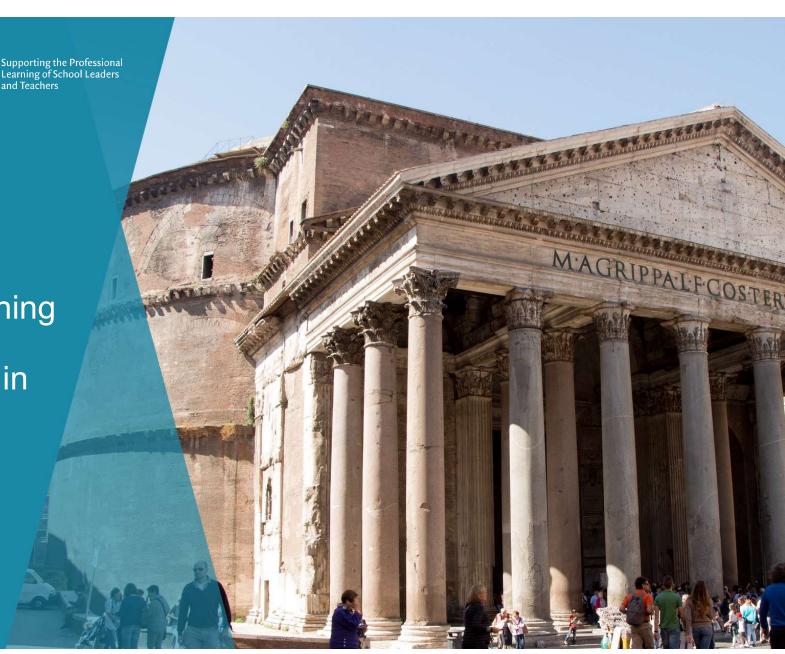


Tacú leis an bhFoghlaim Supporting the Professional Ghairmiúil i measc Ceannairí Learning of School Leaders Scoile agus Múinteoirí and Teachers

Session 2

Developing Learning Intentions and Success Criteria in the Classics Classroom





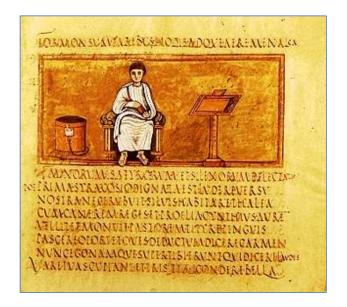


Learning Intentions

Developing learning intentions and success criteria with your students.



Explore and discuss learning in student work.



Learning Intentions and Success Criteria





Developing Learning Intentions and Success Criteria with your Students



Learning Intention:

"A learning intention for a lesson or series of lessons is a **statement**, created by the teacher, that describes **clearly what the** teacher wants the students to know, understand, and be able to do as a result of learning and teaching activities."

"Clear learning intentions should help students focus not just on the task or activity taking place **but on what they are learning**."

NCCA, 2016, p.5 Focus on Learning Learning intentions & Success Criteria

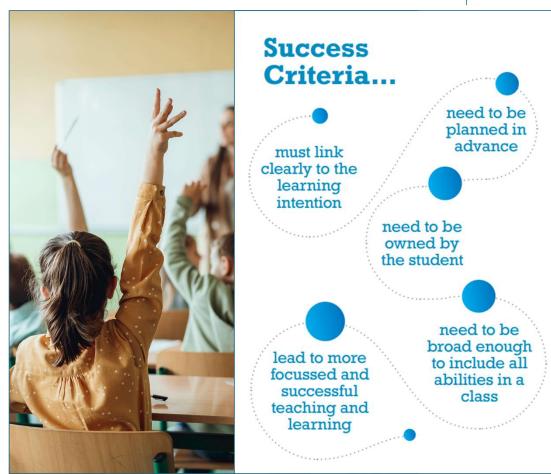


Success Criteria

"Success criteria are linked to learning intentions. They are developed by the teacher and/or the student and describe what success looks like. They help the teacher and student to make judgements about the quality of student learning."

"Research shows that students who regularly receive this information in the classroom are

- more focused for longer periods of time
- more motivated and active in their learning
- better able to take responsibility for their own learning."



NCCA, 2016, p.5 Focus on Learning, Learning Intentions & Success Criteria



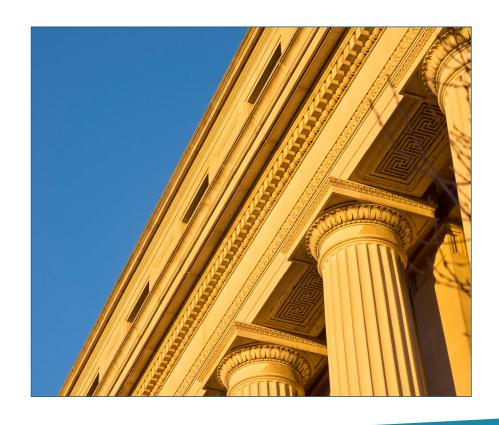
The Difference Between Learning Intentions and Success Criteria

Learning intentions are centred around knowledge and understanding.

e.g. 'Be able to understand the architectural terms of a Roman/Greek temple.'

