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| **Date****Room**  | **Staff** | **Focus for Session** | **Student teachers will learn that…**  | **Links to CCF and YSJ curriculum** | **Theoretical Perspective** Suggested Task, Recommended Reading and Preparation | **Student teachers will learn how to…** How you can learn from sessions and work with expert colleagues to apply in the classroom |
| Mon 2/910-11 | RM | PGC7008MWelcome Introduction to programme documentation | Effective professional development is likely to be sustained over time, involve expert support or coaching and opportunities for collaboration. Reflective practice, supported by feedback from and observation of experienced colleagues, professional debate, and learning from educational research, is also likely to support improvement. | **Professional behaviours**Being a professional Relationships and partnership | Ensure tasks detailed on the YSJ Blog have been completed <https://blog.yorksj.ac.uk/ite/induction/>Darling-Hammond, l. (2009) Professional Learning in the Learning Profession. | Consider how placement can support you in receiving clear, consistent and effective mentoring in how to engage in professional development with clear intentions for impact on pupil outcomes, sustained over time with built-in opportunities for practice.  Receive clear, consistent and effective mentoring on the duties relating to Part 2 of the Teachers’ Standards. |
| 11.00-12.00 | RM | Benefits of Union membership | There is a wider support network Additional resources and courses available to you. | **Professional behaviours**Being a professional | Read more about the unions here:[https://neu.org.uk](https://neu.org.uk/) [https://www.nasuwt.org.uk](https://www.nasuwt.org.uk/) <https://thenationalcollege.co.uk><https://chartered.college/> | Access wider support if needed. Access additional coursesEngage in learning to extend subject and pedagogic knowledge as part of the lesson preparation process. |
| 1.00-3.00 | RM | Members of the teamMoodle, modules and assessment | A culture of mutual trust and respect supports effective relationships. High-quality teaching has a long-term positive effect on pupils’ life chances, particularly for children from disadvantaged backgrounds. | **High Expectations**Being a professional Research engaged | Ensure you have logged on to Moodle and have begun to familiarise yourselves with the course pages. | Critically reflect on your own academic development through engaging with academic reading and responding to feedback.  Create a positive environment where making mistakes and learning from them and the need for effort and perseverance are part of the daily routine. |
| 3-4 | BR | The role of the menteeExpectations and building relationships | Reflective practice, supported by feedback from and observation of experienced colleagues, professional debate, and learning from educational research, is also likely to support improvement. Engaging in high-quality professional development can help teachers improve. | **Behaviour and expectations****High Expectations**Being a professionalRelationships and partnership | List any questions that you have about expectations of you on placement and bring to this session.  Chapter 1[Capel, S. A., Leask, M. and Younie, S. (2023) Learning to Teach in the Secondary School : A Companion to School Experience. London: Routledge](https://ebookcentral.proquest.com/lib/yorksj/detail.action?docID=7014696)Kraft, M., Blazar, D., & Hogan, D. (2018) [The Effect of Teacher Coaching on Instruction and Achievement: A Meta-Analysis of the Causal Evidence](https://doi.org/10.3102/0034654318759268). Review of Educational Research, 003465431875926.  | Engage in professional development with clear intentions for impact on pupil outcomes, sustained over time with built-in opportunities for practice.  Receive clear, consistent and effective mentoring on the duties relating to Part 2 of the Teachers’ Standards. |
| 4-5 | RM/JC | Team building  | YSJ campus facilities both effective learning and social opportunities | Relationships and partnership | Get to know other trainees in your subject area and Alliance. | Navigate round the campus and to access key student services. |
| Tues3/99-10 | CMD | Library Services | The library is a valuable resource to support your academic writing There is a wide range of books, articles and policies available to support subject knowledge and professional development.Academic research is crucial in underpinning good pedagogical decisions. | **Curriculum**Research engaged | Look at the library website and familiarise yourself with key areas.<https://www.yorksj.ac.uk/students/library/>Look through your [reading lists](https://yorksj.rl.talis.com/index.html) and identify essential texts to read. | Access a wide range of books, journal articles and policy documentation to support subject knowledge and professional development.Reflect upon and make links between research, theory and practice. |
| 10.00-1pm | RM | Understanding the importance of safeguarding within schools(with primary cohort) | SENCOs, pastoral leaders, careers advisors and other specialist colleagues also have valuable expertise and can ensure that appropriate support is in place for pupils. Building effective relationships with parents, carers and families can improve pupils’ motivation, behaviour and academic success | **Professional behaviours**Being a professionalRelationships and partnership | Read the 2022 DfE document [‘Keeping Children Safe in Education’](https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/keeping-children-safe-in-education--2)  [Access ‘Preventing and Tackling Bullying’](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/1069688/Preventing_and_tackling_bullying_advice.pdf)  [FGM information](https://www.who.int/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/female-genital-mutilation)[Ofsted safeguarding policy](https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/ofsted-safeguarding-policy/ofsted-safeguarding-policy#definitions)[County Lines](https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/county-lines-criminal-exploitation-of-children-and-vulnerable-adults)[Prevent](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/439598/prevent-duty-departmental-advice-v6.pdf)[Data Protection](https://www.gov.uk/data-protection)[Guidance on Promoting British Values (2014)](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/380595/SMSC_Guidance_Maintained_Schools.pdf)[NSPPC Learning](https://learning.nspcc.org.uk/) | Know who to contact with any safeguarding concerns and have a clear understanding of what sorts of behaviour, disclosures and incidents to report.Completing online training programmes, uploading certificates of completion to PebblePad. |
| 2-4pm | ST | Mental Health and well-being (with primary cohort) | Teachers have the ability to affect and improve the wellbeing, motivation and behaviour of their pupils. Adapting teaching in a responsive way, including by providing targeted support to pupils who are struggling, is likely to increase pupil success.    | **Professional behaviours** Being a professionalRelationships and partnership  | Access guide to CAMHS and understand how this service supports pupils, parents and carers. <https://youngminds.org.uk/find-help/your-guide-to-support/guide-to-camhs/> Chapter 1[Capel, S. A., Leask, M. and Younie, S. (2023) Learning to Teach in the Secondary School : A Companion to School Experience. London: Routledge](https://ebookcentral.proquest.com/lib/yorksj/detail.action?docID=7014696) | Develop an understanding of different pupil needs, by receiving clear, consistent and effective mentoring in supporting pupils with a range of additional needs.  Work closely with the Special Educational Needs Co-ordinator (SENCO) and special education professionals and the Designated Safeguarding Lead (DSL) under supervision of expert colleagues. Review wellbeing servicers offered by York St John and understand how these services can support your own mental health. <https://www.yorksj.ac.uk/student-services/health-and-wellbeing-/> |
| 4-5pm | BR | E- safety(link to RSHE policy)(with primary cohort)Complete Safeguarding, prevent and FGM online courses in own time | Cyber bullying awareness and e safety in school are crucial safeguarding elements  | **Professional behaviours** Being a professionalRelationships and partnership | Engage with the following links<https://nationalonlinesafety.com/guides> [Teaching online safety](https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/teaching-online-safety-in-schools) <https://learning.nspcc.org.uk/research-resources/schools/e-safety-for-schools>[Statutory Guidance on RSHE](https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/relationships-education-relationships-and-sex-education-rse-and-health-education)  | Know who to contact with any safeguarding concerns and have a clear understanding of what sorts of behaviour, disclosures and incidents to report. |
| Wed4/9 |  | Alliance/School basedInduction day |  |  |  |  |
| Thur5/99-10.30 | KP | Aims and purpose of Education | The purpose of education has evolved over time Education is influenced by social, historical, political and cultural factors that change over time  | **Curriculum** Personal teaching philosophy  | Read chapter 7.[Capel, S. A., Leask, M. and Younie, S. (2023) Learning to Teach in the Secondary School : A Companion to School Experience. London: Routledge](https://ebookcentral.proquest.com/lib/yorksj/detail.action?docID=7014696)[National Curriculum Framework](https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-curriculum-in-england-framework-for-key-stages-1-to-4)Biesta, G. (2009) Good education in an age of measurement: on the need to reconnect with the question of purpose in education. Educational Assessment, Evaluation and Accountability, 21(1) | Evaluate the wider significance of influence on education and policy. |
