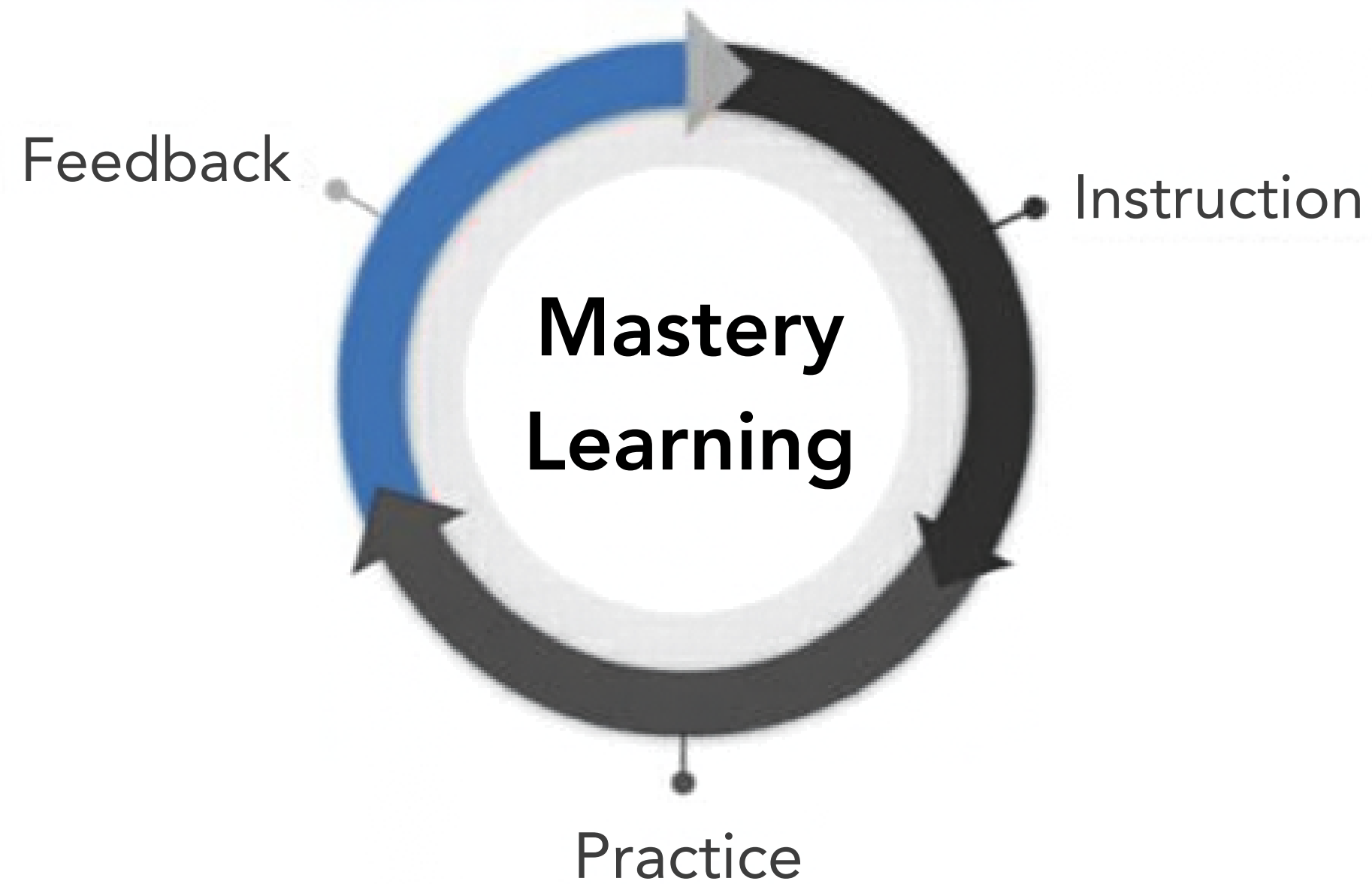


What is Mastery Learning?



