| | TEACHING ASSISTANT) [Inadequate 4 | Requires Improvement 3 | Good 2 | Outstanding 1 |
|---|--|---|--|---|
| Aspect LEARNING | 4 | 3 - 3 3+ | 2 - 2 2+ | 1 |
| 1) Sharing of Learning Objectives | Not done or referred to once and this is not clear as a result. | Shared but needed to be built upon. | Shared and referred to. All clear of the purpose of the lesson. Objectives are part of the learning and this is clear and fully explored in lesson and plenary. | At several points and referred to. Clearly seen, spoken and referred to throughout and in plenary. Plenary fully explores objectives and prepares for the next lesson. |
| 2) Planning of tasks/activities | Teaching is poorly planned. Tasks are pitched at the same level for all abilities in the class, with no extension activities provided. Little taken into account of the nature of the pupils' needs. | Tasks are pitched at the general ability of the class, with extension activities provided for the most able and support mechanisms in place for those who find learning more difficult. Variety used, including technology when relevant, differentiated planning evident. | Teachers use effective planning to help children learn well. Teachers have clearly used their subject knowledge to plan learning that sustains pupils' interest and challenges their thinking. Clearly differentiated and variety /sections to engage pupils and their needs. Models used. | Teachers plan lessons very effectively, making maximum use of lesson time and coordinating lesson resources well. Tasks are set at a level suitable for individual pupils. The work is achievable for individuals if they work hard and try their very best. Highly differentiated and variety for all learning needs. Intervention within the lesson. Teacher goes that extra mile. |
| 3) SEND | Pupils with specific learning needs are not provided with appropriate support and guidance to allow them to make progress. | Pupils with specific learning needs receive support that allows them to make satisfactory progress | Pupils with specific learning needs receive support that allows them to work independently and make good progress during the lesson | Pupils with specific learning needs receive support at the time and level it is required to optimise their learning. Teachers identify and support any pupil who is falling behind, and enable almost all to catch up. |
| 4) Deployment of Teaching Assistants | TAs do not meet the needs of groups of pupils so that their learning is limited by too much being done for them, rather than helping them to do the work for themselves | TAs provide suitable support for groups of pupils regardless of their aptitudes and needs. Such support helps them to achieve the objective, but may miss opportunities to promote wider skills. | TAs, where applicable, are well deployed to support learning for groups of pupils regardless of their aptitudes and needs so that all such groups make at least good progress | TAs, where applicable, are highly effective in promoting rapid learning for groups of pupils regardless of their aptitudes and needs. |
| 5) Use of Effective Questioning | Poor questioning using closed questions or no questions. | Questioning has purpose and is open . However, who is asked and how asked needs altering. | Questioning open and purposeful. Variety of pupils asked and in different ways; clearly planned. Teachers use questioning skilfully to probe pupils' responses. | Teachers use questioning highly effectively (differentiated through methods, types and to whom) and demonstrate understanding of the ways pupils think about lesson content. |
| 6) Teacher subject knowledge, enthusiasm and enjoyment for teaching and learning | A lack of up to date subject knowledge restricts the learning and teaching. | Clear understanding of the subject and this drives the lesson. | Clear understanding of the subject. Teachers develop, consolidate and deepen pupils' knowledge, understanding and skills. Knowledge is shared in a variety of ways and always engages pupils. | Teacher shows passion, enthusiasm and enjoyment and demonstrates a deep knowledge and understanding of the subjects they teach. |
| 7) Teaching/learning is exciting with an appropriate balance of pace and time for children to process learning. | Lack of pace and purpose. Alternatively, large sections of the input or activities are rushed so pupils cannot access learning. | Pace appropriate at times but little variety. Pupils are given time to access the learning but not enough time to apply their knowledge and understanding in new ways that stretches their thinking and to practise key skills. | Clear pace and purpose. Time in lessons is used productively. Pupils are given time to apply their knowledge and understanding in new ways that stretches their thinking and to practise key skills. | Teaching is exciting; inspired; stimulating approaches. Excellent pace for all. Teachers provide adequate time for practice to embed the pupil's knowledge, understanding and skills securely. |
| 8) Teacher challenges pupils to achieve / develops pupil resilience | No or little challenge for pupils who need motivating | Majority are challenged | Teacher sets clear tasks which challenge all pupils at appropriate levels. Teacher expects and encourages all pupils to work with positive attitudes so that they can apply themselves and make strong progress. | Teachers are determined that all pupils achieve well. They encourage all pupils to try hard, recognise their efforts and ensure that pupils take pride in all aspects of their work. Teachers have consistently high expectations of all pupils' attitudes to learning and actively develop pupil resilience. Teachers introduce subject content progressively and constantly demand more of pupils. |
| 9) Monitoring and adapting | No checking or intervention seen. Common misconceptions are not identified or addressed, which impacts on the overall progress in the session. | Majority of pupils' progress checked. | Progress of all pupils checked. Teachers identify and support effectively those pupils who start to fall behind and intervene quickly to help them improve their learning. Teachers reshape tasks and explanations so that pupils better understand new concepts. Teachers tackle misconceptions and build on pupils' strengths. | Teacher checks pupils' understanding systematically and effectively in lessons, offering clearly directed and timely support. Pupils' common misconceptions are identified and acted upon to ensure they are corrected. |

