

3-2-1 Language Exit Ticket

Use a 3-2-1 exit ticket to capture what learners remember, which language they can use and what still needs attention.

5 min preparation | Science, Maths and Humanities

Before the lesson

Use the four steps with a short task from this week's subject lesson; collect one response from every learner.

Teach it in four steps

1. Three things: Write three points from today's learning without looking at notes.
2. Two useful words: Choose two words and use each in a subject sentence.
3. One question: Add one question that would help with the next lesson.
4. Plan the next step: Scan responses for a shared gap and choose one retrieval prompt.

Use the routine

Science: Use a Frayer-style model for evaporation: define it, sketch it, give a puddle example and distinguish it from boiling.

"What helped you make sense of that?" "Show how your evidence supports your answer."

Check understanding

Look for an independent response that shows the subject relationship, not only repetition of the model. Compare it with the task goal and identify the next useful teaching step.

Fade the support

Keep the subject goal and source intact. Offer one brief model, visual or language prompt, then give learners time to try it independently.

Adapt it across subjects

Maths: Sort examples of equivalent fractions and explain why $\frac{2}{3}$ and $\frac{4}{6}$ belong together.

Humanities: Compare two sources about migration and name one useful similarity and difference.

English: Build a word network for "isolated" using a quotation, image, synonym and original sentence.

Adjust the language support

A1-A2 access: keep the subject goal; use visuals, a small word bank, pointing or drawing and partner rehearsal. Use a home language to establish meaning where helpful.

B1-B2 extension: ask for fuller explanations, precise subject vocabulary and qualifications. Reduce sentence openings when learners can organise the response independently.

These are starting points, not placement rules. Judge support from the learner's response to this task; proficiency can differ across skills.

Activate Knowledge. Build Curiosity. Improve Understanding

Reconnect learners with what they know, then use a question to create a reason to read or investigate.

5 min preparation | Science, Maths and Humanities

Before the lesson

Use the four steps with a short task from this week's subject lesson; collect one response from every learner.

Teach it in four steps

1. Notice: Show an image, object or short statement linked to the topic.
2. Recall: Learners list what they already know, including home-language words.
3. Wonder: Pairs write one question the lesson might answer.
4. Read to check: Return to the question after a short text or investigation.

Use the routine

Science: Use a Frayer-style model for evaporation: define it, sketch it, give a puddle example and distinguish it from boiling.

"What helped you make sense of that?" "Show how your evidence supports your answer."

Check understanding

Look for an independent response that shows the subject relationship, not only repetition of the model. Compare it with the task goal and identify the next useful teaching step.

Fade the support

Keep the subject goal and source intact. Offer one brief model, visual or language prompt, then give learners time to try it independently.

Adapt it across subjects

Maths: Sort examples of equivalent fractions and explain why $\frac{2}{3}$ and $\frac{4}{6}$ belong together.

Humanities: Compare two sources about migration and name one useful similarity and difference.

English: Build a word network for "isolated" using a quotation, image, synonym and original sentence.

Adjust the language support

A1-A2 access: keep the subject goal; use visuals, a small word bank, pointing or drawing and partner rehearsal. Use a home language to establish meaning where helpful.

B1-B2 extension: ask for fuller explanations, precise subject vocabulary and qualifications. Reduce sentence openings when learners can organise the response independently.

These are starting points, not placement rules. Judge support from the learner's response to this task; proficiency can differ across skills.

Before, During, After: Process and Reconstruct

Process the text through meaningful pauses, then reconstruct how its parts contribute to the whole.

5 min preparation | Science, Maths and Humanities

Before the lesson

Divide a text at meaningful idea boundaries and preserve the complete source.

Teach it in four steps

1. Process the text through meaningful pauses, then reconstruct how its parts contribute to the whole.
2. Read one section with one focused question.
3. Pause to record its meaning in a phrase or sketch.
4. Join the section notes to reconstruct the whole explanation.

Worked example: Before, During, After: Process and Reconstruct

Pause after each meaningful section of a process text. Learners capture the idea, then join the notes to reconstruct the complete process. Unlike the reading-route page, this routine focuses on processing and rebuilding meaning.

Teacher prompt: "Show the relationship and explain the choice you made."

Check understanding

Ask how one section contributes to the whole and what would be lost if it were omitted.

Fade the support

Increase chunk length when learners can connect meanings independently.

Adapt it across subjects

Science: process stages. Humanities: successive claims and evidence. Maths: meaningful stages of a word problem.

Adjust the language support

A1-A2 access: keep the subject goal; use visuals, a small word bank, pointing or drawing and partner rehearsal. Use a home language to establish meaning where helpful.

B1-B2 extension: ask for fuller explanations, precise subject vocabulary and qualifications. Reduce sentence openings when learners can organise the response independently.

These are starting points, not placement rules. Judge support from the learner's response to this task; proficiency can differ across skills.

Break Big Texts into Smaller, Manageable Parts

Break a long text into short, purposeful sections with one manageable reading job at a time.

5 min preparation | Science, Maths and Humanities

Before the lesson

Use the four steps with a short task from this week's subject lesson; collect one response from every learner.

Teach it in four steps

1. Mark the chunks: Number sections by idea rather than by equal line count.
2. Set one job: Give a single focus question before each section.
3. Pause and process: Let learners annotate, sketch or explain the section to a partner.
4. Rebuild the whole: Join the notes to summarise how the ideas connect.

Use the routine

Science: Use a Frayer-style model for evaporation: define it, sketch it, give a puddle example and distinguish it from boiling.

