



A Hitchhiker's Guide to the PYP

(Clear Information and Questions about the PYP you may be too confused to ask)



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What does the PYP stand for?

PYP stands for **P**rimary **Y**ears **P**rogramme. It is an international curriculum model and teaching methodology for children aged 3-12 years. It was formulated by the IBO (International Baccalaureate Organization), and is followed by the MYP (Middle Years Programme) and later by the DP (Diploma Programme).

What is so special about the PYP?

The PYP focuses on the development of the whole child, and provides a framework that can meet a child's academic, social, physical, emotional and cultural needs. It is inquiry based and lends itself to being integrated across the curriculum. Students take ownership of their learning and develop skills and attitudes to help prepare them for life in a global world. The PYP also caters for all the different kinds of learners you get in the classroom. There is literally something for everybody. The PYP also tends to let students get a deeper understanding of the topic. The PYP is great! Once your **child has experienced it, their curiosity sparks.**

Who or what is the IBO?

IBO stands for **I**nternational **B**accalaureate **O**rganization. It is a non-profit education foundation with its headquarters in Geneva Switzerland. The IBO offers a continuum of education for children aged 3-19 years, through its 3 programmes – the Primary Years Programme, Middle Years Programme and Diploma Programme. The focus is on developing international-mindedness and a positive attitude towards learning. Most international schools offer one or more of the IBO Programmes. The IBO keep a close watch on their programmes, and schools have to go through a strict authorization process, that takes a few years, before they are authorized to offer one of the IB Programmes, or advertise themselves as an IB World School.

Why does the IBO take so long to authorize schools?

The authorization process takes from 2-3 years and is very intensive. Schools have to complete very detailed application forms and provide all kinds of information to show that they are providing excellence in education, have organized systems in place, and the money to provide for on-going staff training and to buy the resources needed for the different IBO Programmes. In addition, the IBO will send representatives for a Pre-authorization visit and will provide help and support while schools are undergoing their candidate status, on the road to authorization. Schools have to implement the program for at least one year before they can move onto the next stage of the authorization process. As you can see, not just any school can become an IBO World School and be authorized to offer one or more of their programmes.

The IBO also does follow up Post-authorization visits to the schools, the first visit being 3 years after authorization and thereafter, every 5 years. During those visits, the IBO evaluate their programmes in the school and schools also have to complete a self-study.



Now that my child is in a PYP School, what does that mean to me?

What it means, is that your child is now on an exciting voyage to a whole new world! More and more international schools around the world are offering the PYP. In addition, some state schools in countries like New Zealand, Australia and the USA are also beginning to implement the PYP. The experience your child will get in a PYP School, will enable them to experience personal growth as they begin to model the skills, attitudes and profile that we want the students to develop! They will be on the road to becoming a World Citizen. Isn't that exciting?

How important is the Student/Learner Profile to the PYP?

The Student or Learner Profile is central to the work of the PYP. It is the end goal, what we are wanting, not only our students, but us to become. So, it is important for the Student profile to be displayed in every class, and for the students to become familiar with the terminology used, and to understand the qualities and values **they need** to develop. The profile places the focus on the students learning. Can you imagine what a difference to the world our students will make, if they leave our school having achieved this profile? In **the PYP** Student profile, students are: *Inquirers, Thinkers, Communicators, Risk-takers, Knowledgeable, Principled, Caring, Open-minded, Balanced and Reflective.*

What is a Programme of Inquiry?

The Programme of Inquiry for each school shows all the Units of Inquiry that each year level will cover during the year. It is designed to enable teachers to guide students through the five essential elements of learning:

- Understanding of concepts
- The acquisition of knowledge
- The mastering of skills
- The development of attitudes
- The decision to take responsible action

Staff plan together to produce the Programme of Inquiry, which is 50% of the curriculum and **transdisciplinary**. Each class has six units which are planned following the **organizing (transdisciplinary)** themes) and Preschool and Kindergarten choose 4 units for the year.

The transdisciplinary themes are

- Who we are
- Where we are in time and place
- How the world works
- How we express ourselves
- How we organize ourselves
- Sharing the planet.

The Programme of Inquiry is reviewed every four years and some units can be changed for the next year.

What is a Unit of Inquiry?

A Unit of Inquiry is based on one of the six transdisciplinary themes which are outlined in the school's Programme of Inquiry. Basically, a Unit of Inquiry should:

- be a significant, relevant & challenging learning experience
- build on the prior knowledge of the students
- involve students in a range of learning activities
- require students to engage in positive action
- integrate diverse subject areas whenever meaningful and appropriate
- incorporate different assessment tools for the learning activities
- stimulate further inquiry

Through the Units of Inquiry, the classroom will become a **center** of structured inquiry through which students acquire and practice skills and build new knowledge. The Units of Inquiry are designed to build from one year to the next, as a student progresses through the school. The Units of Inquiry are planned on the set unit plan format given by the IBO.

Integrated? Hasn't that been happening for years?