| 10) Homework is set and pupils are actively involved with this. | Homework unclear and not given time. Little classroom awareness. No or little homework produced and pupils see little value in it. | Homework: appropriate, relevant and set with clear time frame. Homework completed to a satisfactory standard. | | | Most pupils value their homework and share with enthusiasm. Teachers set homework, in line with the school's policy and as appropriate for the age and stage of pupils, that consolidates learning and prepares pupils well for work to come. | | | Teachers set challenging homework, in line with the school's policy and as appropriate for the age and stage of pupils, that consolidates learning, deepens understanding and prepares pupils very well for work to come. |
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| 11) Teacher develops whole curriculum, mechanics of English etc. | Aspects not picked up when clear links present themselves. For younger children in particular, the teaching of phonics is only partially effective in enabling them to tackle unfamiliar words. | Links made for pupils. Need to be developed further . For younger children in particular, the teaching of phonics is not yet fully effective in enabling them to tackle unfamiliar words. | | | Opportunity for pupils to make connections and use and extend knowledge Teachers develop pupils' reading, writing and communication, and where appropriate, mathematics, well across the curriculum. For younger children in particular, the teaching of phonics is effective in enabling them to tackle | | | Teachers embed reading, writing and communication and, where appropriate, mathematics exceptionally well across the curriculum, equipping all pupils with the necessary skills to make progress. For younger children in particular, phonics teaching is highly effective in enabling them to tackle unfamiliar words. |
| 12) Equality and Diversity / Promotion of British Values | Teachers do not promote equality of opportunity or understanding of diversity effectively and so discriminate against the success of individuals or groups of pupils. | Teacher does not effectively challenge stereotypes and the use of derogatory language in lessons. This does not discriminate against the success of individuals or groups of pupils but teacher could do more to promote equality of opportunity and diversity in teaching and learning. | | unfamiliar words. Teacher challenges stereotypes and the use of derogatory language in lessons. Teacher promotes equality of opportunity and diversity in teaching and learning. | | | Teacher is quick to challenge stereotypes and the use of derogatory language in lessons. Resources and teaching strategies reflect and value the diversity of pupils' experiences and provide pupils with a comprehensive understanding of people and communities beyond their immediate experience. | |
| Written and verbal feedback is given and used in a purposeful and positive manner by the teacher, teaching assistant. | Little verbal praise is used. Books /Folders not marked or surface marked with no clear praise and target. No feedback in the lesson. | At times verbal praise is used. Feedback given in the lesson and this clearly is the norm. However, formal written feedback evidence is scarce. | | Written feedback is seen and is clearly given regularly. Verbal feedback is a natural part of the lesson and clearly relates to progress. Pupils are given sufficient time to review what they are learning and to develop it further. | | | Teacher provides pupils with incisive feedback, in line with the school's assessment policy, about what pupils can do to improve their knowledge, understanding and skills. The pupils use this feedback effectively. Continued praise throughout publically and privately. | |
| Aspect LEARNING | WHAT T Inadequate 4 | HE PUPILS DO – Behaviour/Co Requires Improvement 3 | | onduct/Attitude to Learning Good 2 | | rning | Outstanding 1 | |
| | 4 | 3 - | 3 | 3+ | 2 - | 2 | 2+ | 1 |
| 14) Pupils behave and are involved | Behaviour issues prevent progress and the teacher does not address these | The majority are involved and contribute. | | One or two behaviour issues, which are effectively managed following the Seaside behaviour policy. Pupils focus well on their learning because teachers reinforce expectations for conduct. | | nanaged behaviour II on their eers | All involved. All contribute. Teachers manage pupils' behaviour highly effectively with clear rules that are consistently reinforced. | |
| 15) Pupils show enthusiasm and enjoyment for classwork | Little or no engagement by majority of pupils. | Majority of pupils engaged. A few are not and this is not addressed. | | Most show enthusiasm and enjoyment in class. Most pupils are willing to find out new information to develop, consolidate and deepen their knowledge, understanding and skills. | | | Pupils are curious, interested learners who seek out and use new information to develop, consolidate and deepen their knowledge, understanding and skills. They thrive in lessons. | |
| 16) Pupils demonstrate resilience in the face of challenge | Pupils 'give up' when facing challenging work. | Pupils demonstrate they are developing the capacity to learn from mistakes. Most pupils 'give it a go'. | | Pupils have developed the capacity to learn from mistakes. They all 'give it a go'. They are keen leaners who want to find out more. | | | Pupils love the challenge of learning and are resilient to failure. | |
| | | Most can explain what they are doing and why they are doing it | | _ | Pupils learning is differentiated and so all can say what they are doing and why. | | All pupils understand and can explain | |
| 17) Pupils know what they are doing and can say why | Pupils unaware of the purpose and unable to explain what they are doing | are doing an | | | and so all o | an say wha t | | what they are doing and why. This is differentiated. Some pupils can make further connections and explain what they need to do next. |

