

Theories of Action

Science
23.3.22

Questioning

When the teacher systematically uses higher order questioning, scaffolding learners to add more detail, giving them time to develop their reasoning.

Then learners develop deeper levels of understanding and reasoning, removing misconceptions, prior learning is reinforced and raises levels of attainment.

Vocabulary

When the teacher clearly and consistently develops and model's precise vocabulary and terminology, reinforcing definitions and linking subject language patterns.

Then learners have a clearer understanding of key learning concepts and develop knowledge more rapidly within the subject. Learners are able to articulate and communicate responses in a more precise manner in the correct context.

Retrieval

When the teacher quickly engages learners through explicit lesson sequencing and retrieval practice; interleaving all science disciplines.

Then learners cognitive load is reduced, retrieval strategies are developed; learners and teachers know where learning is going next and can apply their knowledge.

Relationships

When the classroom staff establish and build purposeful and authentic relationships, where each learners context is known and adults model behaviours.

Then learners mirror the behaviour demonstrated, feel respected and listened to. Learners are willing to take risks and are confident and become more independent in their learning.

Curiosity

When the teacher systematically provides opportunities for curiosity through practical memorable learning experiences and scaffolds scientific curiosity with exploration.

Then learners have increased engagement, feel motivated and secure in their purposeful discovery of independent learning.

Explicit Learning Intention

When the teacher consistently provides clear differentiated learning expectations, with a hierarchical and aspirational approach.

Then learners have a clarity of expectations, raised aspirations and more opportunities to take ownership of their learning journey.