



Learning	Dispositions Ski	Ils Progression		
Checked by School	ol Leader/ Key Stage Leader	Name/ Signature/ Date:		
	le Learning Coach	Name/ Signature/ Date:		
Monitoring	•	The individual school is responsible for ensuring the delivery of the skills progression within the school. The school is required to regularly monitor the delivery of this Vertical Skills Progression Map.		
	The school must complete an	annual review of its School Vertical Progression Map to check the implementation.		
		ling, learning evidence and pupil knowledge will take place as part of good practice by subject and school leaders will be used to inform in school/ Trust CPD Subject Training.		
Definition and Guidance	Pupils will require a combination of dispositions, skills, values, and attitudes to be successful future oriented lifelong learners.			
	-	ped and nurtured in our learning environments to ensure that pupils have the transferable skills and competencies that the future world of work and be thoughtful and contributive global citizens.		
		gies and the impact of globalisation increases the need for our pupils to be more socially and culturally aware but also and what drives their learning. Our pupils will need to evaluate and assess their own learning.		
		ns', sometimes called 'habits of mind' or 'dispositions to learning', refer to the way in which learners engage in and relate ing dispositions affect how learners approach learning and therefore the outcomes of their learning.		
	Different research identifies d engagement, and deep unders	ifferent dispositions but there is consensus about the importance of the learning dispositions furthering skills, standing.		

Reciprocity: Collaboration, empathy, listening, independence

Listening is the beginning of understanding . . . Wisdom is the reward for a lifetime of listening. Let the wise listen and add to their learning and let the discerning get

Development of these dispositions is fundamental for our pupils to develop an awareness of the way they learn and establish forward-facing attitudes

to learning, critical if they are to be able to become lifelong learners.





guidance.

-Proverbs 1:5

Take care of each other. Share your energies with the group. No one must feel alone, cut off, for that is when you do not make it.
-Willie Unsoeld, mountain climber

Individual School Links:

WHA Learning Sails: Resilience and tenacity

St Caths: Resilience, Responsible

PT Birds of Prey: Resilience, interdependence

LT Trees: Oak- Resilience, Beech- Collaboration, Elm- Independence

SSCA: Reciprocity

NP: Collaborative Collie, Independent Iguana

W: Collaborative, independent CG: Independence, Collaborative

Learning Progression	EYFS	Key Stage One	Lower Key Stage Two	Upper Key Stage Two
Teamwork	Pupils can and willing to take	Pupils can take on different	Pupils can see that their peers	Pupils make effective
	turns with their peers.	roles in their team to complete	will also contribute valuable	contributions to team
Working cooperatively with		a team task.	ideas and be willing to	discussions and address the
others towards achieving a	Pupils can contribute as a group		compromise to reach a joint	challenge the team faces.
shared goal	towards a task/ end goal.	Pupils can solve disagreements	decision.	
_		and disputes in a positive way		Pupils can accurately analyse
	Pupils can say why teamwork	and work well with others.	Pupils see the importance of	the performance of the team
	can be more effective than		including all team members in	and suggest improvements.
	individual work in some	Pupils can think beyond their	discussions and will encourage	
	situations.	own role and try to support	and support contributions from	Pupils can evaluate a team's
		other members to complete	all their team.	approach and use their
		their roles.		influence to improve a team's
			Pupils recognise that conflict	performance and outcomes of a
		Pupils can contribute to the	with their peers might be	task.
		decision-making process and	negative for the team and try to	
		are able to put forward their	take some steps to avoid it.	Pupils can evaluate the
		own ideas.		performance of leaders, and





Presenting	Pupils talk about simple ideas of interest to another person.	Pupils explain their ideas in a logical way with detail.	Pupils use appropriate language based on their understanding of	Pupils modify their language, tone, and expression according
				Pupils can assess a situation and identify which leadership style is the most appropriate.
		discussions to reach an agreement on what actions should be undertaken. Pupils then see a task through to completion. Pupils resolve disagreements between their peers when they are in a leadership position.	interests to share out tasks in a justifiable way. Pupils can perceive when disagreements might be developing and can use approaches to resolve them.	are different styles of leadership and can judge what type of leadership they tend towards. Pupils understand that leadership styles have positive and negative aspects to them and can explain them.
	Pupils can talk about how other members of their team are feeling, showing a basic level of empathy and perception of others.	between peers and will encourage their peers to complete the tasks. Pupils will contribute to team	articulate their strengths and interests of others. Pupils show an understanding of peers' strengths and	Pupils can take the appropriate approach to motivating their team in different situations. Pupils understand that there
motivating others to achieve a shared goal	Pupils can explain their feelings when working with others.	Pupils can take a leadership role that asks them to divide roles	best contribute to the group. Pupils can identify and	approaches to motivating their team.
Leadership Supporting, encouraging, and	Pupils can sometimes say their feelings to an adult.	Pupils allocate tasks between team members and can identify when their peers need support.	Pupils have self-awareness to identify their strengths and weakness and how they can	Pupils understand the role of motivation in leadership and can explain some basic
			Pupils demonstrate awareness of the wider team dynamics and try hard to avoid negative conflict in the team.	support the performance of a leader thereby improving outcomes for the team. Pupils can identify the skills of other team members and can give and receive peer feedback focused on improving team performance.





