

Independent Learning and Study Skills Evening

'Supporting your child to be the best they can be'





Vice Principal Buckenham

Character and LORIC Curriculum





The Dream

C. 7630

The Reality...

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	gaps	S Set measurable goals and	T Try new methods	U Undertake extended work	D Do review	Y Yes to test!
Embedding Key Learning	Look at your last HW task and Identify three Lings you could do to improve.	targets Set one measurable target to challenge yourself above and beyond what you have been set for HW.	Try a mnemonic or Loci method to help you remember something. Your Tutor will show you how to do this.	Ask another pupil or a teacher to give you a one minute speed teach of a question you find hard.	Re – write a summary from your lesson either in six bullet points or six pictures. Pick out only the key points.	Team teach: Tell a friend what you know and get them to ask you questions on what they don't understand.
	EBI's t piece or work you got back of you in write yourself one more EBI to complete.	Make a weekly plan where you allocate an appropriate amount of time for each subjects HW. Don't forget to put in things you do for fun!	Find an online resource that you have not used before.	Find out a new fact on a subject of your choice and write it in the back of your book under 'new knowledge'.	Spend 10 minutes reading through what you have done in class.	Practice your writing stamina. Aim to write as many words as you can in 15 minutes on a topic of your choice. Does it make sense? Could you improve it?
Muldesday	work from one of your lessons against the persons sitting next to you, have you got enough detail / missed anything?	Identify one thing you can't do and write down three things that will help you tackle this.	Use either mind mapping or chunking to revise a lesson you have done this week.	Read a news article. Pull out one thing that could help you in one of your subjects and explain why.	Re read a HW answer before you hand it in. Add three points in a different colour to make it better.	Practice planning an answer or a short story before you write it. Have a think about what makes a good plan?
	Ask at least one question either on something you don't understand or something you want to know more about to a teacher or a study buddy.	Aim to get two consecutive R points for outstanding pieces of work.	Summarise one section from one of your lessons using pictures or symbols and not words.	Visit the CFC and find three things that will help support your learning this week.	Go back over a HW task and identify where you missed out information and add it in using a different colour pen.	Re- do a piece of work that you are not happy with or ask your teacher for an extension task.
	Add in three pieces of missing cowfedge or detail to your notes.	Work in silence for at least 10 minutes and then summarise in 20 words or less what you have done in that time.	Write / design a song / rhyme or game with your friends to help you learn one new thing this week.	Use the internet to find out what someone else thinks about a topic you are studying. Why do they think that? Do you agree?	Check through one of your class books and correct any errors you can see.	Learn to spell three new words ad ask your tutor to test you.



Helping pupils set effective goals

Identify what you don't know by using <u>DTTR</u>
Learn to research

Map out the short term

Medium term

> Long term

Model resilience and tenacity...'The essay chaser ideology!'







Using a homework TT style that <u>works</u> using the Elevate Education research

- What are the common mistakes pupils tend to make?
- Why do so few pupils stick to them?
- What is actually the most important thing in a revision timetable?
- How can parents / carers help?
- What part does homework play in the curriculum and how is this preparing pupils for the rigour of KS4?







Practical ideas for independent study

- Set aside one hour or more a week at home purely for stretch and challenge. Use a **variety** of sources to delve deeper into the Big Questions from lessons.
- Use Miss Fleck in the library, she can show you how to research properly on the web and can help you source valuable reading.
- Use your EPQ RAG technique in your stetch and challenge work.
- Create PLC's at home and use them to check off what you know.
- Question booklets build your own and spend a few minutes a week doing non homework tasks.







Practical ideas for parents / carers to support independent learning at home

- 'Corner' libraries broadsheets, journals, books
- Lecture nights with study buddies at home? Or lecture lunches in school?
- The value of parents they are a captive audience!
- The importance of rewards
- PLC's how can parents help students use them?
- WTM, parent style







Continued...

