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Acknowledgements

This handbook has been devised to meet the new Teachers’ Standards (DfE, 2012). We would like to thank partnership colleagues for their input in developing sections of this handbook, and in particular for drawing up the original programme for mentor-trainee meetings in schools. We should also like to acknowledge suggestions of good practice from Richard Harris (University of Reading), Christine Counsell (Cambridge University) and Alison Kitson (Institute of Education) and colleagues in the School of Education and Social Work.
1. Introduction
Welcome to the Secondary PGCE & School Direct Design and Technology course for 2017/2018. We look forward to working with you this year and supporting your development towards becoming successful teachers. Learning to teach is a complex, demanding process: our aim is to enable you to become stimulating, enthusiastic teachers, able to reflect critically on your practice and to continue to develop professionally throughout your career. Through a programme which is both practically and intellectually challenging it is hoped that you will go on to continue developing the skills, knowledge and understanding that have led to your decision to train to teach design.

This handbook is designed to elaborate on the main PGCE handbook, giving subject-specific guidance to trainees. All elements of the secondary PGCE Design and Technology course are devised to enable trainees to meet the professional ‘Standards’ for Qualified Teacher Status (Ofsted, 2012). The course is also organised to ensure that trainees have the opportunity to meet the Standards more than once, in both school and university-based elements.

We are very pleased that annually over two thirds of our beginning teachers choose to remain in Sussex at the end of the year, gaining teaching posts in the local area, while the remainder are successful in gaining posts in other areas of the country. This indicates a mutual recognition between our schools and trainees of the quality of education that each provides and we have a developing teacher research network across Sussex with many ex-trainees choosing to return to Sussex to study for the MA in Education (MAE).

Mark Norris leads the Secondary Design and Technology programme and is a part time Associate Fellow of University of Sussex and will be in University alternate Tuesdays/Wednesdays every Friday. James Sansom-Costantini is head of the Design faculty at BACA school in Brighton and will run Curriculum Studies Sessions on Friday afternoons.

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2. Rationale and Aims

The idea of working together in partnership underpins all aspects of ITE, and is central to our Design and Technology course. The course is run by a partnership between the University of Sussex and many local schools: The Sussex Consortium for Teacher Education and Research. All the partners in the Consortium share responsibility for planning, evaluating and successfully running the course, and remain closely in touch throughout the ITE ‘year’. Planning for the ITE course is carried out jointly by professional tutors, mentors and curriculum tutors at a series of mentor training meetings, partnership forum meetings and the annual ITE conference. Monitoring and evaluation takes place in these meetings as well; and a continual process of informal feedback takes place whenever mentors and tutors discuss issues related to the ITE programme. Trainees are also encouraged to feedback their experiences and suggest ideas to improve provision, and these suggestions are generally incorporated into future planning. University and school experiences are mutually dependent – what is learnt in one context is applied and reflected upon in the other.

Therefore work in the university and schools is:

Complementary and reinforcing:

- Mentor sessions are, wherever practically appropriate, linked to university sessions to cover similar aspects of the Teachers’ Standards: see the recommended calendar of mentor sessions Professional Practice.
- Courses are delivered in partnership with mentors and tutors leading sessions in and out of practice settings.
- Beginning teachers, mentors and university tutors share the same subject-specific guidelines for discussion in mentor sessions, target setting, review and assessment purposes.
- Course developments are agreed in mentor meetings and there is opportunity for regular review and evaluation of trainees’ experiences.
- Trainees are given tasks to complete in school which are discussed in both mentor and curriculum sessions.

Structured so that trainee progress is regularly monitored and that training needs are differentiated:

- Trainees start to work on subject gaps, identified at interview, prior to the course and these feed into directed tasks and the subject audit, which are regularly reviewed throughout the course by mentors and curriculum tutors
- Mentors are provided with trainees’ initial audit information to plan a suitable timetable and training programme
- Mentors review trainee progress weekly and more formally at the end of each half term prior to completion of the Professional Practice Profiles (PPP). Mentors use the calendar of mentor training sessions to structure their training, but tailor this to the particular needs of their trainees. The PPP is completed at 5 assessment points during the year and is passed to other mentors and professional tutors, who use it to plan a suitable timetable and mentor programme, ensuring that the trainees’ needs are met so that they can achieve the Standards at an appropriate level.
- Trainees keep records of their school based training both strengths and targets to provide an ongoing record of their progress in meeting targets and make these available to mentors and curriculum tutors.
Practically and theoretically driven to develop effective and reflective teachers;

- encouraging discussion to develop a personal philosophy towards the importance of your subject and different approaches to teaching topics;
- planning of lessons and sequence of lessons that engage pupils and challenge them and that are evaluated critically using feedback from experienced teachers and personal views, underpinned by reading;
- justifying the selection of teaching strategies appropriate to different pupils’ needs;
- sharing knowledge of current developments in your subject and in the teaching of it;
- preparing assignments that make links between theory and practice in teaching your subject;
- working creatively and professionally with curriculum/professional tutors and curriculum/professional mentors to enhance your understanding of teaching and in particular the demands of teaching your own subject.

And enhanced by recognizing wider professional and subject opportunities

- Cross-curricular sessions with trainees in other subjects;
- Subject development sessions with your mentor/others in your department;
- Training sessions led by visiting mentors and other experts;
- Visits to other educational settings, e.g. Special Schools;
- Involvement in wider school activities.

Through these activities and approaches we anticipate that beginning teachers from Sussex will establish themselves within a national community of teachers and take pride in the specific knowledge, skills and understanding required for teaching their own specialist subject as advised by the curriculum tutor and mentor in addition to the following generic skills:

Generic Teaching Skills

- Be able to monitor and guide pupils to a successful completion of assigned activities, in which they communicate their knowledge and understanding, whether this be structured narrative, essay, role-play, responding to structured questions, PowerPoint presentation, or visual display.
- Be able to present ideas, materials and activities that are within the grasp of all pupils, supporting their specific educational needs, including those recognised as ‘gifted and talented’.
- Be able to make appropriate use of ICT within one's teaching.
- Employ a wide variety of activities in order to motivate and cater for a range of learners e.g. drama, simulation, role play, card sorts, hot seating, paired and group work, ‘mind mapping’.
- Exploit all reasonable opportunities to develop pupils’ numeracy skills.
- Explicitly and as a regular feature of one’s teaching to develop pupils’ literacy skills, and specifically to develop pupils’ abilities to express their knowledge and ideas in the subject through written and spoken language.
- Be able to lead pupils in reflecting in plenary what they may have learned from a lesson activity.
- Understand and apply the principles of Assessment for Learning, showing pupils how to review their own progress and set targets for improvement.
3 - Expectations and Professionalism

As a beginning teacher, you will be regarded as a professional colleague by staff in the university and school, and should be treated as a member of staff by pupils in your school. There is thus a requirement that you behave in a proper and professional manner at all times. You are on a professional course so **punctuality, full attendance and completion of all tasks** are essential on all aspects of the school and university components. This includes not only formal written assignments and presentations, but also readings, lesson observations, preparation of lessons and so on. It is also essential that you take responsibility for maintaining your teaching files in an orderly and up to date state. **Failure to meet these requirements may put your progress in jeopardy.**

Please ensure that you understand your school’s policy on reporting absence in induction week, in the event of illness: whom to contact, by which time in the morning and at which point a doctor’s certificate would be required. It is essential that you do not just communicate absence by a simple text or e-mail as your lessons need to be covered, so it is your responsibility to ensure that key teachers have this information early in the morning. You should always set work or give the school some idea of the content of the lesson, so that cover for your lesson can be arranged. As a beginning teacher, you will also broadly follow school holidays (see Schedules for the year in the main course handbook) Half-terms are ‘directed study weeks’, allowing you to focus on assignments and school preparation. School holidays are long, compared with those of other professions, and so non-urgent dentist or other appointments should be arranged in these.

There is limited time for university training or mentor training sessions and missing one will mean that something vital is missed that will not be repeated. Please contact Mark Norris by email or phone if you are unable to attend a professional studies or Curriculum Group session. If you have advance warning of an absence, then you should seek permission from the university or school. In either case, you should find out what you have missed and fill any gaps. Of course, illness and extreme personal difficulties afflict us all from time to time, and tutors and mentors will be sympathetic and supportive in the event of personal need. Tutors, however, must be kept informed.
4. The University Course Programme

4.1 Curriculum and Professional Studies Sessions
A full Design and Technology Curriculum Studies programme will be given to trainees and mentors at the start of the course and placed on Canvas – our Virtual Learning Environment (VLE). Teaching sessions are delivered on Fridays through a combination of Curriculum Studies seminars and workshops, Subject specific sessions with Curriculum Tutors, Optional Sign Ups and Review Opportunities. Times and rooms may be changed on occasions but this will be announced via the VLE. Session timings may vary but usually follow these established timings (for induction, please refer to specific induction timetable).

The full programme for Professional Studies, which will be for the whole ITE cohort, will be posted on the ITE Reflecting on Professional Knowledge (RPK) VLE at the start of term. In addition, reminders and key information relating to this will also appear each week on the VLE.

4.2 - The Teachers’ Standards

The Initial Teacher Education programme – including and especially the linked work in schools, the school based assignments and set readings, all prepare you to meet all of the Teachers’ Standards (DfE, 2012). The programme identifies sessions where links are made to specific Teachers’ Standards (bracketed) – by attending these sessions however you are not meeting these standards – rather you are presented with the opportunity to engage with their expectations and begin to think about how you might address them. The Teachers’ Standards are there to uphold a minimum common standard for entry to the profession across the country. They are not a “syllabus” to be covered nor do they describe the lengthy and complex learning process that will lead to them. In terms of your learning, many of these are addressed implicitly or explicitly in virtually every curriculum session and will be tackled with your mentor in school nearly every week. You cannot learn to frame lesson objectives, assess pupil learning or evaluate your teaching, for example, in a one off session, nor in a one off school based task. Rather, these are underpinned by reflection on curriculum issues and pupils’ learning over time.

