37 GAREERS ED. POLICIES ESSENTIAL FOR SUCCESSFUL:

- DEPT. MANAGEMENT & INSET;
 PROVISION OF DOCUMENTATION;
- SCHOOL INSPECTION.

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SCHOOL MANAGEMENT SERIES VERMIN & O VERMIN &

CD ROM FEATURES AN ACTIVE POLICY INDEX! Fully editable in MS Word and other word processors! General customer response: "Thank goodness someone is helping us!" "I am very impressed!" "A life saver!" "Wonderful!"

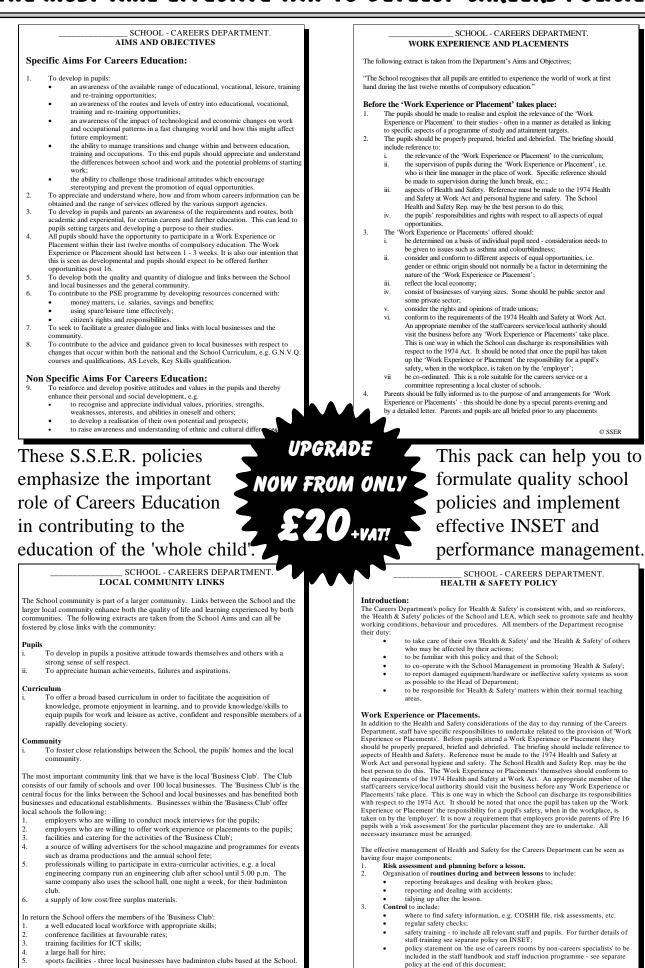
HEAD OF CAREERS

This latest version of our best selling set of careers policies contains four new policies on 'Citizenship and Careers', 'Pupil Attendance' and job descriptions for the 'Head of Careers' and 'Careers Teachers'. SSER Ltd. is the U.K.'s leading supplier of exemplar policies to schools - over 99% of all secondary schools and colleges (Independent and State) use our policy resource packs! Deriving the structure for a policy can take as long as the discussion and writing process - we can save you that time! SSER policies are written by experienced Heads of Department and show you a professional way to structure your handbook. By using our structure and exemplar material you can easily write your own distinct policy statements.

