



PARALLEL SESSION

Bridging Theory and Practice: Transforming Teacher Preparation Through Field Placement Experiences











Bridging Theory and Practice: The Field Placement

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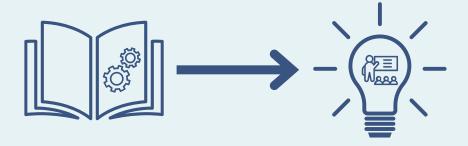


The role of field placements

Real-life opportunity to **observe** and **practice** teaching in a supportive environment, applying conceptual learning from ITE coursework in practice.

Helps student teachers student teachers to:

- Better understand the realities of teaching
- Develop and strengthen key competencies



The scope of field placements

Common feature of ITE programs in some form, but with wide variance:

- Duration: From a few weeks to several months
- Scheduling: Integrated throughout ITE or disconnected at the end of the program
- Facilitated learning: Range of quality of mentorship and engagement of teacher educators

Considerations for effective field placements Placement sites

Ideally, placement schools:

Allow student teachers to observe effective teaching practice in a supportive environment



Reflect the realities in which future teachers will teach





Considerations for effective field placements Mentor teachers

What is the role of mentor teachers?

- Model effective practice
- Provide guidance, feedback, and support
- Scaffold student teachers into gradually taking on more responsibility

How can we select and support strong mentor teachers?

- Professional development and guidance
- Recruitment
- More research needed

Considerations for effective field placements Feedback and reflection

Consistent, specific, tailored feedback by mentor teachers and teacher educators

Systematic reflection by student teachers, built into the field placement experience and integrated into ITE coursework

Improvements to practice

V

Lifelong practice of reflection

Considerations for effective field placements Scheduling

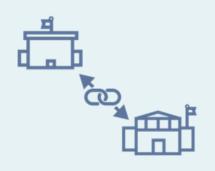


More time provides more opportunities for learning, but **only if quality mentorship is provided.**



Placements **integrated throughout the ITE program** allow student teachers to better apply their learning from ITE coursework and reflect on the process.

Considerations for effective field placements Links between schools and ITE programs



Can benefit student teachers, school teachers, ITE programs, and schools through:

- Instructional coherence between field placement and broader ITE curriculum
- Mentorship and feedback from both mentor teachers and teacher educators
- Mutual learning between teachers and teacher educators
- Checks on relevance of ITE programming