"What helped you make sense of that?" "Show how your evidence supports your answer."

Check understanding

Look for an independent response that shows the subject relationship, not only repetition of the model. Compare it with the task goal and identify the next useful teaching step.

Fade the support

Keep the subject goal and source intact. Offer one brief model, visual or language prompt, then give learners time to try it independently.

Adapt it across subjects

Maths: Sort examples of equivalent fractions and explain why $\frac{2}{3}$ and $\frac{4}{6}$ belong together.

Humanities: Compare two sources about migration and name one useful similarity and difference.

English: Build a word network for "isolated" using a quotation, image, synonym and original sentence.

Adjust the language support

A1-A2 access: keep the subject goal; use visuals, a small word bank, pointing or drawing and partner rehearsal. Use a home language to establish meaning where helpful.

B1-B2 extension: ask for fuller explanations, precise subject vocabulary and qualifications. Reduce sentence openings when learners can organise the response independently.

These are starting points, not placement rules. Judge support from the learner's response to this task; proficiency can differ across skills.

Build a Framework Before the Details

Give learners a simple structure for organising ideas before they meet the detail of a complex topic.

5 min preparation | Science, Maths and Humanities

Before the lesson

Use the four steps with a short task from this week's subject lesson; collect one response from every learner.

Teach it in four steps

1. Show the frame: Offer a timeline, cause-and-effect chain or labelled diagram.
2. Place known ideas: Learners add what they already know and mark uncertainties.
3. Read for detail: Use the frame to locate information in a text or lesson input.
4. Revise the frame: Add evidence and correct an early assumption.

Use the routine

Science: Use a Frayer-style model for evaporation: define it, sketch it, give a puddle example and distinguish it from boiling.

"What helped you make sense of that?" "Show how your evidence supports your answer."

Check understanding

Look for an independent response that shows the subject relationship, not only repetition of the model. Compare it with the task goal and identify the next useful teaching step.

Fade the support

Keep the subject goal and source intact. Offer one brief model, visual or language prompt, then give learners time to try it independently.

Adapt it across subjects

Maths: Sort examples of equivalent fractions and explain why $\frac{2}{3}$ and $\frac{4}{6}$ belong together.

Humanities: Compare two sources about migration and name one useful similarity and difference.

English: Build a word network for "isolated" using a quotation, image, synonym and original sentence.

Adjust the language support

A1-A2 access: keep the subject goal; use visuals, a small word bank, pointing or drawing and partner rehearsal. Use a home language to establish meaning where helpful.

B1-B2 extension: ask for fuller explanations, precise subject vocabulary and qualifications. Reduce sentence openings when learners can organise the response independently.

These are starting points, not placement rules. Judge support from the learner's response to this task; proficiency can differ across skills.

Connect the Visuals and the Words

Make the relationship between a visual and its language explicit through looking, matching, labelling and explanation.

5 min preparation | Science, Maths and Humanities

Before the lesson

Use the four steps with a short task from this week's subject lesson; collect one response from every learner.

Teach it in four steps

1. Look first: Give quiet time to inspect a diagram, map, image or graph.
2. Match language: Connect labels, captions or key terms to the features they describe.
3. Explain a link: Use a sentence frame to describe what one feature shows.
4. Return to the source: Check the explanation against the visual evidence.

Use the routine

Science: Use a Frayer-style model for evaporation: define it, sketch it, give a puddle example and distinguish it from boiling.

"What helped you make sense of that?" "Show how your evidence supports your answer."

Check understanding

Look for an independent response that shows the subject relationship, not only repetition of the model. Compare it with the task goal and identify the next useful teaching step.

Fade the support

Keep the subject goal and source intact. Offer one brief model, visual or language prompt, then give learners time to try it independently.

Adapt it across subjects

Maths: Sort examples of equivalent fractions and explain why $\frac{2}{3}$ and $\frac{4}{6}$ belong together.

Humanities: Compare two sources about migration and name one useful similarity and difference.

English: Build a word network for "isolated" using a quotation, image, synonym and original sentence.

Adjust the language support

A1-A2 access: keep the subject goal; use visuals, a small word bank, pointing or drawing and partner rehearsal. Use a home language to establish meaning where helpful.

B1-B2 extension: ask for fuller explanations, precise subject vocabulary and qualifications. Reduce sentence openings when learners can organise the response independently.

These are starting points, not placement rules. Judge support from the learner's response to this task; proficiency can differ across skills.

Develop Language Flexibility. Improve Expression

Help learners move between everyday, technical and formal wording while keeping the intended meaning clear.

5 min preparation | Science, Maths and Humanities

Before the lesson

Use the four steps with a short task from this week's subject lesson; collect one response from every learner.

Teach it in four steps

1. Compare versions: Place an everyday sentence beside a subject-specific version.
2. Notice the shift: Identify which word or structure changes the precision or register.
3. Try another context: Rewrite one idea for a partner, report or exam response.
4. Check the meaning: Explain what stayed the same and what became more exact.

Use the routine

Science: Use a Frayer-style model for evaporation: define it, sketch it, give a puddle example and distinguish it from boiling.

"What helped you make sense of that?" "Show how your evidence supports your answer."

Check understanding

Look for an independent response that shows the subject relationship, not only repetition of the model. Compare it with the task goal and identify the next useful teaching step.

Fade the support

Keep the subject goal and source intact. Offer one brief model, visual or language prompt, then give learners time to try it independently.