Educational Resources

	THE CAREERS DEPARTMENT HANDBOOK	Careers Policies (Ver. 8.0)	Pages (Appx.)
Prefa	ce:	The Department Handbook (Contents)	3
	aff who teach some aspect of careers education have had the opportunity to discuss and suggest for the 'Department Handbook'. The discussion has proved a very valuable vehicle for sharing	Aims & Objectives Of Careers Education	5
	speriences and aspirations. The documents and departmental operation are regularly reviewed,	Job Description - (Head Of Careers)	3
parti	ularly as legislation changes, new initiatives are taken on and OFSTED/OHMCI summary	Job Description - (Teacher)	2
reports are published. The Handbook is word-processed and held in a ring file to allow for easy amendment and continual development. One copy is held centrally by the Head of Department and another by the Headteacher - this one will be available for visiting OFSTED inspectors, pupils, governors, parents, etc. Another copy should be kept in the Staffroom for staff reference. The Handbook should also be provided for each member of staff in the Department. The following contents list forms a framework for the Handbook:		Working With Outside Agencies	4
		Work Experience/Placements	2
		Community/Business Links	2
		Health And Safety In Careers Education	11
come	its ist forms a francework for the francoook.	Shared Values	4
	on A - Introduction.	Citizenship In Careers Education	7
a)	Aims and objectives of: (i) School and (ii) the Careers Department.	Organising Visits	7
b)	Description of the Departmental Curriculum, e.g. percentage time allocations, timetable slots	I.C.T. And Careers Education	4
	including any lessons conducted in extra-curricular time.	Inclusion/Equal Opportunities (General)	2
c) d)	Description of the departmental organisation - management, staffing and pupils. Links with other departments and involvement in cross-curricular themes/events.	Inclusion/Equal Opportunities (Differentiation)	3
e)	Involvement of the Careers Department in extra-curricular activities, clubs, etc.		1
f)	Liaison with other schools - including upper schools/colleges, further education, etc.	Inclusion/Equal Opportunities (Gender)	-
g) h)	Communications with Parents/Guardians. Links with businesses, the Community and other local resources.	Inclusion/Equal Opportunities (Multicultural)	1
i)	Work with Outside agencies.	Pupil Attendance	5
		Parental Liaison & Careers Education	1
a)	on B - Staff. Department structure.	Rewards And Sanctions	1
b)	Staff lists (teachers and support staff) to include job descriptions and responsibilities.	Interview And Counselling Skills	4
c)	Special needs support - to include a timetable showing their allocation.	Careers Library - Storage, Stock, & Catalogue	2
d) e)	The current year's timetable for each member of staff (teachers and support staff). Policy for covering absent staff.	Careers Library - Code Of Behaviour	2
-	, ,	Financial Management Of The Department	2
	on C - Policies.	Careers & Staff INSET	2
a)	Work experience/placements - to include a comprehensive list of the most recent work placements and the current education/employment status of the last cohort of school leavers.	Performance Management	12
b)	Cross curricular skills.	Induction Of Newly Qualified Teachers (NQT)	6
c)	Policy on pupil discipline.	Initial Teacher Training (ITT & QTS)	5
d)	Inclusion Policy: (i) general (ii) gender	Staff Absence	1
	(iii) multicultural (iv) differentiation - including SEN.	Cross Curricular/Core Skills	2
e)	Policy on the organisation of educational visits.	The Careers Club And Visitors	2
f) g)	Cross-curricular policies, e.g. spelling, presentation, etc. The use and assessment of Information Communication Technology (ICT)	Displays And Careers Education	2
h)	Policy on displays.	Numeracy - General Considerations	6
i) j)	Communications with Parents/Guardians. Links with businesses, the Community and any use of local resources	Numeracy - Drawing Graphs	16
J) k)	Cross-curricular policies, e.g. policy on spelling, handwriting, presentation, numeracy	Literacy - General Considerations	7
ĺ.	(including drawing graphs), literacy (including Direct Activities Related to Text), etc.	Literacy - Designing & Choosing Resources	2
1) m)	Health and Safety. Policy on Spiritual, Moral, Social and Cultural development. *	Literacy - Direct Activities Related To Text	1
,	r oncy on opinitual, moral, oocial and Cunular development.	Literacy - Handwriting	1
	© SSER	All 37 Policies	143
		All 57 Policies	143

THE MOST TIME EFFECTIVE WAY TO DEVELOP CAREERS POLICIES!



