A process for supporting whole school implementation of the Capabilities

Monica Bini, VCAA Capabilities Curriculum Manager





Acknowledgment of Country

We are all joining today's session from across Victoria and I would like to acknowledge the traditional custodians of the many lands across Victoria on which each of you are living, learning and working from today.

For myself and those of us in the metropolitan area, we acknowledge the traditional custodians of the Kulin Nations. The Wurundjeri call this Naarm. We call this Melbourne.

When acknowledging Country, we recognise Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people's spiritual and cultural connection to Country.

We acknowledge the continued care of the lands and waterways over generations and celebrate the continuation of a living culture that has a unique role in this region.

And as we share of our knowledge in teaching and learning, may we pay our respects to Elders past, present and emerging, for they hold the memories, traditions, culture and hopes of all Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples across the nation, and hope they will walk with us on our journey.







Objective: to gain insight into

Curriculum focused process – implementation of change is obviously broader than just this.

General guide to implementation:

Evidence for Learning (see https://evidenceforlearning.org.au/guidance-reports/putting-evidence-to-work-a-schools-guide-to-implementation/)



Outline of session

Part One: Overview

- Background
- Snapshot of the curriculum planning process

Part Two:

- Unpacking the process
- Assessment



Background

 Workshops with subject associations and curriculum leaders helped to identify barriers and enablers and curriculum links

VCAA resource:

https://www.vcaa.vic.edu.au/curriculum/foundation-10/resources/Pages/OverviewoftheCapabilities.aspx





Factors informing a school's approach

School's broader vision and strategic plan

Structure and size of the school

Buy in from staff and broader school community

 Establishment of practices such as documentation of curriculum and communication across faculties





Why undertake whole school curriculum planning?

Avoids duplication in content delivery
 Introduction and application of knowledge and skills can be tracked

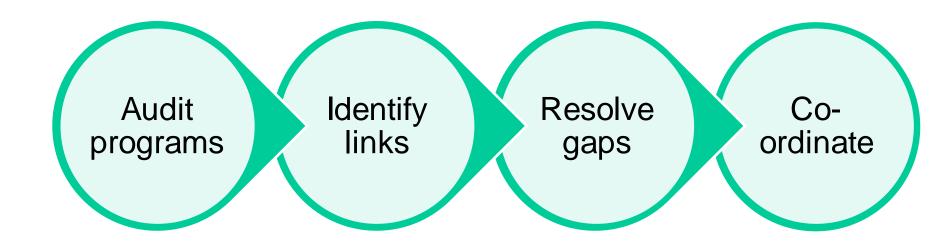
Enables rich multi-disciplinary learning links to be identified

Provides coherent vertical pathway





Overview of process





A. Audit current programs

1. Identify underpinning learning area/s

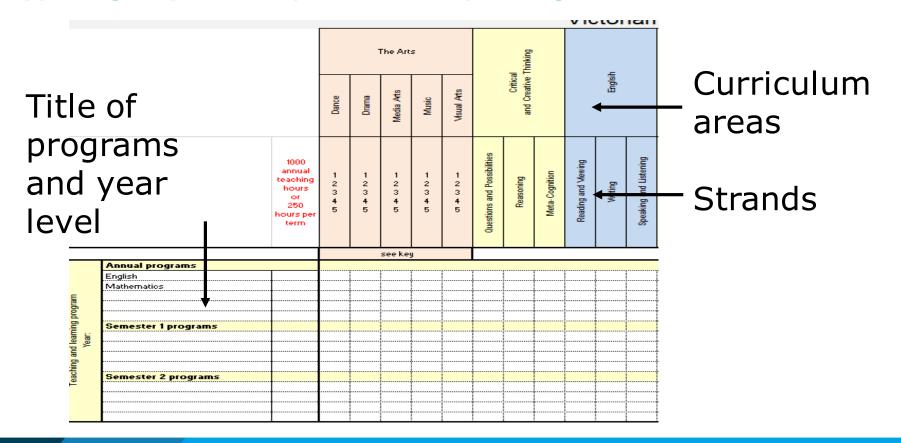
Enables better control of coverage of the whole curriculum

Look for explicit progression of learning





Supporting template at https://curriculumplanning.vcaa.vic.edu.au/resources





B. Identifying strongest links



From the *Learning* area:

Rich contexts

From the Capabilities:

Concepts and skills to support excellence





What to look for

 Are Capability concepts featured in the content descriptions of Learning Areas?

