., by removing scaffolding)* |  | **University 1 (September / October)** |
| Related university sessions inc. ITAPS (subject and EPS): Reading:Tutorial discussions:  |
| **Placement 1 experience** |
| *Plans, lessons, evaluations, observations, modelling and practice with expert colleagues, CPD...*  |
| **Mid placement reflection:** *What are you learning in this core area? (~50 words)* | **End of placement reflection:** *How have you progressed in this core area over the placement? (~150 words)* |
| **Adaptive Teaching** |
| **University of Manchester Curriculum Statements** | **Practice Statements***Relevant features of your practice* | **What actions do you plan to take during this placement and how?***Add to this following reflection (eg. ITAPs) and discussion with mentors* | ***What experience have you had in addressing this area?*** *Note the date, challenges addressed, progress achieved.* *Add hyperlinks to other documents where appropriate.* |
| All pupils must have access to a rich curriculum, but pupils learn differently and need varying levels of support from teachers at different times. Effective teachers seek to understand pupils’ differences, such as different levels of prior knowledge and potential barriers to learning. Responsive teaching means providing support to pupils who are struggling. This may involve flexible grouping of pupils for particular tasks, to improve engagement and motivation. Inclusive teachers develop their understanding of relatively disadvantaged groups and individuals, in part through discussions with pupils and their families, and with other colleagues. | *Make use of formative assessment: e.g., identifying who needs new content further broken down; who needs further challenge; who has important ideas and experience to contribute.**Respond to pupils who are struggling, intervening with individuals or small groups.* *Make use of well-designed existing resources.**Plan to connect new content with pupils' existing knowledge.**Target and reframe your questions to provide greater scaffolding or greater stretch.**Monitor your pupils’ work during lessons, including checking for misconceptions.* *Work with the Special Educational Needs Co-ordinator (SENCO) and the Designated Safeguarding Lead (DSL), and work proactively with teaching assistants and other adults in the classroom.* |  | **University 1 (September / October)** |
| Related university sessions inc. ITAPS (subject and EPS): Reading:Tutorial discussions: Curriculum tools (e.g., ISPs):  |
| **Placement 1 experience** |
| *Plans, lessons, evaluations, observations, modelling and practice with expert colleagues, CPD...*  |
| **Mid placement reflection:** *What are you learning in this core area? (~50 words)* | **End of placement reflection:** *How have you progressed in this core area over the placement? (~150 words)* |

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| **Core Area 4: Assessment** |
| **University of Manchester Curriculum Statements** | **Practice Statements***Relevant features of your practice* | **What actions do you plan to take during this placement and how?***Add to this following reflection (eg. ITAPs) and discussion with mentors* | ***What experience have you had in addressing this area?*** *Note the date, challenges addressed, progress achieved.* *Add hyperlinks to other documents where appropriate.* |
| Assessment must be purposeful: it should inform the decisions we make in our teaching. Effective assessment provides teachers with critical information about pupils’ understanding and needs - and may contradict impressions formed in the classroom. Feedback to pupils should help them monitor and regulate their own learning: it can be written or verbal; it should be accurate and clear, encourage further effort, and provide specific guidance on how to improve.Working with colleagues to identify efficient approaches to assessment is important to avoid a disproportionate impact on workload. | *Make inferences about learning by looking at patterns of performance over a number of assessments.**Plan formative assessments linked to lesson objectives, to check for prior knowledge and pre-existing misconceptions, and to indicate understanding.* *Use assessments to check for prior knowledge and pre-existing misconceptions.**Ask follow-up questions to develop pupils’ confidence in thinking out loud.* *Monitor pupils’ work during lessons, including checking for misconceptions.* *Scaffold self-assessment by sharing model work with pupils.* *Provide pupils with specific next steps and time for them to respond to feedback.**Use verbal feedback during lessons.**Mark efficiently (e.g., by using abbreviations and codes in written feedback).* |  | **University 1 (September / October)** |
| Related university sessions inc. ITAPS (subject and EPS): Reading:Tutorial discussions: Curriculum tools (e.g., Assessment portfolio):  |
| **Placement 1 experience** |
| *Plans, lessons, evaluations, observations, modelling and practice with expert colleagues, CPD, exam questions..*  |
| **Mid placement reflection:** *What are you learning in this core area? (~50 words)* | **End of placement reflection:** *How have you progressed in this core area over the placement? (~150 words)* |

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| **Core Area 5: Professional Behaviours** |
| **University of Manchester Curriculum Statements** | **Practice Statements***Relevant features of your practice* | **What actions do you plan to take during this placement and how?***Add to this following reflection (eg. ITAPs) and discussion with mentors* | ***What experience have you had in addressing this area?*** *Note the date, challenges addressed, progress achieved.* *Add hyperlinks to other documents where appropriate.* |
| Effective professional development is likely to be sustained, based on reflective practice, and involve expert support and collaboration. Reflective practice should be supported by observation and feedback from experienced colleagues, professional debate, and educational research. Each school community depends on staff developing and maintaining effective professional relationships with colleagues.Each school community can thrive when there is acknowledgement and acceptance of diverse staff identities, as well as what staff hold in common. Critically reflective teachers can make important contributions to their department, to the wider school community, and to its impact on local communities. All staff in school (inc. SENCOs, pastoral leaders, careers advisors, teaching assistants, business managers, maintenance and cleaning staff, school meals staff and lunchtime supervisors) have significant expertise and perspectives, and can contribute to teachers’ professional development through conversations, training and dialogue. | *Strengthen subject, curriculum and pedagogic knowledge through wider networks.**Extend subject, curriculum and pedagogic knowledge as part of the lesson planning process.**Seek feedback from mentors and other colleagues, with an openness to constructive critique.**Reflect on your progress, strengths and weaknesses, and identify next steps for the further development of your practice.**Engage critically with relevant educational research, on subject-specific and wider educational issues.**Contribute positively to school life.**Commit to anti-racism, and to acknowledging and seeking understanding of the significance of diversity in your practice.**Know when and how to pass on any safeguarding concerns, and have a clear understanding of what behaviours, disclosures and incidents to report.**Collaborate with colleagues to share the load of planning and preparation and make use of shared resources (e.g., textbooks).* |  | **University 1 (September / October)** |
| Related university sessions inc. ITAPS (subject and EPS): Reading:Tutorial discussions: Curriculum tools (e.g., ISPs):  |
| **Placement 1 experience** |
| *Plans, lessons, evaluations, observations, modelling and practice with expert colleagues, CPD...*  |
| **Mid placement reflection:** *What are you learning in this core area? (~50 words)* | **End of placement reflection:** *How have you progressed in this core area over the placement? (~150 words)* |