Used by	RED	AMBER	GREEN
	I think you are confused or	I think you are getting	I think you understand fully
The teacher or learning	don't understand	there we will keep an eye	and you are ready for the
support assistant:		on you	next challenge
	STOP and get help	CONTINUE with care	GO and keep GOING!
	I am confused or don't	I am getting there and	I understand this fully and I
The child:	understand	understand most of this	am ready for the next
	I need some help!	work	challenge
		Please keep an eye on me!	Give me the next challenge!

## **During the lesson**

## WALT... Share the purpose of the learning

- What? Why? How? We are learning to/that... (WALT)
- KS2 write WALT statements in books/on work
- KS1 teachers stick WALT statements in Y2 write own as they are able.

#### Teach

- Know the subject
- Use range of questions to gauge learning
- Adapt as necessary
- Equality of access
- Keep teacher talk to a minimum
- Keep children mentally and physically active

#### Observe

- Stop talking!
- Stand back
- Observe and listen
- Don't interrupt
- Give children time
- Don't leap in

## **Self-Review**

If a child has had support or worked within a heavily guided group the adult working with them should

**Use ESSENTIAL learning objectives** 

to indicate that the work S

was supported and not independent.

- At key points in lesson (and at the end)
- Ask the child/children to RAG rate colour dot
- Take appropriate action
  - RED learning conversation
  - AMBER let them get on, but keep an eye 0
  - GREEN learning conversation leading to reinforcement or further challenge

#### Talking it through

- Learning conversation
- Open ended questions or conversation openers
  - Tell me how you... 0
  - Explain your thinking...
  - Teach me to... 0
  - Why did you ...?
- RAG rate the child's learning accordingly colour dot. Explain the rating to the child.
- Target learning conversations according to observation
- Aim to 'touch base' with every child at least once a week.
- NO RECORDING evidence in learning outcomes and progress, monitoring of teaching and children's ability to articulate learning with others.

## Adapt as necessary

- Respond to on-going assessment
- Change teaching/lesson as necessary

### Scan and sort

Review physical outcomes and sort into piles

RED	AMBER	GREEN
Children who need	Children who we	Children who
specific	will need to keep	need the next
help/support	a particular eye on	level of
before or in the	during the next	challenge in
next lesson. This is	lesson to ensure	order to deepen
recorded in an	that they	or further their
`Intervention	understand.	learning.
Record Book' used		
by the teaching		
team to ensure		
that action is taken		
and impact		
recorded.		
RAG rate using do	nte	

After the lesson

- RAG rate using dots
- If more than one dot state why e.g.
  - Handwriting
  - Use of punctuation

#### **Identify intervention/support**

Note down child/children who need intervention before next lesson to address misconceptions or to 'diminish differences'/close gaps USE INTERVENTION RECORD

## Write immediate action on child's work as necessary

Address IMMEDIATE action for child to improve work/apply learning by using NOW statements e.g.

'Now copy out the last sentence using neatly, joined handwriting.

'Now complete 2 more calculations showing working out.' 'Now go back and correct the spelling errors I have underlined.

'Now go back and correct the 3 places where you have not used capital letters."

Do not address longer term targets using NOW statements e.g. 'Now focus on punctuation' is not appropriate as it is not an immediate 'fix'.

NB: Must give children time to read and take action before next lesson. Ask children to double tick to show that they have read the comment and carried out the action.

There is no requirement to write anything else. Teachers can write a 'well-being' comment if they wish e.g. Lovely!/ Well done!/ Super work!/ You have tried hard./ I enjoyed reading this.

### **PLAN**

Teachers must use the information gained from the assessment processes outlined above to plan. The 'golden' principles of planning are: KEEP IT SIMPLE **FOUALTTY** DEPTH - BAD teaching

KEEL II SIPH EE	LQUALITI	DEI III DAD teaching
Planning is for the teacher to enable	All children are entitled to access the	Ensure that teaching and activities
them to ensure that they teach the	curriculum for their year group (unless	enable depth of learning (see over leaf)
curriculum and respond to the outcomes	specified needs within a PIP and/or EHC	BAD teaching refers to Basic, Advancing
of the children's previous learning	plan)	and Deep learning. Ensure that this is
identified in the review/marking or from	Differentiation through targeted support	carefully thought about when planning to
assessment outcomes. It does not have	as necessary e.g. pre-learning and/or	enable all children the opportunity to
to be written down in any specific	intervention to 'diminish the differences'	secure deeper learning over time and
format. Whilst teachers may have an	that may be a barrier to learning for	with appropriate challenge.
overview of what they may cover during	individuals. Support should be targeted	
a week they should not plan for a week	and focused with the intention that it will	
as this will prohibit responsive planning	have impact.	
according to children's needs.		

# **Depth of Learning**

Depth of Learning	Cognitive Challenge	Predominant Teaching Style	Typically, children will
BASIC	Low level cognitive demand. Following instructions.	Modelling Explaining	name, describe, follow instructions or methods, complete tasks, recall information, ask basic questions, use, match, report, measure, list, illustrate, label, recognise, tell, repeat, arrange, define, memorise.
ADVANCING	Higher level cognitive demand. Mental processing beyond recall. Requires some degree of decision making.	Reminding Guiding	apply skills to solve problems, explan methods, classify, infer, categorise, identify patterns, organise, modify, predict, interpret, summarise, make observations, estimate, compare.
DEEP	Cognitive demands are complex and abstract. Involves problems with multisteps or more than one possible answer. Requires justification of answers.	Coaching Mentoring	solve no-routine problems, appraise, explain concepts, hypothesise, investigate, cite evidence, design, create, prove.