



Checked by Sch	ool Leader/ Key Stage Leader	Name/ Signature/ Date:					
Checked by Visi	ble Learning Coach	Name/ Signature/ Date:					
Monitoring	delivery of this Vertical Skills Pr	sible for ensuring the delivery of the skills progression within the school. The school is required to regularly monitor the rogression Map. Innual review of its School Vertical Progression Map to check the implementation.					
		ng, learning evidence and pupil knowledge will take place as part of good practice by subject and school leader vill be used to inform in school/ Trust CPD Subject Training.					
Definition and Guidance	Tupis will require a combination of aispositions, values and activates to be successful factor of inclined inclosing						
	The state of the s	ed 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.					
		ies 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.					
		s', sometimes called 'habits of mind' or 'dispositions to learning', refer to the way in which learners engage in and relating dispositions affect how students approach learning and therefore the outcomes of their learning.					
		Different research identifies different dispositions but there is consensus about the importance of the learning dispositions furthering skills, engagement and deep understanding.					
		ions is fundamental for our pupils to develop an awareness of the way they learn and establish forward-facing attitudes o be able to become lifelong learners.					

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

An Daras Trust: Vertical Progression Map – Learning Dispositions





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 are able and willing to	Pupils can take on different	Pupils can see that their peers	Pupils make effective	
	take 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	
other 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 su		and suggest improvements.	
	individual work in some	Pupils can think beyond their	discussions and encourage and		
	situations.	own role and try to support	support contributions from all	Pupils can evaluate a team's	
		other members to complete	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 take		
		are able to put forward their	some steps to avoid it.	Pupils can evaluate the	
		own ideas.		performance of leaders, and	





			Pupils demonstrate awareness of the wider team dynamics and try hard to avoid negative conflict in the team.	actively support the performance of a leader, 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.
Leadership Supporting, encouraging and motivating others to achieve a shared goal	Pupils can sometimes say their feelings, in simple terms to an adult. Pupils can explain their feelings when working with others. Pupils can talk about how other members of their team are feeling, showing a basic level of empathy and perception of others.	Pupils allocate tasks between team members and can identify when their peers need support. Pupils can take a leadership role that asks them to divide roles between peers and encourage them to complete the tasks. Pupils can contribute to team 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.	Pupils have self-awareness to identify their strengths and weakness and how they can best contribute to the group. Pupils can identify and articulate their strengths and interests of others. Pupils show an understanding of peers' strengths and interests to share out tasks in a justifiable way. Pupils can perceive when disagreements might be developing and can use approaches to resolve them.	Pupils understand the role of motivation in leadership and can explain some basic approaches to motivating their team. Pupils can take the appropriate approach to motivating their team in different situations. Pupils understand that there 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 assess a situation and identify which leadership style is the most appropriate.
Presenting	Pupils talk about simple ideas of	Pupils explain their ideas in a	Pupils use appropriate language	Pupils modify their language,





The small transmission of	interest to another person.	logical way with detail.	based on their understanding of	
The oral transmission of	Dunile and simula analysis on	Durile besie to success the	the purpose and audience.	to the listeners reaction and
information or ideas	Pupils say simple answers or	Pupils begin to engage the		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 in
		when presenting to a group.	Pupils vary detail and the	response.
			language they use when	
			presenting to the audience.	Pupils can adapt their
				presentation during its delivery
			Pupils use appropriate language	to better engage the audience.
			structure and gestures for the	
			context they are presenting in.	Pupils begin to develop a
				personal presenting style and
				use of non-verbal features for
				the audience.
				Pupils reflect and develop their
				own presenting style and
				evaluate the effectiveness.
				Pupils adopt the content,
				structure and style of the
				presentation to the purpose.

Reflectiveness: Meta-learning, plans, distil, revising

When the mind is thinking it is talking to itself.

-Plato

Individual School Links:

WHA Learning Sails: Reflection, Connect, Self-Awareness

audience and tone of the talk with a personal style and flair.





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 create simple logic
	solve a problem.	need information to solve a	information to build their	trees to think through problems
		problem.	understanding of a problem.	where there might be more
	Pupils can identify when they			than one possible outcome.
The ability to find a solution to	need support to solve a	Pupils know that there are	Pupils identify extra	
a complex situation or	problem.	different ways to solve a	information they need in order	Pupils can generate hypotheses
challenge.		problem and can explain this to	to consider the causes and	to answer complex problems
	Pupils can identify simple	others.	effects, seeking this information	and suggest how they might
	problems and ask an adult for		independently.	test this.
	support to find solutions.	Pupils can explain a problem		
		and evaluate the potential	Pupils can identify the pros and	Pupils can explain what
		solutions, choosing the option	cons of a range of possible	assumptions might have been
		they think will be the most	solutions.	made in the process of solving a
		suitable.		problem and consider how
			Pupils choose between the	understanding these
			options that they have created	assumptions may affect the
			and use some justifiable methods to do so.	approach that they take.
			methods to do so.	Pupils evaluate different results
				from their attempts at solutions
				and adapt their approach if
				needed.
				necucu.
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

PT Birds of Prey: Curiosity, Making Links, Creativity

SSCA: Resourceful NP: Curious Chimpanzee

W: Curious CG: Curious

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 that ideas	images or sounds can start	Pupils reflect on how they
	other forms.	have different components.	creativity and support the	approach a task and evaluate
			generation of ideas.	the effectiveness of the tools
		Pupils explain that creativity is,		they have chosen.
		how it might be used by	Pupils explain ways to take	
		different people and in	different perspectives into	Pupils identify the requirements





	different situations.	account and how this informs	of a given situation and explain	
		creativity.	more than one tool that would	
			be suitable.	
			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 to setbacks	Pupils can evaluate a situation	Pupils confidently approach
	emotions and understand that	calmly.	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 and	Pupils seek ways to turn a	positive course of action.
	important to manage negative	support others.	challenging or difficult situation	
	emotions when they face		into a more positive one.	Pupils demonstrate awareness
	setbacks.	Pupils encourage others to keep	·	of how their emotions and
		trying when they face setbacks.	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.
			, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	
				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.
		Terrarian genperience	Pupils understand why they	
The chilian are not along the model of	Pupils can explain what how	Pupils seek out opportunities to	need other resources to	Pupils seek support to achieve
The ability to set clear, tangible	they have worked hard at their	give themselves a challenge to	achieve their goals and can	their goals and chart their
goals and devise a robust route	own learning.	increase their achievements.	identity the resources needed.	progress, listening to
to achieving them.	own learning.	morease then demeralization	identity the resources needed.	compliments and feedback,
	Pupils show pride in their	Pupils can set a goal that is	Pupils can create a simple plan,	compliments and recasaon,
	achievements and can talk	achievable.	prioritising task and gathering	Pupils evaluate their long-term
	about how this links to effort.	define vable.	resources to achieve their goal.	plans: strengths and weakness.
	about now this miks to enort.	Pupils recognise what a	resources to define ve their goal.	pians. strengths and weakness.
		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
		define that for themselves.	weaknesses and come up with	milestones that keep them on
			weaknesses and come up with	milestones that keep them on





	ways of developing themselves	track.		
	further.			
		Pupils	consider	possible
		setbacks	into their	forward
		planning	and make ada	aptions to
		keep ther	n on track for	success.