What does Mastery look like?

Proficiency can be hard to quantify without looking at examples from the world around us.

Example 1: Odell Beckham, Jr., has mastered the one-handed catch. If you're a football fan, you've heard of Beckham and his unique catches. Through hard work, dedication, and determination, he first became proficient in catching a football before mastering the art of catching a football with one hand.

Example 2: Board certification is required to practice medicine. It's not enough to simply pass courses or dedicate hundreds of hours to residency programs—the final step in certifying doctors requires demonstration of mastery.

Example 3: Jimi Hendrix is described by the Rock and Roll Hall of Fame as “arguably the greatest instrumentalist in rock and roll history.” Even so, when 15-year-old Hendrix first picked up a guitar, he had a long way to go before he mastered it. Of note: Hendrix was naturally left-handed, but to appease his father he learned to play a right-handed guitar. Eventually he learned to play “both-handed” and could simply flip right handed guitars over to play them left-handed. How's that for mastery?

Why is it important?

Balance: Staples and Deviations

Mode A

- You Explain
- You Model
- They practise
- Check and give feedback
- Test them. And again a bit later.

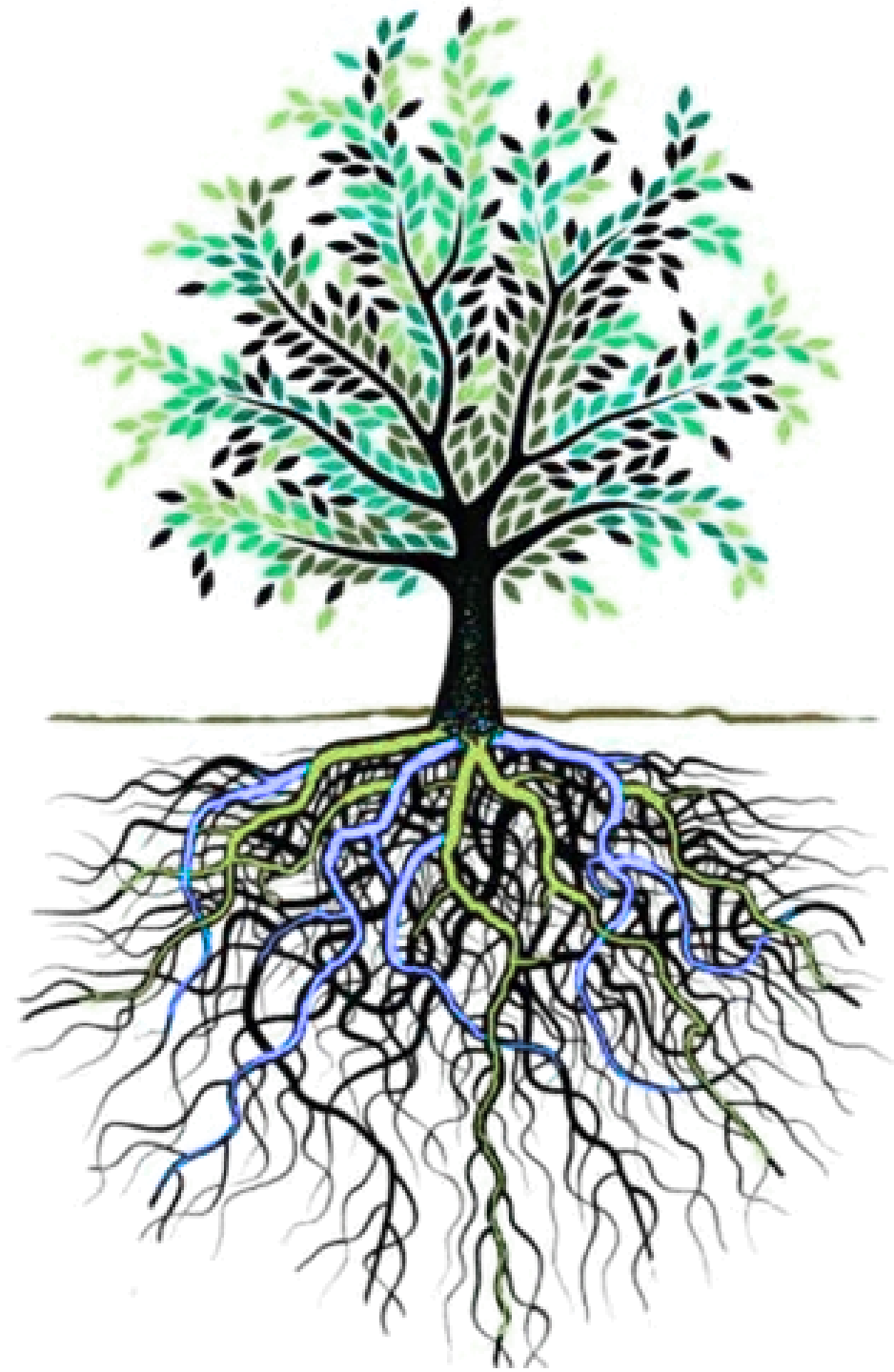
80%

Mode B

- Explore; Discover
- Hands-on Experience
- Inspire some AWE
- Go off-piste
- Make things; do projects; set open-ended tasks, give choices,

20%

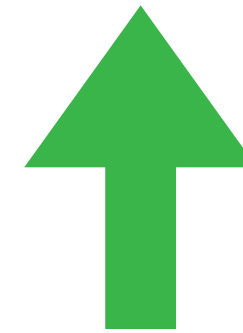
Why is it important?



Learning activities that build on prior knowledge, allowing students to explore and connect ideas, broaden their experience and extend their capabilities



Core learning building very secure knowledge that goes deeper rather than wider.



A culture that fuels the learning process: embraces the joy of it; celebrates challenge and excellence; rewards effort and persistence.

