

Public Schools NSW



# **Towards a growth mindset** Curriculum, assessment and reporting

Presented by Sally Hogan
Primary Principal Advisor for the Australian Curriculum

2014

### Must work harder to keep up to the standard of the form.

NOTE—Reports are sent out at the end of each term, and should be returned, duly signed by the parents or guardians, as soon as possible.

No comment is made upon conduct unless it has been such as to call for special remark.

#### KEY TO LETTERING-

A signifies First Class

B .. Of more than average quality, but not first class

C .. Of average quality

D .. Below average, but not bad

E .. Bad work

The sign + after a letter indicates that the pupil's work is well up in the particular class.

The sign - indicates that the work is just good enough to secure admission into the class.

If no sign is added, the work may be taken as of average quality in that class,

At the end of the year, a certificate is awarded on the whole year's work,

An honours certificate is awarded to every pupil who obtains at least 80% in the general work for the course, and a pass to every pupil who obtains from 50% to 79%.

H. honours; P. pass; N. not awarded.

New thinking is essential to enable principals and teachers to effectively implement educational policy reforms in NSW government schools.

Masters, G. (2013), Australian Council for Educational Research

### Re-Forming education in Australia



The approaches we take to assessing learning, the kinds of tasks we assign and the way we report success or failure at school send powerful messages to students not only about their own learning, but also about the nature of learning itself.

Assessment and reporting processes shape student, parent and community beliefs about learning – sometimes in unintended ways.

Masters, G. (2013), Australian Council for Educational Research

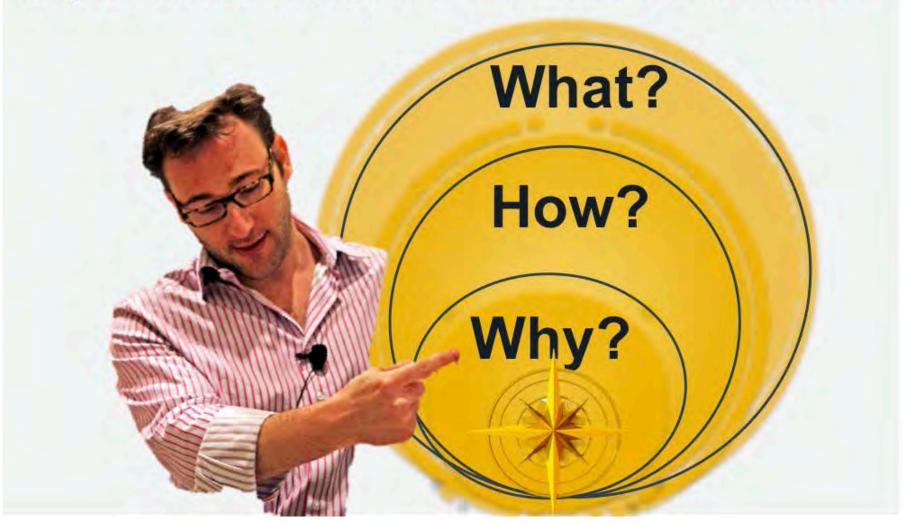
### Communication is key

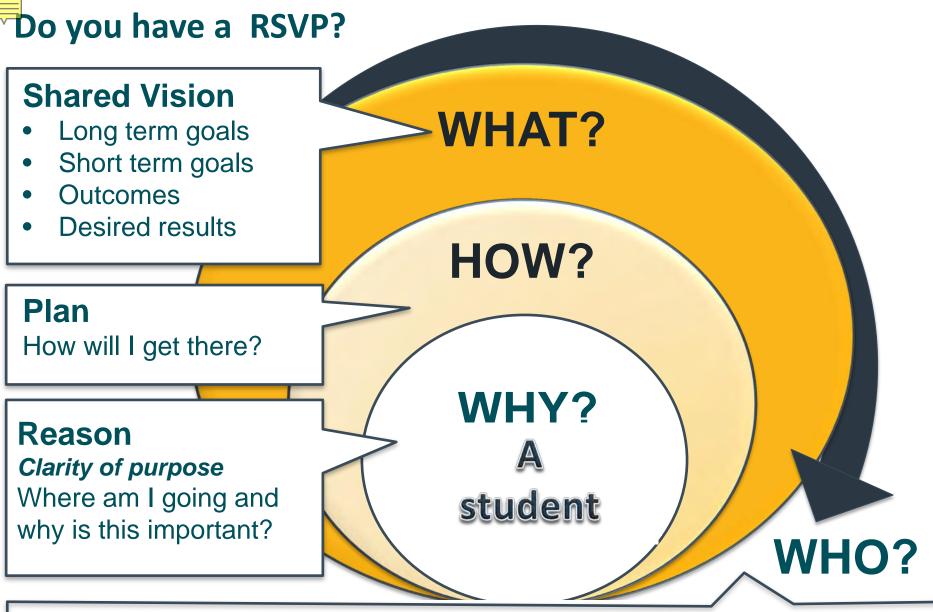
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## **Communication is key**

All great leaders think, act and communicate from the inside out.