➤ Success criteria is focused on **being** able to demonstrate learning.

e.g. 'I can name and describe architectural features of a Greek/Roman temple.'



Sharing Learning Intentions and Co-Creating Success Criteria with your Students

"To give your students the tools they need to take more responsibility for their own learning and achieve greater learning independence, we need to communicate to them:"

NCCA, 2016, p.5 Focus on Learning, Learning Intentions & Success Criteria

- What they are going to learn? (Learning Intention)
- 2. Why they should learn it in the first place? (Purpose)
- 3. How they will recognise when they have succeeded? (Success Criteria)



Learning Intentions and Success Criteria in Your Classroom











Learning Intention:

To understand how combatants and noncombatants were affected differently by the death of Hector.

Learning Outcome:

2.6 compare the Iliad's depiction of heroes with the depiction of non-combatants affected by the Trojan War (for example, parents, women and servants).

The purpose - Why?

For students to understand and appreciate differing perspectives of characters in the Iliad.



NCCA, 2016, p.5 Focus on Learning Learning Intentions & Success Criteria

In the Classics Classroom







Observations





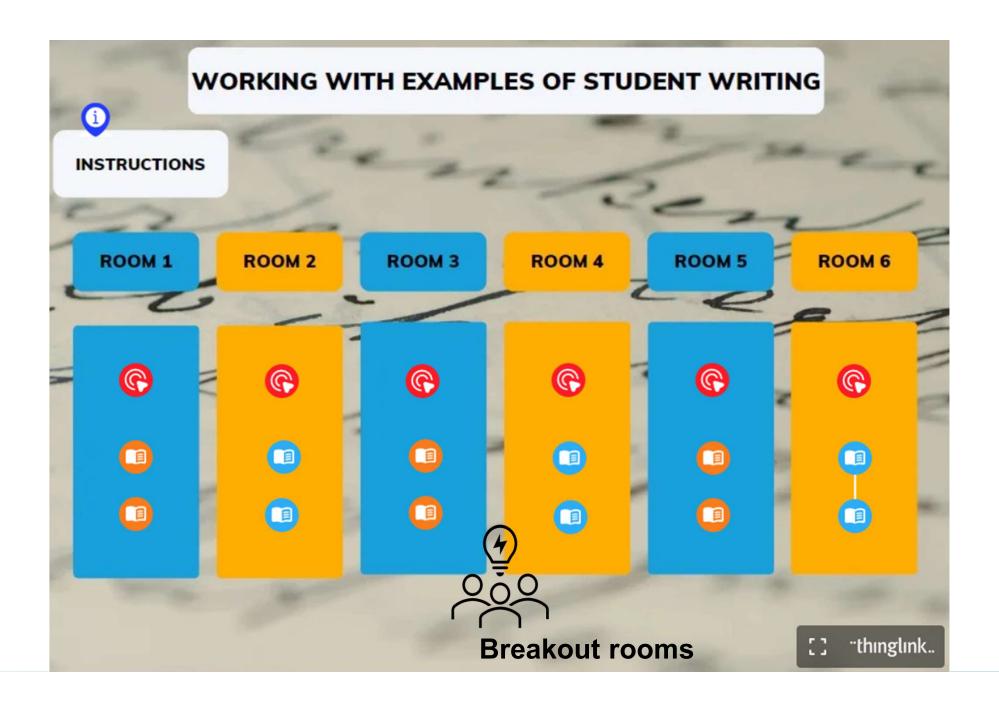


Summary of Agreed Success Criteria

- I understand the context, background of the story.
- I can identify how to use emotive language.
- I refer to Hector's death, what I saw, what I heard.
- I can outline how the death of Hector impacted me.
- I give my own opinion of how Hector's body was treated.
- I use chronological order or structure to write my diary account.
- I write in first person.