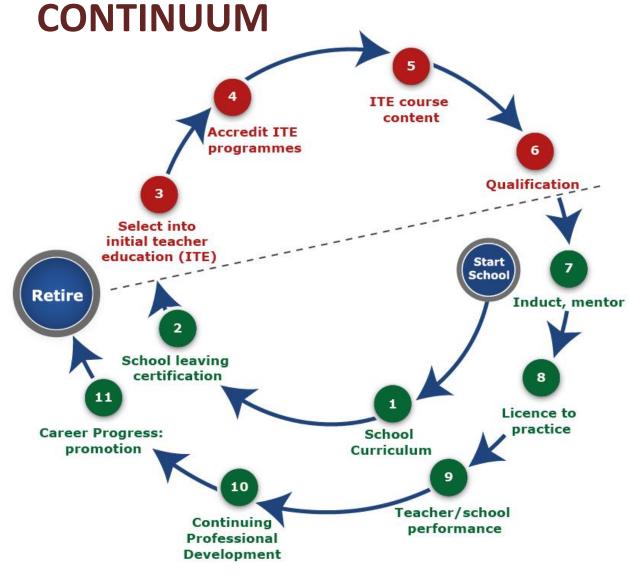
IMPLEMENTING WORK INTEGRATED LEARNING IN SA

EDUCATORS SHAPING FUTURES

04 NOVEMBER 2025



TEACHER EDUCATION & TEACHER DEVELOPMENT

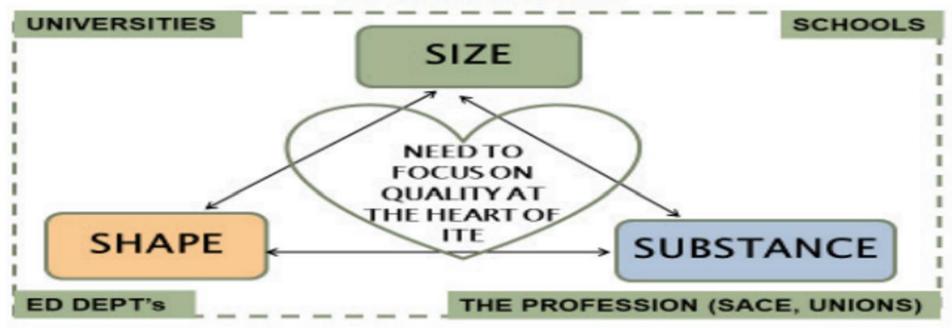






MANAGING DEMAND & SUPPLY

•Growing ITE to an appropriate size in order to provide sufficient numbers of new teachers for the SA education system.

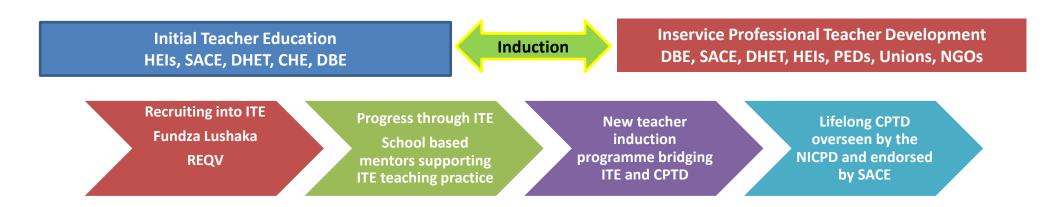


Developing and directing resources and capacity to ensure that teachers with appropriate specializations graduate in appropriate numbers. *Strengthening, supporting and monitoring teacher education to ensure newly qualified teachers meet realistic expectations.





Professional development continuum



Teacher induction the essential bridge between the initial and continuing professional development educator training.





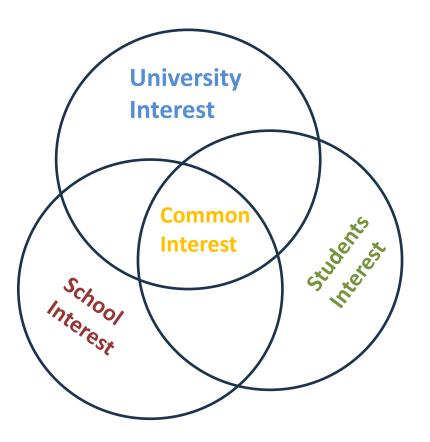
WORK INTEGRATED LEARNING

UNIVERSITIES

Confer contexual Knowledge
Outline expectations
Monitor and Evaluate

STUDENTS

Acquire Knowledge
Apply knowledge to different contexts
Provide context specific solutions
Demonstrate their knowledge



SCHOOLS

Provide opportunities for experiential learning

Mentor and guide

Monitor and Evaluate

Provide feedback

COMMON INTERESTS

Development of teachers who have knowledge and are fit for purpose





CHALLENGES

- Poor coordination between Schools and Universities
- Poor monitoring and feedback by Universities
- Inadequate mentoring and guidance to student teachers
- Insufficient exposure to WIL
- Lack of preparation at school level (No Assigned mentors)
- Lack of diversity in exposure
- Inadequate assessment of competence
- Teachers who struggle to teach in certain contexts





RECOMMENDATIONS

- Development of policy guidelines to ensure effective coordination
- Prescribe minimum duration for WIL by all Institutions
- Ensure constant rotation of placements to different contexts
- Effective engagements of student teachers
- Train Schools and prepare them to receive Student Teachers
- Assign mentors and provide structured guidance to students
- Develop instruments for continuous assessment by schools
- Organise interactive sessions for feedback involving all parties





Thank you!