The oral transmission of				
The oral transmission of			the purpose and audience.	to the listeners reaction and
information or ideas	Pupils say simple answers or			response to increase the
	thoughts to a group.	audience using some	Pupils use structure and	audience's engagement.
		presentational techniques.	vocabulary, using examples to	
	Pupils share a narrative when		illustrate their key points.	Pupils anticipate response from
	speaking to a group.	Pupils use standard English		the audience and plan i
		when presenting to a group.	Pupils vary detail and the	response.
			language they use when	
			presenting to the audience.	Pupils can adapt the
				presentation during its deliver
			Pupils use appropriate language	to better engage the audience.
			structure and gestures for the	
			context they are presenting in.	Pupils begin to develop
				personal presenting style ar
				use of non-verbal features f
				the audience.
				Pupils reflect and develop the
				own presenting style ar
				evaluate the effectiveness.
				Pupils adopt the conten
				structure, and style of th
				presentation to the purpos
				p
				audience and tone of the ta

St Caths: Reflection





PT Birds of Prey: Self-Awareness LT Trees: Willow- Reflection

SSCA: Reflectiveness NP: Reflective Racoon

W: Reflective **CG: Reflective**

Learning Progression	EYFS	Key Stage One	Lower Key Stage Two	Upper Key Stage Two
Problem-Solve	Pupils can follow instructions to	Pupils can identify when they	Pupils seek additional	Pupils can use strategies such
	solve a problem.	need information to solve a	information to build their	as create logic trees, to think
		problem.	understanding of a problem.	through problems where there
	Pupils can identify when they			might be more than one
The ability to find a solution to	need support to solve a	Pupils know that there are	Pupils independently identify	possible outcome.
a complex situation or	problem.	different ways to solve a	extra information they need to	
challenge.		problem and can explain this to	consider the causes and effects.	Pupils can generate hypotheses
3	Pupils can identify problems	others.		to answer complex problems
	and ask someone for support to		Pupils can identify the pros and	and suggest how they might
	help find solutions.	Pupils can explain a problem	cons of a range of possible	test this.
		and evaluate the potential	solutions.	
		solutions, choosing the option		Pupils can explain what
		they think will be the most	· · · · · ·	assumptions might have been
		suitable.	options that they have created	made in the process of solving a
			and use some justifiable	problem and consider how
			methods to do so.	understanding these
				assumptions may affect the
				approach that they take.
				Pupils evaluate different results
				from their attempts at solutions
				and adapt their approach if
				needed.
Resourcefulness: Links, question	, imagine, reason, capitalise			





The formulation of a problem is often more essential than its solution, which may be merely a letter of mathematical or experimental skill. To raise new questions, new possibilities, to regard old problems from a new angle, requires creative imagination and marks real advances.

-Albert Einstein

The future is not some place we are going to but one we are creating. The paths are not to be found, but made, and the activity of making them changes both the maker and the destination.

-John Schaar, political scientist

Individual School Links:

WHA Learning Sails: Curiosity, Connect

St Caths: Resourceful LT Trees: Resourcefulness

PT Birds of Prey: Curiosity, Making Links, Creativity

SSCA: Resourceful

NP: Curious Chimpanzee

W: Curious CG: Curious

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Learning Progression	EYFS	Key Stage One	Lower Key Stage Two	Upper Key Stage Two
Creativity	Pupils use their imagination	Pupils produce ideas when they	Pupils reflect on the role	Pupils explain how to ensure
	within familiar and real-world	are given a brief or success	creativity plays in different	there is diversity in ideas within
The use of imagination and the	settings.	criteria.	aspects of their life.	a group.
generation of new ideas				
	Pupils talk about using	Pupils generate different ideas	Pupils use mind mapping as a	Pupils reflect on how different
	imagination and when they use	when they are given an idea as	tool to generate, develop and	creative tools work and the
	their imagination.	a starting point.	link ideas.	different contexts in which they
				have used the tools.
	Pupils share their imagination	Pupils join ideas to create new	Pupils describe how words,	
	through writing, drawing and	ones and can identify those	images or sounds can start	Pupils reflect on how they
	other forms.	ideas that have different	creativity and support the	approach a task and evaluate
		components.	generation of ideas.	the effectiveness of the tools
				they have chosen.
		Pupils explain that creativity is,	Pupils explain ways to take	