- Learning outside the classroom where can you go with your family that will support your learning? What can you watch? Who can you talk to?
- Local libraries, museums, exhibitions
- Journals / magazine subscriptions
- American style study groups the best way to learn is to teach...
- Complete a MOOC Why not!!!









This is a huge issue made worse by technology, Social Media and societal pressures. We have to teach pupils to manage this to enable them to build their resilience before they can be truly independent.

webb elli



Things that can help

- Organisation
- Mindfulness
- Mind Chi
- Using standard deviation models to help pupils be aspirational
- Support in school inc.. High quality CIEAG
- Support at home
- Seeing the bigger picture



The Cycle of Independent Learning

What is it?

Simple principles = higher grades

- Independent learning in a nutshell
- This will be introduced to pupils in September and will be sent to parents/carers.
- Please encourage pupils to use this to support them in reflecting on their home learning and understanding how to fill in gaps in their own knowledge.







CYCLE OF INDEPENDENT LEARNING

REVISIT THE LESSON

ENSURE ALL YOUR LESSON NOTES ARE CORRECT AND UP TO DATE. TRY TO AVOID SIMPLY COPYING UP NOTES INTO NEAT. CAN YOU SUMMARISE THEM DOWN? <u>UNTIL YOU TRULY UNDERSTAND</u> YOUR NOTES YOU WILL NOT BE ABLE TO USE THEM.

(5) REVISIT AND REVISE

ON A REGULAR BASIS, BUILD AN UNDERSTANDING OF ALL SYLLABUS AREAS SO AS TO NOT ISOLATE OR FORGET ANYTHING. 'FLICK' REVISE REGULALY AS A STARTER TO YOUR STUDY AT HOME AND REGULARLY CHECK IN WITH YOUR PLC.

(2) USING YOUR RESOURCES

MAKE YOUR OWN NOTES AS PART OF YOUR STRETCH AND CHALLNEGE HOUR TO COMPLEMENT WHAT YOU LEANRT IN YOUR LESSONS.

CAN YOU CHECK YOUR UNDERSTANDING FROM AT LEAST THREEE SOURCES AND APPLY WHAT YOU HAVE LEARNT TO THE BIG QUESTION?

(4) RE-TEST AND UPDATE YOUR PLC

APPLY STEP THREE AGAIN TO CHECK THE AREAS YOU WERE UNSURE ON. IF LEARNING HAS NOT HAPPENED, SEE YOUR TEACHER FOR FURTHER GUDIANCE ON HOW TO IMPROVE OR, WHY NOT TRY A STUDY BUDDY?

(3) <u>TEST</u>YOURSELF

ONCE YOU ARE CONFIDENT WITH THE MATERAL – TEST YOURSELF BY SUMMARISING THE ANSWER TO YOUR HOMEWORK QUESTION TO SOMEONE ELSE. <u>DIAGNOSE</u> THE AREAS OF WEAKNESS AND THEN APPLY THE <u>THERAPY</u> i.e. GO BACK TO STEP ONE FOR THE BITS YOU CAN'T DO YET.







1) REVISIT THE LESSON

ENSURE ALL YOUR LESSON NOTES ARE CORRECT AND UP TO DATE. TRY TO AVOID SIMPLY COPYING UP NOTES INTO NEAT. CAN YOU SUMMARISE THEM INTO KEY HEADINGS? <u>UNTIL YOU TRULY</u> <u>UNDERSTAND YOUR NOTES YOU WILL NOT BE ABLE TO USE THEM</u> EFFECTIVELY.







(2) USING YOUR RESOURCES

MAKE YOUR OWN NOTES AS PART OF YOUR STRETCH AND CHALLNEGE HOUR TO COMPLEMENT WHAT YOU HAVE LEANRT IN YOUR LESSONS.

CAN YOU CHECK YOUR UNDERSTANDING FROM AT LEAST THREE SOURCES AND APPLY WHAT YOU HAVE LEARNT TO THE BIG QUESTION?