| 10.45-12.15 | JC | Our evolving education system | A school’s curriculum enables it to set out its vision for the knowledge, skills and values that its pupils will learn, encompassing the national curriculum within a coherent wider vision for successful learning.  | **Curriculum**Critical reflection | As above. [Case for a fully Trust Led System](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/1076862/The_case_for_a_fully_trust-led_system.pdf)[Schools White Paper (March 2022)](https://commonslibrary.parliament.uk/research-briefings/cbp-9511/) [Ingleby, E. (2021) Neoliberalism Across Education. London: Springer International Publishing.](https://prism.librarymanagementcloud.co.uk/yorksj/items/eds/cat01061a/ysjl.SPRML2.978-3-030-73962-1?query=neoliberalism+education&resultsUri=items%3Fquery%3Dneoliberalism%2Beducation%26search%3D%26target%3Deds&target=eds) | Consider how the current National Curriculum and education policy will impact on your practice. |
| 1.00-2.30 | RM | Personal values and philosophy impact on your educational rationale | Individual experiences, backgrounds and beliefs will influence your personal and professional values. | **Professional behaviours**Personal teaching philosophy | [Brooks, V, Abbott, I, & Huddleston, P 2012, Preparing To Teach In Secondary Schools : A Student Teacher's Guide To Professional Issues In Secondary Education, McGraw-Hill Education, Maidenhead.](https://ebookcentral-proquest-com.yorksj.idm.oclc.org/lib/yorksj/reader.action?docID=990488&ppg=31) | Observe and respect other people's values and to consider how your own are reflected in practice. |
| 3-5 | BRDigital TeamIT room | Introduction to online systems – E.g. Moodle, PebblePad,Placement recording/Pebble Pad | Pebble Pad is a useful online platform used to reflect, record and monitor progress.  Reflection is a key part of development.  | **Professional behaviours** Being a professional Personal teaching philosophy | Read about the key reflective practice theorists:<http://edshare.soton.ac.uk/11124/1/index.htm>  | Use Pebble Pad effectively to submit weekly mandatory documentation. |
| Fri 6/99-10 | RM | Introduction to academic assessments/handbook | Walk through the key documentation and where to access it. | Professional behaviours Being a professional | Access assessment handbook on Moodle.  | Access documentation and read through to ensure understanding. |
| 10-11 | RM | Managing workload | Personal systems and routines can support highly efficient time and task management. Working with colleagues to identify efficient approaches to assessment is important; assessment can become onerous and have a disproportionate impact on workload.  | **Professional behaviours****Assessment** Being a professional | [Gibson, S., Oliver, L. and Dennison, M. (2015) *Workload Challenge: Analysis of teacher consultation responses*. Department for Education.](https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/workload-challenge-analysis-of-teacher-responses)  Chapter 1[Capel, S. A., Leask, M. and Younie, S. (2023) Learning to Teach in the Secondary School : A Companion to School Experience. London: Routledge](https://ebookcentral.proquest.com/lib/yorksj/detail.action?docID=7014696)  | Observe how expert colleagues manage time effectively.  Make marking manageable and effective by recording data only when it is useful for improving pupil outcomes; recognise that written marking is only one form of feedback; and identifying efficient approaches to marking and alternative approaches to providing feedback. |
| 11.15-12.15 | BR | Identifying strengths and areas for development/ misconceptions in your subject knowledgeSubject associations | Secure subject knowledge helps teachers to motivate pupils and teach effectively. Anticipating common misconceptions within particular subjects is also an important aspect of curricular knowledge; working closely with colleagues to develop an understanding of likely misconceptions is valuable Where prior knowledge is weak, pupils are more likely to develop misconceptions, particularly if new ideas are introduced too quickly | **Curriculum****Pedagogy**Being a professionalBeing research engaged | Ensure you have accessed and completed your SKA on Moodle before this session. Bring a printed out copy of your SKA to the session.[Rich, P. R., Van Loon, M. H., Dunlosky, J., & Zaragoza, M. S. (2017) Belief in corrective feedback for common misconceptions: Implications for knowledge revision. Journal of Experimental Psychology: Learning, Memory, and Cognition, 43(3), 492-501.](https://eds-s-ebscohost-com.yorksj.idm.oclc.org/eds/detail/detail?vid=6&sid=31b7110b-d165-4fd5-9733-4b9ff4469288%40redis&bdata=JkF1dGhUeXBlPWlwLHNoaWImc2l0ZT1lZHMtbGl2ZSZzY29wZT1zaXRl#AN=RN610207560&db=edsbl)  | Identify own areas for development and how to address these.Encourage pupils to share emerging understanding. |
| Fri8/91.00-3.00 | JC | Critical Writing - Introduction to Masters level writing. | Reflective practice, supported by feedback from and observation of experienced colleagues, professional debate, and learning from educational research, is also likely to support improvement. Engaging with high-quality professional reading can help teachers improve. | **Assessment** **Professional behaviours**  Research engagedCritical thinking | Read chapter 1, Fisher, A. (2011) Critical Thinking – second edition – [You can access this text here](https://books.google.co.uk/books?hl=en&lr=&id=wMhBQ0WdjF4C&oi=fnd&pg=PR1&dq=critical+thinking&ots=q2auvzTQLS&sig=PRtDd7YmMIPLVU_t1Tu53cUB-H0&redir_esc=y)Wyse, D. and Cowan, K. (2017) The good writing guide for education students. 4th Edn. London: SAGE[Bailin, S., Case, R., Coombs, J. R., & Daniels, L. B. (1999) Common misconceptions of critical thinking. Journal of Curriculum Studies, 31(3), 269-283.](https://www-tandfonline-com.yorksj.idm.oclc.org/doi/pdf/10.1080/002202799183124) | Evaluate the impact of research on practice. |
| 3.30-5pm | BR | Effective observations in school | Reflecting practice, supported by feedback from and observation of experienced colleagues, professional debate, and learning from educational research, is also likely to support improvement. Engaging in high-quality professional development can help teachers improve.  | **Professional behaviours** Relationships and partnership Being a professional  | Read Chapter 1 and 2[Capel, S. A., Leask, M. and Younie, S. (2023) Learning to Teach in the Secondary School : A Companion to School Experience. London: Routledg](https://ebookcentral.proquest.com/lib/yorksj/detail.action?docID=7014696)    | Discuss and analyse with expert colleagues how experienced colleagues seek ways to support classes and individual pupils. . |
| Mon9/99-12 | KB | Introduction to learning theories:traditional-Behaviourism-Constructivism-Social constructivism | Learning involves a lasting change in pupils’ capabilities or understanding. Prior knowledge plays an important role in how pupils learn; committing some key facts to their long-term memory is likely to help pupils learn more complex ideas.  | **Pedagogy****Curriculum** Research engagedCritical thinking   | [Brooks, Valerie, et al. Preparing To Teach In Secondary Schools : A Student Teacher's Guide To Professional Issues In Secondary Education, McGraw-Hill Education, 2012.](https://ebookcentral-proquest-com.yorksj.idm.oclc.org/lib/yorksj/reader.action?docID=990488&ppg=52)  [Bates, B (2019) Learning Theories Simplified – 2nd Ed, London: Sage](https://app.talis.com/yorksj/player#/modules/5f48bdb152703118d296f56f/textbooks/5f48c47b52703118d296f5d5) Chapter 2:Hoult, S. (2005) *Secondary Professional Studies.* Exeter:Learning Matters Ltd. Chapter 7: Pollard, A. et al (2008) *Reflective Teaching*. London: Continuum [Aubrey, K. and Riley, A. (2022) Understanding and Using Educational Theories – 3rd Ed, London: Sage](https://app.talis.com/yorksj/player#/modules/5f48bdb152703118d296f56f/textbooks/62b05531d4762bc1b39e8d74) | Avoid overloading working memory, by considering pupils’ prior knowledge when planning how much new information to introduce. Build on pupils’ prior knowledge, by sequencing lessons so that pupils secure foundational knowledge before encountering more complex content. |
| 1-4 | KB | Introduction to learning theories: contemporary-Working and Long Term memory-Cognitive Load Theory-Metacognition-Self-regulation-Mindset-Connectivism | Learning involves a lasting change in pupils’ capabilities or understanding. Prior knowledge plays an important role in how pupils learn; committing some key facts to their long-term memory is likely to help pupils learn more complex ideas. An important factor in learning is memory, which can be thought of as comprising two elements: working memory and long-term memory. | **Pedagogy****Curriculum** Research engagedCritical thinking | [Deans for Impact (2015) The Science of Learning [Online]](https://deansforimpact.org/resources/the-science-oflearning/)[Baddeley, A. (2003) Working memory: looking back and looking forward. Nature reviews neuroscience, 4(10), 829-839](https://www-nature-com.yorksj.idm.oclc.org/articles/nrn1201)Cowan, N. (2008) What are the differences between long-term, short-term, and working memory? Progress in brain research, 169, 323-338. | Avoid overloading working memory, by considering pupils’ prior knowledge when planning how much new information to introduce. Build on pupils’ prior knowledge, by sequencing lessons so that pupils secure foundational knowledge before encountering more complex content. |