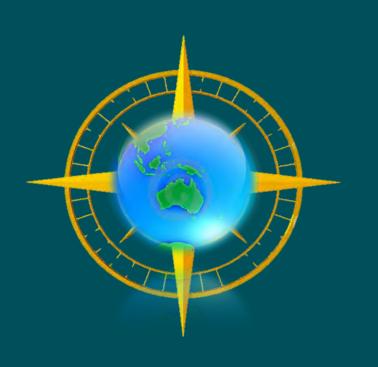




Monitoring, assessing, evaluating and reporting on progress Where am I now? How am I doing? Where to next?

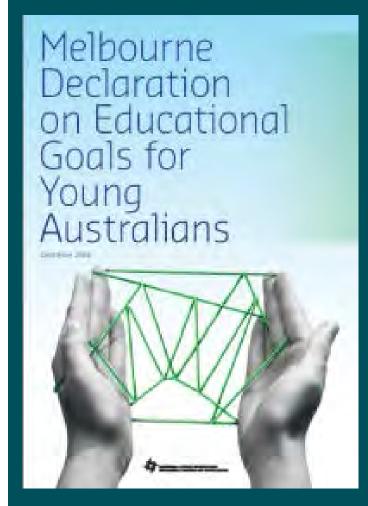


Where are we going and why?



### The big picture





Goal 1: Australian schooling promotes equity and excellence

Goal 2: All young Australians become: successful learners, confident and creative individuals, active and informed citizens.

A compelling reason, purpose, statement of intent

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# The 'big picture' (macro) plan

The National Plan for School Improvement begins in 2014 and is a plan to improve results of all schools and all students by introducing education reforms that evidence shows improve results. The plan is based on reforms in five core

areas:

Quality teaching

- Quality learning
- Empowered school leadership
- Meeting student need
- Greater transparency and accountability.

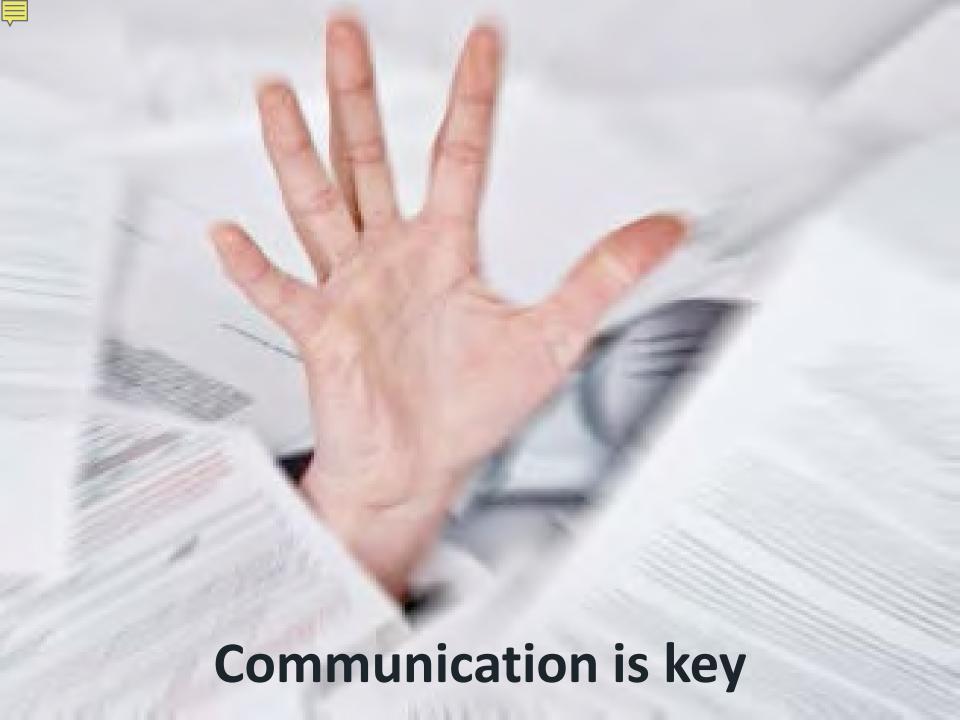


Aim: to take Australian schools into the top 5 in the world by 2025.



Realising the intent of the goals of the Melbourne Declaration is our main focus and priority.







# Our Shared Vision as the DEC Stronger partnerships for a better future



Engage hearts, minds and hands



# Purposeful collaborations and partnerships Ask why? Clarify the purpose



All levels of the system working together to improve student learning outcomes



Local schools, local decision making – responding to the learning needs of students



**Every** young Australian will experience a sense of success, growth, achievement, well-being and belonging.



Communicate

Act with integrity and empathy

Problem solve and take action



Understand self and others

Think critically and analytically

have strong knowledge base in key disciplines

Create and imagine – bring ideas together

Collaborate – work as part of a team



Leadership

Response to Intervention diagnosed ass't

Early
Intervention
Literacy
Numeracy

Great Teaching What factors, can we influence, that will improve student growth and achievement, well-being and belonging?