Top Tip: Choose a different subject each week to focus on for your stretch and challenge hour







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(5) **REVISIT AND REVISE**

ON A REGULAR BASIS, BUILD AN UNDERSTANDING OF ALL TOPICS COVERED SO AS TO NOT ISOLATE OR FORGET ANYTHING. 'FLICK' REVISE REGULALY AS A STARTER TO YOUR STUDY AT HOME AND REGULARLY CHECK IN WITH YOUR PLC.

Top Tip: Try at least one istudy habit per week...





Character, Culture, Currency

We all want the same thing



Jasmine Etheridge Head of Faculty: Mathematics and Numeracy

Supporting Your Child with Maths





I say Maths, you say...

"Maths scares me."

HOULTON SCHOOL

"I can't do maths."

"Maths has changed since I was at school."

"I don't even use maths!"





"Maths Scares Me"

This is a genuine emotion towards maths and it shouldn't be ignored.

It can stem from 'Mathematical Anxiety' and can cause physical reactions when a person is exposed to mathematics.

It can be present in both adults and children but there is evidence to suggest that if an adult is mathematical anxious it can effect the pupils they interact with.



Growth zone diagram (based on Lee and Johnston-Wilder, 2017).







"I can't do Maths"

You are a success in your child's eye.

When you say you can't do maths you let your child know that you can be successful without doing maths.

It is OK to find maths challenging it shows that you have had to work at something and that you value maths enough to put effort into it.











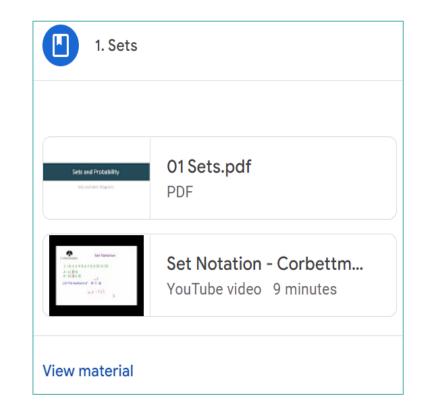
"Maths has changed since I was at school."

I promise you it hasn't. Maths is maths. In primary school there can be a lot of focus on a particular method.

In secondary school, we don't mind what method a pupil uses and we show them a variety for them to pick what works best. You can show them methods to, or if you are unsure of a method feel free to use Hegarty (or Sparx – coming soon for 2022!) and have a look at the method to remind you, or check out the lesson on Google Classroom.

Asking your child to explain the method, or their thinking is equally valuable.

You can use manipulatives. We always aim to go from the concrete to the abstract.



We post the lesson and a helpful video after each lesson.





"I don't even use maths!"

You use maths every day.

You probably just don't think it counts.

You deal with bills, shopping, exchange rates, interest rates, cooking measurements, time planning.



- Share bills with them.
- Show interest rates
- Get them to estimate the shopping.
- Ask them to tell you the time.
- Get them measuring in the kitchen.
- Convert units.
- Ask them to budget.
- Recite times tables.
- Timetables for buses and trains.
- Planning journeys.





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I say Maths, you say...

Maths can be scary but be aware that fears can be passed on. Try and be positive.

HOULTON SCHOOL

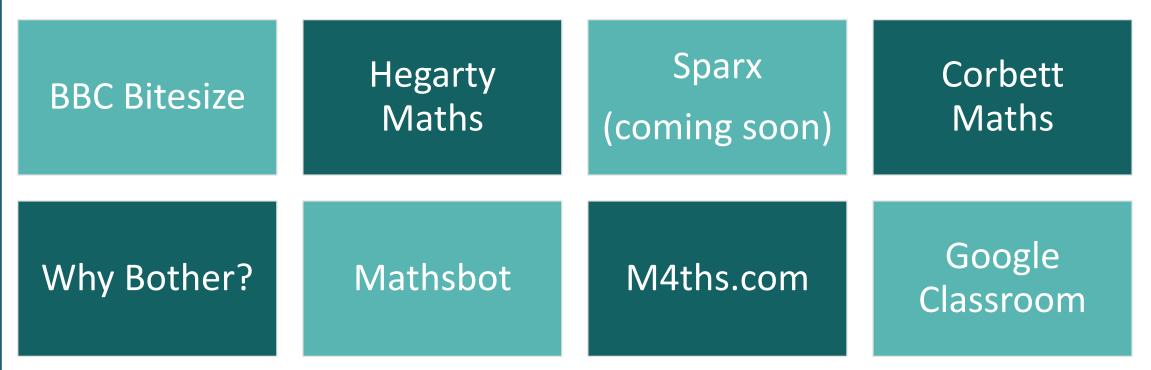
Yes you can. You are a success! Show them that you needed some maths. All methods count at secondary and if you are unsure you can use our online resources.

