The BIG Picture

ELICIT: What do they already know?

PLTS: TW EP IE SM RL CT

ENGAGE: Why is this lesson interesting?

EXPLAIN: Why is like that? Teacher input to formalise concept

EXPLORE: What can they find out?

EXPERIMENT: How can they apply this? Demonstrate learning

KEYWORDS:

LEARNING OUTCOMES:

KEY Q'S:

LITERACY: ICT:

NUMERACY:

Differentiation

 AfL:

EVALUATE: How much progress have they made?

AfL Plan @HThompson1982
Science Faculty @ Hthompson1982 @TSS– Guidance on completing the observation proforma:

1. Elicit
   - Link to previous unit/work.
   - May be pre-linking about the work to come.
   - Establish misconceptions.
   - Establish prior understanding or current place.

2. Agree learning outcomes
   - Make the content, skills and thinking explicit.
     - State clearly what the students will have learnt by the end of the lesson.
     - Share the criteria against which the performance will be assessed (Differentiated Criteria). These could also be levelled or traffic lighted.

3. Engage
   - Hook the students (Raise essential questions).
   - Present new information through VAK
     - Short, clear and punchy.

4. Explore – NEW learning:
   - In this section pupils are actively learning. The activities may be teacher directed or student directed.
     - Activities should show the range of multiple intelligences (VAK) and range of learning preferences.
     - Where possible give a choice of activity.
     - Should provide opportunities for higher order thinking.
   - This section would be a good opportunity for students to investigate e.g. practical activities.

5. Explain:
   - Encourage the students to explain concepts and definitions in their own words. Teacher asks for justification (evidence) and clarification from students. Teachers then formally provides definitions, explanations, and new labels. Uses students’ learning experiences as basis for explaining concepts.

6. Elaborate and Extend:
   - Students are given the opportunity to demonstrate their learning and deepen their understanding.
   - This may be assessed e.g. by self, peer, group etc.
   - May be a minor short/large level assessed task.

   - May be:
     - Demonstration
     - Explanation
     - Role play
     - Poster
     - Written report
     - Level assessed task
     - Students should do more than repeat or recall they must show they understand. They may apply their understanding to a scenario or problem.

7. Evaluate:
   - Evaluation and reflection is vital for learning.
   - Use the debrief to discuss whether the learning outcomes have been achieved.
   - Use the evaluation to allow reflection.
   - Measure progress and assess learning.
   - Use to inform the next lesson.
   - Opportunity for self and peer assessment.