 Would unpacking of Learning Area content descriptions involve or benefit from Capability knowledge and skills?

 Does best practice pedagogy for this Learning Area involve or benefit from Capability knowledge and skills?





Example

Cultural context

Intercultural Capability

Concepts related to cultural context

English

Cultural contexts of texts

The Arts

Cultural contexts of works and artists





Identifying strong links

Key questions	Example – IC and English
Does it support progress in the learning area?	Would background understanding of cultural context foster excellence?
Does it support progress in development of the Capability?	Would analysis of English texts nuance understanding of Intercultural Capability concepts such as cultural representation, cultural expression etc?
Will it deliver ongoing learning benefits?	Upcoming prescribed texts Respectful relationships Lifelong learning





Supporting template

 Enter the Learning Area and Capability content descriptions and relevant achievement standard extracts

- Enter an annotation describing the strong link, e.g.
 - Through a text study (novel, story, film, essay or other), students consider the context (temporal, spatial, geographical and cultural) in which characters and/or authors are located, and then look at the representation of those characters and/or authors and the value afforded them in the text.



C. Resolving gaps

- Are all Capability strands covered?
- Where there are gaps:
 - Could a different/additional learning area context (case study, scenario) resolve the gap?
 - Could revised pedagogy resolve the gap?
 - Do we need to write some significantly different learning programs?



D. Co-ordinating of...

Explicit teaching

Assessment

Rich learning across learning areas



Explicit teaching

Coordination Objectives:

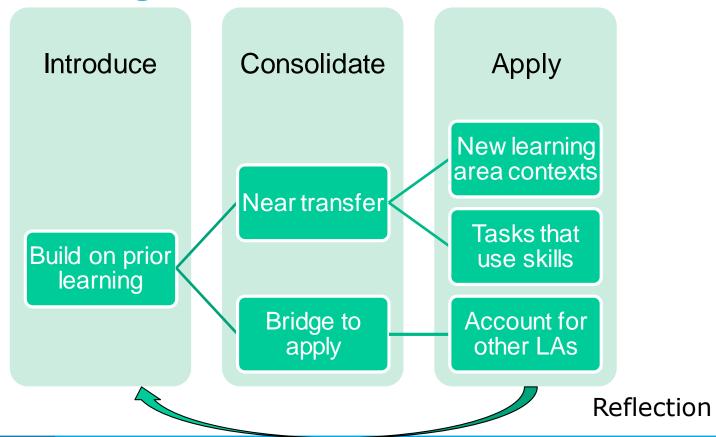
Avoid duplication of teaching

Manage crowded curriculum

Enable transfer



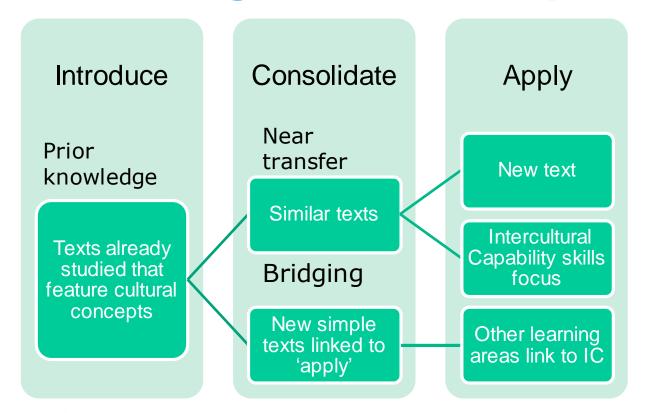
Explicit teaching model







Explicit teaching model example







Supporting template

Current Program	Yr level	Linked LA and Capability	Description of link	Introduced	Practised	Applied	Assessed
English	7	English and Inter-cultural Capability	Cultural context	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes



Co-ordination of Assessment

 Those introducing and consolidating content should assess against Capability achievement standards

 Application even in another learning area should involve formative feedback for the student