You use maths every day and you can share this with your child.





Useful Reading and Websites











Matt Raffy: Subject Leader Modern Langauges

Helping your Child to learn Foreign Languages





















CRII





Study at Cambridge

About the University

Research at Cambridge

Quick links

-

/ Research / News / Want more students to learn languages? Win over the parents, research suggests

Research

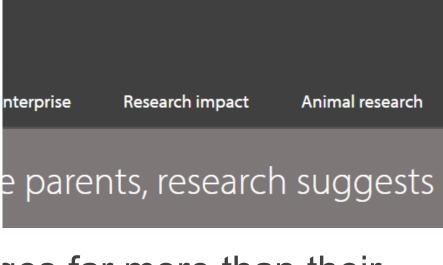
Research home News

Our people

Want more students to le

"Parents influence child teachers or friends, res





ges far more than their

Language experiences, evaluations and emotions: analysis of structural models of multilingual identity for language learners in schools in England (Fisher et al. 2021)





Ways in which you can support your child to learn a Foreign Language

Let them be the experts

Use post-its

Give it a go

Quiz them

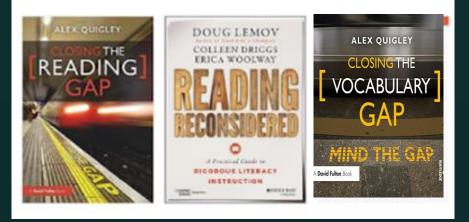
Engage







Recommended reading



Supporting Literacy at Home

Sian Warde: Head of Faculty English and Literacy





What is 'literacy'?

5 strands of literacy:

1. Reading for pleasure.



- 2. Reading for progress (reading to learn).
- 3. Vocabulary.
- 4. Oracy (speaking and listening skills).
- 5. Writing (including grammar for clarity).

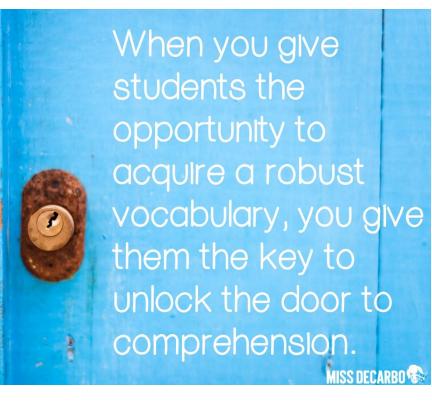






Vocabulary and Reading for Pleasure.

Why do they matter? What can we all do to support our young people?



Once You Learn To Read, You Will Be Forever Free. Frederick douglass

Statustown.com





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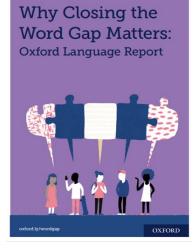
Why does vocabulary matter?

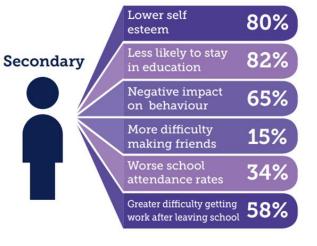
A restricted vocabulary as a young child goes on to correlate with factors later in life such as employment, pay, health and wellbeing.

