

PGCE Secondary English

Phase 1 Mentor Curriculum Guide



This guide provides essential information for mentors supporting student teachers during Phase 1 of their placement. It outlines your role, key responsibilities, and the structures in place to ensure student teachers receive comprehensive training and support.

As a mentor, you play a crucial role in bridging theoretical learning with practical classroom experience. This guide will help you provide structured support while ensuring student teachers meet the required standards and competencies.

Contents

| Phase 1 Expectations and Timetable | 2 |
|---|----|
| Induction into Home School | |
| Phase 1 Professional Studies | |
| Phase 1 Subject Studies | |
| Phase 1 Intensive Training and Practice (ITAP) | |
| Mentor Meetings | |
| Setting Effective Targets | 9 |
| Phase 1 Subject Example Targets | 10 |
| Phase 1 Subject Observation Guidance | 10 |
| Student Teacher Progress, Wellbeing and Support | 11 |

Phase 1 Expectations and Timetable

All aspects of education and training for student teachers must align with the Secondary Phased Expectations.

These expectations are structured around ten curriculum questions, each containing three components with clearly defined expectations for each phase. Rather than serving as a checklist, these expectations provide a comprehensive picture of expected student teacher progress by the end of each phase.

You can find the full phased expectations here: https://itt-placement.com/pgce-secondary/course-overview.php

Purpose of Phase 1

Phase 1 primarily focuses on providing student teachers with opportunities to observe, develop awareness, and begin practicing teaching skills in a supportive, low-stakes environment.

Required Experiences

By the end of Phase 1, student teachers should have completed:

- Observations of multiple teachers with varied teaching styles
- One-to-one work with individual pupils
- Small group instruction
- Planning components of lessons
- Delivering specific lesson segments (such as starters and activities)
- Teaching one or two complete lessons

Timetabling Requirements

Student teachers require a timetable that supports these experiences, including a minimum of 15 hours of mentor-directed activity.

While there is no prescribed number of lessons that student teachers must teach by the end of Phase 1, it is essential that they gain experience leading various activities within lessons and deliver at least one or two complete lessons independently.

Induction into Home School

A comprehensive induction is essential for all student teachers, regardless of their prior experience in school settings.

Week One Requirements

By the end of the first week on placement, please ensure student teachers have completed:

- An initial meeting with both Subject Mentor and Professional Mentor to discuss expectations for student teachers within the school
- · Introductions to key departmental staff
- A tour of school facilities
- Introduction to the SENDCo
- Introduction to the Designated Safeguarding Lead and completion of schoolspecific safeguarding briefing/training*
- Health and Safety briefing
- · Overview of the school's behaviour management systems and procedures
- Briefing on absence reporting procedures and expectations

*Note: All student teachers will have completed the Hayes Level 2 Safeguarding Certificate prior to placement.

Phase 1 Professional Studies

Professional Studies introduces student teachers to key aspects of professional practice through a combination of lectures and mixed-subject workshops.

Below is a summary of the Phase 1 Professional Studies curriculum.

Week One: 8th–11th September All student teachers attend the following sessions at LJMU:

- Introduction to Professional Standards
- How Pupils Learn
- Reflective Practice
- Planning for Learning
- Introduction to SEND
- Trauma-Informed Practice
- Teaching for Educational Advantage
- Safeguarding Level 2 (online certificate)

Week Two: Variable Delivery

University-Led (Core) Route: Sessions at LJMU, 15th–18th September

School-Led Route: Sessions delivered within Lead Schools between September and December. For queries about School-Led professional studies, please contact your School-Led Lead.

Sessions include:

- Key Stage 2 Transition
- Early Reading and Phonics
- Anti-racism and Teaching
- Pastoral Care and the Form Tutor
- Al and the Classroom
- Principles of Oracy and Dialogic Teaching
- Inclusive Classroom and Adaptive Teaching
- Student Teacher Wellbeing

Phase 1 Subject Studies

All student teachers will have attended the following subject studies sessions during Phase 1. The full subject curriculum map can be found https://itt-placement.com/pgce-secondary/course-overview.php.