Adapt it across subjects

Maths: Sort examples of equivalent fractions and explain why $\frac{2}{3}$ and $\frac{4}{6}$ belong together.

Humanities: Compare two sources about migration and name one useful similarity and difference.

English: Build a word network for "isolated" using a quotation, image, synonym and original sentence.

Adjust the language support

A1-A2 access: keep the subject goal; use visuals, a small word bank, pointing or drawing and partner rehearsal. Use a home language to establish meaning where helpful.

B1-B2 extension: ask for fuller explanations, precise subject vocabulary and qualifications. Reduce sentence openings when learners can organise the response independently.

These are starting points, not placement rules. Judge support from the learner's response to this task; proficiency can differ across skills.

Develop Precision. Build Language

Replace vague words with precise vocabulary that names the process, quantity or relationship more accurately.

5 min preparation | Science, Maths and Humanities

Before the lesson

Use the four steps with a short task from this week's subject lesson; collect one response from every learner.

Teach it in four steps

1. Spot the vague word: Highlight words such as thing, gets bigger or changes.
2. Offer precise options: Build a short bank of subject-specific alternatives.
3. Test the meaning: Compare each option against the evidence or example.
4. Revise the sentence: Choose the most accurate word and explain why it fits.

Use the routine

Science: Use a Frayer-style model for evaporation: define it, sketch it, give a puddle example and distinguish it from boiling.

"What helped you make sense of that?" "Show how your evidence supports your answer."

Check understanding

Look for an independent response that shows the subject relationship, not only repetition of the model. Compare it with the task goal and identify the next useful teaching step.

Fade the support

Keep the subject goal and source intact. Offer one brief model, visual or language prompt, then give learners time to try it independently.

Adapt it across subjects

Maths: Sort examples of equivalent fractions and explain why $\frac{2}{3}$ and $\frac{4}{6}$ belong together.

Humanities: Compare two sources about migration and name one useful similarity and difference.

English: Build a word network for "isolated" using a quotation, image, synonym and original sentence.

Adjust the language support

A1-A2 access: keep the subject goal; use visuals, a small word bank, pointing or drawing and partner rehearsal. Use a home language to establish meaning where helpful.

B1-B2 extension: ask for fuller explanations, precise subject vocabulary and qualifications. Reduce sentence openings when learners can organise the response independently.

These are starting points, not placement rules. Judge support from the learner's response to this task; proficiency can differ across skills.

Everyday → Academic: Stronger Verbs, Stronger Writing

Turn everyday verbs into accurate academic verbs that make the action in a sentence clearer.

5 min preparation | Science, Maths and Humanities

Before the lesson

Use the four steps with a short task from this week's subject lesson; collect one response from every learner.

Teach it in four steps

1. Find the everyday verb: Notice verbs such as gets, makes, shows or goes.
2. Compare stronger choices: Try terms such as increases, causes, indicates or moves.
3. Check the evidence: Choose the verb that matches what actually happened.
4. Rewrite and explain: Improve the sentence and justify the word choice.

Use the routine

Science: Use a Frayer-style model for evaporation: define it, sketch it, give a puddle example and distinguish it from boiling.

"What helped you make sense of that?" "Show how your evidence supports your answer."

Check understanding

Look for an independent response that shows the subject relationship, not only repetition of the model. Compare it with the task goal and identify the next useful teaching step.

Fade the support

Keep the subject goal and source intact. Offer one brief model, visual or language prompt, then give learners time to try it independently.

Adapt it across subjects

Maths: Sort examples of equivalent fractions and explain why $\frac{2}{3}$ and $\frac{4}{6}$ belong together.

Humanities: Compare two sources about migration and name one useful similarity and difference.

English: Build a word network for "isolated" using a quotation, image, synonym and original sentence.

Adjust the language support

A1-A2 access: keep the subject goal; use visuals, a small word bank, pointing or drawing and partner rehearsal. Use a home language to establish meaning where helpful.

B1-B2 extension: ask for fuller explanations, precise subject vocabulary and qualifications. Reduce sentence openings when learners can organise the response independently.

These are starting points, not placement rules. Judge support from the learner's response to this task; proficiency can differ across skills.

Explore a Question from Every Angle

Explore an open question from several perspectives before choosing and supporting a conclusion.

5 min preparation | Science, Maths and Humanities

Before the lesson

Use the four steps with a short task from this week's subject lesson; collect one response from every learner.

Teach it in four steps

1. Set the question: Display one focused question with more than one plausible answer.
2. Gather angles: Pairs consider evidence, people affected, causes and consequences.
3. Compare views: Use a discussion frame to explain where perspectives differ.
4. Conclude with evidence: Write a balanced answer that names the strongest evidence.

Use the routine

Science: Use a Frayer-style model for evaporation: define it, sketch it, give a puddle example and distinguish it from boiling.

"What helped you make sense of that?" "Show how your evidence supports your answer."

Check understanding

Look for an independent response that shows the subject relationship, not only repetition of the model. Compare it with the task goal and identify the next useful teaching step.

Fade the support

Keep the subject goal and source intact. Offer one brief model, visual or language prompt, then give learners time to try it independently.

Adapt it across subjects

Maths: Sort examples of equivalent fractions and explain why $\frac{2}{3}$ and $\frac{4}{6}$ belong together.

Humanities: Compare two sources about migration and name one useful similarity and difference.

English: Build a word network for "isolated" using a quotation, image, synonym and original sentence.