4.3 – Support Through Canvas

Canvas is a Web-based Virtual Learning Environment. It allows you to access course materials and support facilities on-line. Over the year it will contain course documentation, resources and support materials. It will also be used to send reminders and announcements and to host discussion forums. You will be set a number of tasks using Canvas throughout the year. Canvas plays a vital part in facilitating and supporting your learning both in the university and in school, it will also be an important way to keep in contact with your peers. It is essential that you login in to Canvas regularly, particularly when you are on professional practice.

The D&T Virtual Learning Environment (VLE) is a valuable way of communicating and supporting trainees. Essentially the VLE provides a platform to enable different types of communication and learning to take place and includes the following facilities:

- help and discussion forums
- news items
- sharing resources
- subject mini-assignment submission
- feedback facilities
- sharing teaching ideas
- important forms
- a social space
The Sussex University VLE uses Canvas. It can be accessed directly at: https://canvas.sussex.ac.uk/. After logging in, the Canvas home page will appear and you will see a list of course sites. This site is for both PGCE and SD trainees. Further information on Canvas will be given in a lecture and curriculum session. From time to time we will ask you to upload your informal assignments, good lesson ideas, your resources or specific notes relating to your Directed Tasks.

Canvas is also the primary method of communicating with subject groups when trainees are off campus. The central course VLE is called ‘Reflecting on Professional Knowledge’ and is used to send reminders and announcements and to host discussion forums. Canvas therefore plays a vital part in facilitating and supporting your learning both in the university and in school and is an important way to keep in contact with your peers. It is essential that you log in to Canvas regularly, particularly when you are away from university in school placements.

4.4 – New Technologies

All teachers are required to know how to use new technologies (formerly Information and Communications Technology – ICT) effectively in teaching their subject and in supporting their wider professional role. These skills are also key to many elements of the Design and Technology curriculum. You will therefore be expected to carry out an audit of your skills and capabilities with new technologies. For those whose skills and confidence require development ICT support is provided in the University in the form of supported self-study, and support from tutors and technical staff. There are also sign-up sessions to support you. You will work throughout the year on developing your capabilities keeping evidence of your progress.

Both your curriculum studies sessions subject specific sessions delivered in school by your mentor will develop the pedagogic use of new technologies in the teaching of your subject as an integral part of the course. You will be expected to use these within your school placements for research, administration, resource preparation and work with pupils. Lists of web sites to visit to support all aspects of your work and to familiarise yourself with current practices and issues in education and in your subject are available on Canvas.
5. Professional Practice: Success, Enjoyment and Don’t Panic!

This is what you signed up for after all - excitement and challenge await. All the procedures, requirements etc. for Professional Practice are set out in the main ITE Course Handbook and you should study them carefully. The following guidance is offered to help you get the best from your time in schools.

5.1 - Schools as partners in teacher education

The schools in which you will be placed are partners with the university in your teacher education and have agreed to support you in your development as a beginning teacher. In effect, during your time in schools they will be responsible for your training experience. The university will continue to be involved in monitoring your progress but schools lead in designing, implementing your training and assessing your progress. As well as organising your teaching experience in the classroom, the schools also deliver their own Professional Studies programmes.

There are a number of key people in a partner school:

**The Professional Tutor** – oversees your experience and has a key administrative role; They are likely to be a senior teacher in the school, he/she may also be a Mentor.

**Your Mentor** - he/she has an oversight of your professional development in teaching your subject and may also deliver the curriculum specific course input (or in some schools this responsibility may be given another member of the subject department).

There are other key people too: the secretarial staff, the site manager, the reprographics manager, SEN co-ordinator, librarian and the ICT technician. For your own survival it is essential that you very quickly form good working relationships with these people and show that you respect them for the vital roles that they play in making the school tick.

In school, do remember that teachers are constantly busy and work under immense pressure. Though your mentor is committed to your training and you can expect every support in accordance with the course requirements, do remember the obvious: choose appropriate moments to ask for help, *always* express thanks to colleagues, be helpful in the department and try to smile ad be cheerful even when you are under pressure. Always thank teachers whose lessons you are observing and make a positive comment/s about a particularly effective or interesting aspect of the lesson: all of us find being observed a somewhat daunting experience!

Other members of the department will play a part in your training. They will share classes, observe and give feedback and discuss aspects of teaching your subject with you. Much of this inevitably happens in teachers’ ‘free time’ and you can repay this goodwill in a number of ways. Always be ready to discuss whatever is on the agenda for a lesson or meetings, have lesson plans prepared in advance (*you should have the week’s lesson plans ready to be checked by your mentor and teachers on the Monday of each week*) and display initiative in researching new topics and preparing resources that you can share with the department. You can also help spread good practice – you are in a fortunate position as you will be having input from a variety of sources about education and teaching your subject and may experience some new elements of practice that some teachers may not have had access to, so be prepared to share your insights with your colleagues.

5.2 - Joining a school community

A school is an established community which has established a way of working for all of its members and where outsiders will be welcomed as temporary visitors: this can make for tricky situations for beginning teachers. However once you have established good working relationships you are likely to enjoy a strong sense of belonging to this community. So in order to make both a
good impression and to develop strong professional working practices and relationships bear in mind the following:

- In your enthusiasm for newly discovered teaching approaches don’t give the impression that you know more than the teaching staff!

- Make sure you don’t disturb the established relationships between staff and pupils. They will have to pick up the pieces when you have gone.

- Don’t use somebody else’s coffee, tea, mug etc!

- Adopt the mores/protocols of the school during your placement. This flows over into ….

5.3 - Being professional with colleagues
This is a tricky issue to broach, as everybody means to do the right thing. However, there are some pitfalls for the unwary, so it is worth mentioning:

- If you have a serious issue with a member of staff consult your Professional Tutor or Mentor. Don’t discuss the matter with other members of staff or within hearing of other members of staff. For general moaning your University Tutor will never mind listening.

- Please never, by word, look or gesture, support a pupil in his/her grievance with a teacher. Sadly, this does happen and is undermining for colleagues.

- Play your part in enforcing the school rules even if you don’t agree with them.

- Always get to school in good time, don’t leave the premises during the day without agreement with the school, and don’t leave as soon as the final bell goes. The working day for most trainees should be seen as 8.15-5pm. Leaving early not only gives an poor impression, but in professional terms many issues arise and have to be dealt with after school (e.g. who looks after the pupils whose bus has broken down?).

- Make a point of attending whole staff meetings as well as departmental meetings.

- When you finish your school experience, make sure you have all your marking up to date and return any books or resources you have borrowed.

5.4 - Being professional with pupils
Always be professional in your dealings with pupils.

- Be firm, fair and consistent with them, and make your expectations clear from the start.

- Never be sarcastic or derogatory to pupils, regardless of their behaviour and try to treat each lesson as a blank sheet, in terms of your expectations, welcoming and smiling at the class to start in a positive mode.

- Praise pupils whenever possible, but of course balance this by applying school sanctions for behaviour management, as appropriate.

- Ensure that you are fully prepared to teach pupils, with well-planned lessons and appropriate resources.
• Equally, it is very important that pupils receive feedback on any work you set them as soon as possible. Discuss timings for returning pupils’ work with your mentor, but work should not usually be kept by you for longer than a fortnight at the most.

• Think very carefully about how you present yourself publically outside of teaching. Everyone has a right to a private life but all teachers are challenged to consider the appropriateness of comments or images on accessible social networking sites. Please ensure that such information is never shared with pupils.

5.5 How to get the Best from Pupils

Children and young adults often thrive on routines in their lives. You need to make sure that you are watching carefully for the routines of your classroom teachers and try to match them. This is often a strain for trainee teachers as the teachers may have variations in their routines. However, the main school procedures should be common in all the classrooms.

Get to know them – look at their data. Who struggles with reading, writing, or hearing? How will you modify your lessons for these pupils? Who likes gaming? Who rides their bike to school? Who has a dog? Who is shy or extraverted? Who struggles with friendships? Think about them as people, not a class. The pupils you are teaching will mostly be teenagers and as you well remember this is a painful time – try to empathise with their plight.

Start well – greet the pupils at the door; let them know that you are welcome in YOUR space. Smile at them and say hello. Praise the ones that are in uniform and politely ask the ones who are not to wait and get themselves together before they come in. Ask them how their weekend was if it is Monday. Engage with them. DO NOT be fiddling with ICT at the front of the class and ignore them as they come in – it will not do you any good! Give them time to get organised at the start of the lesson. They need a few minutes to set up their tables with planners and pens and the like.

Use positive language. If a pupil gives you a wrong or off-base answer say well done for trying and open it up to the rest of the class to see if they can build on the answer. Never say ‘wrong’ or ‘no’. It crushes them. If a child has been naughty the lesson before do not start the lesson by reminding them of it; leave it in the past. It is up to you as the adult in the room to build the bridges with the pupils and mend what has happened.

Do not be scared to animate – use excitable language like “fabulous” and “stunning”. If you need a thesaurus for this then do so and have these words flashing up on the white board when someone gets something right or has a go.

Prepare and plan carefully – you cannot possibly expect all your pupils to make adequate progress in your lessons if you have not planned for them. You need to attempt to plan for each and every one of them and anticipate where some of them may struggle or excel and plan activities with this in mind. Plan ahead and make sure that you are building in a variety of activities in the lessons to ensure that all the pupils can engage in learning that they enjoy. As a teacher we may have a preferred method of teaching, this is irrelevant, it is what the pupils require that matters.

Help them take pride in their work – display their work. Show them that it is valued. Give them time before a marking session to make it all nice and tidy.