Early Intervention
Self regulation

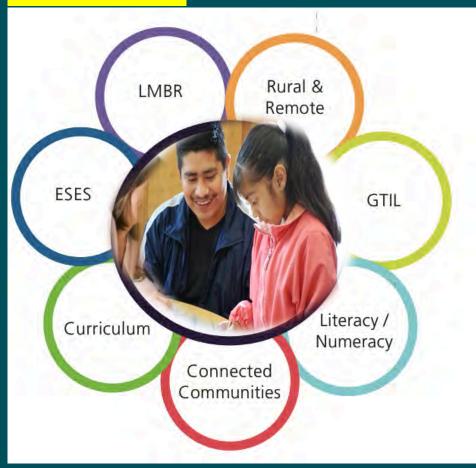
Parent involvement and support

Student expectations

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### Page 5



School as a community of engaged learners

### G.R.O.W

Goal(s) Where do you want to be and why is this important? What will success look like?

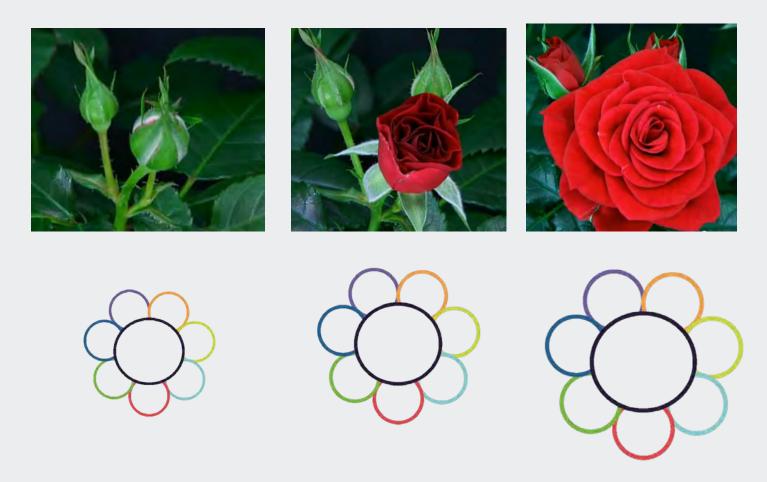
Reality – Where are you now?

Options – How are you going to there?

What actions will you take?



### How do we measure growth?



https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=cuyUv0vliXY

### **Dynamic Learning System Learning Framework**

# Student Learning

Assessment of holistic learning

# Staff and Leader Learning

Building individual & collective capability

### **School Learning**

Self-regulation and efficacy

### Planning, Monitoring and Reporting

**Consistent Standards** 

Syllabus standards
Learning progressions
Learning Continuums

Accreditation and Recognition

Aust. Prof Teaching standards BosTES Aust. Prof Standard for Principals NSW Public Sector Capability Framework **Validation Processes** 

School plan School excellence framework Internal and external data

### How do we measure growth?

Consistent standards, high expectations for all learners Sustained and continuous growth student, teacher, staff and school



# Fixed mindset

Innate talent



# **Growth** mindset

Dedication and practice

Mindset: a set of beliefs or a way of thinking that determines our behaviour, practices, outlook and mental attitude

Are you communicating a fixed or growth mindset?



# Growth as a whole person Sustained growth and improvement for all learners systemically



# Geoff Master suggests we focus on three approaches

- Providing 'success' experiences
- Judging performances against 'standards'
- Assessing 'growth' over time

Masters, G. (2013), Australian Council for Educational Research

- How are you <u>communicating</u> the reform agenda with your community?
- How do you <u>communicate</u> your expectations of learners?
- What do you currently report on?
   Does it support a fixed or growth mindset?
- What symbols, cultural traditions and values could you 'reframe' to communicate to a culture of

learning that supports a **growth** mindset?

# Lead the way – be easy to follow

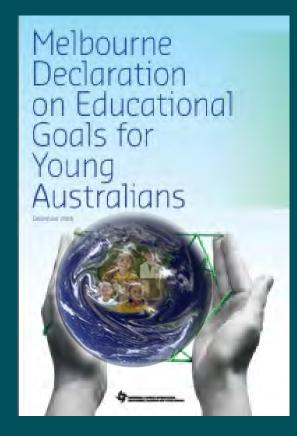
# What will be different? What will it look like in practice?



We have to develop in practice what this new work looks like, not in order to prescribe it, but to know what it means and to be clearer about how to do it, assess it, and learn from it.