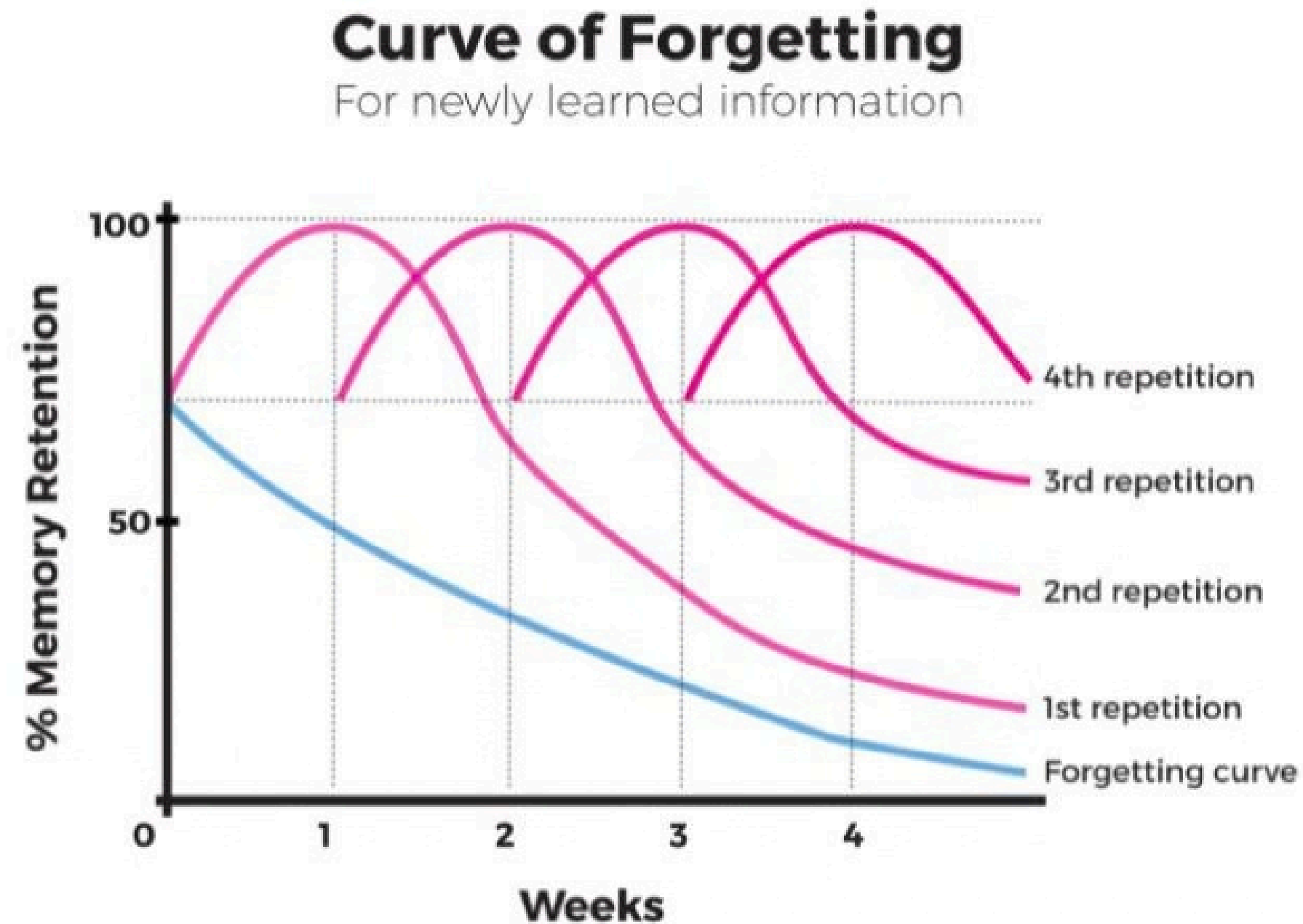
Why is it important?

When you have some knowledge about something, **it is as if you are shining a light on it.** Not having knowledge is like being in darkness.

Students who master material in a lesson can more **easily learn new material.** The skills and concepts students acquire provide a very **strong foundation** for learning new skills and concepts.