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SCHOOL - CAREERS DEPARTMENT INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

Category 4 - Reviewing, modifying and evaluating work as it progress Pupils should be:

- able to judge when to use ICT to collect, handle and investigate scientific information aware of how ICT can be used to do things which can also be done in other ways.
- share their views and experiences of ICT with their peers and others using relevant terminology
- critical of their own work and that of others so as to review what they have done and to help them develop their own ideas.
- able to describe the effects of their own actions. able to consider and discuss how they might improve their own ICT work and

capabilities. Much of the work in the Department is subject specific but where appropriate pupils are encouraged to use the skills and knowledge acquired in other areas of the Curriculum to enhance their work. The Department supports the skills based ICT lessons by offering pupils the opportunity to reinforce and consolidate their skills in short tasks throughout a course of The following brief examples show how ICT is integrated into our schemes of work for pupils in Key Stages 3 & 4:

The Department supports the ICT Department's 'skills based' lessons with consolidation and reinforcement tasks but also assesses some ICT skills

Level 3: Pupils are asked to present their work using a word-processor. The work involves formatting (fonts, headings, margins, paper orientation), printing, saving and opening a file or files. Example: How can I improve this application? A basic exercise in editing a piece of

prepared text to indicate where the commas should be placed, etc.

- Level 4: Pupils begin to combine text and graphics. A piece of work which includes a picture or whose headings are boxed. They are expected to use some of the tools available to them such as the print preview, spell-check the some of the tools available to them such as the print preview, spell-check the thesaurus, headers and footers. They would be expected to save their work using relevant file names. *Example:* **A letter of application** written on a personalised letterhead. The letterhead would have been produced as a homework and saved in readiness for the next lesson. It would involve the use of print preview, graphics (borders) and a footer. The letter would then be added and placed to appear balanced.
- Level 4: Within their database work they would need to be able to add, amend and interrogate data. They would be required to question the accuracy of data based on their interrogate data. They would be required to question the accuracy or uata based on findings and begin to associate 'poor' information with 'poor quality answers'. *Example:* Which Career? A database prepared in advance that the pupils are to interrogate to find which pieces of information are obvious errors, to solve some se queries with respect to the careers and some general questions set by the teacher. To pupils correct the errors in the data and re-save the file. Their findings are then u write a summary, using a word-processor, based on criteria set by the teacher. Des
- You can easily 'cut and paste' or adapt individual policies or policy sections to match your own specific needs and curriculum.

SCHOOL - CAREERS DEPARTMENT POLICY FOR IN-SERVICE TRAINING (INSET)

Introduction: The Department's policy for INSET respectively incorporates policies concerned with the induction of a newly-qualified teacher (NQT) and with INSET provision generally, and in both cases, wherever appropriate, follows the overall policy of the School. When designing and implementing an in service training programme it is important to analyse the expressed needs of all staff involved. This may be done by use of a survey of individual, Departmental and Curricular needs. There are three groups of people that need to individual, Department and Curriculan needs. There are time groups of people be involved:
 (i) the Department Staff;
 (ii) those involved in staff development and training;
 (iii) those responsible for school management including the Governing body. (i) (ii) (iii) Five areas are particularly of concern in the design and implementation of the 'In Service Training' programme Are the School and Department Aims and Development plans being (1) mplemented? Are staff allowed to consider their role as described in the School Handbook and (2) Are stam allowed to consider their role as described in the school radiations and relevant policies? All staff need to be prepared to evaluate their own performance and skill, putting themselves in the position that their pupils are in as learners. By doing so the staff will become increasingly aware of their role and the ways in which that role can be made more effective. (3) Are staff allowed the chance to develop the required skills? A useful approach to helping staff develop such skills is first and foremost to help them identify the skills they already have, perhaps by some form of self-rating check-(4) Are staff given enough time and opportunities to prepare adequately for their Are staff trained sufficiently to ensure that appropriate provision is maintained in the absence of certain staff? Each member of the Department participates in the decision making process but in addition is able to take on organisational roles, if they (5) wish, to help in the development towards a Head of Department role in the future.

