Geography Curriculum Intent							
-	rs geography department is to ensure all students gain an understanding and appreciation for the world we share.						
Years 7 and 8	In KS3, pupils consolidate and extend their knowledge of the world's major countries and their physical and human features. They will learn how geographical processes interact to create distinctive human and physical landscapes that change over time. They are made aware of the complexities of the world around them. They will develop greater competencies in their knowledge, approaches and skills in data analysis. Students will extend their location knowledge and depend spatial awareness of the world countries including Africa, Asia and other climatic regions such as deserts, as well as countries and major cities. Learning is focused on both physical and human Geography. Within physical Geography, topics rather to geological timescales, weather and climate and coasts. Human Geography encompasses population and urbanisation, development, and economic activity. Students will build on their knowledge and understanding from KS2, filling gaps and rectifying misconceptions as well as preparing them for GCSE						
Year 9 Transition Year	All students in Year 9 study this subject. Students continue to study National Curriculum content and develop transferable skills and foundation knowledge in order to support the transition to KS4 and GCSE study. Some appropriate GCSE content will be covered from the autumn term of Year 9.						
Years 10 and 11	At GCSE level we follow the OCR B (geography for enquiring minds) GCSE exam board. This GCSE qualification aims to encourage learners to think like geographers through an enquiry approach to contemporary topics of study. The enquiry questions allow learners to be engaged in the subject matter and understand how the content is relevant to them. An enquiry approach to geography ensures learners are discovering something about the nature of geographical knowledge and how the scope of the subject is changed by the questions which are asked. Study, contextualised through exciting topics, will allow learners to easily engage with the subject matter. The qualification integrates fieldwork and geographical skills into the content and assessments, giving a holistic approach to their assessment. This will ensure these skills are embedded within teaching and learning. This GCSE in Geography B (Geography for Enquiring Minds) will provide learners with a solid grounding, whether they are going on to Further Education, Higher Education or the workplace. The qualification aims to inspire a passion for Geography within learners which encourages an interest in the subject beyond academic achievements, for the rest of their life.						
Year 12 and 13	At A-level we follow the Edexcel exam board. This specification for the discipline of geography encourages students to gain enjoyment, satisfaction and a sense of achievement as they develop their knowledge and understanding of the subject. This A Level course will enable students to be inspired by their geographical understanding, to engage critically with real world issues and places, and to apply their geographical knowledge, theory and skills to the world around them. Students will grow as						

independent thinkers and as informed and engaged citizens, who understand the role and importance of geography as one of the
key disciplines relevant to understanding the world's changing peoples, places and environments.

*Blue Italics are assessment points mapped into the curriculum implementation - note, some are subject to change.

	Geography Curriculum Implementation								
	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2			
Year 7	<u>Geography and</u> You	UK Context	Weather and Climate	Rivers and Flooding	Population and Urbanisation	<u>The Geography of</u> <u>Africa</u>			
	Understand the key concepts of Geography. Understand the key skills used throughout Geography including scale, distance and OS Maps. Interpret a range of resources and mapping skills. Geography and You End of Unit Assessment	Understand the structure of the UK as a collection of nations. Understand the political system of the UK. Understand how the UK is different moving from the north to the south as well as from an urban to rural area. Interpret the UK's position within the world. UK Context End of Unit Assessment.	Understand the key processes involved in weather and climate. Understand the key features of UK weather. Interpret local weather maps, global climate maps, satellite images, climate graphs and weather data Climate Change Understand the key processes involved in the change in climate from the Ice Age to the present. Understand how human processes	Understand how geographical processes interact to create distinctive human and physical landscapes that change over time. Understand how human activity relies on effective functioning of natural systems. Understand, through the use of detailed place-based examples, the key processes relating to hydrology. Interpret a range of sources of geographical information, including maps and diagrams.	Understand the key processes relating to population growth, and distribution. Understand how population change interacts to influence and change environments, and climate, and how human activity relies on the effective functioning of natural systems. Interpret a range of sources of geographical information including maps and graphs. <i>Population and Urbanisation End of Unit Assessment</i>	Extend locational knowledge and deepen spatial awareness of the world's countries, using maps of the world to focus on Africa, its environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries, and major cities. Geography of Africa End of Unit Assessment Kenya case study Students will be taught to understand geographical similarities,			