Not really. There is a big difference between an integrated unit of inquiry and a thematic approach. Most of us have experienced being taught thematically and believed that teachers were integrating the curriculum. Most schools and state education systems moved away from the old fragmented style of teaching years ago. You know, the kind where teachers taught area in a math lesson, then the bell rang and they taught about how the country was colonized in social studies, then the bell rang and they taught magnetism in science, and so on.

There was no connection between curriculum areas. Then everybody went for the thematic approach, where they chose a theme, or the school chose a school-wide theme, and for their planning they drew a mind- map with all the curriculum areas, and brainstormed what activities they could do which relates to the chosen theme in all the curriculum areas. Many of the activities they chose were fun-based and often only tenuously linked to the theme. No inquiry took place and the students only learnt surface facts, but never really got a deeper understanding of the topic.



What is all this stuff about Concepts?

The Concepts are nothing more than 'Big Ideas'. The curriculum framework has been structured around these 'Big Ideas'. The PYP is structured around 8 key concepts which is what drives the inquiry.

They are not the only concepts around, there are others, but these ones have been identified as the major concepts. The 8 Concepts are: *Form, Function, Causation, Change, Connection, Perspective, Responsibility, Reflection*. They are in the unit planner in the teacher question section. You might be asking, "How do teachers use these concepts to drive my inquiry?" They base their open-ended teacher questions on the concepts. This forms an awesome research tool for the inquiry.

- Form – *What is it like?*
- Function – *How does it work?*
- Causation – *Why is it like it is?*
- Change – *How is it changing?*
- Connection – *How is it connected to other things?*
- Perspective – *What are the points of view?*
- Responsibility – *What is our responsibility?*
- Reflection – *How do we know?*

How do teachers get the students hooked on the topic?

Some teachers call this stage 'Wondering and Wandering.' Others refer to it as 'Tuning in.' (Murdoch, 1998). Whatever you want to call it, this is the time to set the mood, spark the flame that will ignite **into a** burning desire to find out all the answers. This stage is **important, as** if you don't get the student's interested in the unit of inquiry, not much will happen further on. If they have many ESL students in their class, teachers will spend some time building up the vocabulary required for the unit of inquiry. This could be through doing word searches, crossword puzzles, comprehension tests, cloze procedures, or any other vocabulary building activity they can lay their hands on.

Some other strategies for getting students hooked on the topic, are:

- ☐ Brainstorming
- ☐ Associated word lists
- ☐ Card games using the vocabulary from the unit
- ☐ Mind mapping
- ☐ 20 Questions – where students have to guess something
- ☐ Role play – interviewing each other about the topic
- ☐ Magic Ball – pass a ball around the class, and when a student catches the ball, they have to say something about the topic
- ☐ Bingo
- ☐ Sequencing pictures **about** the topic
- ☐ Cloze procedure
- ☐ Post-a-question box, where students post their questions into a special post box
- ☐ Question of the day, choose an open-ended question that students have to think about or write about all day.
- ☐ Jigsaw puzzle – cut up pictures to do with the topic, and students have to put them together again.
- ☐ KWL
- ☐ Topic wheels
- ☐ Visual representations – drawings, diagrams, paintings
- ☐ Pass the Question – Write a question on a piece of paper, pass it around the class. Each student writes down their answer, and then folds the paper so the next student can only see the question. When everybody has had a turn to answer the question, read out the answers.
- ☐ Guest speakers
- ☐ Watch videos about the topic
- ☐ Students make a background to display their work on.
- ☐ Shared reading.
- ☐ Interest table.

How do teachers get them to find out the information?

This is where children need to learn by doing, observing, speaking, listening and writing. Teachers provide the resources; the students find the information.

- ☐ Living examples – if the unit is about plants or animals, they try and have the real living things in your classroom.
- ☐ Bring in an expert to give a talk. Students can work out beforehand what questions they might like to ask.
- ☐ No ready expert handy in our area, use Skype to phone an expert through your computer.
- ☐ Class trips
- ☐ Experiments
- ☐ Watch videos about the topic
- ☐ Conduct interviews and surveys
- ☐ Write letters to organizations and companies, or important people related to your topic.
- ☐ Collect newspaper and magazine articles about the topic.
- ☐ Find visual images about the topic
- ☐ Fiction and non-fiction books to do with the topic
- ☐ Observations
- ☐ Internet /research skills

Now they have the information, what can they do with it?

In the past, we used to think that this would be the end of the unit. The aim was to gather information and collect data, now that's been done, so it's all over and time to move on. Well, there is a little surprise for you, this is where it all begins. Students have to apply the data and information they've gathered and present it in different ways. This is where teachers can get quite creative, as presenting data is not only done in written form. Teachers have various ways in which their students can make sense of what they've learnt and explore their experiences. That way, teachers are able to cater for all the different learning styles. Here are some ideas teachers use:

- ☐ Debates
- ☐ Role-plays
- ☐ Collaborative Projects
- ☐ Student initiated presentation "teaching others"
- ☐ Talk shows/TV Shows
- ☐ Simulation using props
- ☐ Exhibition
- ☐ Diorama
- ☐ Models/Construction
- ☐ Art work
- ☐ Writing
- ☐ Student Museums
- ☐ Design math problems using data
- ☐ Research Project
- ☐ Photo Journals
- ☐ Presentations / technology

How do teachers assess the inquiry?

