



University of **HUDDERSFIELD**

University of Huddersfield Repository

Powell, David

Learning to teach starts with “learning to look”: Using a viewing frame to “see into” teacher educators’ practices

Original Citation

Powell, David (2017) Learning to teach starts with “learning to look”: Using a viewing frame to “see into” teacher educators’ practices. In: 8th TEAN Annual Conference, 11th-12th May 2017, Aston, Birmingham. (Unpublished)

This version is available at <http://eprints.hud.ac.uk/id/eprint/32599/>

The University Repository is a digital collection of the research output of the University, available on Open Access. Copyright and Moral Rights for the items on this site are retained by the individual author and/or other copyright owners. Users may access full items free of charge; copies of full text items generally can be reproduced, displayed or performed and given to third parties in any format or medium for personal research or study, educational or not-for-profit purposes without prior permission or charge, provided:

- The authors, title and full bibliographic details is credited in any copy;
- A hyperlink and/or URL is included for the original metadata page; and
- The content is not changed in any way.

For more information, including our policy and submission procedure, please contact the Repository Team at: E.mailbox@hud.ac.uk.

<http://eprints.hud.ac.uk/>

Learning to teach starts with “learning to look”: Using a viewing frame to “see into” teacher educators’ practices



Wikimedia Commons



Wikimedia Commons



Wikimedia Commons

Overview of the session

- Consider how our trainees are “learning to teach” (practical wisdom/personal theory/theory with a little “t”) and relevant theories (Theory with a big “T”) on “learning to teach”;
- Explore the notion of “learning to look” and what makes it so difficult to do;
- Introduce a viewing frame that supports trainees’ noticing and “looking skills”

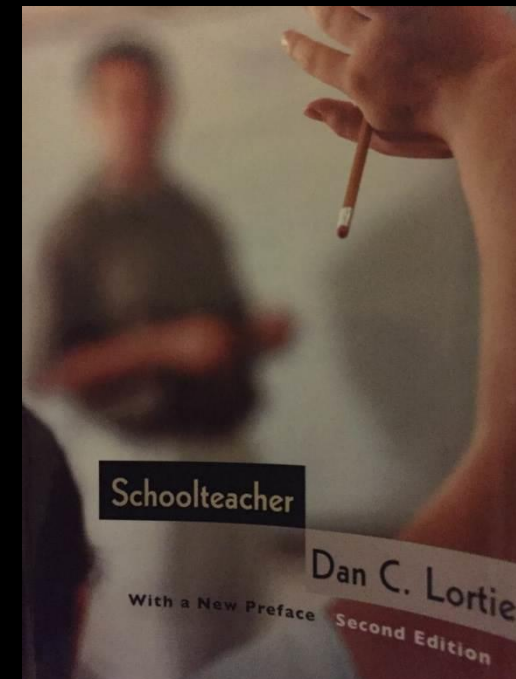
“The overwhelming evidence of a decade of research on teacher knowledge is that knowledge of teaching is acquired and developed by the personal experience of teaching.”

Lortie's (1975, p.61) apprenticeship of observation



University of
HUDDERSFIELD

“average student [teacher] has spent 13,000 hours”
observing other teachers by the time they leave
school at 18.



Apprenticeship of observation?

“The...students observed and found observing interesting most of the time, but they did not know how to record notes, questions, or even what they were observing....” (Munby and Russell, 1994, p 88)

It “remind[s] us how very different it is for someone just beginning a teaching career to observe. Students need specific training for observation and significant periods of time to adjust to the new perspective on what happens in classrooms.” (p89)....

De-brief with trainees February 2014

“I’d have thought so but I didn’t notice it” (Trainee 2)

“I didn’t notice it until it was pointed out” (Trainee 4)

“We rely a lot on them thinking ‘oh they must see it’...that you think that they are going to spot that we are doing this – but they don’t...(Teacher Educator B, SRI, March 2014)

How do we see and understand pictures in a gallery?