"The limits of my language mean the limits of my world" Ludwig Wittgenstein +Babbel Go beyond your language limit



 To fully understand what we read, we need to know a minimum of 95% of the words in it.









How can we help our children to increase their vocabulary?

- Vocabulary is both taught and 'caught'.
- Explicit vocabulary teaching is happening in school but also in their **Bedrock** vocabulary home learning – encourage your child to do two or more sessions a week to support them. Check their knowledge organiser and start using some of these words at home to aid retention.
- Children absorb huge amounts of vocabulary from being in a language rich environment. The more we speak, the more vocabulary they will be able to 'catch' by simply hearing it used in context.
- Reading for pleasure is vital! Pre-school children who are read to every day know (on average) a million more words than their peers who are not. Reading for pleasure for **20 minutes** or more a day can increase vocabulary by 1.8 million words per year.

HOULTON SCHOOL



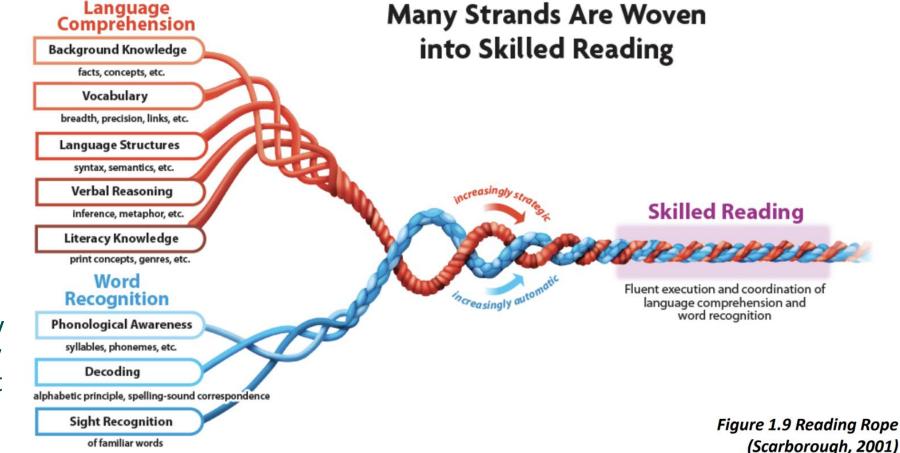




How can we get our children reading?

As good readers, we often don't realise the amount of factors that we need to be expert in, in order to read well.

This means we often find it hard to understand why our children say that they, 'don't like reading'.



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What can we do to make reading easier and more pleasurable for our children, so that they are more likely to do it?

- Help them to gain vocabulary by making time to read or to listen to audio books for 20 minutes a day (perhaps over breakfast or in the car) with them, this has the same impact on vocabulary as reading for 20 minutes a day. If they see you valuing it, it will help them value it.
- Background knowledge can be a barrier to accessing complex texts. Help them to access the texts that they are reading by watching films and TV shows from different time periods/cultures/about key world events.
- Approximately 390,000 children in the UK have never owned a book, even more than this do not have reading modelled as a behavioural norm at home.
 Expose them to a variety of literature and let them pick what interests them. BorrowBox can be a great way to provide a variety of texts for them if you can't get to the library in person.







A. UDER

How do I find the right book for my child?

Ignore literary snobbery! Ask, ask, ask!

> "Any book that helps a child to form a habit of reading, to make reading one of his deep and continuing needs, is good for him."

Maya Angelou

rave, pick complex themes! HOULTON SCHOOL



nd interests!



pay 8

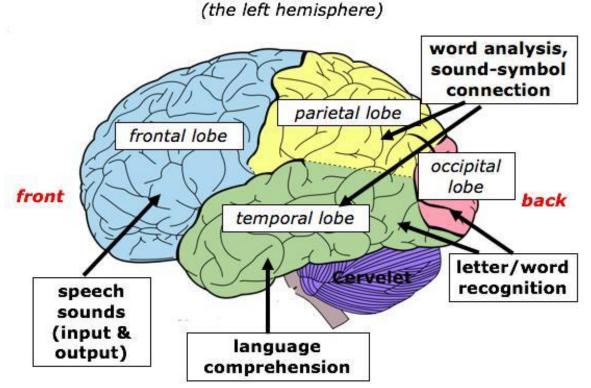
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Once we've found a book, how do I help my child to read?