			influence and change the climate, and how human activity relies on effective functioning of natural systems. Weather and Climate Change End of Unit Assessment	Interpret Ordnance Survey maps, including using grid reference <i>Rivers and Flooding</i> <i>End of Unit</i> <i>Assessment</i>		differences and links between places through the study of the human and physical geography of a region in Africa - Kenya
Year 8	Restless Earth Understand the key	Australia. Understand the	Coastal Processes and Landforms	International Development	Earth's Geology and <u>Resources</u>	Asia Develop knowledge of
	processes involved in tectonic processes around the world.	physical and human characteristics of a country different to our own.	Understand, through the use of detailed place based examples, the key processes relating to	Understand how unequal the world is. Understand what development means,	This unit shows how we depend on Earth's natural resources to meet our needs.	Asia, its physical and human characteristics, environmental regions, countries and
	Understand how tectonic events (volcanoes and	Interpret maps and data to understand geographical	coastal landforms and human use of coastal areas.	how poverty and development are linked, and how	Focus on the following resources:	cities.
	earthquakes) have impacts around the globe.	information. Develop a solid	Interpret maps, diagrams and aerial	countries are at different stages of development.	Water - do we have enough; where can we source water; issues	graphs, photos and satellite images.
	Explain how humans rely on volcanoes in certain	understanding of the historical progression of a country different from our own.	photos. Interpret Ordnance Survey maps,	Make comparisons between countries, focusing on why	of water scarcity. Food - looking at the risk of running out of	Communicate geographical information, including through writing at
	parts of the world.	Develop an understanding of	including grid references.	some countries develop faster than others.	food in the UK, but also globally; ways in which we can tackle	length
	graphs, photos and satellite images.	different climate zones around the world.	Coasts End of Unit Assessment	Focus on Malawi, gaining an insight into	food insecurity. Energy - how the	<u>The Middle East</u> Understanding the
	Restless Earth End of Unit Assessment	Understand the different geomorphic processes that take		its development indicators and looking at a day in the life of a child of their age.	world depends on fossil fuels and how we need to switch to renewables; use of	location and main physical features of the Middle East.

		place, as well as the features that they create. Understand how and why animals adapt to their environment. <i>Australia End of Unit</i> <i>Assessment</i>		International Development End of Unit Assessment	renewables in the UK; solar power. <i>Geology End of Unit</i> <i>Assessment</i>	Investigate Middle Eastern biomes and climate zones. Investigate the people of the middle east, cultures and trades, as well as the challenges certain areas face, including conflicts. <i>Middle East End of</i> <i>Unit Assessment</i>
						China Develop knowledge of China, including its key human and physical characteristics. Understand the contrasts between the rapid development of Shenzhen, and life in rural China.
						Understand how human processes impact the environment.
Year 9	Global Hazards (Part 1) Physical Geography Paper 1 topic	<u>Global Hazards</u> (<u>Part 2)</u> Physical Geography Paper 1 topic	Dynamic Development (Part 1) Human Geography Paper 2 topic	Dynamic Development (Part 2) Human Geography Paper 2 topic	<u>Changing Climate</u> Physical Geography Paper 1 topic	Year 9 topics Spiral Learning

	Why do we have weather extremes? When does extreme weather become hazardous? Weather Hazards End of Unit Assessment	What processes occur at plate boundaries? How can tectonic movement be hazardous? How does technology have the potential to save lives in hazard zones? Tectonic Hazard End of Unit and Weather Hazard Assessment	What is development and how can it be measured? What has led to uneven development? Dynamic Development mid-topic Assessment	How has an LIC developed so far? What global connections influence its development? What development strategy is most appropriate? Dynamic Development End of Unit and Hazards Assessment	What evidence is there for climate change? Is climate change a natural process? Why is climate change a global issue? Changing Climate End of Unit and Dynamic Development Assessment	Review of all three topics studied this year: - Global Hazards - Dynamic Development - Changing Climate
Year 10	UK 21st Century Human Geography Paper 2 topic What does the UK look like in the 21st Century? How is the UK's population changing? How is the UK's economy changing? UK 21st Century mid topic Assessment	Sustaining Ecosystems (Part 1) Physical Geography Paper 1 topic What are ecosystems? What biodiversity exists in tropical rainforests? Why are tropical rainforests being 'exploited' and how can this be managed sustainably? Sustaining Ecosystem mid-topic Assessment	Sustaining Ecosystems (Part 2) Physical Geography Paper 1 topic What is it like in Antarctica and the Arctic? How are humans seeking a sustainable solution for polar environments? Sustaining Ecosystem End of Unit and UK 21st Century Assessment	Urban Futures Human Geography Paper 2 topic How is the global pattern of urbanisation changing? What does rapid urbanisation mean for cities? Urban Futures mid-topic Assessment What is life like for people in a city?	Year 9 and 10 topics Spiral Learning Review of all topics studied in both year 9 and 10: - Global Hazards - Changing Climate - Sustaining Ecosystems - Urban Futures - UK 21st Century - Dynamic Development Year 10 Mock Examinations (x2):	Resource Reliance (Part 1) Human Geography Paper 2 topicHow has increasing demand for resources affected our planet?What does it mean to be food secure?How can countries ensure their food security?How sustainable are these strategies?