University of
HUDDERSFIELD



Wikimedia Commons

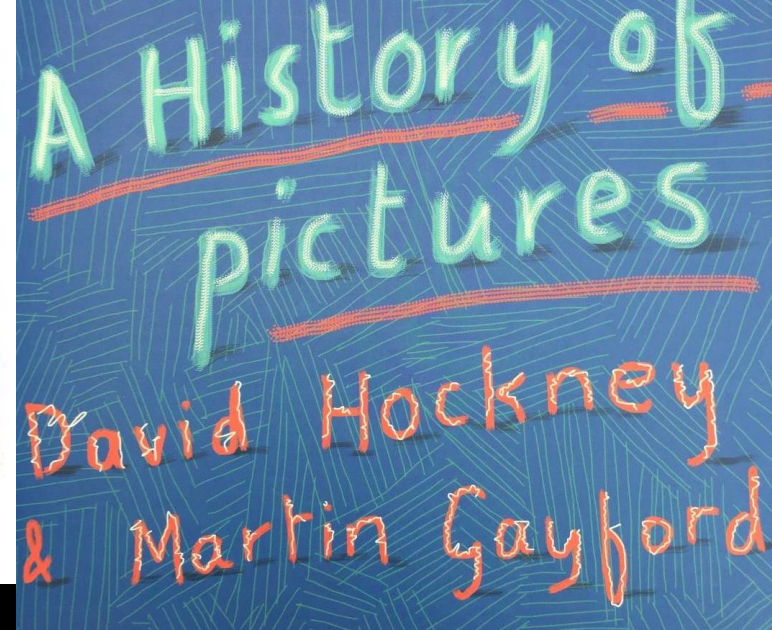


Wikimedia Commons



Wikimedia Commons

“The way we see things is affected by what we know or what we believe.”
(Berger, 1972, p.8)



“Teaching people to draw is teaching people to look” (Hockney, 2014)

Learning to teach starts with “learning to look”

“Most people don’t look that hard.” (Hockney and Gayford, 2016, p. 50)

“what we fail to notice is unlikely to have much influence upon on [our] actions...” (Mason, 2002, p.30)



Inspiring tomorrow's professionals

Trainee's voice

“it’s so intense and so condensed...you forget that it’s not only learning about behavior [sic] management, you’re learning how it’s being modeled ...for me, I keep focusing on the knowledge side, trying to get as much of the knowledge that I can, but then I’m like, oh, there are other elements that I’m meant to be working on as well.” (Hogg and Yates, 2013, p.320)

Cognitive workbench (Britton et al., 1985)



University of
HUDDERSFIELD

The number of new ideas our working memory can hold before it becomes overloaded



“...elusiveness of effective modeling identified by Lunenberg et al. (2007): perhaps the effectiveness of modeling (sic) relates to both what the teacher educators *and the student teachers do.*”

modelling's potential is realised when teacher educators and trainees **work together** to explore teaching and learning about teaching; it is what the teacher educator **says, does and thinks** and what the trainees then **say, do and think** that can make this happen.



Boyd (2014, p.65) claims that “Learning to teach” is part of “a complex pedagogy”

Taylor (2008) identifies 4 aspects to this:

- 1.Cascading expertise;
- 2.Enabling students’ individual growth as a teacher;
- 3.Developing student teaching;
- 4.Student as teacher and learner.**

The Viewing Frame

- Encourages our trainees to “look again” (Berger, 2016) at the class and “see into” our practice (Loughran, 2007, p.1).
- Concentrate on the first column to start with...

A viewing frame to “see into” your teacher educator’s practice

A strategy to turn on the “student as teacher and learner lens” (Taylor, 2008, p.78) and then create a dialogue between trainees and their teacher educator about the teaching behaviours that are “visible” in a class.

It requires a trainee:

- to observe and notice the “sayings, doings and relatings” of their teacher educator (through student lens);
- to consider the teaching decisions their teacher educator has made and what other options might have been available (through teacher lens);
- to evaluate the suitability of the teaching strategies and resources for their own teaching (through teacher lens);
- to identify what theory/theories might be underpinning the teacher educator’s practice (through student lens);
- To consider the teacher educator’s values which are underpinning their practice (through teacher lens).