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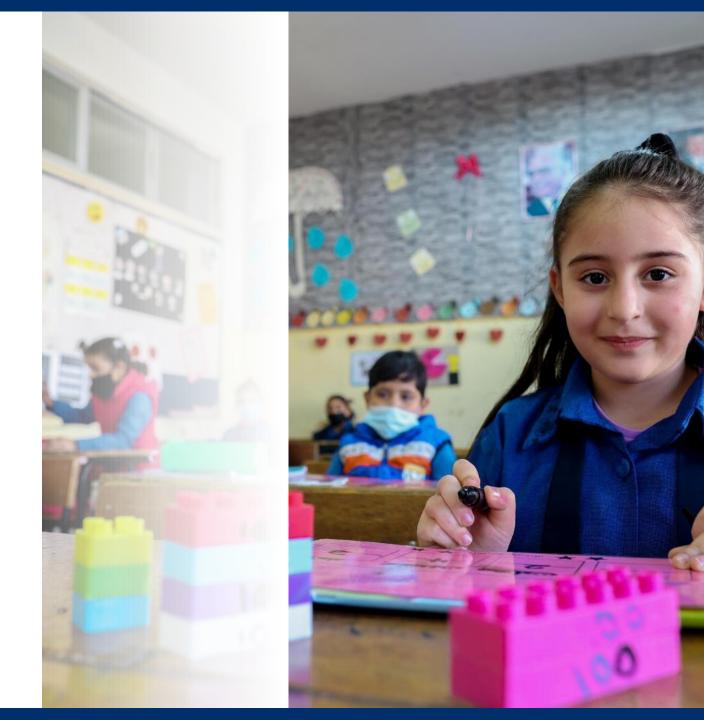
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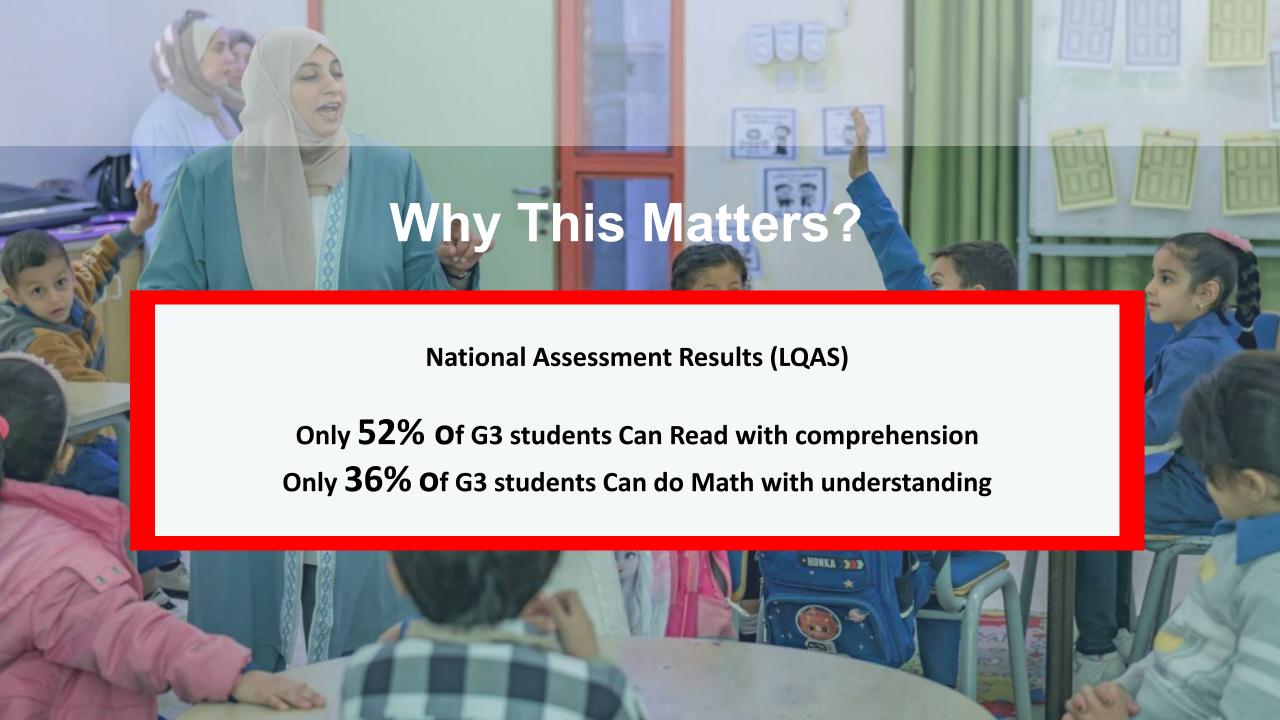
Context & Identified Gaps