The essence to successful careers INSET is flexibility and timing. Flexibility is needed to allow the teachers to utilise the ever decreasing funds available for INSET. The School therefore offers formal INSET and support to create a comprehensive INSET policy. Timing is to offer INSET when the need is imminent in the classroom of for resource development to allow reinforcement to follow. INSET is practical and usually takes place in the careers library. In-school INSET is usually for a minimum of 1 hour but may be extended if linked to a department or pastoral meeting. The 1 hour is in the afternoon and makes use of the INSET team. The said team is made up of 3 members of staff with the last lesson on Wednesday as designated INSET time. This is used to relieve staff from lessons to enable them to attend the INSET. Weenessay as designated INSET time. This is used to releve staff from tessons to enable them to attend the INSET. It is generally in departments to allow the work to link directly to their needs in terms of their scheme of work. The INSET may be run by the careers teachers or a member of staff with specific skills or interest, or personnel from the careers office. The latter tends to be used when the need is for a large number of staff, e.g. all Year 11 from tutors to be released together for at least 2 hours to make the course viable and cost effective.

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SCHOOL - CAREERS DEPARTMENT. INTERVIEW AND COMMUNICATION SKILLS

The purpose of this policy is to encourage interviewers and interviewees to recognise those skills that they already use (many of which are used in their general teaching role or personal lives), to identify new skills that need to be developed, and to consider the most appropriate use of such skills. The list of skills (although comprehensive) cannot indicate the complexity of the interaction between an interviewer and interviewee, and the list should be looked upon as being purely descriptive and not prescriptive. All of the following skills are also common to good teaching and tutoring. Many of these tutoring and communication skills are also suitable to enhance the clarity of communication between parents and teachers, etc.

Attention

This is perhaps the most fundamental set of skills in guidance and tutoring. By practising attentive skills the tutor can go a long way towards making the pupil feel accepted and respected by the tutor.

Eve-contact

The tuto looks at the pupil in a supportive way which indicates that the pupil has the tutor's full attention. The pupil may avert eye contact as he/she takes time to search for the right words or expression, but when he/she looks back to the tutor, there is nothing more disconcerting than to find the tutor's gaze is fixed on something else and not the pupil. Caution should be exercised with eye contact as in some cultures it is a sign of respect to avert one's gaze.

Posture (h)

UPGRADE

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- A tutor indicates that the pupil is the centre of attention by: i.
 - facing the pupil but at a slight angle which allows for the pupil to temporarily relax by averting eye contact; sitting or standing in a relaxed way;
 - ii. iii.
 - maintaining a posture that is open and relaxed and that does not use crossed arms and/or legs which can signify less attention and involvement

Head movements and facial expression (c)

A smile and a hand shake at the start of the meeting can help to create a relaxed friendly atmosphere. Facial expressions or head movements can convey attentiveness and assimilation of the pupil's statements without interrupting the pupil, e.g. nodding when relevant and at regular intervals indicates that the tutor recognises the importance of the occasion and is paying attention

Suspending value judgements

impressions are difficult to adjust in the light of experience and knowledge. A tutor ry and avoid making value judgements on the appearance or reputation of the

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> SCHOOL - CAREERS DEPARTMENT. CROSS-CURRICULAR SKILLS

The teacher's role is a demanding one, for ultimately the aim is to enable learners to achieve their full potential, and for learning to become autonomous as responsibility for learning is accepted. There is a need for focusing a considerable amount of a teachers time to showing pupils how to learn (i.e. the skills) rather than just on assimilating factual information. It is widely accepted that in the near future skills, together with flexibility and adaptability will be a major attribute for an individual. Careers education is in an enviable position to deliver opportunities for the development of the necessary basic skills. Basic skills are defined as those which are used widely across subjects and curricular areas. i.e.

- Communication (language); 1.
- Numeracy; 2.

applications

6

- Problem solving;
- Personal and social; Study and research;
- Information Communication Technology capability see separate policy.