What is the UK's political role in the world?		How can cities become more sustainable?	Paper 1: Global Hazards, Changing Climate, Sustaining	Recourse Reliance End of Unit Assessment
How is the UK's cultural influence changing?		Urban Futures End of Unit and Sustaining Ecosystems Assessment	Ecosystems. Paper 2: Urban Futures, UK 21st Century, Dynamic	Year 9 and 10 topics
UK 21st Century End of Unit and Changing Climate			Development.	Spiral Learning Review of all topics
Assessment		<u>Urban Fieldwork</u>		studied in both year 9 and 10: - Global
		Paper 2 topic Opportunity, in line with the OCR B specification requirements, to conduct a day trip to Uxbridge Town Centre Students will investigate the urban regeneration of the area with the FSC fieldwork company.		 Hazards Changing Climate Sustaining Ecosystems Urban Futures UK 21st Century Dynamic Development
		Students will investigate the changing land use between Hillingdon and Uxbridge, looking at changes in the quality of life.		

Year 11	Distinctive Landscapes (Part 1) Physical Geography	Distinctive Landscapes (Part 2) Physical Geography	Paper 3 preparation The assessment of this component will be	Final exam preparation Supporting students	Final exam preparation Supporting students	N/A
	<i>Paper 1 topic</i> What is a landscape?	Paper 1 topic Complete any content not finished in Autumn Term 1.	fully synoptic in nature and will draw on both the Our Natural World (Paper	with their revision of all paper 1, paper 2 topics, plus paper 3 techniques/skills:	with their revision of all paper 1, paper 2 topics, plus paper 3 techniques/skills:	
	Where are the physical landscapes of the UK? <i>Distinctive</i> <i>Landscapes</i>	Distinctive Landscapes End of Unit Assessment	 and People and Society (Paper 2) components. Although there is no specific content prescribed within the 	Paper 1 <i>Physical</i> <i>Geography</i> : - Global Hazards - Changing Climate	Paper 1 <i>Physical</i> <i>Geography</i> : - Global Hazards - Changing Climate	
	<i>mid-topic</i> <i>Assessment</i> What physical	Mock exam revision Supporting students	assessment of this component, it is anticipated that content from a range	 Sustaining Ecosystems Distinctive Landscapes 	 Sustaining Ecosystems Distinctive Landscapes 	
	processes shape landscapes? What are the	with their revision of all paper 1 and paper 2 topics (covered so far):	of topics within both the Our Natural World (Paper 1) and People and Society (Paper 2)	Paper 2 <i>Human</i> <i>Geography</i> : - Urban Futures	Paper 2 <i>Human</i> <i>Geography</i> : - Urban Futures	
	characteristics of your chosen landscapes?	Paper 1: - Global Hazards - Changing Climate	components will be applied, as appropriate, in relation to a specific unseen country context.	 Dynamic Development UK 21st Century Resource Reliance 	 Dynamic Development UK 21st Century Resource Reliance 	
	Physical Fieldwork Opportunity, in line with the OCR B specification requirements, to conduct a day trip to Epping Forest, Essex.	 Sustaining Ecosystems Distinctive Landscapes Paper 2: Urban Futures Dynamic Development UK 21st 	The synoptic nature of bringing together ideas from different topics will allow learners to 'think like a geographer'. Paper 3 Mock examination - in class	Paper 3: - Geographical skills - Analysis techniques Mock paper 1, 2 & 3 sat within class time throughout this half	Paper 3: - Geographical skills - Analysis techniques Mock paper 1, 2 & 3 sat within class time throughout this half	
		Century	(over two lessons)	term.	term.	