Help them with their behaviour – this starts with your behaviour. Be positive with them; use praise as often as is comfortable. Quite often, you can steer a slightly more challenging pupil by praising their friend for what they are not doing. Stick to the school policy whenever possible, this will help you with consistency.

Never give whole class detentions – this is simply not fair. It will damage your relationship with the class. As a trainee teacher there is no way that hand on heart, you can say that the behaviour...
of an entire class is their fault. It is most definitely your fault if every child is not behaving and getting their work done.

**Do not get side tracked** – some pupils see this as a form of sport. They ask this charming and friendly new teacher a question and they notice that they do not have to do any real learning for about 20 minutes. Praise them for their fabulous question and move the lesson on.

### 5.6 - Curriculum Tutor School Visits

The curriculum tutor visits each D&T trainee with a minimum of one per placement. The focus of these school visits is to review trainee progress through a joint lesson observation with the mentor with evaluative feedback and a review of school based files and the RPK portfolio. Additional visits can be arranged if necessary at the request of either trainees or mentors.

The purpose of a curriculum tutor visit is to provide the trainee with feedback on their progress, to identify strengths and to develop strategies for improving practice and moderate school based training. Curriculum tutor visits are therefore nearly always exclusively formative and should **not** be viewed as a kind of formal assessment of classroom practice.

- The curriculum tutor asks trainees to identify suitable visit dates from a list circulated early in the autumn term.
- In the interests of moderation and professional development it is essential to arrange a joint observation between the mentor and curriculum tutor.
- Once the date and time have been decided, the trainee is expected to notify the mentor and the Professional tutor in school. Please note - trainees will not be visited without notice.
- On most school visits the curriculum tutor will observe the trainee teach a lesson. In preparation for this visit trainees should prepare a lesson plan (using or based upon the lesson plan pro-forma), identify a suitable focus (linked to Teachers’ Standards) and arrange for the curriculum tutor to be guided to the teaching room on arrival.
- Ideally it is helpful if there is time before the lesson to discuss this focus.
- Following the observation, the lesson is reviewed jointly with the mentor. The tutor will also check the trainee’s school files after the debrief.
- At the end of the visit the curriculum tutor provides a written report on the visit and the trainee is expected to email their own evaluation to the tutor and keep a copy for their records.

### 5.7 - If things go pear-shaped

If you are unhappy with your experience and you are convinced that it isn’t working out here is the procedure –

1. Contact your **Curriculum Tutor** and keep him/her informed of developments.
2. **Re-read the ITE Course Handbook** sections on responsibilities and school experience entitlements.
3. Discuss the issue with your **Professional Tutor** or **Mentor**.
4. If there is no improvement your Curriculum Tutor will visit the school and arrange for a **supervisory conference**, involving the Professional Tutor, Mentor, yourself and any other parties involved.
5. The supervisory conference may result in an **Action Plan** – a way forward agreed by all parties.
6. Implementation of the Action Plan will be closely monitored.

### 5.7.1 – Keeping in touch

Your school placements are scattered throughout Sussex and each of you may well feel geographically and emotionally very isolated. Even when there aren’t any serious problems it’s good to talk. So remember the VLE discussion forum. Also, use email, texting and so on to maintain informal support networks.
5.8 Professional Practice Tracker

The purpose of the Professional Practice Tracker is to:

- Record your progress towards the Teachers’ Standards
- Provide a focus for discussion for you and your mentor about your progress
- Assist in writing your End of Phase Reflections
- Provide a dialogue between you and your university tutor when you are in school

The Professional Practice Tracker is an online tool that uses a G-Suite (Google) account. You will be sent details of your username and password along with a link to your personal tracker document later on in the course.

The Professional Practice Tracker will be monitored on a regular basis by your university tutor and at specific points of the year by your mentor. The tracker will feed directly into your PPP reports and final RPK assessment so it is vital that you keep it up-to-date.

More specific training on how to complete the tracker will be provided in the early part of the course. As an overview, there are different sections on the tracker that you have to complete as follows:

**Weekly tracker**

- Set the agenda for your weekly mentor meeting and make brief notes (up to 150 words) of what was discussed.
- Record the strengths and targets from your officially observed lesson each week. Strengths and targets should be written exactly as worded on the lesson observation proforma.
- Record your key reflection for the week.

**Teachers’ Standards**

- On a regular basis use the tracker to reflect on and review your progress towards the Standards.
- Highlight the statements that make up each of the standards you feel you have met in the phase in which you are teaching
- This has to be supported by evidence that you have met particular strands of the Standards ready to be discussed with your mentor twice a half term. In a typical 6 week half term this would be once in week 3 or 4 and once at the End of Phase review meeting in week 5 or 6.
- For the End of Phase Review meeting complete in advance the reflection sections on the tracker based on the overall progress you have made over the term. These reflections will populate the corresponding sections on the PPP form that your mentor will use to grade your progress towards meeting each of the Standards.

5.9 Cross-Phase Visits

Those awarded Qualified Teacher Status must have the opportunity to ‘develop a comprehensive understanding of progression across, and before and after, the age range they are training to teach’. (DfE, 2018)
Alongside the work trainees develop from university based curriculum and professional studies sessions, all secondary trainees should as a minimum requirement visit one primary school as part of their professional training with a particular focus on Upper Key Stage 2. This should ideally take place in one of the primary feeder schools that work with the trainee’s main secondary placement school by February 2019 but preferably by December 2018 where teaching load is lightest for trainees.

Professional tutors and/or the secondary lead for transition usually set up these visits themselves through their contacts with local schools. Liaison between school-based trainer/trainee and the primary school contact ahead of these visits would be most useful to help make the best of the day and structure it appropriately.

**Primary whole day visit**

The idea behind visiting a primary school is to ensure that secondary trainees develop their understanding of progression across the Key Stages (KS2-3) and understand some of the issues around transition (Year 6-7). This understanding should be holistic as well as subject specific. Whilst you are visiting the primary school you will need to reflect on how this might impact your understanding of your own subject’s curriculum and teaching practices at secondary level. Your reflections on your primary school visit should be recorded in a written report of 1-2 pages of A4 which will be placed in your RPK portfolio. A writing frame to support your reflections will be provided.

Here are some key issues you might want to consider whilst visiting your primary school that could be reflected on in your end of visit report:

**Pre-visit:** All these help build up a sense of the purposes, practices and ethos of the school.

- Read the school’s teaching and learning policy, the school website and the school’s latest Ofsted report to get a broad overview of the school and build up a sense of the purposes, practices and ethos of the school.

**Whilst you are visiting:**

- Spend some of the day with a particular teacher in Upper Key Stage 2 (Year 5 and 6). If it is possible, observe a lesson with a D&T focus and speak to the teacher in charge of developing the D&T curriculum within the school. Consider:
  - Methods of teaching and learning with younger children (groupings, pair work, questioning, resources, teacher versus student led learning, differentiation, use of ICT, cross-curricular work, assessment for learning)
  - How teachers space the learning over the course of the day and integrate with play
  - Expectations of year 6 and 7 pupils
  - Teacher-pupil relationships
  - Interest and motivation of pupils – rewards used, behaviour management, sanctions
  - Organisation of classroom space
  - Classroom and school displays
  - Literacy and numeracy – how is this embedded in the lesson and/or across the curriculum?
  - Look through pupils’ books – what are the expectations with regards to presentation, grammar, spelling and grammar and marking?
  - How the experience of D&T at primary and secondary levels differs and the possible impact this might have on progress at the start of Key Stage Three.
After you visit:

If you have the chance to have a follow up day in the same primary school, take the opportunity of teaching children - possibly in small groups - some aspect of the D&T curriculum.

A short note of thanks to the school following each visit is usually appreciated.

Sixth Form Enhancement

There may well be a possibility for you to undertake a visit to a Sixth Form College that your school could organise for you to observe lessons either in your main placement school if 11-18 or to an local Sixth Form College.

Where a visit to a Sixth Form might not be possible, curriculum tutors will incorporate inputs on the KS5 curriculum and assessment as well as wider issues regarding transition from Key Stage 4 to Key Stage 5.
6. Organisation, School Tasks & Observations

6.1 – File Everything!
As with any professional training, there is a certain amount of paperwork generated during your training year. It is therefore essential that trainees establish a system for organisation from the beginning of the programme. To help with this organisation, there are a number of different files which need to be set up:

- **Curriculum File** – this should contain session outlines, readings & handouts, your own notes and reflections on your curriculum sessions, as well as attempts to assess and develop your subject knowledge at the University.
- **Teaching File** – this should contain material from your professional practice including lesson plans, classroom resources, schemes of work, observation records, copies of pupils marked work, mark books and other school assessment materials.
- **Professional Studies File** – this should contain your notes, handouts and documents issued as part of your general professional studies programme on wider school issues.
- **Reflecting on Professional Knowledge (RPK) Portfolio** – this will draw on all of the above files, as well as formal ITE assessments (written assignments, observations and reports) to demonstrate your best practice and demonstrate your success against the Teachers’ Standards. You will be expected to develop this over both professional practices and present this at the end of the programme.

In addition to this you should continue adding to your portfolio showcasing your development of designing and making skills both in your primary material area and, more importantly, secondary materials you are developing skills, knowledge and understanding in.

Further details on the nature of these files and their importance can be found in the main ITE course handbook and you will be given support and advice during your curriculum studies sessions.

6.2 – Plan your time
Many teachers use a planner document like this:

These are really useful as they have a day per page for you to map out what you are doing in your lessons and help you plan ahead. We are not saying that you have to buy them, but other trainees have found them indispensable in the past. Alternatively you may prefer to use an electronic diary on a tablet or laptop. The principle is the same programme in all key events and deadlines.