Eudlan





Our students will need to

have a strong knowledge base in key disciplines

**be** literate and numerate in different contexts

engage with Aboriginal cultures and histories

engage with scientific concepts and principles

problem-solve in new and creative ways

collaborate, create & connect using technology

interact in different social/cultural contexts

act with integrity, guided by shared values

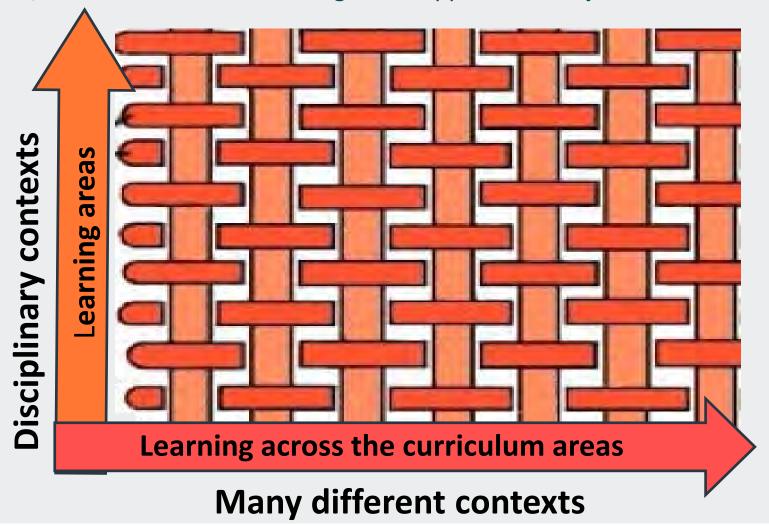
learn skills to cope with change

What kind of curriculum will meet our students needs?



### The NSW Syllabuses for the Australian Curriculum

The learning areas include **disciplinary domains of knowledge** and knowledge, skills, behaviours that can be taught and applied in **many different contexts**.

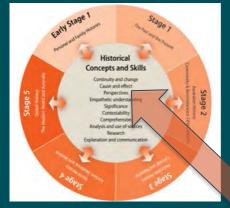




### Student at the centre of the learning process



Student engage with the concepts through the processes and skills.







The processes and skills lie at the centre of learning

Each body of knowledge has an underlying conceptual structure and inquiry process.



# Higher order thinking and doing (performance skills) important for all students.

We can ask our students to adopt the methods of inquiry used by practitioners and specialists in the world beyond the

#### classroom:

- historians
- designers
- artists
- actors
- engineers
- accountants
- musicians and so on.

Putting knowledge to use.

Tasks for real purposes and audiences - Connectedness





### Thinking and working in authentic ways





- •Role
- Audience
- Form or mode of communication
- •Task/topic/stimulus

When you add a R.A.F.T learners have a purpose for learning which means that students apply knowledge and skills in an authentic, contextualised situation.

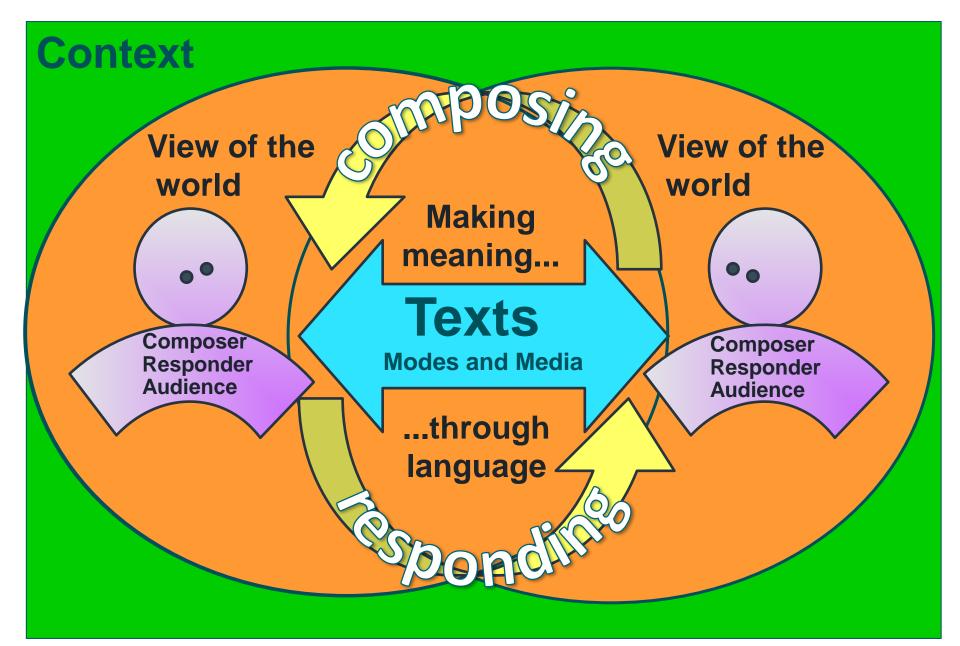


Focusing our assessment on the processes means we can **see** how well a student understands new knowledge (concepts) and skills by

- observing what students
- •say
- •do and
- produce.

Deep understanding is demonstrated understanding of key concepts and their relationships.



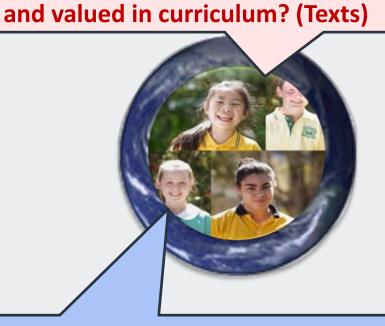




Views of the world.