All staff within the School have responsibility for the teaching of these skills. Staff and pupils will find that certain skills may well develop indirectly and evolve as a natural part of the learning process. For example, when pupils are discussing and then working on a database task such skills as interpersonal relationships, development of self-confidence, negotiation, justification of arguments and problem solving are naturally being exercised

and developed. Good use of language and numeracy are essential skills to develop. In addition to the more formal methods of teaching, basic skills should be taught within a variety of curricular contexts by meaningful and relevant activities. Only then can we ensure pupils enjoy language and numeracy in all their forms.

Language and numerical cognitive development should be a continuous learning process, and not be confined to any one particular Key Stage. It can be assessed across a broad range of activities. Certain skills can be revised continuously in order to refine pupils' language development.

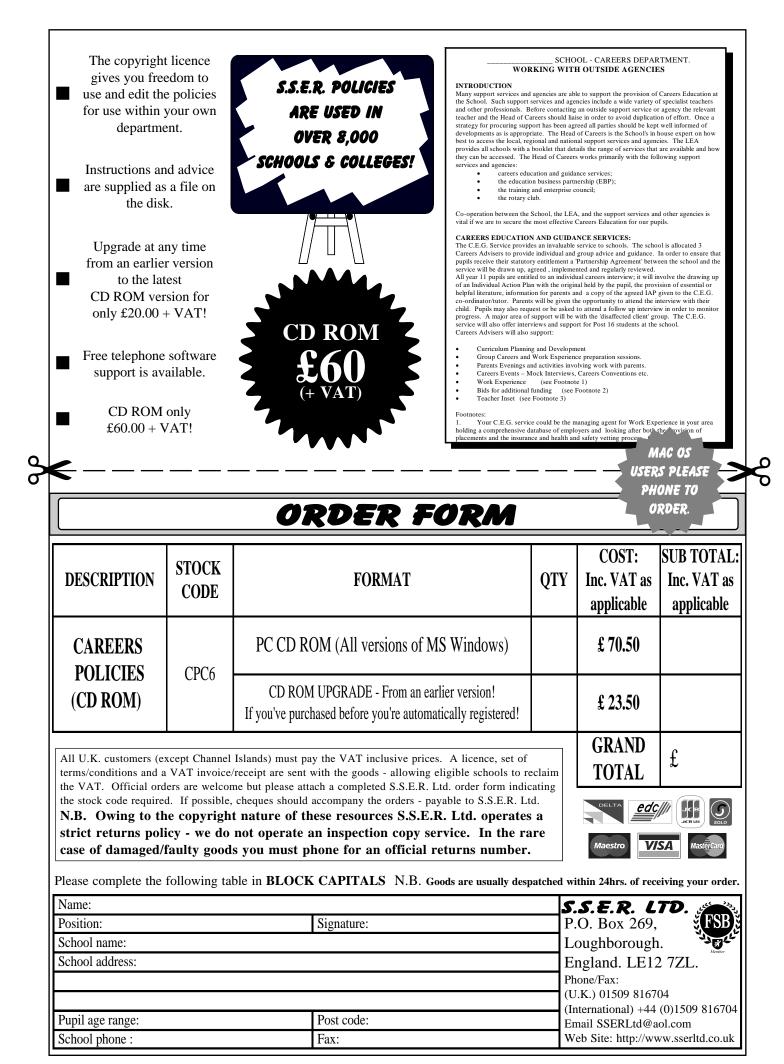
Children will come to school with very different experiences of language and numeracy and very different capabilities and basic skills. It is important that teachers use a child's experiences/skills in order to develop and improve their capabilities. The School's schemes of work should reflect this.

Basic skills are developed and enhanced in all curricular areas when:there is continuity;

- the activities integrate the different aspects of language and numeracy;
- the activities have a flexible route or task order; the activities contain tasks which develop knowledge and understanding and others which develop problem solving skills; the activities have a balance between pure language and numeracy and their

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