- **Note the key dates for assignments** (proposals, drafts and deadlines etc)
- **Note the key dates for assessments** (progress updates, professional practice profiles and cause for concern)
- **Note the days that you may be finishing late** (mentor meetings, open evenings)
- Make sure that you do not plan family/friend events at times that seem very busy on the calendar.
- **Build in time that is ‘holiday’** to ensure that you are not too tired throughout the year.
6.3 – Get some kit

You are unlikely to be in the same classroom every day and might often be far from a department resource cupboard so it is worth investing in a portable classroom resource unit. It helps to avoid distractions and time wasting by finding certain bits of equipment at the start of lessons. We recommend that you buy a cheap toolbox like this:

![STANLEY toolbox](image)

Things to put in your box:
- Loads of pens & pencils
- Colouring pencils & pens
- Rubbers
- Rulers
- Scissors & Glue sticks
- Highlighters
- Few calculators
- Playdough
- Blu tac
- Board pens
- Some A4 and A5 lined paper.

These are just a few ideas of the items that can be really useful at your fingertips. When it comes to the resources and equipment needed for practical lessons in D&T make sure in advance that everything you need is in place and working. Department technicians should be your first point of contact for this.

6.4 - Induction - Getting Started

When trainees arrive at the university they have an intensive Induction programme including a number of tasks to complete during the period. Trainees are given guidance about lesson observations and are specifically asked to observe aspects of the work of their subject department when they go into their school placement.

Although some trainees may know their school extremely well already from working there in another role, those new to the settings will need some time to find their way around and become familiar with school and departmental routines. These can vary greatly from school to school. Trainees will be keen to settle in as soon as possible, and will also generally be very anxious about beginning to teach. Although some trainees may well have plenty of confidence and previous classroom experience in most cases it’s recommended that classroom experience be ‘fed in’ gently.

Trainees are required to complete the following practical investigation tasks and observations during the September Directed Study days when they may be in school, during their school induction week and weeks following up to the autumn half term in Placement One as appropriate. Recording of the tasks will include notes from conversations and observations and reflections and, documentation collected. These notes on the tasks which should be included as a section in their file. The trainee should discuss their tasks with his/her mentor in their first sessions together so that individualisation of the tasks as relevant to the school, department and individual trainee concerned can be made.

6.4.1 Induction Tasks

Your professional tutor will have arranged an induction programme for all the trainees in the school which will be designed to give you an introduction to the school as a whole. Alongside this, your mentor will also have prepared a programme to introduce you to the work of your subject department. In addition these research tasks enable trainees to gather information that would be useful in preparation for future work in the department: it is by no means exhaustive but it may serve as a useful guide. Induction tasks for trainees to complete during school induction week(s) are given below.
Induction Task 1: Finding out about your School
This will be given to trainees early in the year to complete during induction.

Induction Task 2: How Is Your Subject Organised In The School?
You will be given copies of your department's schemes of work, which you should read carefully, in conjunction with the National Curriculum document for your subject if relevant, and retain, in your School File.

The amount of detail given will vary from school to school and by subject. By talking to your mentor and other departmental members and by keeping your eyes open, find out something about the philosophy of the department concerning why your subject has been organised in the way it is. How many people teach your subject in the school? How many are specialists? What is the structure of the department? How many hours a week do pupils have for learning your subject do these remain the same throughout KS 3/4 or 4/5? How many hours are available for the subject at KS 4 and for A level? How are courses planned? When are departmental meetings held? (You should attend these as part of your training programme).

How does the head of department see the role of your subject in the curriculum? What provisions are made for less able pupils taking it? What provision is there for trying to ensure that your subject as taught in the school is as far as possible free of race or gender bias? How is your subject taught to pupils whose first language is not English?

Is there setting or streaming in any part of the school for your subject? If so, how is this justified / organised? Is it flexible? How does the department arrange for the assessment of pupils' work? What arrangements have been made for liaison with feeder primary or middle schools regarding your subject? What are the future plans of the department?

Induction Task 3: Your Subject as an Examination Subject
What proportion of pupils 'opt' for your at the end of year nine? What GCSE syllabus(i) is (are) offered? Are there any alternative examination courses such as BTEC or NVQ? What courses can pupils choose post-16? What 'A' level syllabus is available? How are pupils helped to make the transition from KS3 to GCSE to 'A' level work in your subject? How many pupils take your subject at 'A' level?

Induction Task 4: Resources For Teaching your subject And Other Practical Matters
Find out about the range of teaching and learning resources in the department in terms of books and ICT resources equipment, machinery, materials. How is access to resources organised?. Again the technician may be your first point of contact here and if you can make friends with them it could stand you in good stead later on!

Make a careful point of finding out what you will have to do in order to use or borrow department resources. Who do you need to see, booking procedures, etc? Find out how to use ICT items like video, TV, computers, interactive whiteboard, overhead projector, etc. How can you get a chance to practise using these if you need to? Do you need to book a specific room to use them in advance with a class, how much advance notice should you give? What facilities are available in the department for making your own worksheets, and for photocopying and printing? How is the department charged for this?

Are there any other professionals who support pupil learning? Do specific pupils or classes have dedicated teaching assistants?

Observe where teachers store books and resources at the end of a lesson and talk to them about how they organise their marking of pupils' work. When and where do they do their marking, what are the criteria used, how are marks recorded?
Look around the walls of the classrooms where your subject is taught - are they used for the display of work? Can you tell by looking around the walls that these are subject specific classrooms? If rooms are normally kept locked when not in use find out who keeps the key - well before you have to teach in them...

**Induction Task 5: Focused Observations see section below.**

**6.4.2 - Professional Practice Observations**
During the first days in school you will be observing many lessons. You will be given some support and input on observing effectively during a session during University Induction as if unprepared or insufficiently focused the process of observing can be tedious and unproductive.  

*A proforma on which to record your observations is given in Appendix 2 at the end of this handbook, on the VLE and at [http://www.sussex.ac.uk/education/ite/forms](http://www.sussex.ac.uk/education/ite/forms)* It is important also to note that when observing you are NOT giving the teacher marks out of ten, writing a film script for a classroom epic, or gathering information to replicate the teacher you are observing. Instead you are provided with an opportunity to really get an insight into the teacher’s craft. To help you get the most from observing think carefully about the following:

- Plan, Structure & Focus your observations – think about what specifically you will concentrate on, how you will record the observation – timeline, classroom map, check list, events grid and what key conclusions can be drawn.
- Your presence in the room will always have an impact – how will you react to events which the teacher doesn’t notice?
- Always, always, always thank the person whose lesson you have been observing!

Although in the early stages you will be observing lessons daily the following focused observations should be carried out during the first half term as an absolute minimum. Some need to be subject focused others could be carried out in another subject. Please use the Observation Schedule which is on the VLE for recording all lessons you observe and place in your Teaching File.

**Induction Task 5**

5i) **Comprehensive Observation**
*Mentor to advise on a suitable class and inform class teacher.*
Choose one class to observe. Identify the learning objectives, i.e. what the teacher wanted these pupils to learn. Note the structure of the lesson, what texts the teacher used, other resources used (e.g. handouts, worksheets and ICT), teaching strategies (including whole class and group work, questions asked etc.), differentiation (e.g. pupil groupings, differentiated tasks and worksheets), how the learning was consolidated (e.g. plenary session, homework).

5ii) **Getting settled and consolidating learning – starters and plenaries**
*Mentor to arrange suitable observation at KS3.*
Observe one or more lessons in KS3. Note the structure of the lesson (e.g. starter activities, main activity, plenary), how/if the parts of the lesson linked together, and all other aspects as in task 1 above. Look at both how the lesson content is translated and what practical strategies are used by the teacher to get them seated, refocused, dismissed, etc.

5iii) **Class Management**
*Mentor’s class to be used for this task wherever possible. Mentor to identify pupils to focus on.*
Observe one or two lessons and list all the classroom management strategies that are used to maintain pupil’s concentration on their learning. Identify which strategies you found to be most effective and explain why. Consider how comfortable would you be using these strategies and explain why/why not? In a different observation focus your attention on particular pupil’s (2-3) behaviour – what seems to trigger misbehaviour? What brings them back on track?

All of these induction tasks should be kept in a file. Initial feedback on these induction tasks will take place at the university following school induction week.
7.1 Working With or As a Mentor

MFL Mentors bring extremely valuable experience and expertise in how to teach the knowledge and understanding and historical skills of Key Stage 3, 4 and 5 Modern Foreign Language, as well as the sensitivity required to mentor trainees. Sometimes the task of unpicking exactly where and how the trainee needs to focus takes time and patience but it is usually very rewarding to monitor the progress students make over a school placement. Some mentors have been faced with the “problem” of moving on a very competent student and been able to add appropriate challenge.

Comments made by students evaluating the course in the past have been extremely complementary of the help and support they have received from school MFL Mentors, many of whom they consider the most important person in their development.

Evidently being a mentor is an important and challenging role. He or she is responsible for balancing and interweaving two agendas. He or she must follow through a programme which will develop all areas of the Teachers’ Standards, and all the specific aspects of MFL teaching, whilst at the same time, responding to a trainee’s individual concerns and needs and wrestling with day-to-day problems (on top of a full teaching timetable and the rest!). All of this has to happen within departmental systems, structures, schemes of work and pupil targets that may be flexible, but cannot be compromised where professional standards and pupil performance or well being are concerned. Flexibility and responsiveness are therefore crucial but in order to make sure that trainees progress properly, this must happen in the context of target setting and action planning. It is through the continuous, weekly reviews of targets and the planning of flexible, focused training experiences that trainees and mentors will get the balances right.

During the course trainees will have a series of tasks to do in school. These need to be discussed these with mentors, particularly where any discussion of reading is involved. This allows trainees to compare and contrast different perspectives. Combined with reading and experiences and reflection, this will allow trainees to develop their own views towards teaching MFL.

The most important leaders in the Sussex ITE partnership are...