Different ways of being and seeing the world.

Whose view of the world is represented? How is the identity of my students reflected affirmed



What difference can I make to the world? Does this matter to me? What action will I take? (R.A.F.T)

Cross curriculum priorities					
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander histories and cultures	14				
Asia and Australia's engagement with Asia	<b>a</b>				
Sustainability	1				
Other important learning areas					
Work and enterprise	-				
Difference and diversity	*				
Civics and citizenship	*				



### Learning across the curriculum areas

General capabilities				
Literacy				
Numeracy	==			
ICT capability				
Creative and Critical thinking	**			
Personal and social capabilities	<b>THE</b>			
Ethical understanding				
Intercultural understanding				

**Empower our students** with the knowledge, skills, behaviours and learning dispositions that, together with curriculum content in each learning area and the cross-curriculum priorities, will assist students to live and work successfully in the twenty-first century.



### We need to get beyond the checklist

### Learning across the curriculum areas

#### **Priorities areas General Capabilities** blablablab blablablab blablablab blablablab blablabl blablabl blablabl blablabl blablabl blablabl blablabl blablabl blablablabal alblablabla alblablabla alblablabla alblablabla abalblab abalblab abalblab abalblab abalblab abalblab abalblab abalblab blablablabal lablabal lablabal lablabal lablabal lablabal lablabal lablabal bal lablabal blablablabal blablablab blablablab blablablab blablablab blablablab blablabl blablabl blablabl blablabl blablabl blablabl blablabl blablablabal alblablabla alblablabla alblablabla alblablabla alblablabla abalblab abalblab abalblab abalblab abalblab abalblab abalblab hal bal hal hal hal lablabal lablabal lablabal lablabal lablabal lablabal lablabal blablablab blablablab blablablab blablablab blablabl blablabl blablabl blablabl blablabl blablabl blablabl blablabl blablablabal alblablabla alblablabla alblablabla alblablabla abalblab abalblab abalblab abalblab abalblab abalblab abalblab abalblab blablablabal lablabal lablabal hal bal bal bal lablabal lablabal lablabal lablabal lablabal lablabal blablablabal blablablab blablablab blablablab blablablab blablablab blablabl blablabl blablabl blablabl blablabl blablabl blablabl blablablabal alblablabla alblablabla alblablabla alblablabla alblablabla abalblab abalblab abalblab abalblab abalblab abalblab abalblab hal bal hal lablabal lablabal lablabal lablabal lablabal lablabal lablabal hal bal blablablab blablablab blablablab blablablab blablabl blablabl blablabl blablabl blablabl blablabl blablabl blablabl alblablabla blablablabal alblablabla alblablabla alblablabla abalblab abalblab abalblab abalblab abalblab abalblab abalblab abalblab blablablabal bal bal bal bal lablabal lablabal lablabal lablabal lablabal lablabal lablabal lablabal

# **Building shared understandings Choose one or more to discuss**

### In pairs,

How are the learning across curriculum areas being translated in your school?

How does the English Syllabus (page 12) provide opportunities for students to adopt a R.A.F.T?

How do the cross curriculum priority areas provide opportunities for students to see the world in different ways?

How do the cross curriculum priorities offer students opportunities to enact values and take action?



### **Progressions of learning**

### Disciplinary contexts: K- 10 curriculum in KLAs

Stage based	ES1	<b>S</b> 1	S2	<b>S</b> 3	<b>S4</b>	<b>S</b> 5
e.g. English						

### Many different contexts: Learning across the curriculum





### Learning continuums and progressions

In any particular task, students themselves start at different points on a continuum. So the teacher is trying to start the students where they are on the continuum and move them along that continuum as fast and as far as they can.

Carol Ann Tomlinson, from an interview with Leslie J. Kiernan, 1996.

### A different way to think about acceleration

# Personal and social capabilities

**Goal setting** 

follow class routines to assist learning set goals in learning and personal organisation by completing tasks within a given time explain the value of self-discipline and goalsetting in helping them to learn

Working collaboratively

contribute to groups and teams, suggesting improvements in methods used for group investigations assess the extent to which individual roles and responsibilities enhance group cohesion and the achievement of critique their ability to devise and enact strategies for working in diverse teams, drawing on the skills and contributions of