| 4-5pm | BR | SE formative assessment continuum | How to track and monitor your own progress. | **Assessment****Professional behaviours**Being a professional | A copy of the continuum will be provided for you for this session. | How to use the continuum to track your development over time. How to use the continuum in mentor progression meeting as part of target setting.  |

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| Tues10/99-11 | RM | Principles of instruction | Effective teachers introduce new material in steps, explicitly linking new ideas to what has been previously studied and learned.  Modelling helps pupils understand new processes and ideas; good models make abstract ideas concrete and accessible. | **Pedagogy** Research engaged Being a professional | [Rosenshine, B. (2012) Principles of Instruction: Research-based strategies that all teachers should know. American Educator, 12–20.](https://www.aft.org/sites/default/files/Rosenshine.pdf)   | Break tasks down into constituent components when first setting up independent practice.  Use modelling, explanations and scaffolds, acknowledging that novices need more structure early in a domain. |
| 11.15-12.15 | KB | Introduction to motivation intrinsic and extrinsic | Teachers have the ability to affect and improve the wellbeing, motivation and behaviour of their pupils.Pupils are motivated by intrinsic factors (related to their identity and values) and extrinsic factors (related to reward).Pupils’ investment in learning is also driven by their prior experiences and perceptions of success and failure. | **Behaviour and expectations**Relationships and partnerships | [Ursache, A., Blair, C., & Raver, C. C. (2012) The promotion of self‐regulation as a means of enhancing school readiness and early achievement in children at risk for school failure. Child Development Perspectives, 6(2), 122-128.](http://yorksj.idm.oclc.org/login?url=https://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=psyh&AN=2012-13095-003&site=eds-live&scope=site) | Support pupils to master challenging content, which builds towards long-term goals and deconstructing this approach. Provide opportunities for pupils to articulate their long-term goals and help them to see how these are related to their success in school. |
| 1-2.30 | RM | SE1 briefing |  |  |  |  |
| 3-5 | JC | Critical writing Assignment 1An introduction to the assignment – what is needed and expected and how you can engage purposefully with it from the outset  | Reflective practice, supported by feedback from and observation of experienced colleagues, professional debate, and learning from educational research, is also likely to support improvement. Engaging in high-quality professional research and reading can help teachers improve.  | **Assessment** Professional behaviour  Research engaged | McPeck, J. (2016) Critical Thinking and Education – [you can preview the first three chapters of this text here](https://books.google.co.uk/books?hl=en&lr=&id=E1IPDQAAQBAJ&oi=fnd&pg=PT8&dq=critical+thinking&ots=87m-s9z_Jz&sig=D3Wn8ZUhI-ab5t6dh_I2Ke3YJqk&redir_esc=y)  Chapter 5:[Capel, S. A., Leask, M. and Younie, S. (2023) Learning to Teach in the Secondary School : A Companion to School Experience. London: Routledge](https://ebookcentral.proquest.com/lib/yorksj/detail.action?docID=7014696)Read though the assessment handbook | Evaluate the impact of research on practice. |
| Wed11/9 |  | School |  |  |  |  |
| Thurs12/99-12 | BR | Introduction to Planning:What is planning -Long term, medium and short term | Effective teaching can transform pupils’ knowledge, capabilities and beliefs about learning.A school’s curriculum enables it to set out its vision for the knowledge, skills and values that its pupils will learn, encompassing the national curriculum within a coherent wider vision for successful learning. Guides, scaffolds and worked examples can help pupils apply new ideas, but should be gradually removed as pupil expertise increases Pupils are likely to learn at different rates and to require different levels and types of support from teachers to succeed Regular purposeful practice of what has previously been taught can help consolidate material and help pupils remember what they have learned. | **Curriculum****Assessment****Pedagogy**Being a professionalCritical thinking | Read Ch 10[Pollard, A, Black-Hawkins, K, Cliff, HG, Dudley, P, James, M, Linklater, H, Swaffield, S, Swann, M, Turner, F, & Warwick, P 2014, Reflective Teaching in Schools, Bloomsbury Publishing, New York.](https://ebookcentral-proquest-com.yorksj.idm.oclc.org/lib/yorksj/reader.action?docID=1630373&ppg=312) Muijs, D., & Reynolds, D. (2017) Effective teaching: Evidence and practice. Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage    | Receiving clear, consistent and effective mentoring in how to identify essential concepts, knowledge, skills and principles of the subject Plan effective lessons, by breaking tasks down into constituent components when first setting up independent practice (e.g. using tasks that scaffold pupils through meta-cognitive and procedural processes) and deconstructing this approach. |
| 1-3 | KB | Learning objectives and success criteria | Ensuring pupils master foundational concepts and knowledge before moving on is likely to build pupils’ confidence and help them succeed. Explicitly teaching pupils the knowledge and skills they need to succeed within particular subject areas is beneficial.  | **Curriculum****Assessment****Pedagogy**Being a professionalCritical thinking | Watch the following clip. How does it add to the debate about the efficacy of lesson objectives?<http://joe-bower.blogspot.com/2011/10/stop-writing-objectives-on-board.html> [Sweller, J. (2016). Working Memory, Long-term Memory, and Instructional Design. Journal of Applied Research in Memory and Cognition, 5(4), 360–367.](https://eds-s-ebscohost-com.yorksj.idm.oclc.org/eds/detail/detail?vid=30&sid=31b7110b-d165-4fd5-9733-4b9ff4469288%40redis&bdata=JkF1dGhUeXBlPWlwLHNoaWImc2l0ZT1lZHMtbGl2ZSZzY29wZT1zaXRl#AN=S2211368115000935&db=edselp)  | Identify essential concepts, knowledge, skills and principles of the subject. Ensure pupils’ thinking is focused on key ideas within the subject. Articulate the process for arriving at current curriculum choices and how the school’s curriculum materials inform lesson preparation. |
| 3.30-5 | BR | Planning proforma – examples and practice | Secure subject knowledge helps teachers to motivate pupils and teach effectively. Ensuring pupils master foundational concepts and knowledge before moving on is likely to build pupils’ confidence and help them succeed. | **Pedagogy** **Assessment****Curriculum**Being a professional Critical thinking | Copies of the lesson plan proforma will be provided for you.Sweller, J. (2016). Working Memory, Long-term Memory, and Instructional Design. Journal of Applied Research in Memory and Cognition, 5(4), 360–367. <http://doi.org/10.1016/j.jarmac.2015.12.002>.Chapter 1 <https://ebookcentral-proquest-com.yorksj.idm.oclc.org/lib/yorksj/reader.action?docID=6269344>  | Draw explicit links between new content and the core concepts and principles in the subject.Use retrieval and spaced practice to build automatic recall of key knowledge. |
| Fri 13/9ITAPT&R9-12 | JC | Introduction to behaviour management ITAP, including handbookBehaviour Management theories Behaviour management strategies – creating a climate for learning (expectations and presence)  | Teachers are key role models, who can influence the attitudes, values and behaviours of their pupils.Setting clear expectations can help communicate shared values that improve classroom and school culture.Teacher expectations can affect pupil outcomes; setting goals that challenge and stretch pupils is essential. | **Behaviour and expectations****Pedagogy**Research engagedPersonal teaching philosophyCritical thinking | Read Ch 1: [Porter, L. (2014) Behaviour in Schools: Theory and Practice for Teachers. McGraw-Hill Education, Maidenhead.](https://ebookcentral-proquest-com.yorksj.idm.oclc.org/lib/yorksj/reader.action?docID=6212071&ppg=8)Chapter 3:[Capel, S. A., Leask, M. and Younie, S. (2023) Learning to Teach in the Secondary School : A Companion to School Experience. London: Routledge](https://ebookcentral.proquest.com/lib/yorksj/detail.action?docID=7014696)EEF Guidance [Improving Behaviour in Schools](https://educationendowmentfoundation.org.uk/education-evidence/guidance-reports/behaviour)Willingham, D. T. (2009) Why don’t students like school? San Francisco, CA: JosseyBass.Wubbels, T., Brekelmans, M., den Brok, P., Wijsman, L., Mainhard, T., & van Tartwijk, J. (2014) Teacher-student relationships and classroom management. In E. T. Emmer, E. Sabornie, C. Evertson, & C. Weinstein (Eds.). Handbook of classroom management: Research, practice, and contemporary issues (2nd ed., pp. 363–386). New York, NY: Routledge.Yeager, D. S., & Walton, G. M. (2011) [Social-Psychological Interventions in Education: They’re Not Magic.](https://doi.org/10.3102/0034654311405999) Review of Educational Research, 81(2), 267–301.  | Respond quickly to any behaviour or bullying that threatens emotional safety.Establish a supportive and inclusive environment with a predictable system of reward and sanction in the classroom. Work alongside colleagues as part of a wider system of behaviour management (e.g. recognising responsibilities and understanding the right to assistance and training from senior colleagues). Give manageable, specific and sequential instructions; check pupils’ understanding of instructions before a task begins; use consistent language and non-verbal signals for common classroom directions. Use early and least-intrusive interventions as an initial response to low level disruption.Ensure an effective balance between behaviour talk and learning talk. |
