

Appendix 2 Definitions of each stage of the SET model and mapping

The terminology used should reflect the level of study and understanding ability of students.

Definitions of stages

First contact and admissions

This is where the management of aims, objectives, aspirations and expectations of the level of study should start.

Pre-arrival

This is the stage when students get the relevant information for their upcoming level of study.

Arrival and university and course orientation

Arrival and orientation is the period when students start to learn about the level of study they have entered and get used to their environment (e.g. starting a new school/level of study/university). This stage takes place over 2-3 weeks.

Induction/introduction to study

The induction to study stage is where students start to lay the foundations for successful study in their course by equipping them with the relevant study and research skills for the level of study they have entered. This includes being reminded of what they learnt in their previous level of study, and understanding what is needed for the current level. This stage takes place over the first term/semester enabling students to undertake an 'academic' cycle so they understand what is required of them and how the learning processes work. This is especially important for students going from Level 3 into university as often the assessment process is semesterised rather than year long.

Reorientation and reinduction

Reorientation for returners covers information on what is academically expected of them in the coming year, where they can reflect on the skills they acquired the year before, and to identify what they need to build on and develop in order to succeed in their new level of study. Reorientation takes place over a 2-3 week period to provide time to settle into a study routine. Reinduction takes place over a longer period and introduces returning students to new skills to help them actively engage in the upcoming learning and assessment processes.

Outduction

Just as students should be inducted into their level of study when they enter, they also need advice and support on how to make the transition out of it so they can effectively adapt to life post study through the outduction stage. This activity should start at the end of the penultimate year of study but proactively be undertaken in the final year.

Examples of SET model mapping by length of the course

For ease, the term 'Level' is used to describe each year of study so it is applicable across primary secondary and tertiary education. Schools and colleges generally function using terms whereas as in higher education it is semester so both terms are included in the examples below.

A student on a one-year course

- Pre-arrival preparation
- Arrival and Orientation (e.g. 2 weeks)
- Introduction to study by the end of semester/ term 1
- Reorientation and reinduction at the start of semester/term 2
- Outduction just after the start of semester 2/term 3.

A student on a two-year course such as GCSE, A-Levels, BTECs, HND, direct entry into L5 at University

Level 1

- Pre-arrival preparation
- Orientation and Introduction to study

Level 2

- Reorientation at the start of year and Reinduction across semester/term 1
- Outduction starts in semester/term 2

A student on a three-year full-time course such as a degree

Level 1

- Pre-arrival preparation
- Orientation (e.g. 2-3 weeks)
- Introduction to study

Level 2

- Reorientation and reinduction

Level 3

- Reorientation and reinduction
- Outduction starts semester/term 2