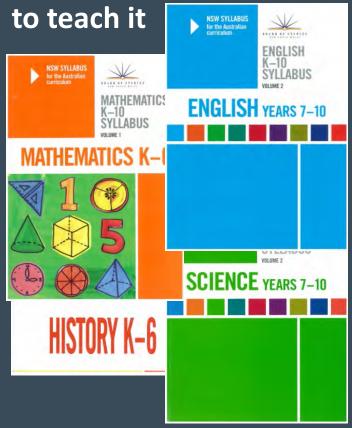
**SELF**Self awareness
Self management

**OTHERS** 

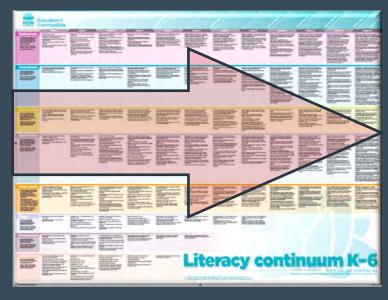
Social awareness
Social management



# Know your content and how



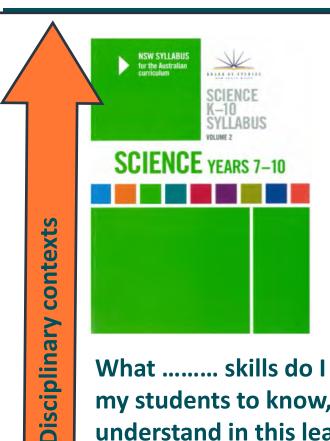
# Know your students and how they learn

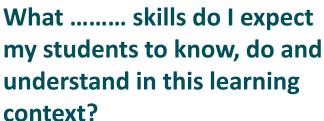


- •Where are they now?
- •Where to next?

# Differentiating the core program







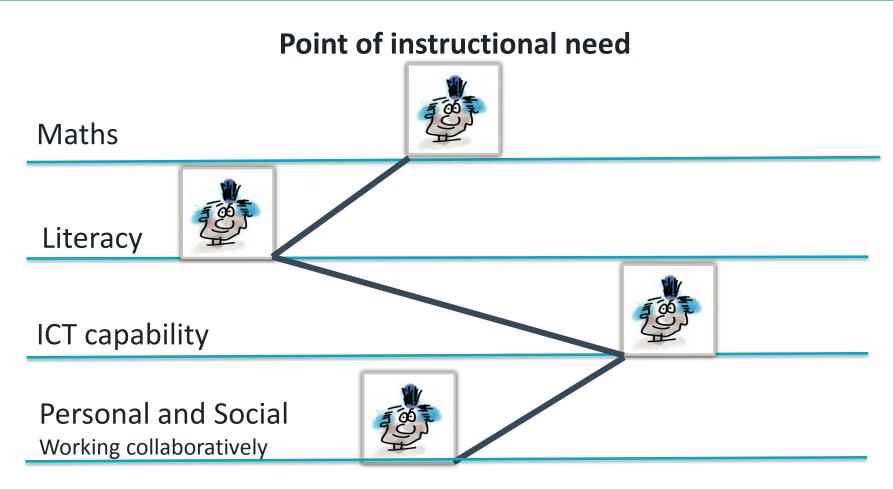
**ICT** capabilities

Personal and social capabilities **Creative and critical thinking Ethical understanding Intercultural understanding** 

Where are they now? Where do I expect them to be? Where to next? What strategies will I use?

# How do we find the point of need?

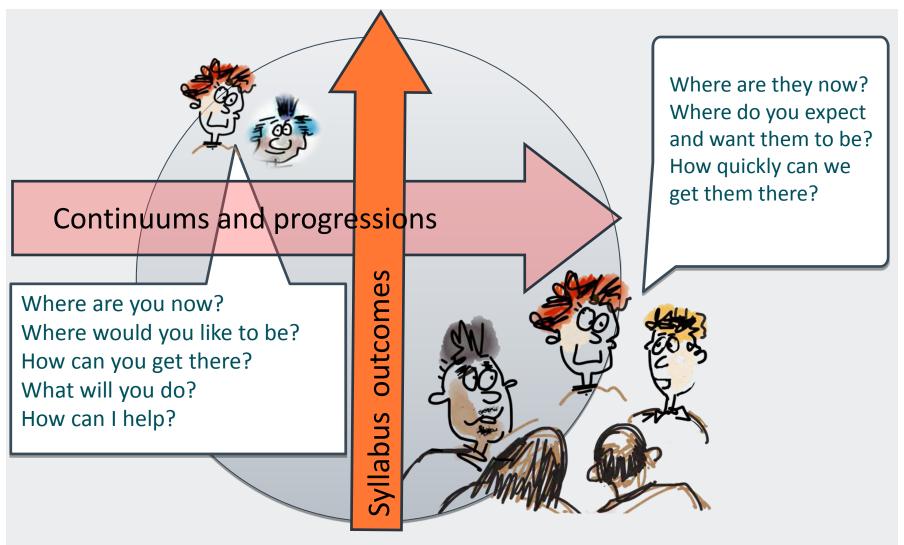
# We are all learners, with different points of instructional need along different learning continuums



The 'zig-zag' profile

One student can be a mixed ability group.





## P.O.I.N.T Point Of Instructional Need Talk



# **Learning Areas**

**Explicit** and

systematic

teaching

**General capabilities** 

Make visible and explicit
the behaviours, skills
and capabilities that
lead to engaged,
productive and
participatory learning
dispositions that will
serve our students now
and in the future.

Disciplinary capabilities

Make visible and explicit what students do and produce to demonstrate understanding of key concepts (knowledge, skills and understandings) in key learning areas.