Profound gaps between both initial teacher training (ITT) and continuous professional development (CPD) and the <u>skills</u> and <u>experience</u> teachers need in classrooms

- In 2020, PRESTIJ started, teachers in grades 4 12 held only subject matter degrees and received no teacher training
- In 2023, key gaps remained across training for teachers in grades KG2 3.
 - No link between ITT and Teacher standards
 - Weak link between theory and practice: theory for 3.5 years with practicum only in final semester
 - No structure for practicum or formal training for mentor teachers
 - No alignment between pre- and In-service training





Our Vision & Impact











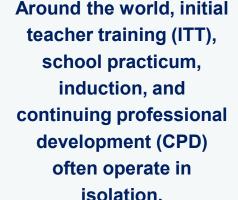








Policy incentives



ASAS and PRESTIJ integrate these stages into a single, quality-assured career pathway.

Built with ministries, universities, and schools, this model combines competencybased practicum, mentored placements, job-embedded coaching, and CAEP-aligned quality assurance (QA). Policy incentives, such as higher starting salaries and accelerated recruitment ensure that the strongest graduates enter the public school system.

The result: new teachers arrive classroom-ready, remain in the profession, thrive, and ultimately delivery foundational learning for students

PRESTIJ

The PRESTIJ intervention aims to prepare new graduates in four core subject areas—Mathematics, Arabic, English, and Science—to become qualified teachers for grades 4 to 10, targeting students aged 10 to 16. This is achieved through a postgraduate diploma in teaching strategies, offered four Jordanian across universities. The program produces over 8,000 graduates annually, contributing significantly to the national teacher workforce.

Before the PRESTIJ program, to Jordan were deployed based holding a Bachelor's degree in area, without any prior expeteaching or classroom manages some cases, individuals classrooms for the first to graduating from high school, of years—sometimes even a devaiting for their turn government deployment systems.

ASAS

The ASAS intervention supports the Jordanian government's efforts to strengthen the early grades education ecosystem by enhancing Bachelor's programs for early childhood and classroom teachers serving grades 1 to 3, covering children aged 3 to 9. The initiative also includes support in-service teachers for and curriculum development, with a strong focus on foundational skills and the holistic development of the child.

Before the ASAS initiative preparation programs across higher education institution suffered from a weak of between theoretical course practical application. This largely due to the limited time teachers spent in schools application.



Deep Dive on Practicum



- ·Review practical training programs in universities.
- ·Research best practices in teacher training globally.
- Develop an approach that aligns with the Jordanian context.
- ·Set a new benchmark of 750+ hours of practical training instead of the current 350 hours.

- ·Coordinate with the Accreditation and Quality Assurance Commission.
- Establish a nationallevel technical committee to review and develop the knowledge domains of teacher preparation programs.
- ·Issue formal directives to all higher education institutions to implement the enhanced practical training model.

- Distribute practical training across the academic program in the form of three distinct courses.
- ·Develop detailed syllabi for the three practical training courses.
- Design instructional packages for each course.
- ·Create a comprehensive practical training handbook.
- Develop a quality assurance manual to guide implementation and

monitoring.

- ·Roles and Responsibilities of Stakeholders.
- ·Assessment strategies.
- ·Weekly Distribution of directed activity Activities.
- ·Policies and Guidelines.
- ·Standardized Forms and Templates. Assessment Tools.

- ·Train 700 teachers in the first year through the Ministry of Education.
- ·Those who successfully complete the training will be nominated as Mentor Teachers.
- ·Nominated teachers will receive specialized training delivered by university faculty members.