Could also provide feedback to inform future teaching





Example rubric IC Levels 7 and 8

			Intercultural Capability, Levels 5 and 6 to Levels 7 and 8			
			1 2			
			Phase 1	Phase 2	Phase 3	Phase 4
			Students in this phase can	Students in this phase	Students in this phase	Students in this phase
			demonstrate an	can <u>analyse</u> the factors	can examine how and	can <u>analyse</u> the dynamic
			understanding of how	that influence change in	by whom some cultural	nature of cultural
			beliefs and practices can	cultural practices and	groups are represented	practices and
			be influenced by culture	change in the	and comment on the	representations
			and how culture and	understanding of	purpose and effect of	
			cultural perceptions can	cultures	these representations	
			develop			
			дотогор			
Organising Element/s	Action		Quality Criteria			
Cultural Practices	Explores visible and	Insufficient	1.1 Analyses how beliefs			1.2 Explains how
strand		evidence	and practices (visible and			cultures may share
Strand	hidden aspects of culture	eviderice	' '			·
			hidden) can be influenced			similar underlying values
			by culture			despite differences in
						visible culture
	Examines the dynamic	Insufficient	2.1 Identifies broad factors	2.2 Explains why cultural		2.3 Explains with
	nature of culture	evidence	that can influence the	practices may change in		examples how culture
			development of cultural	different contexts		and cultural practices
			practices			can be dynamic
	Examines cultural	Insufficient	3.1 Identifies how beliefs		3.2 Discusses the	3.3 Explains how
	stereotypes and their	evidence	can be shaped by cultural		impacts of negative	'multiple stories' can
	effects		stereotypes		representations on a	change construction of
					cultural group	cultural representations
Cultural Diversity	Investigates how	Insufficient	4.1 Identifies how beliefs	4.2 Explains how beliefs	ountariar group	4.3 Demonstrates
strand	understandings between	evidence	about other cultures	about other cultures can		methods of fostering
Juanu	culturally diverse groups	Criderios	develop	change		intercultural
	, , ,		develop	Grange		
	can be improved					understanding
1	I .	1	I	I	I	i





Further information

 Example rubrics at <u>https://www.vcaa.vic.edu.au/curriculum/foundation-</u> <u>10/resources/intercultural-capability/Pages/Help-me-find-a-teaching-resource.aspx</u>

 Or https://www.vcaa.vic.edu.au/assessment/f-10assessment/Pages/FormativeAssessment.aspx



Example: CCT using SOLO Taxonomy

Metacognition Content Description (Levels 7 and 8)

Consider a range of strategies to represent ideas and explain and justify thinking processes to others

Achievement standard (extract)

Students use a range of strategies to represent ideas and explain and justify thinking processes to others.





Example unpacking

 identifying different ways to represent ideas such as storyboards, mock-ups and/or symbolically, and discussing their different applications

- Relevant learning areas might include:
 - The Arts
 - Technologies



Students use a range of strategies to represent ideas and explain and justify thinking processes to others.

Rubric generated at: http://pamhook.com/solo-apps/



represent: ideas .

represent ideas	I need help to represent ideas	I can represent ideas if I am prompted or directed.	I use several strategies to represent ideas but I am not sure when and or why to use them. (trial and error – aware of strategies but not sure why or when to use them so makes mistakes)	I use several strategies to represent ideas and I know when and why to use them. (strategic or purposeful use of strategies – knows why and when).	AND I can teach others to represent ideas . I act as a role model for others to help them represent ideas I improve how I can represent ideas .
Effective Strategies [insert strategies suggested by students and teachers]					



Data version

- A similar rubric could be generated for representing data and shared between relevant learning area teachers.
- Shared strategies would involve a consistent approach to teaching and learning within context of each learning area
- Consistent approach involves shared concepts and language but nuanced for learning area needs



Co-ordinating rich learning

Use completed templates to:

- Resolve duplicated teaching (for example between Visual Arts and English)
- Identify where assessment rubrics could be shared
- Identify potential programs that could link together similar topics/knowledge and skills





Questions?





Contact

Monica Bini:

(03) 90321693

monica.bini@education.vic.gov.au



Planning