Adjust the language support

A1-A2 access: keep the subject goal; use visuals, a small word bank, pointing or drawing and partner rehearsal. Use a home language to establish meaning where helpful.

B1-B2 extension: ask for fuller explanations, precise subject vocabulary and qualifications. Reduce sentence openings when learners can organise the response independently.

These are starting points, not placement rules. Judge support from the learner's response to this task; proficiency can differ across skills.

Give Language. Build Confidence. Get Better Answers

Give learners a small set of useful words and sentence frames so more of them can contribute precise answers.

5 min preparation | Science, Maths and Humanities

Before the lesson

Use the four steps with a short task from this week's subject lesson; collect one response from every learner.

Teach it in four steps

1. Predict the response: Identify the kind of answer the task needs.
2. Offer a few frames: Display two or three open sentence starts and key terms.
3. Rehearse in pairs: Learners choose a frame and complete it with their own evidence.
4. Fade the prompt: Invite an independent response using the same thinking.

Use the routine

Science: Use a Frayer-style model for evaporation: define it, sketch it, give a puddle example and distinguish it from boiling.

"What helped you make sense of that?" "Show how your evidence supports your answer."

Check understanding

Look for an independent response that shows the subject relationship, not only repetition of the model. Compare it with the task goal and identify the next useful teaching step.

Fade the support

Keep the subject goal and source intact. Offer one brief model, visual or language prompt, then give learners time to try it independently.

Adapt it across subjects

Maths: Sort examples of equivalent fractions and explain why $\frac{2}{3}$ and $\frac{4}{6}$ belong together.

Humanities: Compare two sources about migration and name one useful similarity and difference.

English: Build a word network for "isolated" using a quotation, image, synonym and original sentence.

Adjust the language support

A1-A2 access: keep the subject goal; use visuals, a small word bank, pointing or drawing and partner rehearsal. Use a home language to establish meaning where helpful.

B1-B2 extension: ask for fuller explanations, precise subject vocabulary and qualifications. Reduce sentence openings when learners can organise the response independently.

These are starting points, not placement rules. Judge support from the learner's response to this task; proficiency can differ across skills.

Less Is More: Focus on What Matters

Reduce a crowded task to its essential learning focus, then return optional detail once the main idea is secure.

5 min preparation | Science, Maths and Humanities

Before the lesson

Use the four steps with a short task from this week's subject lesson; collect one response from every learner.

Teach it in four steps

1. Name the goal: State one clear concept or question for this lesson.
2. Choose the essentials: Keep only the text, vocabulary and instructions needed for that goal.
3. Focus attention: Use one short prompt to guide reading or discussion.
4. Add complexity: Bring back extensions after learners can explain the core idea.

Use the routine

Science: Use a Frayer-style model for evaporation: define it, sketch it, give a puddle example and distinguish it from boiling.

"What helped you make sense of that?" "Show how your evidence supports your answer."

Check understanding

Look for an independent response that shows the subject relationship, not only repetition of the model. Compare it with the task goal and identify the next useful teaching step.

Fade the support

Keep the subject goal and source intact. Offer one brief model, visual or language prompt, then give learners time to try it independently.

Adapt it across subjects

Maths: Sort examples of equivalent fractions and explain why $\frac{2}{3}$ and $\frac{4}{6}$ belong together.

Humanities: Compare two sources about migration and name one useful similarity and difference.

English: Build a word network for "isolated" using a quotation, image, synonym and original sentence.

Adjust the language support

A1-A2 access: keep the subject goal; use visuals, a small word bank, pointing or drawing and partner rehearsal. Use a home language to establish meaning where helpful.

B1-B2 extension: ask for fuller explanations, precise subject vocabulary and qualifications. Reduce sentence openings when learners can organise the response independently.

These are starting points, not placement rules. Judge support from the learner's response to this task; proficiency can differ across skills.

Listen, Pair, Share: More Talk, Better Listening

Build attentive listening into a short routine: listen to an idea, discuss it, then listen again for evidence.

5 min preparation | Science, Maths and Humanities

Before the lesson

Use the four steps with a short task from this week's subject lesson; collect one response from every learner.

Teach it in four steps

1. Set a listening question: Tell learners what idea or detail to listen for.
2. Listen without writing: Give full attention to a short explanation or clip.
3. Pair and compare: Partners share what they heard and where they agree.
4. Listen again: Check a detail, phrase or piece of evidence against the source.

Use the routine

Science: Use a Frayer-style model for evaporation: define it, sketch it, give a puddle example and distinguish it from boiling.

"What helped you make sense of that?" "Show how your evidence supports your answer."

Check understanding

Look for an independent response that shows the subject relationship, not only repetition of the model. Compare it with the task goal and identify the next useful teaching step.

Fade the support

Keep the subject goal and source intact. Offer one brief model, visual or language prompt, then give learners time to try it independently.

Adapt it across subjects

Maths: Sort examples of equivalent fractions and explain why $\frac{2}{3}$ and $\frac{4}{6}$ belong together.

Humanities: Compare two sources about migration and name one useful similarity and difference.

English: Build a word network for "isolated" using a quotation, image, synonym and original sentence.

Adjust the language support

A1-A2 access: keep the subject goal; use visuals, a small word bank, pointing or drawing and partner rehearsal. Use a home language to establish meaning where helpful.

B1-B2 extension: ask for fuller explanations, precise subject vocabulary and qualifications. Reduce sentence openings when learners can organise the response independently.

These are starting points, not placement rules. Judge support from the learner's response to this task; proficiency can differ across skills.