# Improved engagement and achievement

How might you use the ACARA learning progressions to inform teaching and learning?

How might you use the literacy and numeracy continuums to differentiate learning?

How might you use the various continuums and progressions to set learning goals in consultation with students and parents?

How might you use technology to monitor, track and report growth?

# How do we achieve our goals?





# Leading change with the 'right' drivers

# Systemness vs individualism

# Shared vision, common purpose

We need to see how the parts are connected to the whole. Communicate coherent, common terms and messages.

# Capacity building vs accountability

# Common mindsets. Building capabilities

We are all learners. We can all learn. We can learn with and from each other. Learning involves take ing risks and making mistakes.

# Pedagogy (vs technology)

# Common language, curriculum, standards

We can use the NSW *Quality Teaching* Model and AITSL standards as a common language for planning, evaluation and reflection. We can use research and evidence based practice to inform our action.

# Collaboration vs.competition

# **Shared understandings ~ Common goals**

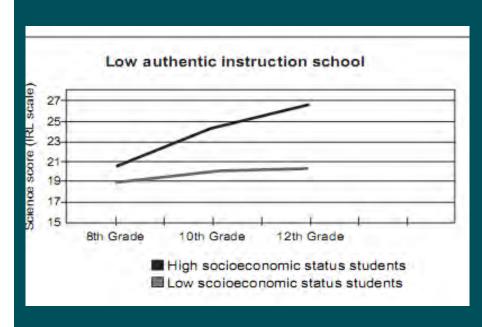
We can work together to solve problems and find solutions.

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## Use the NSW Quality Teaching Model



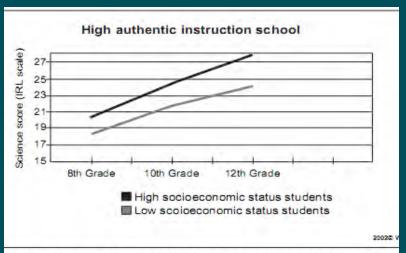


Figure 2b: High school authentic instruction and conventional achievement for low and high socioeconomic students

A tool for social justice both Raising the Bar and Closing the Gap

Authentic pedagogies benefit all students

# Using the NSW *Quality Teaching* Model to clarify the focus and purpose for learning

- 1. What do you want students to learn?
- 2. Why does this learning matter...

# ...to my students? Background knowledge

What do they already know? What do they bring to the table? How can I link new learning and what they already know?



#### ...to the wider world? Connectedness

How can I make this learning authentic and meaningful to my students?

NSW SYLLABUSES for the Australian curriculum

#### ...to the discipline?

#### Deep knowledge

What are the key concepts or key ideas central to understanding in this lesson, topic, KLA?



3. What will students say, do or produce to demonstrate understanding of key concepts and the relationships between concepts?

#### **Explicit quality criteria**

4. How well do you (and they) expect my them to do it?

# Learning goal(s) What will students do or produce?



Learning intention(s)
What do you want students
to learn?

Are you leading with the 'right' drivers? Does your community know where they are going and why?

Why is the NSW Quality Teaching Model so important?

How are you currently using the NSW Quality Teaching Model as a scaffold and tool for designing quality curriculum, assessment and instruction?



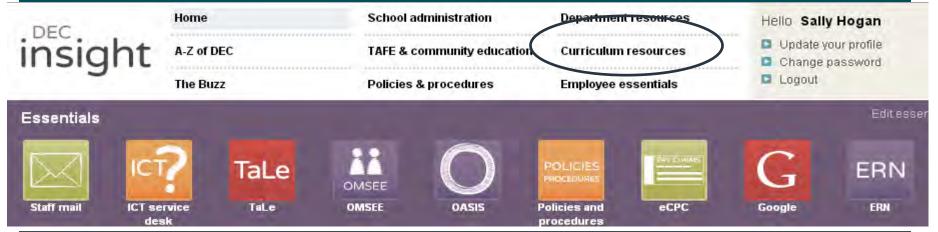
# Where to find support

Teachers should use the following web site as their main reference point <a href="http://syllabus.bos.nsw.edu.au/">http://syllabus.bos.nsw.edu.au/</a>

Follow the links on your portal to curriculum resources <a href="https://detwww.det.nsw.edu.au/australiancurriculuminnsw">https://detwww.det.nsw.edu.au/australiancurriculuminnsw</a>

Add the icon to your portal by going to My web sites, locating link to AC and add to your essentials







#### A LAJ 🖴

#### Our Intranet

NSW Department of Education and Communities

DEC insight staff portal login

Search DEC Intranet

GO

Home

Policies & procedures

School administration

TAFE & community education Employee essentials Department resources Curriculum resources

The Buzz



# New student wellbeing system

Staff from 229 LMBR initial implementation schools are now using the new student wellbeing system.



#### Curriculum resources

more

- NSW syllabuses for the Australian Curriculum
- Teaching & learning exchange
- Library & information service
- School Measurement,
   Assessment & Reporting

- Professional learning modules
- Adobe Connect recordings
- Resources



#### Professional learning

find professional learning for school leaders and teachers.