| 1-2.30 | JC | ITAP focusBehaviour Management strategies – creating a safe and stimulating learning environment (through routines and transitions) | Teachers are key role models, who can influence the attitudes, values and behaviours of their pupils. Establishing and reinforcing routines, including through positive reinforcement, can help create an effective learning environment. | **Pedagogy**Behaviour and ExpectationsResearch engagedBeing a professionalCritical thinking | Establish routines, both in classrooms and around the school.Use intentional and consistent language that promotes challenge and aspiration. Create a positive environment, where making mistakes and learning from them and the need for effort and perseverance are part of the daily routine. |
| 2.45-4 | RM | Behaviour policy in school | A predictable and secure environment benefits all pupils, but is particularly valuable for pupils with special educational needs.  | **Behaviour and Expectations**Being a professionalCritical thinking | Chapman, R. L., Buckley, L., & Sheehan, M. (2013) School-Based Programs for Increasing Connectedness and Reducing Risk Behavior: A Systematic Review, 25(1), 95–114. | Establishing a supportive and inclusive environment with a predictable system of reward and sanction in the classroom.Using early and least-intrusive interventions as an initial response to low level disruption. Creating and explicitly teaching routines in line with the school ethos that maximise time for learning (e.g. setting and reinforcing expectations about key transition points)Reinforcing established school and classroom routines. |
| 4-5 | JC | Teacher voice  | The voice is an important part of the teaching persona The voice can be trained and protected | **Professional behaviours** **Behaviour and Expectations**Being a professional | What is your teacher voice? [Blog link](https://www.theconfidentteacher.com/2016/09/what-is-your-teacher-voice/) | Project your voice without damage.Use your voice to support behaviour.Using consistent language and non-verbal signals for common classroom directions. |
| **SE1 Placement commences Mon 16/9/23** |
| Wed18/99-10.30 | JC | Reflection and consolidationSubject and outside subjectKS3 and 4 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Reflection and review of Behaviour Management ITAP | Establishing and reinforcing routines, including through positive reinforcement, can help create an effective learning environment.A predictable and secure environment benefits all pupils but is particularly valuable for pupils with special educational needs.Building effective relationships is easier when pupils believe that their feelings will be considered and understood.Setting clear expectations can help communicate shared values that improve classroom and school culture.A culture of mutual trust and respect supports effective relationships. | **Professional behaviours** **Behaviour and Expectations**Being a professionalCritical thinking | Bring your updated Behaviour Management ITAP handbook to this session.Kern, L., & Clemens, N. H. (2007) [Antecedent strategies to promote appropriate classroom behavior](https://doi.org/10.1002/pits.20206). Psychology in the Schools, 44(1), 65–75.Gutman, L. & Schoon, L. (2013) [The impact of non-cognitive skills on the outcomes of young people.](https://educationendowmentfoundation.org.uk/public/files/Publications/EEF_Lit_Review_Non-CognitiveSkills.pdf) DuPaul, G. J., Belk, G. D., & Puzino, K. (2016) Evidence-Based Interventions for Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder in Children and Adolescents. Handbook of Evidence-Based Interventions for Children and Adolescents, 167.Carroll, J., Bradley, L., Crawford, H., Hannant, P., Johnson, H., & Thompson, A. (2017). [SEN support: A rapid evidence assessment](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/628630/DfE_SEN_Support_R%20EA_Report.pd). Lazowski, R. A., & Hulleman, C. S. (2016) [Motivation Interventions in Education: A Meta-Analytic Review. Review of Educational Research](https://doi.org/10.3102/0034654315617832), 86(2), 602–640. Mitchell, D. (2014). [What really works in special and inclusive education](https://educationendowmentfoundation.org.uk/projects-and-evaluation/projects/increasing-pupil-motivation/). Oxford: Routledge. Sibieta, L., Greaves, E. & Sianesi, B. (2014) Increasing Pupil Motivation: Evaluation Report.Sibieta, L., Greaves, E. & Sianesi, B. (2014) Increasing Pupil Motivation: Evaluation Report.Ursache, A., Blair, C., & Raver, C. C. (2012) The promotion of self‐regulation as a means of enhancing school readiness and early achievement in children at risk for school failure. Child Development Perspectives, 6(2), 122-128. | Respond quickly to any behaviour or bullying that threatens emotional safety.Establish a supportive and inclusive environment with a predictable system of reward and sanction in the classroom. Work alongside colleagues as part of a wider system of behaviour management (e.g. recognising responsibilities and understanding the right to assistance and training from senior colleagues). Give manageable, specific and sequential instructions; check pupils’ understanding of instructions before a task begins; use consistent language and non-verbal signals for common classroom directions. Use early and least-intrusive interventions as an initial response to low level disruption.Establish routines, both in classrooms and around the school. |
| Wed18/911.00-12.15 | GL | Trauma informed training: the adolescent brainOnline training (45mins following the day) | **Professional behaviours** **Behaviour and Expectations**Being a professionalCritical thinking |
| 1.00-2.30 | BR | Behaviour Management and subject specific scenarios | **Professional behaviours** **Behaviour and Expectations**Being a professionalCritical thinking |
| 3.00-5.00 | JC | Role play and scenarios ITAP reflection and evaluation | **Professional behaviours** **Behaviour and Expectations**Being a professionalCritical thinking |
| Wed25/99-4See Room Info | YSJ staff | Subject session 1-4 |  | **Assessment****Curriculum****Pedagogy**Research engaged Creative and critical thinking |  |  |
| 4-5 |  | Independent study  |  |  |  | Subject based tasks to complete and reflect upon through the weekly reflection page on pebblepad. Discuss these tasks with your school mentor and how they will support your subject knowledge. |

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| Wed2/101-2.30 | RM | Introduction to assessment and feedback | Effective assessment is critical to teaching because it provides teachers with information about pupils’ understanding and needs. Good assessment helps teachers avoid being over-influenced by potentially misleading factors, such as how busy pupils appear. Before using any assessment, teachers should be clear about the decision it will be used to support and be able to justify its use. To be of value, teachers use information from assessments to inform the decisions they make; in turn, pupils must be able to act on feedback for it to have an effect. | **Assessment****Curriculum**Research engaged | Read through:<https://www.shirleyclarke-education.org/what-is-formative-assessment/> Critically read through this [blog](https://www.nwea.org/blog/2020/how-formative-assessment-boosts-metacognition-and-learning/) on metacognition and formative assessment. What are your thoughts? Have you seen this in the classroom?  Read chapter 2 from page 39[Wiliam, D (2017). Embedded Formative Assessment : (Strategies for Classroom Assessment That Drives Student Engagement and Learning). Solution Tree, Bloomington, Indiana](https://ebookcentral-proquest-com.yorksj.idm.oclc.org/lib/yorksj/reader.action?docID=5105912&ppg=49) | Plan formative assessment tasks linked to lesson objectives and think ahead about what would indicate understanding (e.g. by using hinge questions to pinpoint knowledge gaps)Choose, where possible, externally validated materials, used in controlled conditions when required to make summative assessments. Draw conclusions about what pupils have learned by looking at patterns of performance over a number of assessments. |
| 3-4.30 | KB | Emotional climate for learning | Teachers can influence pupils’ resilience and beliefs about their ability to succeed, by ensuring all pupils have the opportunity to experience meaningful success. Building effective relationships is easier when pupils believe that their feelings will be considered and understood.The ability to self-regulate one’s emotions affects pupils’ ability to learn, success in school and future lives.  | **Pedagogy****Professional behaviours**Research engagedRelationships and partnerships | [Watch this Ted Talk](https://youtu.be/agwsjYg9hJ8) on self-efficacy.<https://www.simplypsychology.org/self-efficacy.html> | Use early and least-intrusive interventions as an initial response. Respond quickly to any behaviour or bullying that threatens emotional safety. |
| 9/101-2.30 | JC | Revisiting reflections and observations | Reflective practice, supported by feedback from and observation of experienced colleagues, professional debate, and learning from educational research, is also likely to support improvement.Engaging in high-quality professional development can help teachers improve.  | **Professional behaviours**Relationships and partnershipBeing a professional | Revisit your notes on Chapters 1 and 2:[Capel, S. A., Leask, M. and Younie, S. (2023) Learning to Teach in the Secondary School : A Companion to School Experience. London: Routledge](https://ebookcentral.proquest.com/lib/yorksj/detail.action?docID=7014696) | Seek ways to support classes and individual pupils. |
| 3-4.30 |  LS | Introduction to Inclusive Practice PolicyHistory4 areas |  |  |  |  |