Make Expectations Visible

Make the learning goal, task steps and success criteria visible so students can check their own progress.

5 min preparation | Science, Maths and Humanities

Before the lesson

Use the four steps with a short task from this week's subject lesson; collect one response from every learner.

Teach it in four steps

1. Show the destination: Display what learners should understand or make by the end.
2. Break out the steps: Use a short sequence with one action in each step.
3. Model success: Annotate one example against the criteria.
4. Check progress: Pause during work so learners can identify the next useful action.

Use the routine

Science: Use a Frayer-style model for evaporation: define it, sketch it, give a puddle example and distinguish it from boiling.

"What helped you make sense of that?" "Show how your evidence supports your answer."

Check understanding

Look for an independent response that shows the subject relationship, not only repetition of the model. Compare it with the task goal and identify the next useful teaching step.

Fade the support

Keep the subject goal and source intact. Offer one brief model, visual or language prompt, then give learners time to try it independently.

Adapt it across subjects

Maths: Sort examples of equivalent fractions and explain why $\frac{2}{3}$ and $\frac{4}{6}$ belong together.

Humanities: Compare two sources about migration and name one useful similarity and difference.

English: Build a word network for "isolated" using a quotation, image, synonym and original sentence.

Adjust the language support

A1-A2 access: keep the subject goal; use visuals, a small word bank, pointing or drawing and partner rehearsal. Use a home language to establish meaning where helpful.

B1-B2 extension: ask for fuller explanations, precise subject vocabulary and qualifications. Reduce sentence openings when learners can organise the response independently.

These are starting points, not placement rules. Judge support from the learner's response to this task; proficiency can differ across skills.

One Idea Per Step: Simplify Complex Instructions

Give one action at a time when a task has several instructions, then check understanding before moving on.

5 min preparation | Science, Maths and Humanities

Before the lesson

Use the four steps with a short task from this week's subject lesson; collect one response from every learner.

Teach it in four steps

1. Separate the actions: Rewrite a long direction as short numbered steps.
2. Model the first move: Show what to do with the materials or text.
3. Check and continue: Ask a learner to restate the next action before it begins.
4. Reconnect the purpose: At the end, explain how the steps built towards the learning goal.

Use the routine

Science: Use a Frayer-style model for evaporation: define it, sketch it, give a puddle example and distinguish it from boiling.

"What helped you make sense of that?" "Show how your evidence supports your answer."

Check understanding

Look for an independent response that shows the subject relationship, not only repetition of the model. Compare it with the task goal and identify the next useful teaching step.

Fade the support

Keep the subject goal and source intact. Offer one brief model, visual or language prompt, then give learners time to try it independently.

Adapt it across subjects

Maths: Sort examples of equivalent fractions and explain why $\frac{2}{3}$ and $\frac{4}{6}$ belong together.

Humanities: Compare two sources about migration and name one useful similarity and difference.

English: Build a word network for "isolated" using a quotation, image, synonym and original sentence.

Adjust the language support

A1-A2 access: keep the subject goal; use visuals, a small word bank, pointing or drawing and partner rehearsal. Use a home language to establish meaning where helpful.

B1-B2 extension: ask for fuller explanations, precise subject vocabulary and qualifications. Reduce sentence openings when learners can organise the response independently.

These are starting points, not placement rules. Judge support from the learner's response to this task; proficiency can differ across skills.

Pre-Teach Less

Pre-teach only the few words learners need to access the upcoming text; leave the rest for reading in context.

5 min preparation | Science, Maths and Humanities

Before the lesson

Use the four steps with a short task from this week's subject lesson; collect one response from every learner.

Teach it in four steps

1. Preview the text: Identify words that block the main idea if unknown.
2. Select a small number: Keep only essential terms, not every unfamiliar word.
3. Give a quick encounter: Use an image, example or short student-friendly definition.
4. Meet words in context: Return to the text and infer the remaining vocabulary.

Use the routine

Science: Use a Frayer-style model for evaporation: define it, sketch it, give a puddle example and distinguish it from boiling.

"What helped you make sense of that?" "Show how your evidence supports your answer."

Check understanding

Look for an independent response that shows the subject relationship, not only repetition of the model. Compare it with the task goal and identify the next useful teaching step.

Fade the support

Keep the subject goal and source intact. Offer one brief model, visual or language prompt, then give learners time to try it independently.

Adapt it across subjects

Maths: Sort examples of equivalent fractions and explain why $\frac{2}{3}$ and $\frac{4}{6}$ belong together.

Humanities: Compare two sources about migration and name one useful similarity and difference.

English: Build a word network for "isolated" using a quotation, image, synonym and original sentence.

Adjust the language support

A1-A2 access: keep the subject goal; use visuals, a small word bank, pointing or drawing and partner rehearsal. Use a home language to establish meaning where helpful.

B1-B2 extension: ask for fuller explanations, precise subject vocabulary and qualifications. Reduce sentence openings when learners can organise the response independently.

These are starting points, not placement rules. Judge support from the learner's response to this task; proficiency can differ across skills.

Pre-Teach Less. Remember More

Use brief spaced retrieval to help learners remember a small number of essential words over time.

5 min preparation | Science, Maths and Humanities

Before the lesson

Use the four steps with a short task from this week's subject lesson; collect one response from every learner.