NCCA, 2016, p.5 Focus on Learning, Learning Intentions & Success Criteria



Success Criteria in the Classics Classroom

Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4	Group 5
+	+	+	+	+
Learning Outcomes 2.19 compare a building in their local area with a building in Rome 2.12 identify types of Roman public architecture (for example, aqueduct, triumphal arch, amphitheatre, baths) 1.12 examine what we can learn from archaeological and visual evidence about daily life in the ancient world	Learning Outcomes 2.19 compare a building in their local area with a building in Rome 2.12 identify types of Roman public architecture (for example, aqueduct, triumphal arch, amphitheatre, baths) 1.12 examine what we can learn from archaeological and visual evidence about daily life in the ancient world	Learning Outcomes 2.19 compare a building in their local area with a building in Rome 2.12 identify types of Roman public architecture (for example, aqueduct, triumphal arch, amphitheatre, baths)	Learning Outcomes 2.19 compare a building in their local area with a building in Rome 2.12 identify types of Roman public architecture (for example, aqueduct, triumphal arch, amphitheatre, baths) 1.12 examine what we can learn from archaeological and visual evidence about daily life in the ancient world	Learning Outcomes 2.19 compare a building in their local area with a building in Rome 2.12 identify types of Roman public architecture (for example, aqueduct, triumphal arch, amphitheatre, baths) 1.12 examine what we can learn from archaeological and visual evidence about daily life in the ancient world
Learning Intention	Learning Intention :		Learning Intention	Learning Intention
Purpose - Why students should learn this?	Purpose - Why students should learn this?	should learn this?	Purpose - Why students should learn this?	Purpose - Why students should learn this?
Task/Activity/Assignment :	Task/Activity/Assignment :	Task/Activity/Assignment :	Task/Activity/Assignment	Task/Activity/Assignment :
Success Criteria :	Success Criteria :	Success Criteria :	Success Criteria :	Success Criteria :
Resources - Please Add :	Resources :	Resources :	Resources :	Resources :

Learning Outcomes :	Learning Outcomes :	Learning Outcomes :	Learning Outcomes
2.19 compare a building in their local area with a building in Rome	2.19 compare a building in their local area with a building in Rome	2.19 compare a building in their local area with a building in Rome	3.16 investigate the etymology of words in modern languages which are derived from Latin or Greek
2.12 identify types of Roman public architecture (for example, aqueduct, triumphal arch, amphitheatre, baths)	2.12 identify types of Roman public architecture (for example, aqueduct, triumphal arch, amphitheatre, baths)	2.12 identify types of Roman public architecture (for example aqueduct, triumphal arch, amphitheatre, baths,	1.12 examine what we can learn from archaeological and visual evidence about daily life in the ancient world
1.12 examine what we can learn from archaeological and visual evidence about daily life in the ancient world	1.12 examine what we can learn from archaeological and evidence about daily life ancient world	1.12 examine that we can learn jical and visual daily life in the	1.13 create a visual representation of a Greek or Roman home describing the functions of the various rooms and areas
Learning Intention :	Learning Intention	ention :	Learning Intention :
Purpose - Why students should learn this?	Purpose - Why stude should learn this?	ny students this?	Purpose - Why students should learn this?
		M200	Purpose - Why students :
should learn this?	should learn this?	this?	Purpose - Why students should learn this?
should learn this? Task/Activity/Assignment	should learn this? Task/Activity/Assignment	Task/Activity/Assignment	Purpose - Why students should learn this? Task/Activity/Assignment