As such their impact should be recognised and celebrated and their contribution valued by the whole school community. The most important mentors play a crucial role sharing expertise, nurturing professional knowledge and engaging in evidence based practice.

Good ones are effective role models and critical friends who help their trainees develop a sense of their own professional identity whilst maintaining a focus on high standards in learning.

We should remember that we were all once beginners and have a moral responsibility to encourage, train and shape the next generation of teachers.

7.2 Mentor Sessions

Mentor sessions are pivotal to trainees’ success. Trainees have an entitlement to one hour of their mentor’s time every week. Allocation of this time is arranged differently in schools across the partnership, but it is important to remember that provision of the mentor hour is audited and its existence is not negotiable. To make the best use of such a brief period, experienced mentors have found that it’s useful to ensure trainees are instructed to draw up an agenda for the meeting
prepared in advance, and that brief notes or ‘minutes’ should be taken during the meeting by the trainee, with targets and points for action noted – this should all be recorded in their Professional Practice Tracker.

Trainees should prepare for each meeting in advance by:
- Identifying the suggested focus for the week using the programme (below), and confirming agreement with their mentor. This programme is flexible and trainees or mentors can negotiate another focus to meet individual needs at any time.
- Reflecting on their progress against the Teachers’ Standards since the last mentor meeting using the Professional Practice Profile.
- Reflecting on the overall school based training over the past week.
- Reviewing what progress has been made towards current targets during the week, with reference to lesson evaluations or other sources.
- Agreeing an agenda for the meeting with the mentor in advance of the meeting.

During the meeting trainees should update their Professional Practice Tracker by:
- Highlighting the relevant, agreed upon statements that best reflect their progress against the Teachers’ Standards after discussing this with the mentor. Note where the evidence can be found that demonstrates the progress made.
- Keeping a summary of key discussion points.
- Identifying targets (coming out of the discussion) for the forthcoming week and strategies for achieving them.
- Complete a ‘To Do’ list as required.
- Share the Professional Practice Tracker with the mentor

After the meeting trainees should:
- Make additional comments on progress if requested.
- Ensure the on-line Professional Progress Tracker has been updated

Inevitably much of the time in mentor meetings will be used to review lessons or parts of lessons already taught and to plan those of the week ahead: however, it is important that wider pedagogical and professional issues related to the teaching of MFL are regularly addressed. These will arise from trainees’ current experience but will also be suggested by the content of the University and the School Professional Studies programme and the University curriculum sessions, as well as by the curriculum directed tasks set by the curriculum tutor and the curriculum assignments. This professional dialogue is important for both trainee and mentor. Therefore mentors and trainees might additionally discuss and comment on all or any of the following:

- talking through a key issue in MFL teaching (see suggested calendar below);
- explore an area of substantive subject knowledge;
- discussing one or two particular difficulties in much more depth, devising training experiences to help overcome these;
- discussing work that will contribute to a written assignment;
- checking the subject knowledge audit and suggesting ways of making good any gaps;
- feeding back from lesson observations – please note that Mentors need to complete one lesson observation per week after the Autumn Half Term using the official observation schedule. These can be downloaded from [www.sussex.ac.uk/education/iteforms](http://www.sussex.ac.uk/education/iteforms)

### 7.3 Trainee-Mentor Meeting Programme

Trainees are entitled to one hour a week with their mentor and it is essential to make the most of this opportunity. Trainees must keep a detailed record of the meetings on the Professional Practice Tracker, which will be checked weekly by the Curriculum Tutor at university.
The following recommended programme for mentor sessions is provided as a guide and is designed to relate to the Professional Studies programme at University.

Trainees should prepare for each meeting in advance:

- Identifying the suggested focus for the week using the programme (below) and confirming agreement with their mentor. This programme is flexible and trainees or mentors can negotiate another focus to meet individual needs at any time.
- Reflecting on their progress against the Teachers' Standards since the last mentor meeting using the Professional Practice Tracker.
- Reflecting on the overall school-based training over the past week.
- Reviewing what progress has been made towards current targets during the week, with reference to lesson evaluations or other sources.
- Agreeing an agenda for the meeting with mentor in advance of the meeting.

During the meeting trainees should update their Professional Practice Tracker by:

- Highlighting the relevant, agreed upon statements that best reflect their progress against the Teachers’ Standards after discussing this with the mentor. Note where the evidence can be found that demonstrates the progress made.
- Keeping a summary of key discussion points.
- Identifying targets (coming out of the discussion) for the forthcoming week and strategies for achieving them.
- Sharing the Professional Practice Tracker with your mentor.

After the meeting trainees should:

- Make additional comments on progress if requested.
- Ensure the on-line Professional Practice Tracker has been updated.

After the meeting mentors should:

- Check that the notes taken during the meeting correspond to your understanding of the discussion.

7.4 A Recommended Programme of Mentor Sessions in Professional Practice 1 & 2

The indicative calendar below drawn up in conjunction with experienced mentors offers a framework for mentor meetings - recognising the individual needs of the trainee, the practicalities of school-based teacher education and opportunities to develop a deeper understanding of the MFL curriculum. It is not a prescribed programme of sessions as this will vary depending on the needs and experience of the trainee and the various strengths of the department but it does provide a good framework from which to work. A number of school-based tasks are also included on the ‘Partners’ website and mentors may wish to use these as a focus in mentor meetings.

Please see: www.sussex.ac.uk/education/partners for further information.

AUTUMN TERM 2018

Session 1 - Focus: Trainee’s individual differentiated needs (TS Part One: 3, 7 & 8)
Trainees should be prepared to discuss their strengths and areas for development. For example:
• Prior experience
• Subject knowledge strengths and ‘gaps’; the reading carried out before the Course.
• Mentors should identify and suggest useful areas to research for subject gaps, where possible.
• Identify out of class opportunities were the trainee could contribute
• Set provisional targets for development
• Make available Schemes of work and syllabuses for KS3, GCSE, A-level etc.

**Deadlines:** Trainees should have a provisional timetable by the end of the week.

**Session 2 - Focus: Lesson planning and students’ individual needs inc. ICT**
(TS Part One: 2, 3, 4, 7 & 8)

• Preparing for joint planning – devising clear learning outcomes. (Lessons should be team-taught: trainee to take starter/other activities when ready; mentor to take the rest of the lessons).
• Discuss how the trainee might contribute to GCSE work.
• Information on pupils’ CATS/SATS scores, SEN info, IEPs etc. on classes to be taught
• Identify pupils to be ‘followed’ for any observation tasks
• Who to contact in school SENCO etc.
• What ICT is used in the department? *Does the trainee require some time for learning a new program etc.?* Are copies of the software available for the trainee to use?

**Session 3 - Focus: Behaviour management (TS Part One: 7)**

• Strategies for creating an orderly and purposeful environment
• Establishing rules and routines
• Use of voice, body language and teacher ‘geography’ in the classroom
• Use of praise, rewards and sanctions

**Deadlines:** Trainees should be taking some responsibility (e.g. Starters)

**Session 4 - Focus: Assessment (TS Part One: 6 & 8)**

• Review of subject knowledge development and trainee progress
• Introducing department mark schemes
  Reporting assessment information to parents/guardians
• Identifying assessment opportunities – when might they occur/be planned for (inc. homework)?
• Agreeing preparation work for half-term and progress so far.

**Deadline:** Submission of PPPA **(by Friday 19th October 2018)**

**HALF TERM**

**Session 5 - Focus: Differentiation and SEN (TS Part One: 5)**

• Look at departmental strategies for different needs and abilities, especially SEN (inc. EAL)
• Planning differentiated tasks and lessons
• Pupil groupings and peer teaching/support
• Discussion about focus of Exploring Professional Knowledge assignment (if applicable) and Applying Professional Knowledge assignment
• Review of preparation work from before half-term inc. developing subject knowledge
Deadlines: Trainees should now be receiving at least one full lesson observation per week using the University schedule

Session 6 - Focus: Assessment for Learning and modelling (TS Part One: 6)

- Introduction to Assessment for Learning in school context
- Formative and summative assessment
- Use of modelling to promote student understanding - consider this as an observation focus

Session 7 - Focus: Working with Teaching Assistants and Questioning (TS Part One: 6, 8)

- (How) are Teaching Assistants are used in the department?
- Ideas for working effectively with Teaching Assistants
- How is questioning used? Consider this as a focus of an observation
- Types of questioning e.g. Closed/Open, High/Low order, Thinking time, involving all pupils
- Developing appropriate questions

Session 8 - Focus: Working with data and eLearning (TS Part One: 6)

- Information on pupils’ CATS/SATS scores, SEN info, IEPs etc. on classes to be taught
- How is data used to inform planning, track progress and improve learning?
- What data is used in the school/department? - How to use this and local/national data
- Consider how digital technologies is used in the school and department
- Consider opportunities for using the school’s Learning Platform to enhance student learning

Session 9 - Focus: Assessment for Learning – feedback and progression (TS Part One: 6)

- Developing assessment criteria
- Giving oral and written feedback
- Peer and self-assessment
- Assessing pupil progression in MFL

Session 10 - Focus: Working with parents/guardians and preparing to complete PPP report (TS Part One: 8)

- Parents’ evenings and open evenings including arrangements for participation
- When and how to phone home – what to say/not to say, school procedures etc.
- Issues around writing reports
- Completion of PPPB

Session 11 - Focus: Open session and review of term

- Review of trainee progress and target setting for Spring term
- Planning (requirements) for Spring term
- Discussion about progress of assignment – Applying Professional Knowledge

Deadline: Submission of PPPB (by Friday 14th December 2018)
Session 12 - Focus: Applying for Jobs *(TS Part One: 8)*

- Review of targets for Spring term
- Writing a job application
- Interview techniques
- What would you look for in a candidate?