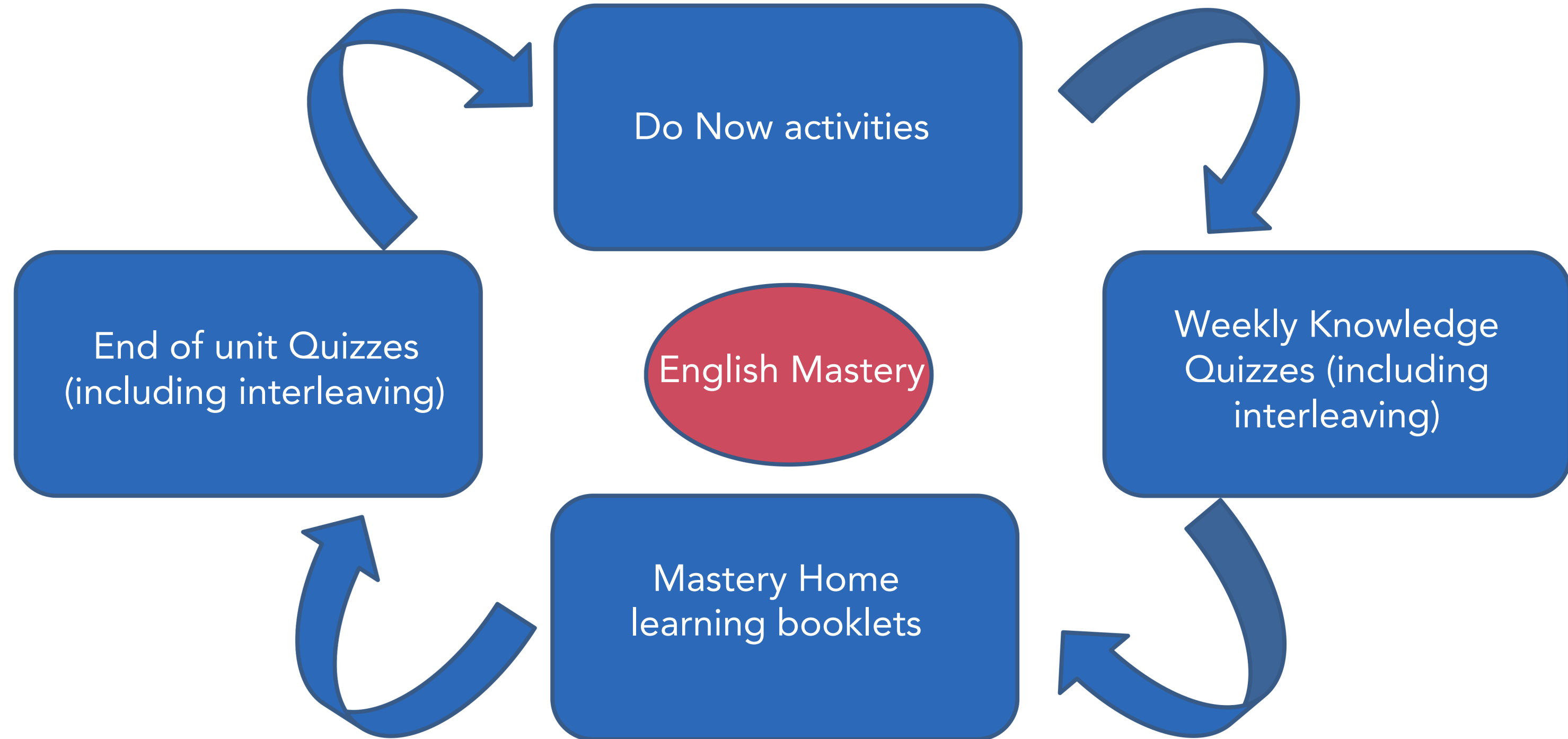
Students' **self-esteem** increases when they master material presented to them. They are confident that they will be able to learn new material. **They know they are successful.**

How does this translate into the classroom?



Mastery learning focuses on ensuring a student's grasp of a given concept is complete regardless of the time and resources needed to achieve mastery, or total understanding

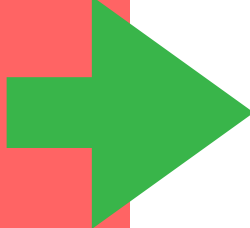
How does this translate into the classroom?



How does this translate into the classroom?

Do now:

- 1. Define sublime
- 2. Which techniques did Coleridge use to describe the storm? (At least 3)
- 3. Define transgression
- 4. What did the Mariner do that was wrong?
- 5. What qualities did birds have?

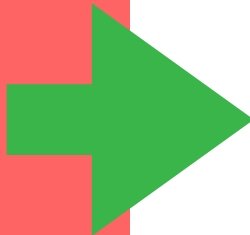


Spellings	Knowledge
1. Onomatopoeia	1. First generation of Romantic poets?
2. Guest	2. Second generation of Romantic poets?
3. Penitence	3. How many syllables in tetrameter?
4. Tyrant	4. What is "Romanticism"?
5. Hallucinate	5. What is the change in part 1 of the poem?
Definitions	Interleaving Knowledge
1. Sublime	1. What are the 3 classical unities?
2. Transgression	2. What is the Latin word for a mask?
3. Retrospective	3. Which 2 families are fighting in Romeo & Juliet?
4. Compelled	4. Which character tries to keep the peace?
5. Metrical foot	5. What is iambic pentameter?

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