| Date | Learning Outcomes | Mentor follow-up |
|----------|--|--|
| 8/09/25 | Introductions, ice breakers and the | Discuss the school English |
| | context of English as a subject. | curriculum |
| | Professional studies | |
| 12/09/25 | The role and nature of English. The National Curriculum for English Transition from Key Stage 2 Creative writing – visit to art gallery. | How does the English department communicate the curriculum to pupils and parents? What is the departmental vision for English within the wider curriculum? (Source: your school's website) What issues are faced by pupils as they transition from Key Stage 2? How and what do you model in English? How do you support pupils' reading? How do you teach pupils to annotate? Why? |
| 19/09/25 | Microteaches and feedback Receiving feedback, feed forward and reflections on subject knowledge. | How does an English teacher make expectations clear? What classroom management challenges are specific to English? • How to adapt lessons, whilst maintaining high expectations for all • How to learn and master essential concepts, knowledge, skills and principles of the subject • Using resources and materials aligned with the school curriculum (e.g. textbooks or shared resources designed by expert colleagues that carefully sequence content) • How to support pupils with a range of additional |

| | | needs and use the SEND |
|----------|---|--|
| | | Code of Practice |
| | | Receiving feedback, feed forward and reflections on subject knowledge. |
| 26/09/25 | ITAP 1 - Routines and responses: | Observe lessons and identify |
| 20/03/20 | ITAP 1 – Confident classroom | classroom management |
| | | techniques; identify areas for |
| | management in English | development |
| | | What are the key |
| | | concepts/knowledge for English? |
| | | How to use consistent language |
| | | and non-verbal signals for |
| | | common classroom directions |
| | | How to explicitly establish |
| | | routines at the beginning of the |
| | | school year, both in classrooms and around the school. |
| 3/10/25 | Decembine's Dringinles and English | How does subject knowledge |
| 3/10/25 | Rosenshine's Principles and English | underpin effective English |
| | Effective English pedagogies: modelling | teaching? |
| | and explaining | What role does modelling play in |
| | | developing student writing skills? |
| | | How can creative writing be |
| | | effectively taught within |
| | | curriculum constraints? |
| | | How important are Rosenshine's |
| | | Principles in English? |
| 10/10/25 | Analysing texts at Key Stage 3 | What is your mentor's view of the |
| | Planning in English; The LJMU English | English curriculum? |
| | teacher – requirements on placement | To what extent is the curriculum |
| | teacher - requirements on placement | carefully sequenced? |
| | | What are the key stages for |
| | | planning effective English |
| | | lessons? |
| 17/10/25 | Itap 2 : Formative assessment | Itap 2 : Formative assessment in |
| | | English How can formative assessment be |
| | | effectively integrated into English |
| | | lessons? |
| | | What are the most common |
| | | misconceptions in English and |
| | | how can they be prevented? |
| | | How do you evaluate the |
| | | effectiveness of different |
| | | assessment strategies? |
| | | What role does group work play in |
| | | formative assessment? |
| 24/10/25 | Modelling and explaining | How can literature be effectively |
| | | used to contextualise subject |
| | | learning? |

| Effective pedagogies to develop foundational knowledge of reading, writing and speaking and | What are the most effective ways to start and end English lessons? |
|---|--|
| listening | How can worked examples be developed and refined for maximum impact? What role do different pedagogical approaches play in engaging students with texts? How can scaffolding be effectively implemented in English teaching? |

Phase 1 Intensive Training and Practice (ITAP)

ITAP is a compulsory component of teacher education that introduces student teachers to foundational aspects of teaching practice. Through lectures and seminars, student teachers explore the relationship between theory and practice and deconstruct examples of practice.

Placement Expectations During ITAP

Student teachers will attend their placement as usual during ITAP periods. However, they must **not** follow their regular placement timetable. Instead, they will complete a structured series of activities focused on the specific aspect of practice being studied.

Mentor Responsibilities

As a mentor, you must ensure student teachers can complete all ITAP activities, which include:

- Focused observations of practice
- Planning specific aspects of practice
- Implementing their planning in classroom settings

Phase 1 ITAP Schedule

The following ITAPs occur during Phase 1:

- ITAP 1: Behaviour Management
- ITAP 2: Introduction to Assessment

Detailed guidance for supporting student teachers during each ITAP is available at: https://itt-placement.com/pgce-secondary/course-overview.php

Mentor Meetings

Weekly Mentor Meetings

Student teachers must meet with their mentor once per week throughout the programme. These meetings are essential for monitoring progress and maintaining consistent support.