Session 13 - Focus: Working with Primary Partners - Transition *(TS Part One: 8)*

- Pupil transition in MFL between Key Stages/schools
- What links are made with primary schools?
- How well are pupils prepared for Key Stage 3 MFL?
- Could a one day visit be facilitated to a feeder primary?

Session 14 - Focus: Challenges of new GCSE specifications *(TS Part One: 3 & 6)*

- What GCSE specification has been adopted by the department?
- What are the challenges of the new specification?
- What assessment materials are available?
- How are pupils prepared for examinations?
- Could the trainee be involved in any forthcoming moderation events?

Session 15 - Focus: Working with EAL pupils, Progression in MFL and A Level Languages *(TS Part One: 2, 3, 5 & 8)*

- Successful strategies for working with EAL pupils
- How does language progression ‘work’ between Key Stage 3 and 4, and 4 and A Level?
- What provision is made for progression to A Level Languages? What preparation for this is made in units of work etc?
- Do extra-curricular groups have a role in progression?

Note: Brighton and Hove trainees to attend the city-wide Joint Practice Development Day, date tbc in early 2019.

Session 16 - Focus: Differentiation and Progress *(TS Part One: 5 & 6)*

- Planning differentiated tasks for those with special needs including those for the more linguistically experienced/able
- What information is available to trainees on different pupils?
- How do teachers evidence pupil progress in Languages?
- Review of subject knowledge development and PPPC

Session 17 - Focus: Review of Progress and Open Session

- Review of progress, Portfolio and completion of PPPC

Deadline: Submission of PPPC (by Friday 15th February 2019)

HALF TERM

Professional Practice 2

Session 18 - Focus: Trainee's individual differentiated needs *(TS Part One: 8)*
• Discuss identified strengths and targets from first placement PP1 and agree action plan.
• Discuss timetable and in-school programme + ICT needs and experience.
• Schemes of work, assessment and syllabuses GCSE and A-level
• Identify subject knowledge strengths and any ‘gaps’.
• Identify out of class opportunities were the trainee could contribute

Deadlines: Trainees should have a timetable

Session 19 - Focus: Individual Needs Continued & Behaviour (TS Part One: 7)

Trainees should be prepared to discuss their strengths and areas for development as above but also focus on Behaviour Management Strategies & Departmental Policy and provided with SoW, textbooks, exam specifications

Session 20 - Focus: SEN, Working with data and Personalised Learning (TS Part One: 5)

• What information is available to trainees on different pupils?
• Relevant contacts in school SENCO etc.
• Information on pupils’ CATS/SATS scores, SEN info, IEPs etc. on classes to be taught
• What data is used in the dept?
• Strategies for managing the learning of pupils with specific disabilities
• Personalised Learning within the subject

Deadlines: Trainees should now be receiving at least one full lesson observation per week

Session 21 - Focus: Challenge to be Outstanding (TS Part One: 1 & 2)

• Use descriptors to identify trainee strengths and areas for development.
• What does an outstanding lesson in MFL look like?
• What does the trainee need to do in order to move towards Outstanding?
• What indicators are expected in pupil leaning?

Reminder: Teaching load should be increasing to a maximum of 12 hours of lessons a week

Session 22- Focus: Review of trainee progress

• Completion of PPPD
• Review progress, subject knowledge development, Portfolio and evidence

Deadlines: Submission of PPPD (by Friday 5th April 2019)

SUMMER TERM 2019

(Continuation of Placement Two for PGCE or return to home school School Direct)

Session 23 - Focus: Review and Challenge to be Outstanding 2 - build on previous session.
(TS Part One: 1 & 2)

• Review trainee progress
• Use descriptors to identify trainee strengths and areas for development.
• What does an outstanding lesson in Languages look like?
• What does the trainee need to do in order to move towards Outstanding?
• What indicators are expected in pupil learning?

Session 24 - Focus: Open session according to trainee need

Session 25 - Focus: Open session according to trainee need

Session 26 - Focus: Review of trainee progress

• Completion of PPPE
• Review progress, subject knowledge development, Portfolio and evidence
• Identifying targets for NQT Year

Deadlines: Submission of Draft PPPE (by Friday 10th May 2019)
Submission of Final PPPE (by Friday 24th May 2019)

7.5 The Role of the Mentor

'The single most important thing in the whole PGCE course was the relationship with my mentor'

'It is the quality of the Mentor that makes or breaks the course.'

These two comments made by trainees reflect the changes in teacher training and clearly demonstrate the vital role of the mentor. They also have serious implications about the importance of consistency.

Since we are always so dependent upon personalities when working within the education arena, it would be impossible to expect every mentor to provide exactly the same tenor of training to every trainee. Indeed, one of the great strengths of the schools/university partnership lies in the variety of gifts of individual mentors. In addition, the diversity of departmental management and resources, along with the diversity of school ethos would make a mockery of any attempt at uniformity of experience.

However, the following are entitlements, uniform to all trainees:

| a) | a minimum of one hour per week to be spent with the mentor, ideally within the school timetable, with minimal interruption, at the same time each week; |
| b) | the pace of introduction to whole-class teaching to be similar in each training establishment and follow the guidelines outlined later in this handbook; |
| c) | One written observation per week. These and all other observation by mentors (and other colleagues involved with the trainee) be regular, accompanied by clear verbal and written feedback; |
| d) | a broad code of conduct to be followed in both the ways that observation is made and in the feedback given (see section on Observation); |
| e) | mentor meetings to follow the calendar of sessions provided. This schedule includes time for (i) the trainee's individual needs; (ii) blends, where practicable, with the university's curriculum programme; (iii) enables the PPP to be used effectively; and (iv) provides opportunities for wider professional development, especially in the Summer Term during enhancing professional practice; |
| f) | review and agree on the trainee's self assessment of their progress against meeting the Teachers' Standards using the Professional Practice Tracker. Targets between mentor and |

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trainee to be jointly set and reviewed, according to these dates and in order to dovetail with the university programme;
g) every attempt to be made to assess trainees in a uniform manner, where possible including any mentor moderation procedures available and joint observation with the curriculum tutor;
h) trainees to be allowed - at the discretion of the mentor and HoD - some room to experiment with innovative methodology (which may at times interrupt the departmental schemes of work);
i) opportunities (one or two lessons per week) to be made available for trainees to continue to observe other colleagues (History and other subjects), provided that the timetable can accommodate this. Arrangements for this observation should be made primarily by the trainee (on the advice of the Mentor and Professional Tutor) and should form part of the maximum recommended trainee timetable load;
k) trainees to be challenged by mentors if they appear to be reaching a plateau in their professional development;
l) good communication to be maintained between the mentor and the curriculum tutor, by e-mail/phone and all relevant documentation to be sent by the relevant dates. As part of this - mentors should attend termly mentor meetings with the curriculum tutor.

7.6 Induction to Professional Practice

A trainee’s induction is very important and forms the basis for their whole training. In addition to helping trainees to complete their induction tasks mentors should also ensure that by the end of the week they have completed the following tasks.

Induction Checklist

By the end of the induction period, please ensure that your trainee(s):

- Has copies of or access to:
  - the school staff handbook (staff lists, whole school policies, plan of the school, school calendar, school management structure, lines of responsibility, school guidelines/rules/sanctions procedure)
  - school prospectus
  - departmental handbook
  - appropriate pupil data
  - their programme and timetable for PP1
- Has been introduced to
  - the Headteacher, Professional Tutor
  - departmental/faculty colleagues
  - staff in school office, resources, librarian
- Understands rules and procedures concerning
  - health and safety, staff absence
- Is clear about
  - the nature of the school day
  - the time they need to arrive
- where their pigeonhole or locker is
- parking arrangements
- any (un)written rules about staff appearance, dress or conduct
- areas where they can do their work
- how to access ICT resources for lesson preparation
- coffee, lunch and staff-room procedures
- any meetings they need to attend
- anything they need to do before coming into school the next day/week

Introducing your trainee

Please remember that trainees should not be introduced to the class as ‘students’ or ‘trainee teachers’, even though we all know that pupils will very quickly work this out, as this can undermine their status in the eyes of pupils. Trainees could be introduced as ‘a new teacher’ instead.

7.7 - Working with other colleagues in the department

Although it is normally good practice for trainees to work with other members of the department, problems have arisen when trainees have had to work with too many colleagues and/or colleagues who are not familiar with the Sussex partnership requirements. It has therefore been agreed that:

- trainees should not be directly trained* by more than three teachers in the department, (*i.e. not be observed by and receive professional feedback from), including the mentor. Trainees can of course observe and take lessons for more than three members of the department. NB. If other colleagues observe trainees formally, they must use the standardised observation schedule (see main handbook). Mentors should formally observe at least once a fortnight.
- Colleagues involved in teacher training (i.e. in observing trainees, giving feedback etc.) should have a meeting with the mentor at the start of the academic year in order to review requirements and procedures.
- Key pages of this handbook and copies of the lesson observation proforma should be photocopied and given to those colleagues involved in ITT.
- At least 50% of allocated lessons in timetables should be in the mentor’s classes

Clearly, restrictions imposed by timetabling may make this difficult, but mentors are urged to adhere to these guidelines as closely as possible, in order to provide a coherent and consistent experience for the trainees.

7.8 - Approaches to Mentoring

Here are some detailed suggestions for integrating the trainee teacher into the timetable, not only during the early weeks of the placement when team teaching is essential, and teaching a whole class alone would be inappropriate, but also later in the placement, when traditionally the mentor has pulled out of the classroom and left the trainee to teach on his/her own.