| 19) Class environment Pupils behave and help each other; able to praise each other and use Even Better If 20) Pupils evaluate learning and progress | Pupils actively block learning for others. Negative comments pervade. Pupils unable to say what they can do and what they need to do | Pupils do not block learning. Pupils use praise with encouragement Pupils can say what they have to do and show this in their work | | One or two pupils help others and no one blocks learning. Pupils can praise each other and can use even better if (EBI) sensitively. Most pupils commit to improving their work. Pupils use feedback well and know what they need to do to improve. | | | Pupils go out of their way to help each other and provide mutual support. Excellent use of praise and EBI. Pupils evaluate own and others accurately and constructively. Pupils are eager to know how to improve their learning. They capitalise on opportunities to use feedback, written | |
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| 21) Pupils use knowledge from other aspects of the curriculum e.g., numeracy, mechanics of English | Pupils unable to transfer knowledge. Pupils cannot communicate, read, write or apply mathematics as well as they should, so they do not make sufficient progress in their knowledge, understanding and skills because they are not able to access the curriculum. | A few pupils can use their knowledge and transfer their understanding. | | Some pupils clearly using knowledge and can transfer and extend learning. | | | or oral, to improve. All pupils clearly using knowledge and can transfer and extend learning. | |
| Aspect LEADNING | Inadequate 4 | Poquires | THE OVE | | EW | Good 2 | | Outstanding 1 |
| Aspect LEARNING | 4 | 3 - | 3 | 3+ | 2 - | 2 | 2+ | Outstanding 1 |
| 22) Progress in lesson observed. Progress over time in books. | Pupils or groups of pupils make inadequate progress because teaching does not develop their knowledge, understanding or skills sufficiently. There is very little evidence of progress over time in pupils' books. | Pupils or groups of pupils make less than expected progress because teaching only largely develops their knowledge, understanding or skills sufficiently. There is some evidence of progress over time in pupils' books. | | | All pupils or groups of pupils make good progress because teaching clearly develops their knowledge, understanding or skills. There is clear evidence of progress over time in pupils' books. | | | All pupils or groups of pupils make better than expected progress because teaching is highly effective in developing their knowledge, understanding or skills. There is strong evidence of consistently good or better progress over time in pupils' books. |
| 23) Place of Learning | No prompt start to the lesson. Pupils without equipment. Environment not conducive to learning. | Prompt start. Pupils with equipment. Pupils know where all resources are. Room organised and displays emphasise learning. | | | Prompt start. Lesson has an efficient and effective atmosphere. Well planned and resourced. Pupils use all resources effectively. Displays are clear, renewed, used by pupils. Room organised for maximum learning | | ed and splays d by | All engaged. Everyone on time. Lesson has an efficient and effective atmosphere. Lesson could have continued. Lesson organised for maximum learning. Pupils have a positive contribution to their own learning. Displays learning focus, engaging and renewed/changed/added to frequently. |
| 24) Enthusiasm and Enjoyment | Some pupils were clearly disengaged and not challenged. | Pupils do what is asked and most are happy to do so. Place of respect. | | Most pupils and staff enjoy every aspect of the lesson. Respect is mutual. | | | Enthusiasm, enjoyment and respect fully pervades the classroom. | |
| 25) Assessment | Assessment is referred to but all evidence suggests limited opportunities for a variety of assessments to confirm learning. | Assessment is referred to and used but for some there are still issues re assessment understanding and the teacher/TA are addressing these. | | Most understand where they are and what they need to do. Assessment strategies are being used and are developing. | | lo. I re being | Everyone understands where they are and what they need to do. Assessment drives and motivates learning. It is clear that assessment is embedded. | |
| 26) Professionalism | No attempt to model school handwriting policy. Repeated use of incorrect standard British grammar e.g. "I done it." "We was playing." "Somethink." "You done really well." A blatant disregard for Seaside policies and procedures. | Teacher makes a good effort to model school handwriting policy but does not do this consistently. One or two lapses in use of correct standard British grammar. Teacher largely follows Seaside policies and policies but could do so more effectively. | | Teacher models handwriting in pupils' books and on board which is in line with the school policy. Teacher ensures they model standard British grammar in their speech. Teacher follows Seaside policies and procedures effectively. | | ard which policy. odel ar in their policies | Teacher models handwriting in pupil books and on board in line with school policy, raising children's awareness of this when appropriate. Teacher not only models standard British grammar but takes every opportunity to actively and sensitively encourage pupils to do the same. Teacher is exemplary in following Seaside policies and procedures and takes every opportunity to actively and promote these. | |