	Students will investigate the river processes with the FSC fieldwork company.	- Resource Reliance December GCSE Mock examinations				
Year 12 Human and physical topics taught over the same time - two different teachers	TectonicProcesses andHazardsPhysical GeographyPaper 1 topicEQ1: Why are somelocations more atrisk from tectonichazards?EQ2: Why do sometectonic hazardsdevelop intodisasters?Tectonics EQ1 andEQ2 mid-topicAssessment	Tectonic Processes and Hazards Physical Geography Paper 1 topicEQ3: How successful is the management of tectonic hazards and disasters?Tectonics End of Unit Assessment	Coastal Landscapes and Change Physical Geography Paper 1 topic EQ1: Why are coastal landscapes different and what processes cause these differences? EQ2: How do characteristic coastal landforms contribute to coastal landscapes? Coastal Landscapes mid-topic Assessment	Coastal Landscapes and Change Physical Geography Paper 1 topic EQ3: How do coastal erosion and sea level change alter the physical characteristics of coastlines and increase risks?	Coastal Landscapes and Change Physical Geography Paper 1 topic EQ4: How can coastlines be managed to meet the needs of all players? Coastal Landscapes End of Unit Assessment	Year 12 End of Year examinations - 2 papers (2 hrs): Paper 1: Tectonics and Coasts Paper 2: Globalisation and Regeneration Fieldwork 1 Day: Stratford Investigation into Urban Regeneration of Canary Wharf and Stratford. 4 Day residential: Cornwall Human Regeneration Investigation. Cornwall Physical
	<u>Globalisation</u> Human Geography Paper 2 topic	<u>Globalisation</u> Human Geography Paper 2 topic	Regenerating Places Human Geography Paper 2 topic	<u>Regenerating</u> <u>Places</u> Human Geography Paper 2 topic	Regenerating Places Human Geography Paper 2 topic	Coastal processes Investigation.
	EQ1: What are the causes of globalisation and why has it	EQ3: What are the consequences of globalisation for global development and the physical	EQ1: How and why do places vary? An in-depth study of the local place in which	EQ3: How is regeneration managed?	EQ4: How successful is regeneration?	taught over the two fieldwork opportunities can be applied to students'

accelerated in recent decades? EQ2: What are th impacts of globalisation for countries, differen groups of people	Globalisation End of Unit Assessment	you live or study and one contrasting place. EQ2: Why might regeneration be needed?	Regenerating Places End of Unit Assessment	own Independent Investigations (NEA).
and cultures and t physical environment? Globalisation EQ1 and EQ2 mid-topic Assessment	,		Coursework (NEA) Independent Investigation Plan investigation focus. Methodology.	Coursework (NEA) Independent Investigation Methodology Data Collection
				The Water Cycle and Water Insecurity Physical Geography Paper 1 topicEQ1: What are the processes operating within the hydrological cycle from global to local scale?
				<u>Superpowers</u> Human Geography

						Paper 2 topic EQ1: What are superpowers and how have they changed over time?
Year 13 Human and physical topics taught over the same time - two different teachers	Year 13 September examinations - 2 papers (2 hrs): Paper 1: Tectonics and Coasts Paper 2: Globalisation and Regeneration The Water Cycle and Water Insecurity Physical Geography Paper 1 topic EQ2: What factors influence the hydrological system over short- and long-term timescales?	The Water Cycle and Water Insecurity Physical Geography Paper 1 topicEQ3: How does water insecurity occur and why is it becoming such a global issue for the 21st century?Water Cycle End of Unit AssessmentSuperpowers Human Geography Paper 2 topicEQ3: What spheres of influence are contested by	The Carbon Cycle and Energy Security Physical Geography Paper 1 topic EQ1: How does the carbon cycle operate to maintain planetary health? EQ2: What are the consequences for people and the environment of our increasing demand for energy? <u>Health, Human</u> <u>Rights and</u> <u>Intervention</u> Human Geography Paper 2 topic	The Carbon Cycle and Energy Security Physical Geography Paper 1 topicEQ3: How are the carbon and water cycles linked to the global climate system?Carbon Cycle End of Unit AssessmentHealth, Human Rights and Intervention Human Geography Paper 2 topic	Final exam preparation Supporting students with their revision of all paper 1, paper 2 topics, plus paper 3 techniques/skills:	N/A