The 'Slice of Cake' Training

This is where the trainee, after perhaps a week’s observation, takes a ‘slice’ of the lesson, for example, just the register, or the packing away procedure, or the introduction and/or execution of one exercise in the lesson. The mentor should prepare the trainee for the ‘slice’ several days in
advance, giving advice on technique and warning of common pitfalls. Afterwards, the mentor
should encouragingly debrief the trainee, and plans should be made to repeat the slice with
appropriate improvements. This methodology is so important since it avoids the common problem
of giving the trainee a whole lesson to teach after several periods of observation, only to find that
there is so much to criticise that the trainee feels completely demoralised. Learning to teach
'slices' of a lesson permits gradual progression as well as bridging the sometimes rather awkward
gap between endless non-participative observation and whole-class teaching.

'Driving Instructor' Training

This can be one of the most effective methods of training during the early days of a trainee's
experience. Essentially, the trainee takes part or all of the lesson while the mentor observes and
assists as appropriate. Where things are not going quite so well (e.g. a group of pupils are getting
away with misbehaving or the trainee is clearly not allowing enough time to pack away), the mentor
makes a discreet comment to the trainee. The trainee then acts on the advice. By acting on the
advice whilst teaching, trainees tend to learn from this experience more effectively and they feel
much more confident about applying their experience on the next occasion when it is required.

Teaching Independently

- Teacher A supports weaker pupils, teacher B supervises the rest of the class.
- Teacher A assists pupils who have been absent and need to catch up on work missed, teacher
  B supervises the rest of the class.
- Teacher A works with a group of more able pupils (e.g. teaching grammar), teacher B
  supervises the rest of the class.
- Teacher A gives speaking and listening practice to a specific group of pupils, teacher B
  supervises the rest of the class.
- Teacher A conducts a small group speaking and listening assessment, teacher B supervises
  the rest of the class.
- Teacher A takes a small group of pupils to the computer network room, teacher B supervises
  the rest of the class.
- Teacher A takes a group of pupils to another area of the school to make a video or prepare a
drama sketch/interview, teacher B supervises the rest of the class.
- Teacher discusses progress/reports/targets with a group of pupils, teacher B supervises the
  rest of the class.
- Teacher A deals with more 'difficult' (i.e. poor behaviour) members of the class, teacher B
  supervises the rest of the class.
- Teacher A helps small group/individuals with intensive G.C.S.E. preparation or 'A' level, while
teacher B works with the rest of the class.
- The mentor teaches to the trainee's lesson plan; strengths/weaknesses that are less like to
  concern class management difficulties are then discussed in the debrief. Trainees can learn
  much from this method.
- Teacher A teaches while teacher B records observation data for the purposes of researching
  an area in which one or both teachers have a particular interest.

Team Teaching

- Teacher A delivers just one clear-cut element of the lesson (especially if it is perhaps more
  'adventurous' and/or requires excessive preparation), teacher B takes on the whole of the rest
  of the lesson.
- Teachers A & B conduct different elements of the lesson. For example, teacher A takes
  register and gives feedback on homework. Teacher B introduces theme of lesson and new
  teaching point. Teacher A consolidates work on the whiteboard and so on. The teacher not
  involved in the presentation at any given moment ensures that pupils are paying attention,
deals with any potential problems, helps slow learners, etc.
• Teachers A & B perform a ‘double act’ by reading out a dialogue from the textbook or worksheet to demonstrate it to the class. Half the class could repeat after teacher A, the other half after teacher B.
• Teachers A & B perform a ‘double act’ in order to demonstrate a rôle-play or information-gap exercise before the pupils attempt it.
• Teachers A & B perform a ‘double act’ by reading a dialogue or having an impromptu conversation from which pupils have to for example fulfil speaking and listening assignment.
• Teachers A & B perform a short drama sketch, e.g. teacher A pretends to have lost his/her bag, whilst teacher B plays the role of the police officer, asking questions. The class (who have previously examined the contents of the bag whilst teacher A was out of the room) then decide whether the bag belongs to teacher A or not. Such an example may be a stimulus for drama, creative writing, or part of speaking and listening assignment.

These techniques should benefit the pupils by offering them more variety and individual attention. They should also benefit the trainee by allowing a progressive development of teaching skills based on practice and evaluation/feedback and, not least, they should benefit the mentor by enabling him/her to develop new techniques and materials, encouraging a less stressful environment and allowing a rare opportunity for reflection upon his/her own teaching style.

In addition to ensuring all trainees meet the Standards, it is vital that a mentor also differentiates the training to match the needs of individual trainees. Usually trainees who are struggling get a lot of support from their mentor. However, able trainees can be just left to get on with it. Wherever possible differentiation enables trainees to extend their expertise and offers them appropriate challenge. Below are some suggestions to mentors for challenging you! Do discuss any ideas for challenge you have with your mentor and curriculum tutor. Both may have other good ideas.

7.9 - Differentiation for Trainees

• Intellectual challenge for the able trainee
   For example, can your trainee produce a suitable revision programme for post-sixteen examination classes? Or research and present to the department the latest research findings on a relevant aspect of History teaching?

• Pedagogical challenge for the able trainee
   For example, can your trainee present a series of lessons to the department that use a range of innovative learning styles? Or find stimulating ways of helping children address key skills on the computer?

• Subject Knowledge challenge for the able trainee
   For example, can your trainee become an ‘expert’ on a relevant area of the curriculum and provide background information for the department to use.

• ICT challenge for able/advanced trainee
   For example, can your trainee create a website? Set up new links with other schools? Produce departmental electronic systems for assessment purposes etc.

• Extra support for the ‘cause for concern’ or ‘at risk’ trainee
   For example, in what areas is your trainee experiencing problems? Can you set up a programme of extra support within your department to address these? Do you need additional help from the university in the form of a support tutor? If the latter, please contact the History curriculum tutor as soon as possible (see also assessment and ‘at risk’ section).

7.10 - Observation and Feedback
Lesson observation and feedback are probably the most important keys to the successful development of the trainee. Written feedback should be given whenever possible, along with an opportunity for dialogue. Formal observation sessions should be carried out on the observation proformas provided (see main handbook).

At least one observation per fortnight must be by the mentor. At least 50% of timetable must be with mentor’s classes to ensure suitable opportunities for observation.

One of the best times to exploit honest yet encouraging, quality, constructive feedback is during the period in October/November when the trainee is responsible for parts of lessons only. Mentors are then able to focus on one or two issues, e.g. pupils talking during the register, a quiet speaking voice etc., suggest remedial action and then comment on the remedy in action during the next lesson. Unless the trainee is a highly experienced already, observation feedback that begins only when the trainee has taken the whole lesson will often have too many issues to address at once and so prove daunting and demoralising from the trainee’s point of view.

It is very important to discuss the focus of your observation when planning a lesson with a trainee, even if your observation is to be of a general nature. This offers the trainee more security. Clearly, to say that you are going to focus on the use of resources, and then spend most of the time talking about class management, is not helpful.

Following a consistent approach for each observation debrief helps the trainee to reflect and accept praise and criticism as necessary:

- Give the trainee an opportunity to say how he/she felt the lesson had gone;
- Start with a positive comment;
- Try to discuss specific elements of the lesson rather than making broad generalisations;
- Try to link comments to the standards and subject-specific evidence descriptors;
- Make sure targets are clear, realisable and supported by suggested strategies;
- End on a note of encouragement (even if the lesson has not gone too well).

Where there are serious concerns, e.g. you may have a trainee who is excellent in the classroom yet turns up late each day or is dressed inappropriately, it is better to discuss these concerns privately outside the context of the lesson observation.

Please remember that trainees must be observed throughout. Many competent trainees tend to be left to their own devices and can reach a plateau around February. This category in particular needs to be observed and challenged (e.g. in the use of assessment, ICT etc.). Towards the end of the practice, observation sessions may tail off in order to allow the trainee greater autonomy, but they should not disappear altogether.

Please try to provide opportunities for the trainee to continue to observe you and other colleagues, and to discuss analytically what they have observed.

Finally, mentors should be aware of pastoral issues that tend to emerge in the course of such a stressful year. Below are the main pastoral concerns of trainees in recent years:

- Emotional problems – breaking up with partners
- Financial worries – lack of grants and very restricted travel allowance
- Being expected to teach too much too soon
- Insufficient access to resources and photocopying facilities
- University pressures – essays and presentations
- Lack of self-confidence when dealing with established staff

7.11 Target setting

Target setting is crucial to trainee development. The targets are the result of issues raised by trainee and mentor – between you, you negotiate what is included.
Good targets are precise and have a clear focus in moving you forward. Equally important are the strategies to help you meet the target. It is no good saying that your target is to improve lesson starts and that the strategy is to improve lesson starts!

The following questions and advice are to help you with this important area:

- Setting targets:
  - What is the area I need to work on?
  - What evidence have I got that there is a problem to work on?
  - Am I sure that is the real problem (e.g. poor behaviour may seem the problem, but the cause of the poor behaviour may be lack of clarity in your instructions, a lack of/too much challenge in your classes, a failure to engage pupils at the start of a lesson etc!)
  - If the target seems very broad, ask why you want to focus on that area (see below)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Broad Target</th>
<th>Possible reasons WHY?</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Differentiate lessons</td>
<td>To ensure materials are accessible to all</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>To identify prior knowledge and understanding so you can identify where to pitch the lesson</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>To identify where the difficulties are in the lesson and provide scaffolded learning to overcome these</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>To engage pupils attention at the start</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Improve classroom</td>
<td>To sustain pupil interest and motivation during the main section of the lesson by providing shorter activities to provide pace</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>management</td>
<td>To ensure that all materials are accessible to all but still present a challenge to motivate pupils</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>To deal with instances of pupils calling out more firmly</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Devising strategies:
- These need to be practical
- You need to be able to show that something concrete has happened (e.g. a lesson has been observed, notes of a discussion etc)
- They need to be precise
- They need to have a clear purpose

7.12 Support Plan Procedure

One of the greatest challenges for a mentor is the shift of emphasis from being a ‘supportive advisor’ to a ‘summative assessor’. Being honest at all times with your trainee is crucial. Liaising with the Professional and Curriculum tutors is also important, especially if you have any doubts about the trainee’s competence.