Purpose of Weekly Meetings

Weekly meetings provide structured opportunities to:

- Review progress against Phase 1 expectations
- Discuss observations and teaching experiences from the previous week
- Set specific, achievable targets for the coming week
- Address any concerns or challenges
- Plan upcoming teaching opportunities

Meeting Structure

Each meeting should:

- Last approximately 45-60 minutes
- Take place at a consistent time each week where possible
- Be documented with brief notes on progress and agreed targets
- Focus on developmental feedback linked to the Phase 1 expectations

Setting Effective Targets

Targets are one of the primary mechanisms for ensuring student teachers make progress against the phased expectations and subject studies curriculum. Effective target-setting drives development and provides clear direction for improvement.

SHARP Target Framework

All targets must follow the SHARP framework:

- **Specific** What exactly needs to be achieved? Is the target clearly defined? Does it use the language of the phase expectations?
- **How** How will the target be achieved? What actions will need to be taken?
- **Achievable** Is the target achievable within the timescale? Is there an opportunity to complete the target?
- Related Is the target related to the LJMU ITE Curriculum questions and associated phase expectations so that progress can be tracked?
- **Progressive** Is the target pitched in a progressive manner and appropriate for the current phase of training?

Target Requirements

Set a maximum of three targets each week, using the language of the phase expectations. Each phase has a distinct focus that should shape your targets:

- Phase 1 Observation and awareness: Targets focus on watching, noticing, understanding
- **Phase 2 Practice and collaboration:** Targets focus on trying strategies with support, working with others
- Phase 3 Confident application and evaluation: Targets focus on independent implementation and assessing impact

Student teachers should review their targets before each weekly meeting and complete a self-evaluation on the weekly meeting form. Following discussion and review of the week's experiences, establish new targets with associated actions.

Drafting SHARP Targets: Four-Step Process

Step 1: Identify the area for improvement from recent lesson observations or discussions with the student teacher.

Step 2: Ensure the proposed target aligns with the appropriate phased expectation. All education and training (University and School-based) must align with phased expectations to ensure sustained, consistent progress.

Step 3: Check the Mentor Curriculum Guide to confirm what the student teacher has covered at University. For example, before setting a target about supporting EAL pupils, verify the student teacher has encountered EAL content at University.

Step 4: Ensure the 'actions' section includes specific tasks the student teacher will complete related to the target.

Example Target

Area identified: Improve questioning

Phase Expectation link (Secondary Q5, Phase 2): "I can implement questioning techniques that prompt deepening understanding."

Target: In classes 7b and 8a this week, use the 'Think-Pair-Share' questioning technique to deepen understanding at least twice per lesson.

Actions:

- Plan key questions for TPS and highlight them on plan
- Reflect on potential responses and prepare follow-up questions to deepen responses
- Reflect on effectiveness and be ready to discuss in next meeting

Phase 1 Subject Example Targets

Will you be confident about discussing the literacy challenges faced by English pupils as they begin year 7?

Have you observed and discussed how Rosenshine's Principles may be applied in English?

Have you observed the active development of specific skills in reading, writing and speaking and listening?

Phase 1 Subject Observation Guidance

By half term, have you taught a teaching episode, where you model a form of writing?

By half term, have you demonstrated that teaching episodes actively promote literacy?

By half term, have you demonstrated that teaching episodes actively promote oracy?

Student Teacher Progress, Wellbeing and Support

Phase 1 represents a significant adjustment period for student teachers. For some, this marks their first professional experience, while others may find it intellectually and emotionally challenging.

Providing comprehensive support for student teachers' wellbeing is essential during this transition period, and mentors should maintain heightened awareness of their needs.

Available Support Resources

All student teachers have access to the 'I Need Help' page on Canvas (our virtual learning environment), which directs them to appropriate support services.

Raising Concerns

If you have concerns about a student teacher's wellbeing or welfare, please:

- 1. Contact your Lead Mentor in the first instance
- 2. Where appropriate, direct the student teacher to the LJMU student advice page:

Student advice and wellbeing | Discover | Liverpool John Moores University