| 16/101-2.30 | KP | Construction of policy  |  | **Assessment**Research engaged | Read Part 1[Bryan, H, Carpenter, C, & Hoult, S 2010, Learning and Teaching at M-Level : A Guide for Student Teachers, SAGE Publications, London.](https://ebookcentral-proquest-com.yorksj.idm.oclc.org/lib/yorksj/reader.action?docID=743516&ppg=61)Bell, J. and Wats, S. (2018) Doing your research project: A guide for first time researchers. London: Open University Press. | Engage critically with research and use evidence to critique practice. |
| 3-4.30 pm | JC | Revisiting assignment 1 – How to plan and structure your response  | Reflective practice, supported by feedback from and observation of experienced colleagues, professional debate, and learning from educational research, is also likely to support improvement.Engaging in high-quality professional development can help teachers improve.  | **Assessment**Professional behaviour Research engaged  | Read Chapter 7 of: Fisher, A. (2011) Critical Thinking – second edition – [You can access this text here](https://books.google.co.uk/books?hl=en&lr=&id=wMhBQ0WdjF4C&oi=fnd&pg=PR1&dq=critical+thinking&ots=q2auvzTQLS&sig=PRtDd7YmMIPLVU_t1Tu53cUB-H0&redir_esc=y)   | Evaluate the impact of research on practice. |
| Wed24/101-2.30 | RM | SE1 updates and review and introduce ITAP sequencing |  |  |  |  |
| 3-4.30 | LS | Developing Inclusive Practice Barriers to learningQuality first teaching | Adapting teaching in a responsive way, including by providing targeted support to pupils who are struggling, is likely to increase pupil successAdaptive teaching is less likely to be valuable if it causes the teacher to artificially create distinct tasks for different groups of pupils or to set lower expectations for particular pupils.  | **Pedagogy****Curriculum**Being a professionalResearch engaged | Review [SEND Code of Practice](https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/send-code-of-practice-0-to-25) prior to the session.  Davis, P., Florian, L., Ainscow, M., Dyson, A., Farrell, P., Hick, P., Rouse, M. (2004) [Teaching Strategies and Approaches for Pupils with Special Educational Needs: A Scoping Study](http://dera.ioe.ac.uk/6059/1/RR516.pdf). Education Endowment Foundation (2018) S[utton Trust-Education Endowment Foundation Teaching and Learning Toolkit](https://educationendowmentfoundation.org.uk/evidence-summaries/teaching-learning-toolkit)Hattie, J. (2009) Visible learning: a synthesis of over 800 meta-analyses relating to achievement. London: Routledge. | Provide opportunity for all pupils to experience success by identifying pupils who need new content further broken down.Meet individual needs without creating unnecessary workload. Receiving clear, consistent and effective mentoring in supporting pupils with a range of additional needs, including how to use the SEND Code of Practice, which provides additional guidance on supporting pupils with SEND effectively. |
| w/b 28/10 | **HALF TERM WEEK** |
| Wed 6/11ITAP9-10.30 | KB | ITAP SequencingCognitive LoadWorking and Long-Term MemorySchema TheoryPillars of progression Building on CLTReduce overloadAdaptive practice | Working memory is where information that is being actively processed is held, but its capacity is limited and can be overloaded. Long-term memory can be considered as a store of knowledge that changes as pupils learn by integrating new ideas with existing knowledge. | **Pedagogy****Curriculum**Research engaged | [Kirschner, P., Sweller, J., Kirschner, F. & Zambrano, J. (2018) From cognitive load theory to collaborative cognitive load theory. In International Journal of Computer-Supported Collaborative Learning, 13(2), 213-233.](https://www.researchgate.net/publication/324757820_From_Cognitive_Load_Theory_to_Collaborative_Cognitive_Load_Theory)Clark, R., Nguyen, F. & Sweller, J. (2006) Efficiency in Learning: Evidence-Based Guidelines to Manage Cognitive Load. John Wiley & Sons.Cowan, N. (2008) What are the differences between long-term, short-term, and working memory? Progress in brain research, 169, 323-338.Gathercole, S., Lamont, E., & Alloway, T. (2006) Working memory in the classroom. Working memory and education, 219-240.Kirschner, P., Sweller, J., Kirschner, F. & Zambrano, J. (2018) From cognitive load theory to collaborative cognitive load theory. In International Journal of Computer-Supported Collaborative Learning, 13(2), 213-233. | Avoid overloading working memory, by taking into account pupils’ prior knowledge when planning how much new information to introduce and by reducing distractions that take attention away from what is being taught.  |
| 11-12.30 | KB | The structure of learning | In order for pupils to think critically, they must have a secure understanding of knowledge within the subject area they are being asked to think critically about.Research provides insight into the efficacies of taxonomies in supporting learning.  | **Pedagogy** **Assessment****Curriculum**Research engaged Critical thinking | Hattie, J.A.C., & Brown, G.T.L. (2004). Cognitive processes in asTTle: The SOLO taxonomy. [asTTle Technical Report 43.](https://www.yumpu.com/en/document/view/31644453/43-the-solo-taxonomy-2004pdf-e-asttle) Auckland: University of Auckland/Ministry of Education.Deans for Impact (2015) The Science of Learning [Online] Accessible from: [https://deansforimpact.org/resources/the-science-of- learning/.](https://yorksj.sharepoint.com/sites/ITEStaffTeam/Shared%20Documents/General/2023-24%20Planning/PGCE%20Secondary%20Planning/Professional%20Studies%20Outline/Deans%20for%20Impact%20%282015%29%20The%20Science%20of%20Learning%20%5BOnline%5D%20Accessible%20from%3A%20https%3A/deansforimpact.org/resources/the-science-of-%20learning/)Hattie, J. (2012) Visible Learning for Teachers. Oxford: Routledge [pp54-55] | Ensure pupils have relevant domain-specific knowledge, especially when being asked to think critically within a subject.Balance input of new content so that pupils master important concepts.Connect new content with pupils' existing knowledge or provide additional pre-teaching if pupils lack critical knowledge. |
| 1.15-2.45 | BR | Retrieval and spaced practice -strategies to support | Requiring pupils to retrieve information from memory, and spacing practice so that pupils revisit ideas after a gap are also likely to strengthen recall. |  | Agarwal, P. K., Finley, J. R., Rose, N. S., & Roediger, H. L. (2017) [Benefits from retrieval practice are greater for students with lower working memory capacity.](https://doi.org/10.1080/09658211.2016.1220579.) Memory, 25(6), 764–771.Baddeley, A. (2003) Working memory: looking back and looking forward. Nature reviews neuroscience, 4(10), 829-839Roediger, H. L., & Butler, A. C. (2011) [The critical role of retrieval practice in long-term retention](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.tics.2010.09.003). Trends in Cognitive Sciences, 15(1), 20–27.  | How to design practice, generation and retrieval tasks that provide just enough support so that pupils experience a high success rate when attempting challenging work. Increasing challenge with practice and retrieval as knowledge becomes more secure (e.g. by removing scaffolding, lengthening spacing or introducing interacting elements). |
| 3-4.30 | JC | Building schemes of work and transfer of learning | In all subject areas, pupils learn new ideas by linking those ideas to existing knowledge, organising this knowledge into increasingly complex mental models (or “schemata”); carefully sequencing teaching to facilitate this process is important.Pupils are likely to struggle to transfer what has been learnt in one discipline to a new or unfamiliar context.  | **Pedagogy** **Curriculum**Being a professional Relationships and partnerships | Dunlosky, J., Rawson, K. A., Marsh, E. J., Nathan, M. J., & Willingham, D. T. (2013) Improving students’ learning with effective learning techniques: Promising directions from cognitive and educational psychology. Psychological Science in the Public Interest, Supplement, 14(1), 4–58. <https://doi.org/10.1177/1529100612453266>.Pan, A. Agarwal, (2018) P. Retrieval Practice and Transfer of Learning: Fostering Student’s Application of Knowledge [http://pdf.retrievalpractice.org/TransferGuide.pdf](https://eur02.safelinks.protection.outlook.com/?url=http%3A%2F%2Fpdf.retrievalpractice.org%2FTransferGuide.pdf&data=05%7C01%7Cb.rock%40yorksj.ac.uk%7C700fb2582a454d26458508db7c919acc%7C5c8ae38ef85b4309b7ec862815a37aee%7C0%7C0%7C638240737023095652%7CUnknown%7CTWFpbGZsb3d8eyJWIjoiMC4wLjAwMDAiLCJQIjoiV2luMzIiLCJBTiI6Ik1haWwiLCJXVCI6Mn0%3D%7C3000%7C%7C%7C&sdata=AGpwze9d1bhCgeuiaeRklawEXxrnzuASGv5mHkQsxRs%3D&reserved=0) [accessed April 2023]Willingham, D. T. (2002) Ask the Cognitive Scientist. Inflexible Knowledge: The First Step to Expertise. American Educator, 26(4), 31-33 [https://www.aft.org/periodical/american-educator/winter-2002/ask-cognitive-scientist-inflexible-knowledge-first-step](https://eur02.safelinks.protection.outlook.com/?url=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.aft.org%2Fperiodical%2Famerican-educator%2Fwinter-2002%2Fask-cognitive-scientist-inflexible-knowledge-first-step&data=05%7C01%7Cb.rock%40yorksj.ac.uk%7C700fb2582a454d26458508db7c919acc%7C5c8ae38ef85b4309b7ec862815a37aee%7C0%7C0%7C638240737023095652%7CUnknown%7CTWFpbGZsb3d8eyJWIjoiMC4wLjAwMDAiLCJQIjoiV2luMzIiLCJBTiI6Ik1haWwiLCJXVCI6Mn0%3D%7C3000%7C%7C%7C&sdata=ILbiBtLCpxorjYen0oqmt7XBC3KlKUoizAtr1JR7So8%3D&reserved=0) | Draw explicit links between new content and the core concepts and principles in the subject.Use retrieval and spaced practice to build automatic recall of key knowledge.In all subject areas, pupils learn new ideas by linking those ideas to existing knowledge, organising this knowledge into increasingly complex mental models (or “schemata”). Working collegially across departments and disciplines can be an effective learning process. |
| 4.30-5 | JC | Reflections and ITAP handbookevaluation |  |  |  |  |