As a species, we have only been reading for about 5,000 years. Our brains do not have an inbuilt neural system for reading and therefore different parts of the brain have to be 'hijacked' to read effectively.

In other words, reading is not natural, it must be taught. To make good readers, this teaching must be overt, repetitive and embedded within every subject.



The Reading Brain







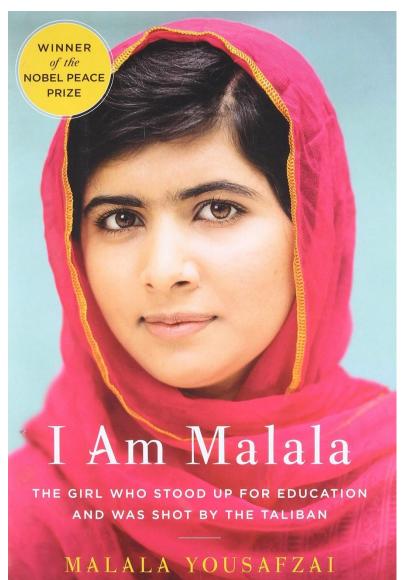
Reading for Meaning.

Predict Activate



larify

- From the front cover/blurb, what do you think her book will be about?
- After reading the blurb, what did it make you think of?
- Do you know anything about Malala, the Taliban or Pakistan?
 - Who ...?
 - What ...?
 - When ...?
 - Where ...?
 - Why ...?
 - How ...?
- Were there any areas that were unclear or that you didn't know what they meant? Let's look those words up.
- Sum up what that chapter/page was about.



with CHRISTINA LAMB



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How can you support your child with literacy?

To sum up:

- Get them on **Bedrock** check their knowledge organisers on there and start using that vocabulary to help them to retain it.
- Speak a lot!
- **Be a visible reader/listener yourself** draw attention to any time you are reading, from recipes to articles on your phone. Be positive about this experience.
- Give them **book variety** without judgement of their choices.
- Show passion, interest and excitement when discussing literature and books.
- Use audiobooks.
- Use **TV and film** to increase cultural capital.
- Use the **R4M** steps.

Read books to enhance your vocabulary and enhance your vocabulary to achieve something in your life.







SEND Study Support

Becky Cooper: Head of Faculty Inclusion





Special Educational Needs and Disabilities

Section 20 Children and Families Act 2014 defines a child as having Special Educational Needs (SEN) if he or she "has a learning difficulty or disability which calls for special education provision to be made for him or her".

At Houlton we respond to the needs of our pupils and make additional provision which responds to these difficulties to ensure all our pupils can access classwork, homework and independent study.









Examples of Additional Provision at Houlton this year

Small group literacy 1:1 literacy support Computer spelling and numeracy support **Zones of Regulation Social Games** Social Communication Language for Behaviour and Emotions Drawing and Talking







Access Arrangements

As well as reasonable adjustments in the classroom, schools must put in place Exam Access Arrangements, which are reasonable adjustments for candidates who have the required knowledge and skills, but who can't demonstrate this knowledge or skills due to their disability. This could include a reader, scribe, prompt or additional time.

These can be provided in Year 7 and 8 for any pupil that requires this provision. Pupils are formally assessed in Year 10 to establish if they require an application to be made for access arrangements for GCSE examinations and assessments. If appropriate, an application is made to the Joint Council for Qualifications.







Please look out for details of our coffee mornings for parents of children with Special Educational Needs coming soon in the Autumn Term.











Thank you for listening

If you have any questions please feel free to stay behind