Read on ....



#### Resources

Access resources to support planning and implementing the new syllabuses.

Read on ....



# Capacity building

The learner and the new curriculum

Teaching for the new curriculum

#### Your school and the new syllabuses

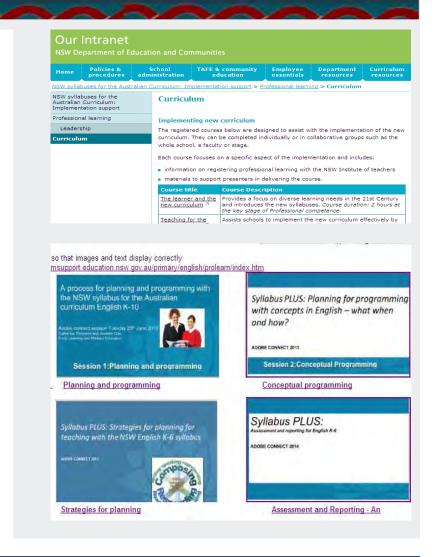
- English K–10, Mathematics K–10
- Science and Technology K-6, Science 7–10
- History K-6, History 7–10

#### Programming for quality teaching and assessing needs

- English K-10, Mathematics K-10
- Science and Technology K-6, Science 7–10
- History K–10

A process for programming a unit of learning

Adobe Connect sessions (30 minutes)



# Coming in 2014

**Integrated learning (5 hrs)** A registered course for primary and secondary school executive and classroom teachers on understanding and applying processes that support an integrated approach to learning. It will specifically address integrated learning in the context of new NSW K–10 syllabuses.

**Differentiated learning (5 hrs)** A registered course for primary and secondary school executive and classroom teachers on understanding and applying processes that support a differentiated approach to learning that meets the needs of all learners. It will specifically address differentiated learning in the context of new NSW K–10 syllabuses.

**Using the Literacy K-10 continuum** 

**Using the Numeracy K-10 continuum** 

PPAAC
What's news?
All announcements
KLA Newsletters
DEC updates
Snack PPAACS
Advice & Support
The PPAAC role
State Advisors
Educational Services

Building Shared Understandings
Forum
▶PPAAC~IT
Current Projects
Curriculum planning and programming
Differentiated Learning
Integrated learning
Performance Development
Student Support

# Research and readings Leading learning Curriculum Professional Learning Course Overview Adobe Connect English Adobe Connect Maths Adobe Connect Sci/Tech Adobe Connect History All courses and resources Assessment Links



#### Become a member of the P.P.A.A.C



send an email to Sally. Hogan@det.nsw.edu.au

In our hands lies the future of this great land, if we all work together, doing our best for the common good there is no limit to what we can achieve.

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It is the tasks that students do that predict performance.

Brophy 2008



What do we mean by success experiences?

Brophy, (2008) identified six components as central to scaffolding support for students carrying out challenging tasks.



# WHY? (compelling reason)

Highly motivating long term goal or task



# WHAT? (success criteria)

What does success look like?

A shared vision of the desired outcome, goal or ideal





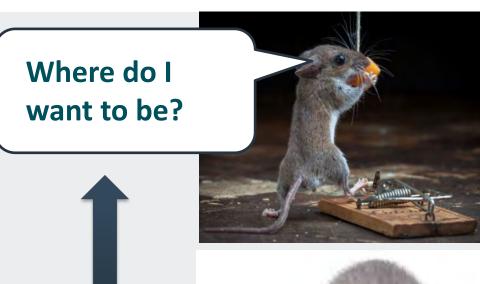
# WHAT? (component tasks as milestones)

What are my short term goals? S.M.A.R.T. goals
What does this look like when I chunk it down into smaller achievable tasks?



# HOW?

How will I support the learning and the learner?
What scaffolding and support is required so that this learner can achieve the desired goal or end point task?



Where am I now?



How am I doing?



Feedback You can do this...

Feed forward
The next step is...

Feedback <u>from the learner</u> to **inform** the next step in teaching Feedback <u>from the teacher</u> to **inform** the next step in learning

Motivate and direct the learner's activity to maintain continuous pursuit of the goal and aspire to new aspirational goals.



## Affective precedes cognitive

Can't access Is it too easy? Isn't interested? Is it too hard? Tiredness? the language? Fear of failure? Doesn't know Overwhelmed? where to begin? Too many Is it lack of instructions? Gives up easily? confidence? Is it culturally inappropriate?

If learning institutions are responsible for cognitive development, they are automatically involved in emotional development.

Hinton et al 2008



# Tracking progress

The Australian Early Development Index (AEDI) results give communities a snapshot of how children in their local area have developed by the time they start school. The results can help communities understand what's working well and what needs to be improved or developed in their community to better support children and their families.

The checklist measures five key areas, or domains, of child development:

- physical health and wellbeing
- social competence
- emotional maturity
- language and cognitive skills (school-based)
- communication skills and general knowledge.