Teach it in four steps

1. Choose a few words: Select the terms needed for upcoming learning.
2. Meet them briefly: Connect each word to a clear example and meaning.
3. Retrieve later: Return after a gap with a no-notes matching or recall prompt.
4. Use them again: Ask learners to apply a word in a fresh subject sentence.

Use the routine

Science: Use a Frayer-style model for evaporation: define it, sketch it, give a puddle example and distinguish it from boiling.

"What helped you make sense of that?" "Show how your evidence supports your answer."

Check understanding

Look for an independent response that shows the subject relationship, not only repetition of the model. Compare it with the task goal and identify the next useful teaching step.

Fade the support

Keep the subject goal and source intact. Offer one brief model, visual or language prompt, then give learners time to try it independently.

Adapt it across subjects

Maths: Sort examples of equivalent fractions and explain why $\frac{2}{3}$ and $\frac{4}{6}$ belong together.

Humanities: Compare two sources about migration and name one useful similarity and difference.

English: Build a word network for "isolated" using a quotation, image, synonym and original sentence.

Adjust the language support

A1-A2 access: keep the subject goal; use visuals, a small word bank, pointing or drawing and partner rehearsal. Use a home language to establish meaning where helpful.

B1-B2 extension: ask for fuller explanations, precise subject vocabulary and qualifications. Reduce sentence openings when learners can organise the response independently.

These are starting points, not placement rules. Judge support from the learner's response to this task; proficiency can differ across skills.

Pre-Teach to Unlock the Text

Pre-teach a key word when it unlocks the main idea, then return to it in the text and task.

5 min preparation | Science, Maths and Humanities

Before the lesson

Use the four steps with a short task from this week's subject lesson; collect one response from every learner.

Teach it in four steps

1. Find the barrier: Choose a term essential to understanding the central idea.
2. Anchor the meaning: Use a concrete example, visual or short explanation.
3. Read the word in context: Notice how the text uses it and what clues surround it.
4. Apply it: Use the term to explain the concept in a new example.

Use the routine

Science: Use a Frayer-style model for evaporation: define it, sketch it, give a puddle example and distinguish it from boiling.

"What helped you make sense of that?" "Show how your evidence supports your answer."

Check understanding

Look for an independent response that shows the subject relationship, not only repetition of the model. Compare it with the task goal and identify the next useful teaching step.

Fade the support

Keep the subject goal and source intact. Offer one brief model, visual or language prompt, then give learners time to try it independently.

Adapt it across subjects

Maths: Sort examples of equivalent fractions and explain why $\frac{2}{3}$ and $\frac{4}{6}$ belong together.

Humanities: Compare two sources about migration and name one useful similarity and difference.

English: Build a word network for "isolated" using a quotation, image, synonym and original sentence.

Adjust the language support

A1-A2 access: keep the subject goal; use visuals, a small word bank, pointing or drawing and partner rehearsal. Use a home language to establish meaning where helpful.

B1-B2 extension: ask for fuller explanations, precise subject vocabulary and qualifications. Reduce sentence openings when learners can organise the response independently.

These are starting points, not placement rules. Judge support from the learner's response to this task; proficiency can differ across skills.

Process Text in Manageable Pieces

Process a long or dense text in manageable sections, connecting each part to the text's overall meaning.

5 min preparation | Science, Maths and Humanities

Before the lesson

Use the four steps with a short task from this week's subject lesson; collect one response from every learner.

Teach it in four steps

1. Preview the whole: Use headings and visuals to establish the likely topic.
2. Read one section: Give a focused question and a clear stopping point.
3. Record the meaning: Capture a key idea with a phrase, diagram or note.
4. Connect sections: Explain how this part contributes to the whole text.

Use the routine

Science: Use a Frayer-style model for evaporation: define it, sketch it, give a puddle example and distinguish it from boiling.

"What helped you make sense of that?" "Show how your evidence supports your answer."

Check understanding

Look for an independent response that shows the subject relationship, not only repetition of the model. Compare it with the task goal and identify the next useful teaching step.

Fade the support

Keep the subject goal and source intact. Offer one brief model, visual or language prompt, then give learners time to try it independently.

Adapt it across subjects

Maths: Sort examples of equivalent fractions and explain why $\frac{2}{3}$ and $\frac{4}{6}$ belong together.

Humanities: Compare two sources about migration and name one useful similarity and difference.

English: Build a word network for "isolated" using a quotation, image, synonym and original sentence.

Adjust the language support

A1-A2 access: keep the subject goal; use visuals, a small word bank, pointing or drawing and partner rehearsal. Use a home language to establish meaning where helpful.

B1-B2 extension: ask for fuller explanations, precise subject vocabulary and qualifications. Reduce sentence openings when learners can organise the response independently.

These are starting points, not placement rules. Judge support from the learner's response to this task; proficiency can differ across skills.

Quick Practice Games: Listening & Literacy (18A)

Use short listening and literacy games to retrieve key words, follow instructions and notice sound-meaning links.

5 min preparation | Science, Maths and Humanities

Before the lesson

Use the four steps with a short task from this week's subject lesson; collect one response from every learner.

Teach it in four steps

1. Choose a clear target: Select a small vocabulary set or one listening micro-skill.
2. Explain the game: Model the rules and one example before timing begins.
3. Play and repeat: Use a short round, then swap roles or change the prompt.
4. Reflect on language: Ask which clue or strategy helped learners succeed.

Use the routine

Science: Use a Frayer-style model for evaporation: define it, sketch it, give a puddle example and distinguish it from boiling.

"What helped you make sense of that?" "Show how your evidence supports your answer."