New Horizons Seaside Primary: Observation Prompt Sheet



| Teacher: Hannah Eaude | NoR: 30 | Date: 13 March | Time: 9:50 | Class and Year Group: Puffin - Reception |
|---------------------------------------|----------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------|---|
| Teaching Assistant: Sophie Stanley | | | | |
| Judgement: Outstanding | | rved by: rdon and L Murley | Formal or Drop Formal | in: |

Learning Intention / Subject:

Can I compare and discuss the length of different objects?

Strengths:

- Excellent starter to begin your starter challenging and engaging (doubling)
- Good engagement from the children all through the lesson
- Excellent use of talk partners all children were engaged and motivated to share their ideas
- You used a calm voice which enabled the children to focus and engage within the learning
- Great hook for learning (the letter) which the children were motivated by
- Excellent learning environment which clearly displays current work
- Excellent use of language to extend the learning length and width
- Brilliant use of phonics within maths (sounding out cubes)
- Detailed and clear explanation of the task
- Your lesson was extremely well organised and the tool kits were a fantastic idea. They really helped to make the learning fun and put the lesson into context.
- Excellent control and behaviour management throughout the lesson.
- Good use of a mini-plenary to monitor learning and move learning on

TA Effectiveness as instructed by the teacher:

It was clear that Sophie was sat with targeted children and she was beginning to use questioning to develop the learning in the initial input. During the main task, she was well deployed and understand the learning intention of the session.

TA Effectiveness (to be feedback to the TA after the observation and used for their PM):

You modelled how to sit with the children and joined in with talk partner discussions effectively. When working outside, you were able move learning on and were extremely engaged in the activities with the children.

For next time, you might like to consider your role when HE is talking. Whilst I know you don't want to interrupt her, there were times when you were sitting and watching.

Appraisal development points for next observation:

• Be careful not to let the children call out when they are sharing answers. There were a few times when the children were talking over you.

Personal professional development point for next observation:

*Discuss

General Comments: Thank you for allowing us to observe you today. The progress that the children have made so far this year has been amazing and you should be very proud of what you have achieved. Your hard work and dedication does not go unnoticed. Thank you Hannah!