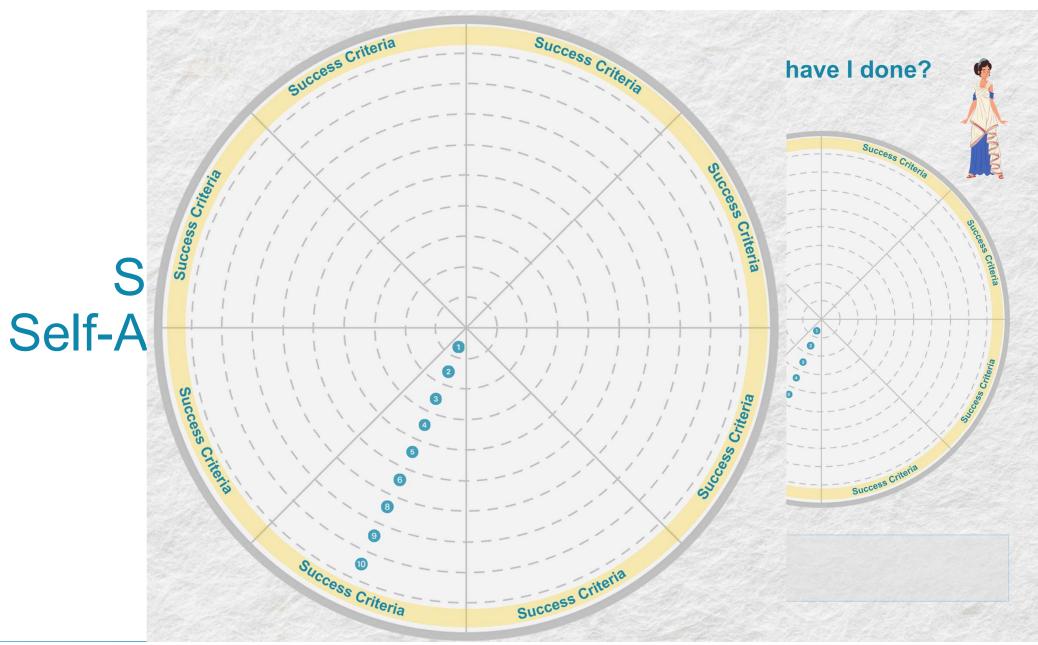




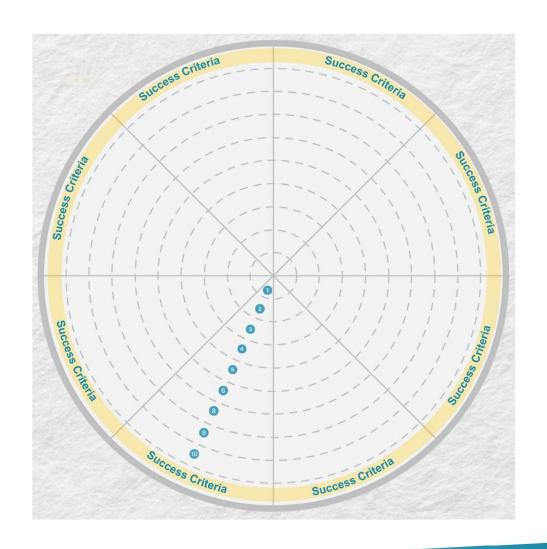
"Teachers share and co-create
success criteria with students so that
they can assess their own learning
through self-assessment and peer
assessment and identify areas for
improvement and strategies to
achieve improvement."

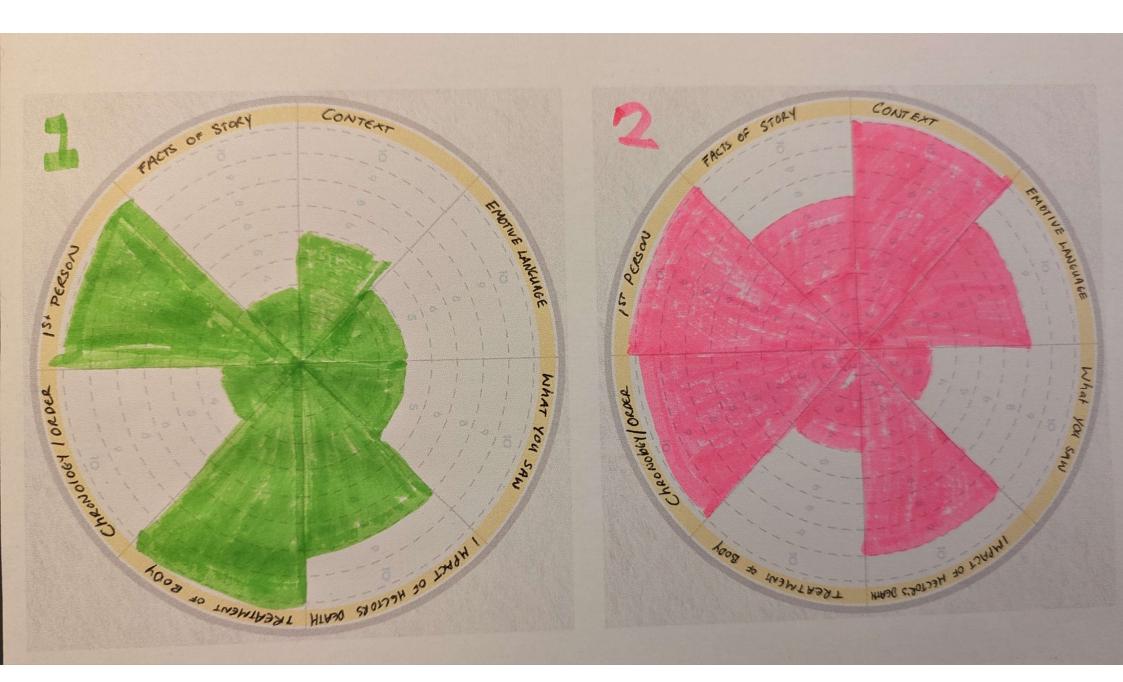
Looking at Our Schools, 2022, p.31
A Quality Framework for Post-Primary Schools











Lunch





- Please stay in the meeting
- Mute your mic
- Turn off your camera
- We'll continue at 2pm