| Wed 13/119-4 See room info | Subj staff | PGC7008M | Sessions 5-8 | **Curriculum****Pedagogy****Assessment** |  |  |
| 4-5 |  | Independent study  |  |  |  | Subject based tasks to complete and reflect upon through the weekly reflection page on pebblepad. Discuss these tasks with your school mentor and how they will support your subject knowledge. |

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| Wed 20/111-2.30 | JC(link to ITAP) | Questioning is an essential tool for teachers; questions can be used for many purposes, including to check pupils’ prior knowledge, assess understanding and break down problems. | **Pedagogy** **Assessment** | [EEF blog: Supporting pupil independence through questioning](https://educationendowmentfoundation.org.uk/news/eef-blog-supporting-pupil-independence-through-questioning) | Including a range of types of questions in class discussions to extend and challenge pupils.Providing appropriate wait time between question and response where more developed responses are required.  |  |
| 3-4.30 | JC | Assignment 1 – How to write your assignment: criticality not description  | Engaging in high-quality professional development can help teachers improveResearch influences practice and pedagogy | **Assessment** Research engaged | Please come to this session with a **draft of your introduction** and any notes you have made during your engagement with academic reading. | Reflect on critical writing process and progress, evaluating the impact on practice and re-evaluating critical reading. |
| Wed 27/111-2.30  |  JC | Literacy across the curriculum | Every teacher can improve pupils’ literacy, including by explicitly teaching reading, writing and oral language skills specific to individual disciplines. | **Professional Behaviours****Pedagogy** **Curriculum** | [Education Endowment Foundation (2019) Improving Literacy in Secondary Schools: Guidance report](https://educationendowmentfoundation.org.uk/public/files/Publications/Literacy/EEF_KS3_KS4_LITERACY_GUIDANCE.pdf)Scott, C. E., McTigue, E. M., Miller, D. M., & Washburn, E. K. (2018) [The what, when, and how of preservice teachers and literacy across the disciplines](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.tate.2018.03.010): A systematic literature review of nearly 50 years of research. Teaching and Teacher Education, 73, 1–13.  | Model reading comprehension by asking questions, making predictions, and summarising when reading.Promote reading for pleasure (e.g. by using a range of whole class reading approaches and regularly reading high-quality texts to children). Teach different forms of writing by modelling planning, drafting and editing. |
| 3-4.30 | MJ | Numeracy across the curriculum –  | Every teacher can improve pupils’ numeracy skills by explicitly teaching skills relevant to subject disciplines.  | **Professional Behaviours****Curriculum****Pedagogy** Being a professional  | Hodgen, J., Foster, C., Marks, R. & Brown, M. (2018) [Improving Mathematics in Key Stages Two and Three: Evidence Review](https://educationendowmentfoundation.org.uk/education-evidence/guidance-reports/maths-ks-2-3).  | Take opportunities in subjects to make links to numeracy. Support pupils’ skills in numeracy by observing how expert colleagues integrated numeracy in lessons. |
| Wed 4/121-2.30 | DN | Introduction to PSHE  | The responsibility of the subject specialist extends to other curriculum areas.  PSHE is a non-statutory subject meaning that units can be tailored to the needs of the pupils in individual schools.  | **Professional Behaviours****Pedagogy****Curriculum**Relationships and partnerships  | PSHE Framework <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/personal-social-health-and-economic-education-pshe/personal-social-health-and-economic-pshe-education> | Work with expert colleagues to develop confidence and competence in delivering lessons outside of your subject specialism. |
| 3-4.30 | DS | Phonics and reading across the secondary curriculum –  | To access the curriculum, early literacy provides fundamental knowledge; reading comprises two elements: word reading and language comprehension; systematic synthetic phonics is the most effective approach for teaching pupils to decode. Every teacher can improve pupils’ literacy, including by explicitly teaching reading, writing and oral language skills specific to individual disciplines.  | **Professional Behaviours****Curriculum****Pedagogy** Being a professional Research engaged  | [EEF Improving literacy in Key Stage 3](https://educationendowmentfoundation.org.uk/education-evidence/guidance-reports/literacy-ks3-ks4)Krashen, s. (2004) The Power of Reading available from <https://www.researchgate.net/publication/247950880_The_Power_of_Reading_Insights_from_the_Research><https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/190599/Letters_and_Sounds_-_DFES-00281-2007.pdf> Machin, S., McNally, S., & Viarengo, M. (2018) [Changing how literacy is taught: Evidence on synthetic phonics](https://doi.org/10.1257/pol.20160514). American Economic Journal: Economic Policy, 10(2), 217–241. | Support pupils to become fluent readers.Mode reading comprehension by asking questions, making predictions, and summarising when reading. Promote reading for pleasure (e.g. by using a range of whole class reading approaches and regularly reading high-quality texts to children).Demonstrate a clear understanding of systematic synthetic phonics, particularly if teaching early reading and spelling, and deconstructing this approach.  Support pupils to become fluent readers and to write fluently and legibly. |
| 11/121.00-2.30 | RM | SE2 briefing |  | **Professional behaviours**Reflection | Ensure PebblePad is up-to-date. |  |
| 11/123.00-4.30 | BR/careers | Careers – application forms and personal statements | There are key issues, opportunities and challenges for new teachers at a local level. | **Professional behaviours** Personal teaching philosophy | Sign up for[Launchpadonline](https://yorksj.jobteaser.com/en/users/sign_in?back_to_after_login=%2F)   For help with job applications, email careers@yorksj.ac.uk See ´[YSJ Launchpad YouTube Channel](https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCRSU2wI0vEVE10TLHLVhW_g/videos) for videos and helpful supportChapter 8[Capel, S. A., Leask, M. and Younie, S. (2016) Learning to Teach in the Secondary School : A Companion to School Experience. London: Routledge](http://yorksj.idm.oclc.org/login?url=https://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=nlebk&AN=1202221&site=eds-live&scope=site&ebv=EB&ppid=pp_561) | Identify which schools you would like to work in.Approach applications. |
| 18/121.00-2.30 | JC | ITAP – InclusionIntroduction to ITAP handbook |  | **Professional behaviours****Pedagogy** Relationships and partnershipsResearch engaged |  |  |
| 3-4.30 | RM | Review of the term |  |  |  |  |
| **CHRISTMAS BREAK** |

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| **Date**  | **Staff** | **Focus for Session** | **Student teachers will learn that…**  | **Links to CCF and YSJ Curriculum** | **Theoretical Perspective** Reading, Preparation & SOL  | **Student teachers will learn how to…** How you can learn from sessions and work with expert colleagues to apply in the classroom |
| Mon 6/1ITAPConference9-10  | RM | Introduction to Inclusive Practice ITAP, including handbook Keynote – Inclusive practice: vocabulary instruction for all | Pupils with special educational needs or disabilities are likely to require additional or adapted support; working closely with colleagues, families and pupils to understand barriers and identify effective strategies, engaging with the SEND Code of Practice, and understanding your (multi-agency) role as a teacher is essential.Teaching assistants (TAs) can support pupils more effectively when they are prepared for lessons by teachers, and when TAs supplement rather than replace support from teachers. | **Professional behaviours****Pedagogy** Relationships and partnershipsResearch engaged  | Arrange to speak with your school SENCo before this session<https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/349053/Schools_Guide_to_the_0_to_25_SEND_Code_of_Practice.pdf> Read 4.6[Capel, S. A., Leask, M. and Younie, S. (2016) Learning to Teach in the Secondary School : A Companion to School Experience. London: Routledge](http://yorksj.idm.oclc.org/login?url=https://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=nlebk&AN=1202221&site=eds-live&scope=site&ebv=EB&ppid=pp_302) Look at the resources available here.<https://www.sendgateway.org.uk/whole-school-send/what-works/> [Davis, P., Florian, L., Ainscow, M., Dyson, A., Farrell, P., Hick, P., Rouse, M. (2004) Teaching Strategies and Approaches for Pupils with Special Educational Needs: A Scoping Study.](http://dera.ioe.ac.uk/6059/1/RR516.pdf.)  [Education Endowment Foundation (2015) Making Best Use of Teaching Assistants Guidance Report.](https://educationendowmentfoundation.org.uk/tools/guidance-reports/)Carroll, J., Bradley, L., Crawford, H., Hannant, P., Johnson, H., & Thompson, A. (2017). [SEN support: A rapid evidence assessment](https://eur02.safelinks.protection.outlook.com/?url=https%3A%2F%2Fassets.publishing.service.gov.uk%2Fgovernment%2Fuploads%2Fsystem%2Fuploads%2Fattachment_data%2Ffile%2F628630%2FDfE_SEN_Support_R%2520EA_Report.pd&data=05%7C01%7Cr.matthewson%40yorksj.ac.uk%7Cc1259a957f9341fe4f4308db6b422869%7C5c8ae38ef85b4309b7ec862815a37aee%7C0%7C0%7C638221704103877692%7CUnknown%7CTWFpbGZsb3d8eyJWIjoiMC4wLjAwMDAiLCJQIjoiV2luMzIiLCJBTiI6Ik1haWwiLCJXVCI6Mn0%3D%7C3000%7C%7C%7C&sdata=GZm%2Bj8pWtb%2F5wRhTg%2FrskHf2ElY9ikv6Fb2HHIueflg%3D&reserved=0). | Improve at preparing teaching assistants for lessons under supervision of expert colleagues.Make effective use of teaching assistants and other adults in the classroom under supervision of expert colleagues. Meet individual needs without creating unnecessary workload. |