What else do we know that might be important?

- The importance of teachers' abilities to make “immediate decisions” (Dolk, 1997) within classes (Lunenberg and Korthagen, 2009).
- 75% of these “are made unconsciously” (Lunenberg and Korthagen, 2009, p.228)



References and further reading (1/4)

- Berger, J., (1972) *Ways of seeing*. London: Penguin.
- John Berger: *The Art of Looking* (2016). BBC4.
- Barthes, R., (2000) *Camera Lucida*. London: Vintage.
- Boyd, P., Using modelling to improve the coherence of initial teacher education: In Boyd, P., Szplit, A., Zbróg, Z., (2014) *Teacher educators and teachers as learners: international perspectives*. Libron: Kraków. pp51-74
- Eraut M (1994). *Developing professional knowledge and competence*. London: Falmer Press .
- Hoban, G. (1997) 'Learning about learning in the context of a science methods course'. In: Loughran, J., and Russell, T., (eds.) *Teaching about teaching: purpose, passion and pedagogy in teacher education*. London: Falmer Press, 133-149.
- Hobley, J. (2008). Responsive reflection. In: Fawbert, F., (ed.) *Teaching in Post-Compulsory Education: Skills, Standards and Lifelong Learning*. 2nd ed. London: Continuum. 16-31

References and further reading (2/4)

- *Hockney* (2014) Directed by Randall Wright. UK: Channel 4 Films
- Hockney, D., and Gayford, M., (2016) *A history of pictures*. London: Thames and Hudson.
- Hogg, L., and Yates, A., (2013) Walking the Talk in Initial Teacher Education: Making Teacher Educator Modeling Effective, *Studying Teacher Education: A journal of self-study of teacher education practices*, 9 (3), 311-328
- Kemmis, S., Wilkinson, J., Edwards-Groves, C., Hardy, I., Grootenboer, P., and Bristol, L., (2014) *Changing practices, changing education*. London: Springer
- Korthagen, F., Loughran, J. , & Lunenberg, M., (2005). 'Teaching Teachers—studies into the expertise of teacher educators: an introduction to this theme issue.' *Teaching and Teacher Education*. 21 (2), 107–115

References and further reading (3/4)

- Lortie, D. (1975) *Schoolteacher: a sociological study*, Chicago, IL, The University of Chicago Press
- Loughran, J., (2007) Enacting a pedagogy of teacher education. In: Russell, T., and Loughran, J., *Enacting a pedagogy of teacher education: values, relationships and practices*. Abingdon: Routledge. pp1-15.
- Lunenberg, M. and Korthagen, F., (2009): Experience, theory, and practical wisdom in teaching and teacher education, *Teachers and Teaching*, 15 (2), 225-240
- Lunenberg, M., Korthagen, F., & Swennen, A., (2007). 'The teacher educator as a role model'. *Teaching and Teacher Education*. 23 (5). 586-601

References and further reading (4/4)

- Munby, H., and Russell, T., (1994) The authority of experience in learning to teach: messages from a physics methods class, *Journal of Teacher Education*, Vol. 45, No. 2, March/April 1994, 86-95
- Munby, H., Russell, T., Martin, A.K., (2001) Teachers' knowledge and how it develops. In: Richardson, V., *Handbook of research on teaching*. Washington, D.C., AERA. pp877-904
- Taylor, A. (2008). Developing understanding about learning to teach in a university-schools partnership in England, *British Educational Research Journal*. 34 (1) pp 63-90 *The mystery of Van Gogh's ear* (2016). London: BBC2, 6th August.
- Tolkien, J. R. R. (1995). *The hobbit*. London: HarperCollins
- Wood, E., & Geddis, A., (1999). Self-conscious narrative and teacher education: representing practice in professional course work. *Teaching and Teacher Education*. 15. 107-119