It is important to set assessment tasks that can be easily managed and easily recorded. Sometimes, the students might go off on a tangent that lends itself to assessment. Teachers are open-minded and flexible and not scared to assess something which happens spontaneously. If teachers are clear on what they want their students to accomplish by the end of the unit, then assessing the inquiry will be quite simple. Teachers space their assessment tasks out throughout the unit, so that the data they gather will indicate progress and learning. Different assessment recording methods are:

- ☐ Photographic records – these can be used to record the whole process students go through on a particular activity.
- ☐ Rubrics – these clearly state the criteria and expectations.
- ☐ Checklist – these can be highlighted when they achieve certain skills, **behaviors** or knowledge.
- ☐ Tests – devised by the teacher and can be oral or written.
- ☐ Self-assessment – this allows the student to reflect on their own learning.
- ☐ Group assessments – usually works best with a rubric.
- ☐ Peer assessments – can also be used with a rubric or checklist.
- ☐ Work samples – teacher writes short notes about the student's progress as shown by that particular work sample.
- ☐ Video or Audio Recording – this can then be assessed using a rubric by the student themselves, their peers or the teacher.
- ☐ Student portfolio – decide with the student what work will go into the portfolio.
- ☐ Anecdotal records – These are particular good to use when you are observing your students at work at any given task, and a really easy way to record an unplanned assessment opportunity.
- ☐ Class charts – like the KWL
- ☐ Student designed tests
- ☐ Surveys
- ☐ Developmental continuums – Teachers can plot a student's progress over time

What is a student portfolio?

A student portfolio is a collection of annotated work samples, self-assessments, reflections, and other assessment records, that provides an in-depth look at a particular student's progress and development over a period of time. Each school has their own guidelines for what goes into a student portfolio, and some schools even have set formats.

What is meant by taking action?

Taking action is a vital part of the unit, as it demonstrates to students the relevance and purpose of what they've been investigating in the inquiry. It's all about putting back into the community what you got out of it and helping to make the world a better place.

It's a good idea to pose some questions to your child, so that they can come up with suggestions of things they can do to take action. Too often, we think of 'wonderful' ideas that aren't actually age appropriate and are not within their students' capabilities. Don't underestimate your child, they can come up with wonderful ideas!

So, what kinds of activities can your child do to demonstrate that they are taking action?

- ☐ They can put posters around the school, hand out pamphlets or write an article for the school newsletter to advertise their cause'.
- ☐ They can turn the classroom into an exhibition and invite the other classes to come inside and take a look.
- ☐ They can display their art work or posters in the local library or supermarket noticeboard.
- ☐ For environmental topics, they can design a walk and activity sheet for other classes in the school to do.
- ☐ Brainstorm and write an action plan.
- ☐ Letter writing protesting or offering support.
- ☐ Use the internet to join global organizations connected to their topic.
- ☐ Contact a local newspaper and get them to do an article on the inquiry and what they found out.
- ☐ Create a magazine or book about their topic to be kept in the school library.
- ☐ Raise funds to donate to their cause.
- ☐ Sponsor a child in a third world country.
- ☐ Make signs around the school.
- ☐ Make a personal pledge that is framed.

Why do we get our students to reflect?

Reflection helps students to assess their work and themselves and helps them to develop a greater understanding of the unit content and the actual inquiry itself. It also helps the teacher, by providing feedback about what worked well in the unit and what didn't work at all. Reflecting on behaviors and actions enables students to understand the impact and make better choices.

Some ideas for reflection activities are:

- ☐ Design a self-assessment worksheet, which has space for student's reflections – what they enjoyed and were good at, what they didn't enjoy, what they can do better next time, etc.
- ☐ Group displays where they share what they've learned with other groups.
- ☐ News ring/circle on the mat.
- ☐ Class meeting to discuss the unit, and students take turns to take minutes.
- ☐ Class diary or learning log.
- ☐ Pie charts
- ☐ Reflection logs or journals

Why do teachers have to work on the students Attitudes? Isn't that the parents' job?

Educating a child is a team effort. The parents will work on developing their child's attitudes, and as we are in the business of educating the whole child, we'll also work on developing our students' attitudes. The children spend a good part of their waking day with us, and if we do not try and foster positive attitudes in them, our teaching day may become quite unpleasant. It is our role to design activities that will promote positive attitudes. The Attitudes the PYP focuses on are:

Appreciation, Commitment, Confidence, Cooperation, Creativity, Curiosity, Empathy, Enthusiasm, Independence, Integrity, Respect and Tolerance.

*** Thank you to Cindy van den Heuve for preparing an original document that clarifies information, answers common questions, and opens the door to greater understanding and communication! ***

All questions are good questions! Please feel free to contact our Link PYP Coordinators to clarify or share ideas:

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