| 10.00-4.3010.30-12.301.30-3.303.30-4.30Various rooms TBC | RM (4)JC (2)BR (2) | WorkshopEALLGBTQ+LACTravellerRefugeeSENAlternative ProvisionSpecialist Teaching TeamsService childrenAbove all linked to the ITAP foundational concept.  | Seeking to understand pupils’ differences, including their different levels of prior knowledge and potential barriers to learning, is an essential part of teaching.A culture of mutual trust and respect supports effective relationships.High-quality teaching has a long-term positive effect on pupils’ life chances, particularly for children from disadvantaged backgrounds. | **Professional behaviours****Pedagogy** Relationships and partnerships | Kriegbaum, K., Becker, N., & Spinath, B. (2018) [The Relative Importance of Intelligence and Motivation as Predictors of School Achievement: A meta-analysis.](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.edurev.2018.10.001) Educational Research Review. OECD (2015) [Pisa 2015 Result: Policies and Practices for Successful Schools](https://doi.org/10.1787/9789264267510-en). Baker, C., (2011) Foundations of bilingual education and bilingualism, Bristol: Multilingual Matters Conteh, J., (2019) *The EAL Teaching Book: Promoting Success for Multilingual Learners in Primary and Secondary Schools,*Learning Matters/ Sage. Leung, C., (2001) English as an additional language: language and literacy development, Royston: UKRAStrand, S & Hessel, A., (2018)[English as an additional language, proficiency in English and pupils’ educational achievement](https://www.bell-foundation.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2018/10/EAL-PIE-and-Educational-Achievement-Report-2018-FV.pdf).  | Plan effectively for inclusion, with appropriate provision for all pupils and those at risk of underachievement.Be aware of effective behaviour/classroom management strategies being employed to support learning and progress.Understand how EAL pupils’ language needs are addressed and assessed and how teachers can support language development within mainstream/subject classes.  |
| Tues 07/01All day  | Alliance led.  | PGC7007/8MOff campus visit Diversity dayLinked to the ITAP foundational concept. | Seeking to understand pupils’ differences, including their different levels of prior knowledge and potential barriers to learning, is an essential part of teaching.A culture of mutual trust and respect supports effective relationships.High-quality teaching has a long-term positive effect on pupils’ life chances, particularly for children from disadvantaged backgrounds.  | **Professional behaviours****Pedagogy** Personal teaching philosophy  | <https://naldic.org.uk/the-eal-learner/eal-learners-uk/> <https://ealresources.bell-foundation.org.uk/teachers> [Take a look at some of the resources from a local authority](https://wsh.wokingham.gov.uk/learning-and-teaching/mea/eal/eal-guidance/)Read through the diversity handbook on Moodle and complete the trackers | Plan effectively for inclusion, with appropriate provision for all pupils and those at risk of underachievement.Be aware of effective behaviour/classroom management strategies being employed to support learning and progress.Understand how EAL pupils’ language needs are addressed and assessed and how teachers can support language development within mainstream/subject classes.  |
| Wed18/019-10.30 | JC | Developing word consciousness Identify | High-quality classroom talk can support pupils to articulate key ideas, consolidate understanding and extend their vocabulary. | **Pedagogy** **Assessment** **Curriculum** Research engaged Critical thinking | <https://my.chartered.college/impact_article/skilful-questioning-the-beating-heart-of-good-pedagogy/> | Plan activities around what you want pupils to think hard about. Include a range of types of questions in class discussions to extend and challenge pupils (e.g. by modelling new vocabulary or asking pupils to justify answers). Provide appropriate wait time between question and response where more developed responses are required. |
| 10.45-12.15 | KB | Talk for learning – inclusive practice through vocabulary instruction (modelling and scaffolding) | High-quality classroom talk can support pupils to articulate key ideas, consolidate understanding and extend their vocabulary.How pupils are grouped is also important; care should be taken to monitor the impact of groupings on pupil attainment, behaviour and motivation.Flexibly grouping pupils within a class to provide more tailored support can be effective, but care should be taken to monitor its impact on engagement and motivation, particularly for pupils with low starting points.  | **Pedagogy** **Curriculum**Research engaged Being a professional  | Read Chapter 3 and consider in light of what you now know about adaptive practice:[Cowley, S (2018) The Ultimate Guide to Differentiation : Achieving Excellence for All, Bloomsbury Publishing Plc, London.](https://ebookcentral-proquest-com.yorksj.idm.oclc.org/lib/yorksj/reader.action?docID=5231539&ppg=72)Steenbergen-Hu, S., Makel, M. C., & Olszewski-Kubilius, P. (2016) [What One Hundred Years of Research Says About the Effects of Ability Grouping and Acceleration on K-12 Students Academic Achievement: Findings of Two Second-Order MetaAnalyses](https://doi.org/10.3102/0034654316675417). Review of Educational Research (Vol. 86). Speckesser, S., Runge, J., Foliano, F., Bursnall, M., Hudson-Sharp, N., Rolfe, H. & Anders, J. (2018) [Embedding Formative Assessment: Evaluation Report](https://educationendowmentfoundation.org.uk/public/files/EFA_evaluation_report.pdf). Tereshchenko, A., Francis, B., Archer, L., Hodgen, J., Mazenod, A., Taylor, B., Travers, M. C. (2018) [Learners’ attitudes to mixed-attainment grouping: examining the views of students of high, middle and low attainment.](https://doi.org/10.1080/02671522.2018.1452962) Research Papers in Education, 1522, 1–20.  | Communicate a belief in the academic potential of all pupils, by receiving clear, consistent and effective mentoring in how to set tasks that stretch pupils, but which are achievable, within a challenging curriculum.Group pupils effectively, by discussing and analysing with expert colleagues how the placement school changes groups regularly, avoiding the perception that groups are fixed. |
| 1.15-2.45 | BR | Literacy across the curriculumOpportunities to reinforce semantic shifts and similaritiesStrategies  |  |  |  |  |
| 3-4.30 | LS | Adaptive practice in action – inclusive practice through vocabulary instruction (quality first teaching and tiered language) | Pupils with special educational needs or disabilities are likely to require additional or adapted support; working closely with colleagues, families and pupils to understand barriers and identify effective strategies is essential.High-quality teaching has a long-term positive effect on pupils’ life chances, particularly for children from disadvantaged backgrounds. | **Behaviour and Expectations** **Pedagogy** Being a professional Research engaged  | Read and recap:<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/send-and-ap-green-paper-responding-to-the-consultation/summary-of-the-send-review-right-support-right-place-right-time> | Apply high expectations to all groups, and ensure all pupils have access to a rich curriculum. |
| 4.30-5 | BR |  -Reflective practice is likely to support improvement.Effective professional development is sustained over time. | **Professional Behaviours**Critical reflection  | Bring your reflective notes to this session.  | Reflect on and discuss effectively issues raised from enrichment week.Extend pedagogical and subject knowledge by participating in wider networks.  |  |
| Wed 15/19-4See room info  | Subject staff | PGC7007MSessions 9-12 |  |  |  |  |
| 4-5  |  | Independent study  |  |  |  | Subject based tasks to complete and reflect upon through the weekly reflection page on pebblepad. Discuss these tasks with your school mentor and how they will support your subject knowledge. |
| Wed 22/11-2.30 | RM | SE2 updates | Transition points between placements are an important process of reflection and forward thinking. Effective professional development comes from experiences in different settings.  | **Professional behaviours**Critical reflections  | List any questions you have about SE2.  | Reflect on your recent school experience and review your progress. Set individual SMART targets for future development. Consider how to improve professional practice as part of reflective practice and your developing critical voice.Work effectively with colleagues on short placement experiences.  |
| 3.00-4.30 | BR | Policy impact and application(modelling in prep for assignment) |  |  |  |  |
| 29/11-4pm | BR Alliance staff | Mock interviews | To gain a greater understanding of the interview process as part of applying for a teaching position in school. | **Professional behaviours**Being a professional |  | Work together as peers, cooperate with all other professionals. |
| 5/21-2.30pm | KP | Assignment 2 –Contemporary issue | A literature review is a critical evaluation not a report. Language should be cautious and not absolute. The review needs to be grounded in and supported by informed opinion and sources, not only personal opinion and experience.  | **Pedagogy** **Professional behaviours**  Critical thinking and reflection  Research engaged  |  | Compose an effective literature review that has critical evaluation at its heart.  Employ tentative language appropriately. |