Check understanding

Look for an independent response that shows the subject relationship, not only repetition of the model. Compare it with the task goal and identify the next useful teaching step.

Fade the support

Keep the subject goal and source intact. Offer one brief model, visual or language prompt, then give learners time to try it independently.

Adapt it across subjects

Maths: Sort examples of equivalent fractions and explain why $\frac{2}{3}$ and $\frac{4}{6}$ belong together.

Humanities: Compare two sources about migration and name one useful similarity and difference.

English: Build a word network for "isolated" using a quotation, image, synonym and original sentence.

Adjust the language support

A1-A2 access: keep the subject goal; use visuals, a small word bank, pointing or drawing and partner rehearsal. Use a home language to establish meaning where helpful.

B1-B2 extension: ask for fuller explanations, precise subject vocabulary and qualifications. Reduce sentence openings when learners can organise the response independently.

These are starting points, not placement rules. Judge support from the learner's response to this task; proficiency can differ across skills.

Quick Practice Games: Listening & Literacy (18B)

Vary a short listening or literacy game so learners practise the same target through a new route.

5 min preparation | Science, Maths and Humanities

Before the lesson

Use the four steps with a short task from this week's subject lesson; collect one response from every learner.

Teach it in four steps

1. Keep one target: Choose a word set, sequence, sound or detail-finding skill.
2. Change the format: Use a paired challenge, sorting task or information gap.
3. Rotate participation: Give each learner a listening, speaking or recording role.
4. Revisit and retrieve: Repeat later with fresh examples to check what has stuck.

Use the routine

Science: Use a Frayer-style model for evaporation: define it, sketch it, give a puddle example and distinguish it from boiling.

"What helped you make sense of that?" "Show how your evidence supports your answer."

Check understanding

Look for an independent response that shows the subject relationship, not only repetition of the model. Compare it with the task goal and identify the next useful teaching step.

Fade the support

Keep the subject goal and source intact. Offer one brief model, visual or language prompt, then give learners time to try it independently.

Adapt it across subjects

Maths: Sort examples of equivalent fractions and explain why $\frac{2}{3}$ and $\frac{4}{6}$ belong together.

Humanities: Compare two sources about migration and name one useful similarity and difference.

English: Build a word network for "isolated" using a quotation, image, synonym and original sentence.

Adjust the language support

A1-A2 access: keep the subject goal; use visuals, a small word bank, pointing or drawing and partner rehearsal. Use a home language to establish meaning where helpful.

B1-B2 extension: ask for fuller explanations, precise subject vocabulary and qualifications. Reduce sentence openings when learners can organise the response independently.

These are starting points, not placement rules. Judge support from the learner's response to this task; proficiency can differ across skills.

Revision & Memory: Look Back, Recall More, Remember Better

Help learners remember more by combining short review, retrieval and correction rather than rereading alone.

5 min preparation | Science, Maths and Humanities

Before the lesson

Use the four steps with a short task from this week's subject lesson; collect one response from every learner.

Teach it in four steps

1. Look back briefly: Review a small set of notes, examples or key terms.
2. Close the source: Recall the main idea or answer a short prompt from memory.
3. Check and correct: Reopen the source and fix one gap in a different colour.
4. Return later: Repeat a short retrieval check after a suitable interval.

Use the routine

Science: Use a Frayer-style model for evaporation: define it, sketch it, give a puddle example and distinguish it from boiling.

"What helped you make sense of that?" "Show how your evidence supports your answer."

Check understanding

Look for an independent response that shows the subject relationship, not only repetition of the model. Compare it with the task goal and identify the next useful teaching step.

Fade the support

Keep the subject goal and source intact. Offer one brief model, visual or language prompt, then give learners time to try it independently.

Adapt it across subjects

Maths: Sort examples of equivalent fractions and explain why $\frac{2}{3}$ and $\frac{4}{6}$ belong together.

Humanities: Compare two sources about migration and name one useful similarity and difference.

English: Build a word network for "isolated" using a quotation, image, synonym and original sentence.

Adjust the language support

A1-A2 access: keep the subject goal; use visuals, a small word bank, pointing or drawing and partner rehearsal. Use a home language to establish meaning where helpful.

B1-B2 extension: ask for fuller explanations, precise subject vocabulary and qualifications. Reduce sentence openings when learners can organise the response independently.

These are starting points, not placement rules. Judge support from the learner's response to this task; proficiency can differ across skills.

See It. Say It. Use It

Connect seeing a new word, saying it clearly and using it meaningfully in a subject context.

5 min preparation | Science, Maths and Humanities

Before the lesson

Use the four steps with a short task from this week's subject lesson; collect one response from every learner.

Teach it in four steps

1. See it: Show the word with a visual, model or example.
2. Say it: Practise pronunciation and notice its parts or stress.
3. Connect meaning: Match the term to a definition, action or near-miss.
4. Use it: Apply it in a sentence that explains current subject learning.

Use the routine

Science: Use a Frayer-style model for evaporation: define it, sketch it, give a puddle example and distinguish it from boiling.

"What helped you make sense of that?" "Show how your evidence supports your answer."

Check understanding

Look for an independent response that shows the subject relationship, not only repetition of the model. Compare it with the task goal and identify the next useful teaching step.

Fade the support

Keep the subject goal and source intact. Offer one brief model, visual or language prompt, then give learners time to try it independently.

Adapt it across subjects

Maths: Sort examples of equivalent fractions and explain why $\frac{2}{3}$ and $\frac{4}{6}$ belong together.

