



## Pedagogical Principles

1	Questions for Learning		Starting point for learning which provokes thinking and supports natural curiosity.
2	Review questioning		Teachers ask lots of questions to consolidate and embed prior learning.
3	Small step teaching		Learning is broken down into small steps to help with the limitations of working memory.
4	Concise explanations linked to prior learning		Teachers provide concise and precise explanations to overcome competing stimuli. New learning is fully linked to prior learning to ensure full understanding.
5	Modelling and worked examples		New skills are fully modelled by teachers with numerous worked examples for elaboration. Teachers think aloud when answering questions and solving problems, to allow pupils to observe expert thinking.
6	Lots of questions which includes all pupils		Teachers ask lots of questions during all explanations, modelling, and guiding. Teachers use whole class questioning techniques which assess, consolidate, and develop the learning of all pupils in real time.
7	Pupils practice after each step		Pupils practice after each small step and master it before moving onto the next step.
8	Guiding of first practice		Teachers guide pupils as they practice new skills and use new content for the first time. This corrects errors in real time and eradicates misconceptions.
9	Independent practice requiring deep thinking, with a high success rate		Pupils then practice new learning themselves. They think hard about the meaning of what is being learned in learning tasks that require high levels of thought. This allows for fluency and consolidation in long term memory.
10	Target pupils during independent practice		Teachers target pupils that need further support.