| 3-4.30 | BR | Assignment 2 – Contemporary issue | How you present your data impacts on the accessibility and efficacy of your research. There are different ways of presenting data which are influenced by your methodology and findings. | **Professional Behaviours**Research engaged | Check these websites to keep up to date with educational issues:* [BBC - Education](https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/education)
* [The Guardian - Education](https://www.theguardian.com/education)
* [GOV.UK - Education, training and skills](https://www.gov.uk/education)
* [TES](https://www.tes.com/news)
* [The Independent](https://www.independent.co.uk/)
* [The Glossary of Education Reform](https://www.edglossary.org/)
* [UK Parliament](https://www.parliament.uk/)

Read chapter 3:[Brooks, Valerie, et al. Preparing To Teach In Secondary Schools : A Student Teacher's Guide To Professional Issues In Secondary Education, McGraw-Hill Education, 2012.](https://ebookcentral-proquest-com.yorksj.idm.oclc.org/lib/yorksj/reader.action?docID=990488&ppg=52) | Present data effectively. |
| Wed 12/21-2.30p | KB | Engagement strategies  | Engagement is the gatekeeper to mental readiness, consisting of four parts: paying attention, being energised, being intrigued and being inspired.  | **Pedagogy** **Assessment****Curriculum**Research- engaged Critical thinking  | Rosenshine, B. (2012) Principles of Instruction: Research-based strategies that all teachers should know. American Educator, 12–20.Tips from ‘The Highly Engaged Classroom’ (Marzano, 2010) <https://www.marzanoresources.com/resources/tips/hec_tips_archive/>  | Create a culture of respect and trust in the classroom that supports all pupils to succeed.Develop strategies to inspire readiness and intellectual curiosity. |
| 3-4.30pm | DN | Revisiting wellbeing and workload | Teachers have the ability to affect and improve the wellbeing, motivation and behaviour of their pupils.Adapting teaching in a responsive way, including by providing targeted support to pupils who are struggling, is likely to increase pupil success.We can take steps to support our mental health.  | **Professional behaviours**Research engagedCreative, critical reflection  | Skaalvik, E. M., & Skaalvik, S. (2017) [Still motivated to teach? A study of school context variables, stress and job satisfaction among teachers in senior high school](https://doi.org/10.1007/s11218-016-9363-9). Social Psychology of Education, 20(1), 15–37.  | Make marking manageable and effective, by recording data only when it is useful for improving pupil outcomes.Understand that written marking is only one form of feedbackIdentify efficient approaches to marking and alternative approaches to providing feedback.  |
| w/b 17/2 | **HALF TERM BREAK** |
| Wed 26/21-2.303-4.30pm | MJonline | Reconstructing the curriculum | Social justice in education, **across the curriculum** subjectsMulticulturalism and anti-racism; exploring classroom activities for childrenLinking climate and racial justice with decolonial practice; opportunities for **cross-curricular** workIncluding the voices of marginalised and under-represented groups, for example, Indigenous communities.  | **Professional behaviours****Curriculum** **Pedagogy****Critical thinking and reflection** | [**https://www.lawsociety.org.uk/topics/ethnic-minority-lawyers/a-guide-to-race-and-ethnicity-terminology-and-language**](https://www.lawsociety.org.uk/topics/ethnic-minority-lawyers/a-guide-to-race-and-ethnicity-terminology-and-language)[**https://icma.org/page/glossary-terms-race-equity-and-social-justice#R**](https://icma.org/page/glossary-terms-race-equity-and-social-justice#R)**Teacher resources:**<https://www.ourmigrationstory.org.uk/information-for-teachers.html>**Decolonisation and anti-racism: Challenges and opportunities for (teacher) education:**<https://bera-journals.onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1002/curj.193> |  |
| Wed 5/31-2.303-4.30pm | RM/JC | Cross Curricular Day – York Minster visit |  |  |  |  |
| Wed12/31-2.30 | RM | SE3 briefing  | School-based tasks and subject specific school-based tasks can be tailored to your needs in SE3.Professional development is a continuous cycle of reflection and planning.  | **Professional Behaviours**Critical reflection and thinking Being a professional  | List any questions you have about SE3 and bring them to this session.  | Reflect on progress made, recognising strengths and weaknesses and identifying next steps for further improvement. |
| 3-4.30pm | RM | lesson plan proformas |  |  |  |  |
| ITAPfeedback19/39-10.30 | KB | Establishing effective feedback cultures and characteristics |  |  |  |  |
| 11-12.30 | KB | Flexing verbal feedback to guide pupil outcomes. |  |  |  |  |
| 1.15-2.45 | JC | The power of feedback during the learning instance |  |  |  |  |
| 3-4.30 | BR | Using summative tests as formative classroom tools [KS4 focus] |  |  |  |  |
| 4.30-5 | BR | Reflection from ITAP and evaluations |  |  |  |  |
| Wed 26/39-4 See room info | Subject staff | PGC7007MSessions 17-20 |  |  |  |  |
| 4-5  |  | Independent study  |  |  |  | Subject based tasks to complete and reflect upon through the weekly reflection page on pebblepad. Discuss these tasks with your school mentor and how they will support your subject knowledge. |
| Wed2/41-2.303-4.30 | KB | Taking your questioning further | **Pedagogy** **Assessment** | [EEF blog: Supporting pupil independence through questioning](https://educationendowmentfoundation.org.uk/news/eef-blog-supporting-pupil-independence-through-questioning) | Including a range of types of questions in class discussions to extend and challenge pupils.Providing appropriate wait time between question and response where more developed responses are required.  |  |
| 3-4.30 | BR | Assignment 2 inputPresentation | Presentation skills are an important aspect of continued professional development. A successful research project culminates in the presentation of findings. | **Professional Behaviours**Critical thinkingResearch engaged  | Come to the session ready with questions you need answering.  | Integrate research and findings into concise and effective presentations. Present to peers and research engaged experts. |
| **Easter Break Monday 7th April – 18th April or Monday 14th April to 25th April** |
| Wed 23/41-2.30 | LSOnline | SEND and supporting assessment |  |  |  |  |
| Wed 23/43-4.30 | OnlineLS | Supporting individuals with additional needs(EHCP’s) |  |  |  |  |
| Wed 30/41-2.30 | RM | Progress review meetings |  |  |  |  |
| 3-4.30 | KB | Checking for understanding | There are a range of diagnostic formative approaches that help provide teachers and their pupils with information about their factual, procedural and conceptual knowledge in order for next steps to be taken. | **Pedagogy** **Assessment****Curriculum**Research engaged Critical thinking | Alexander R.J. (2020) A Dialogic Teaching Companion, London: Routledge.Rosenshine, B. (2012) Principles of Instruction: Research-based strategies that all teachers should know. American Educator, 12–20.<https://teacherhead.com/2021/12/02/five-ways-to-check-for-understanding/> | Prompt pupils to elaborate when responding to questioning to check that a correct answer stems from secure understanding. |
| 7/51-2.30 | KB | Visual tools for thinking  | Visual learning enables students to recognise how their learning is organised and connected.New concepts are more easily integrated with prior learning, and aspects of critical thinking can be explored, discussed and exemplified.  | **Pedagogy** **Assessment****Curriculum**Research- engaged. Critical thinking | Clark, R., Nguyen, F. & Sweller, J. (2006) Efficiency in Learning: Evidence-Based Guidelines to Manage Cognitive Load. John Wiley & Sons.Renfro, C. (2017). [The Use of Visual Tools in the Academic Research Process:](https://www-sciencedirect-com.yorksj.idm.oclc.org/science/article/pii/S0099133316302907?via%3Dihub) A Literature Review. The Journal of Academic Librarianship, 43 (2), 95-99 | Utilise visual learning strategies in the classroom.Integrate aspects of prior learning and new concepts. |
| 3-4.30 | KB | Thinking skills |  |  |  |  |
|  | **FULL TIME IN SCHOOL** |
| **Half term 27th May – 31st may, 2024** |
| 30/61/72/7 | **School based enrichment**  |
| Thurs3/79-10 | BR | PGC7007/8MReflecting on the year and enrichment week  | Enrichment opportunities should continue throughout your career.  | **Professional behaviours** **Pedagogy**  | Reflect on your enrichment weekReflect on the last year, what have been your strengths and development areas.  | Strengthen pedagogical and subject knowledge by participating in wider networks.Reflect on progress made, recognise strengths and weaknesses and identify next steps for further improvement. |
| 10-12 | RM | PGC7008MEarly Career teacher transition session | YSJ will help you in your transition to your ECT years. YSJ will continue to support your development in your ECT years.  | **Professional behaviours** | You will need your final report from pebblepad and 3 ECT targets | Seek challenge, feedback and critique from mentors and other colleagues in an open and trusting working environment.Reflect on progress made, recognise strengths and weaknesses and identify next steps for further improvement. |
| 1-3  | JC | PGC7008MCPD task | CPD continues throughout your career. CEDPs can help identify next steps and priorities. | **Professional behaviours** | Working through the ECT content and expectations | Reflect on progress made, recognise strengths and weaknesses and identify next steps for further improvement. |
| 3-5 | RM/JC | CEDPs | CEDPs can help identify next steps and priorities | **Professional behaviours** | Time to complete your CEDP | Reflect on progress made, recognise strengths and weaknesses and identify next steps for further improvement. |
| Fri 21/6Temple Hall10-12 | RM | Supply AgenciesUnions |
| Temple Hall 1.30-4pm | RMAll staffAlliance staff | Guest speakerFinal celebration afternoon |