Humanities: Compare two sources about migration and name one useful similarity and difference.

English: Build a word network for "isolated" using a quotation, image, synonym and original sentence.

Adjust the language support

A1-A2 access: keep the subject goal; use visuals, a small word bank, pointing or drawing and partner rehearsal. Use a home language to establish meaning where helpful.

B1-B2 extension: ask for fuller explanations, precise subject vocabulary and qualifications. Reduce sentence openings when learners can organise the response independently.

These are starting points, not placement rules. Judge support from the learner's response to this task; proficiency can differ across skills.

The EAL-Friendly Slide

Design slides so the language, visual and task are easy to read and directly support the lesson goal.

5 min preparation | Science, Maths and Humanities

Before the lesson

Use the four steps with a short task from this week's subject lesson; collect one response from every learner.

Teach it in four steps

1. Choose one purpose: Give each slide one main learning job.
2. Reduce text: Use short phrases, readable type and space around key content.
3. Pair visual and language: Label diagrams clearly and place vocabulary beside relevant evidence.
4. Check usability: Preview from the back of the room and explain what students should do.

Use the routine

Science: Use a Frayer-style model for evaporation: define it, sketch it, give a puddle example and distinguish it from boiling.

"What helped you make sense of that?" "Show how your evidence supports your answer."

Check understanding

Look for an independent response that shows the subject relationship, not only repetition of the model. Compare it with the task goal and identify the next useful teaching step.

Fade the support

Keep the subject goal and source intact. Offer one brief model, visual or language prompt, then give learners time to try it independently.

Adapt it across subjects

Maths: Sort examples of equivalent fractions and explain why $\frac{2}{3}$ and $\frac{4}{6}$ belong together.

Humanities: Compare two sources about migration and name one useful similarity and difference.

English: Build a word network for "isolated" using a quotation, image, synonym and original sentence.

Adjust the language support

A1-A2 access: keep the subject goal; use visuals, a small word bank, pointing or drawing and partner rehearsal. Use a home language to establish meaning where helpful.

B1-B2 extension: ask for fuller explanations, precise subject vocabulary and qualifications. Reduce sentence openings when learners can organise the response independently.

These are starting points, not placement rules. Judge support from the learner's response to this task; proficiency can differ across skills.

Think, Pair, Share: More Thinking Time, Better Conversations

Give every learner quiet thinking time before pair discussion so more voices can enter with an idea ready.

5 min preparation | Science, Maths and Humanities

Before the lesson

Use the four steps with a short task from this week's subject lesson; collect one response from every learner.

Teach it in four steps

1. Ask a focused question: Make the thinking task clear and worth discussing.
2. Think first: Give quiet time to jot, sketch or plan one response.
3. Pair and extend: Partners take turns, build on an idea and ask a follow-up.
4. Share selectively: Invite a range of responses and notice how thinking changed.

Use the routine

Science: Use a Frayer-style model for evaporation: define it, sketch it, give a puddle example and distinguish it from boiling.

"What helped you make sense of that?" "Show how your evidence supports your answer."

Check understanding

Look for an independent response that shows the subject relationship, not only repetition of the model. Compare it with the task goal and identify the next useful teaching step.

Fade the support

Keep the subject goal and source intact. Offer one brief model, visual or language prompt, then give learners time to try it independently.

Adapt it across subjects

Maths: Sort examples of equivalent fractions and explain why $\frac{2}{3}$ and $\frac{4}{6}$ belong together.

Humanities: Compare two sources about migration and name one useful similarity and difference.

English: Build a word network for "isolated" using a quotation, image, synonym and original sentence.

Adjust the language support

A1-A2 access: keep the subject goal; use visuals, a small word bank, pointing or drawing and partner rehearsal. Use a home language to establish meaning where helpful.

B1-B2 extension: ask for fuller explanations, precise subject vocabulary and qualifications. Reduce sentence openings when learners can organise the response independently.

These are starting points, not placement rules. Judge support from the learner's response to this task; proficiency can differ across skills.

Wait Time: Check What the Pause Changes

Check what the pause changes: compare a first response with a response after purposeful thinking or rehearsal.

3 min preparation | Science, Maths and Humanities

Before the lesson

Choose a short question with plausible responses that reveal different misconceptions.

Teach it in four steps

1. Check what the pause changes: compare a first response with a response after purposeful thinking or rehearsal.
2. Present the question and ask every learner to choose privately.
3. Require a reason or evidence with the choice.
4. Use the response pattern to revisit the misconception or continue.

Worked example: Wait Time: Check What the Pause Changes

Collect a first answer to a hinge question, give time for a sketch or paired rehearsal, then collect a second answer and reason. Compare the change. If nothing improves, examine the prompt and task rather than assuming more silence is sufficient.

Teacher prompt: "Show the relationship and explain the choice you made."

Check understanding

Check a fresh example after any explanation; do not infer understanding from a correct guess.

Fade the support

Remove choices and require an independent explanation.

Adapt it across subjects

Maths: an almost-right fraction answer. Humanities: a source claim that overreaches its evidence.

Adjust the language support

A1-A2 access: keep the subject goal; use visuals, a small word bank, pointing or drawing and partner rehearsal. Use a home language to establish meaning where helpful.

B1-B2 extension: ask for fuller explanations, precise subject vocabulary and qualifications. Reduce sentence openings when learners can organise the response independently.

These are starting points, not placement rules. Judge support from the learner's response to this task; proficiency can differ across skills.