Mentors need to use the Professional Practice Tracker and consider what should the trainee be achieving for the relevant stage of the course:
During the each half term consider if are any of the following clearly evident?

a) the trainee’s attendance, punctuality and dress are poor.

b) the trainee demonstrates very little interest in, or rapport with, pupils.

c) the trainee on several occasions fails to meet deadlines with respect to reasonable requests from yourself or colleagues in the department (e.g. fails to prepare an activity for small group work).

d) the trainee shows little interest in the life of the department (i.e. resources available, routines, day-to-day procedures).

e) the trainee fails to establish a working relationship with yourself and/or your colleagues.

f) the trainee seems to express excessive concern about teaching an entire class.

g) the trainee demonstrates a poor professional demeanor, often indicated by bad manners and an impolite attitude towards established staff.

h) the trainee fails to respond to the professional advice given by mentors.

i) the trainee demonstrates insufficient subject knowledge.

This list is not meant to be exhaustive, but it may help new mentors in particular. If any of the above signs are evident, it is important to contact the Curriculum tutor as soon as possible. It is better to be over-cautious than to let problems continue until the last minute. Please use the support plan form in the main handbook if you wish to put your concerns in writing. Finally, remember that for a trainee, being put on a support plan may be seen as a sign of failure, so before this is done formally, it is important to discuss it fully with the Curriculum tutor.
8. Academic Assessment

Whatever your prior academic performance, all written assignments need to be completed to a competent level. To help you do this there is a full explanation of each task and the marking criteria in the ITE handbook. All assignments are requirements for successful completion of the course linking QTS with academic expectations. They are also opportunities to think at a deeper level about many of the issues we cover in university sessions, and are a vital component of good professional practice.

Note that good written assignments will:
- Be clearly and coherently presented with careful attention to technical accuracy (spelling, grammar, footnotes, bibliography etc)
- Where applicable, show a clear understanding of the nature, purpose, content, structure and concepts of the discipline and teaching of your subject, making appropriate references and links to the National Curriculum and 14-19 specifications
- Show evidence of reflection upon classroom experience. In particular, referring to pupils’ work to inform observations
- Draw upon the recommended reading about the teaching and learning of your subject to critically inform your comments
- Weave together theory and practice

What does weaving theory and practice mean?

The assignment will contain practical examples of classroom work combined with reflective commentary. These can be merged or presented separately. However within your commentary it is vital that you link theory and practice explicitly. This means organising your ideas around some structure or rationale. Sometimes it will help to draw on the theoretical ideas of others, whether this be QCA guidance, articles, research evidence or departmental policy.

Below are examples that weave theory and practice together – again the curriculum subject is History but can be applied appropriately to any subject:

- These particular examples of the uses of sources in the history classroom demonstrate two possible pitfalls that can limit pupils’ learning. I observed a number of pupils slipping too quickly into an easy identification of bias or unreliability in a source, on the basis of simplistic criteria about the source’s provenance. This led to countless sources being written off as unreliable. The need to encourage pupils to construct tentative accounts based on the fragmentary and imperfect sources available to them has been cogently argued by Byrom (1998). Byrom demonstrates……

- One of my main aims in planning for pupils’ extended writing based on medieval towns was to help pupils to structure their answers by distinguishing between general conclusions and particular details. I found it extremely useful to draw on the work of Counsell (1997) in order to plan the sorting activity on the town gilds. Counsell argues that……

- The benefits of enquiry or ‘big’ questions has been effectively demonstrated by Riley (2000). He states that…….Using these criteria, it becomes obvious that the reason for the poor quality of pupils’ work stems from a lack of clarity about the purpose of the task they were set. Therefore, using Riley’s ideas, a better way forward would be to……

Here theory and practice are woven together in a clear and helpful way. Notice too that the commentary focuses very precisely on what exactly is going on in the lesson, particularly helpful is the emphasis on very specific conceptual areas within the subject. Bland statements that pupils found source work or essay writing difficult or weren’t motivated are not very helpful. Articulating precisely what you are trying to teach and the specific issues that arose will be of far greater benefit to you.
9. Reading Lists

The following is a list of books recommended for each of the key topics taught in the university sessions. These may be supplemented by additional reading, in particular critical reading that needs to be done in advance of each university session. Further reading will be provided in the Professional Studies lectures and seminars. Please make sure you are making notes of key articles/texts and the issues they raise in your reading journal through the course of our ITE year.

Design and Technology Education: An International Journal, Online: Issues available through University of Sussex Library
Appendix 1: Lesson Planning & Evaluation Proforma
This should be used for ALL lessons. Curriculum Subject Tutors may require trainees to add in subject specific requirements appropriate to planning their own curriculum subject. If there is additional information required by the school trainees can adapt structure and layout as long as the same concepts and criteria are used. **Mentors should agree clearly with trainees when they should submit their planning for lessons to be taught so these can be checked and feedback given in advance of the lesson e.g 24 hours or 48 hours ahead or more.**

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### The Sussex Consortium for Teacher Education and Research

**SCHOOL DIRECT LESSON PLANNING AND EVALUATION PROFORMA**

To be completed by trainee for EVERY lesson (please note if you use this electronically the boxes expand) Available on the VLE and at [www.sussex.ac.uk/education/ITE/partners/pages/forms](http://www.sussex.ac.uk/education/ITE/partners/pages/forms)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name:</th>
<th>Date:</th>
<th>Year Group:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>School:</td>
<td>Time:</td>
<td>Set: (if not mixed ability)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subject:</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

#### Teaching Objectives
*(The Curricular area being taught, e.g. National Curriculum, programmes of study, exam syllabuses)*

#### Learning Intentions
What the pupil will understand, know and be able to do. This will include knowledge, understanding and skills

#### Intended learning Outcomes
*(Indicating the depth at which the objective should be achieved. This must be linked to detail of differentiation in the lesson structure section)*

All will ..............

Most will ..............

Some will ..............
Differentiation
All pupils should be challenged yet experience success. (Consider how to support and extend the learning of gifted and talented and SEN pupils by personalising learning. Consider differentiated tasks, resources support, questioning, extensionwork, homework and the use of the TA. Give details in the lesson structure.)

Assessment Opportunities
(Check if learning intentions have been achieved, by formative or summative assessment, by self or peer assessment and questioning e.g. in the plenary of by written work in the lesson or homework)

Opportunities to develop

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Literacy</th>
<th>Numeracy</th>
<th>Citizenship</th>
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Resources including ICT

Lesson Structure
(The lesson plan must clearly show the activities the teacher will be doing and activities pupils will be doing to enable learning to take place. Include timing, a starter, a variety of activities, key questions and a plenary etc. Details of differentiation should be included to meet the needs of gifted and talented pupils, EAL pupils and those on IEP’s) You will need to add more pages and may wish to divide them into 2 columns showing teacher and pupil activities in one column and differentiation in the other.)
Self Evaluation

Learning objectives were appropriate & clear  were poor & unclear

My attempts to motivate the class were effective  were ineffective

I had no discipline problems  I had too many discipline problems

I created a purposeful working but relaxed atmosphere  I created a tense atmosphere

My questioning technique was good  my questioning technique was poor

The timing of the lesson was good  the timing of the lesson was poor

The class enjoyed the lesson  did not enjoy the lesson

I achieved my learning objectives  did not achieve my learning intentions

I would score the lesson:
1 (very good)  2 (good)  3 (satisfactory)  4 (unsatisfactory)

What 2 things went really well?

What 2 things would have improved the lesson?

What have I learned from this lesson about the class or individuals that will inform my next lesson?

What progress was made towards the Teachers' Standards?
Appendix 2: Lesson Observation Schedule
Lesson Observation Schedule to be used when recording your observations of colleagues in schools teaching

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Teacher</th>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Year Group</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>School</th>
<th>Relation to previous lesson</th>
<th>Time of day</th>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Content of lesson</th>
<th>ICT Component?</th>
<th>Numeracy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>YES / NO</td>
<td>YES / NO</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Literacy</th>
<th>Citizenship</th>
<th>Lesson Plan Seen?</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>YES / NO</td>
<td>YES / NO</td>
<td>YES / NO</td>
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</table>

*What are the intended learning outcomes of the lesson? (What are pupils intended to have learnt/be able to do by the end of the lesson? this is *not* what they will actually be doing, i.e. an activity, but what they will have learnt, or be able to do)*

*Lesson observation notes (What actually happened in the lesson? What teaching strategies are used and how do pupils respond? How does the teacher achieve the intended learning outcomes above? Use the observations prompt sheet you have been given to help you. NB If instead of double-siding it you copy this form onto two sheets stapled together, you can use the back of the first sheet to continue this section as you are likely to need more room)*
Differentiation (by teaching strategy, task, questioning, outcome, support?)
(How does the teacher meet the needs of the differing abilities in the class, SEN pupils, EAL pupils within the lesson?)

Deployment of TA(s)/other adult in the various sections of the lesson
(How does the teacher use TAs or other adults to support pupil learning and their own teaching?)

How was learning assessed in this lesson?
(How does the teacher assess what the pupils had actually learnt and that the intended learning outcomes had been achieved e.g. use of questioning, pupils recording of work, self/peer assessment, testing, homework)

Reflections; useful aspects for your own development observed in this lesson
(What have you learnt from observing the learning and teaching in this lesson that will help you in your own teaching?)
This handbook is for advice and guidance only and is not a substitute for the formal statements and requirements of the Charter, Statutes, Ordinances, Regulations and procedures of the University. In case of any conflict these formal statements and requirements take precedence over the handbook.

Every effort has been made to ensure the accuracy of the information contained in the handbook, as at 1 Sept 2018. The University can, however, take no responsibility for errors or omissions, or for arrangements made by third parties. It reserves the right to change the information given at any time.

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