	how it might be used different people and different situations.	different perspectives into account and how this informs creativity.	
			Pupils evaluate the effectiveness of tools with respect to the requirements of the situation and choose the most effective one.

Resilience: Perseverance, manage distractions, absorption, notice

Success seems to be connected with action. Successful people keep moving. They make mistakes, but they never quit.

-Conrad Hilton

I've never made a mistake. I've only learned from experience.

-Thomas A. Edison

Individual School Links:

WHA Learning Sails: Resilience and tenacity

St Caths: Resilience

PT Birds of Prey: Resilience, Challenge

LT Trees: Oak- Resilience, Ash- Responsibility

SSCA: Resilience **NP: Resilient Rhino** W: Brave/ Resilient

CG: Resilient

Learning Progression	EYFS	Key Stage One	Lower Key Stage Two	Upper Key Stage Two
Stay Positive	Pupils articulate simple	Pupils respond calmly to	Pupils can evaluate a situation	Pupils confidently approach
	emotions and understand that	setbacks.	to identify positive outcomes	risks where they could make a
The ability to use tactics and	people will have changing		and focus on those, rather than	mistake as they know they can
strategies to overcome setbacks	emotions too.	Pupils respond positively to	the negative side of a situation.	positively learn from mistakes.
and achieve goals		setbacks and try to understand		





	Pupils see that people might get	why the problem has occurred	Pupils can articulate a positive	Pupils assess and manage risks
	angry or upset when things go	and consider ways to overcome	perspective to their peers and	with care.
	wrong and link this to their own	this.	explore challenges in a positive	
	experiences.		way.	Pupils recognise and assess
	·	Pupils continue to try, even	,	their emotions and choose a
	Pupils talk about why it is	when they face setbacks.	Pupils seek ways to turn a	positive course of action.
	important to manage negative	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	challenging or difficult situation	
	emotions when they face	Pupils encourage others to keep	into a more positive one.	Pupils demonstrate awareness
	setbacks.	trying when they face setbacks.	a more positive sine.	of how their emotions and
	SCEDUCKS.	a ying when they face setsacks.	Pupils evaluate the challenges	actions impact on others, and
			in a situation and continue to	choose the best response based
			make progress in their task.	for the context.
			make progress in their task.	for the context.
				Dunils shoose appropriate
				Pupils choose appropriate
				positive actions for an
				unfamiliar context.
				Pupils recognise that they may
				have negative emotions when
				in an unfamiliar context and
				manage this appropriately.
Aim High	Pupils will identify when	Pupils are aware of when they	Pupils' breakdown their goals	Pupils can set goals and apply
	something they are doing is	are working well and find this a	into achievable steps.	themselves achieve these goals
	difficult.	rewarding experience.		over time.
			Pupils understand why they	
The ability to set clear, tangible	Pupils can explain what how	Pupils seek out opportunities to	need other resources to	Pupils seek support to achieve
goals and devise a robust route	they have worked hard at their	give themselves a challenge to	achieve their goals and can	their goals and chart their
to achieving them.	own learning.	increase their achievements.	identity the resources needed.	progress, listening to
to achieving them.				compliments and feedback.
	Pupils show pride in their	Pupils can set a goal that is	Pupils can create a simple plan,	·
	achievements and can talk	achievable.	prioritising task and gathering	Pupils evaluate their long-term
	about how this links to effort.		resources to achieve their goal.	plans: strengths and weakness.
		Pupils recognise what a		F 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
		stretching goal looks like and	Pupils can analyse and justify	Pupils break down their longer-
		define that for themselves.	their own strengths and	term plans into steps with
		actific that for themselves.	then own strengths and	term plans into steps with





	weaknesses and come up w	th milestones that keep them on
	ways of developing themselv	es track.
	further.	
		Pupils consider possible
		setbacks into their forward
		planning and make adaptions to
		keep them on track for success.