

Batheaston Church School

Dream...Aspire...Achieve...

We're taking our learning above and beyond to enable our children to thrive in the Modern World

We approach our teaching and learning in every subject through our 5 C's



1. Communication

Sharing our thoughts, feelings and ideas

- **Listening actively** requires carefully paying attention, taking notes, asking questions, and otherwise engaging in the ideas being communicated.
- **Reading** is decoding written words and images in order to understand the author's meaning
- **Speaking** involves using spoken words, tone of voice, body language, gestures, facial expressions, and visual aids in order to convey ideas.
- **Turn taking** means effectively switching from receiving ideas to providing ideas, back and forth between those in the group
- **Using technology** requires understanding the abilities and limitations of any technological communication, from phone calls to e-mails to instant messages.
- **Writing** involves encoding messages into words, sentences, and paragraphs for the purpose of communicating to a person who is removed by distance, time, or both.
- **Social Communication** is the way in which we use language for different purposes and our ability to adapt language to meet the needs of the listener or situation.



2. Collaboration

Working together to achieve a goal

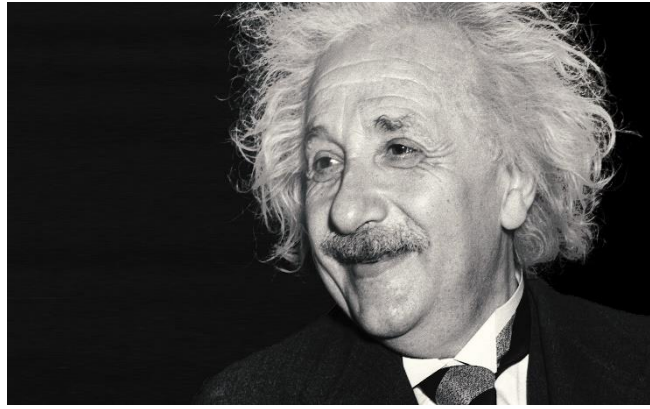
- **Allocating resources** and responsibilities ensures that all members of a team can work together.
- **Brainstorming** ideas in a group involves rapidly suggesting and writing down ideas.
- **Decision-making** requires sorting through the many options provided to the group and arriving at a single option to move forward.
- **Delegating** means assigning duties to members of the group and expecting them to fulfil their parts of the task.
- **Evaluating** providing a clear sense of what is working well and what improvements could be made.
- **Goal setting** requires the group to analyse the situation, decide what outcome is desired, and clearly state an achievable objective.
- **Leading** a group means creating an environment in which all members can contribute according to their abilities.
- **Managing time** involves matching up a list of tasks to a schedule and tracking the progress toward goals.
- **Resolving conflicts** occurs from using one of the following strategies: asserting, cooperating, compromising, competing, or deferring.
- **Team building** means cooperatively working overtime to achieve a common goal.



3. Compassion

Having a deep awareness of and sympathy for others

- **Helping others** – a deep awareness of helping others and wanting to do something about it
- **Self Kindness** – Being kind, gentle and understanding yourself.
- **Common Humanity** – Realising you are not alone in your struggles and understanding our experiences are part of shared human experiences.
- **Mindfulness** – Observing life as it is, without being judgemental or suppressing thoughts and feelings
- **Generosity** – the desire to give what you have to others, the act of unselfishness
- **Patience** – the quality of waiting calmly without complaining



4. Critical Thinking

Looking at problems in a new way and linking learning

- **Analysing** is breaking something down into its parts, examining each part, and noting how the parts fit together.
- **Arguing** is using a series of statements connected logically together, backed by evidence, to reach a conclusion.
- **Classifying** is identifying the types or groups of something, showing how each category is distinct from the others.
- **Comparing and contrasting** is pointing out the similarities and differences between two or more subjects.
- **Defining** is explaining the meaning of a term using denotation, connotation, example, etymology, synonyms, and antonyms.
- **Describing** is explaining the traits of something, such as size, shape, weight, color, use, origin, value, condition, location, and so on.
- **Evaluating** is deciding on the worth of something by comparing it against an accepted standard of value.
- **Explaining** is telling what something is or how it works so that others can understand it.
- **Problem solving** is analysing the causes and effects of a problem and finding a way to stop the causes or the effects.
- **Tracking cause and effect** is determining why something is happening and what results from it.



5. Creativity

Using our imaginations to innovate and invent

- **Creating** something requires forming it by combining materials, perhaps according to a plan or perhaps based on the impulse of the moment.
- **Designing** something means finding the conjunction between form and function and shaping materials for a specific purpose.
- **Entertaining** others involves telling stories, making jokes, singing songs, playing games, acting out parts, and making conversation.
- **Imagining** ideas involves reaching into the unknown and impossible, perhaps idly or with great focus, as Einstein did with his thought experiments.
- **Improvising** a solution involves using something in a novel way to solve a problem.
- **Innovating** is creating something that hasn't existed before, whether an object, a procedure, or an idea.
- **Overturning** something means flipping it to get a new perspective, perhaps by redefining givens, reversing cause and effect, or looking at something in a brand new way.
- **Adapting** requires using many of the creative abilities listed here to figure out possible solutions and putting one or more of them into action.
- **Questioning** actively reaches into what is unknown to make it known, seeking information or a new way to do something.