Superpowers Human Geography Paper 2 topic EQ2: What are the impacts of superpowers on the global economy, political systems and the physical environment?	superpowers and what are the implications of this? <i>Superpowers End of</i> <i>Unit Assessment</i>	EQ1: What is human development and why do levels vary from place to place? EQ2: Why do human rights vary from place to place?	EQ3: How are human rights used as arguments for political and military intervention? EQ4: What are the outcomes of geopolitical interventions in terms of human development and human rights?	
	<u>Coursework (NEA)</u> Independent Investigation	<u>Coursework (NEA)</u> Independent Investigation	Health, human rights and intervention End of Unit Assessment	
	Conclusion	Final amendments		
	Evaluation	Deadline: Last Friday in January.		
Coursework (NEA) Independent Investigation		in Sandary.		
Investigation Introduction	Paper 3 preparation	Paper 3 preparation		
Data Presentation Data analysis	Synoptic assessment of geographical skills, knowledge and understanding (within a place-based context) from compulsory content drawn from different parts of the course	Synoptic assessment of geographical skills, knowledge and understanding (within a place-based context) from compulsory content drawn from different parts of the course		

Year 13 A-level Mock Examinations - x2 papers (2 hrs per paper)		
Paper 1: Tectonics, Coasts, Water		
Paper 2: Globalisation, Regenerating places, Superpowers		

		Geography Curriculum Impact KS3				
		FORMATIVE; The instructional guidance that identifies central points of learning and plans for the progression of individual students.	SUMMATIVE; This describes individuals learning at the end of an instructional unit by comparing it against a standard or benchmark. (High Stakes Assessment)	EVALUATIVE; This is about institutional accountability and comes after terminal exams. External agencies.		
TI ME SC AL E	Annually		Year 7: - End of Year assessment - based upon all topics taught in year 7.	The Geography Department tracks and evaluates summative assessment performance across the year to form a		

	Year 8: - End of Year assess topics taught in yea	ment - based upon all ir 8.	 holistic view of student performance and progress and uses this to inform teaching, feedback, targets and intervention strategies. Departmental data spreadsheets are kept centrally on the subject drive. These are updated with all student data in KS3, and regularly monitored by the subject leader.
Interim (termly or half-termly)	certain teaching pe - Evaluate their teach line with Summative 4 formal assessment points end of each unit. Levels based upon the follo - Mastery - Secure - Emerging - Developing	hing practice and lessons in e Assessment outcomes. across each year at the wing levels: ant responses in the form of ese are in student	

		Population and Urbanisation - end of unit assessment.	International Development - end of unit assessment.	
		Africa - end of unit assessment.	Earth's geology and resources - end of unit assessment.	
			Asia - end of unit assessment.	
Weekly	 Teachers role: Identify how students are performing and use this to provide support, evaluate student learning and plan future lessons. Provide oral and/or written feedback. Keep track of student progress using department internal and school wide data systems. Scaffold feedback to students for effective self/peer assessment. Students role: Engage in self assessment. Be proactive in ReACT taks. Revise content. Redraft and submit work which is completed to the best of their abilities. Identify their own strengths and weaknesses and ask for support from their subject teachers. 			
Hourly	 <i>'Every Lesson Every Day'</i> techniques are embedded in lessons including: Review last lesson, last week, last year. Checking for student understanding, asking higher 			

	order questions and providing feedback - ensuring students respond to this feedback. - Low stakes testing activities.	
for	very lesson a variety of the following rmative assessment takes place using e following strategies: - Questioning - Low stakes testing - Spiral learning - Oral feedback - Whole-class feedback - Class and teaching modelling - Regular re-cap quizzes - Retrieval practice tasks	

		Geography Curriculum Impact KS4				
		FORMATIVE; The instructional guidance that identifies central points of learning and plans for the progression of individual students.	SUMMATIVE; This describes individuals learning at the end of an instructional unit by comparing it against a standard or benchmark. (High Stakes Assessment)	EVALUATIVE; This is about institutional accountability and comes after terminal exams. External agencies.		
TI ME SC AL E	Annually		Year 9: - End of Year assessment - based upon all topics taught in year 9.	Nationally standardised summative assessment takes the form of GCSEs and vocational qualifications at the end of Key Stage 4.		

	 Year 10: End of Year assessment - based upon all topics taught in year 9 and 10. Year 11: Mock examinations (December) - based upon all topics taught to this point in year 9, 10 and 11. 	GCSE exam board: OCR B GCSE Exam structure: Paper 1 - Our Natural World - 35% Paper 2 - People and Society - 35% Paper 3 - Geographical Exploration - 30%
Interim (termly or half-termly)	 Teachers: Evaluate student learning at the end of a certain teaching period. Evaluate their teaching practice and lessons in line with Summative Assessment outcomes. 4 formal assessment points across each year at the end of each unit. The assessments are cumulative, so the most recent unit, plus another unit are examined at each point. Summative assessment also seen in the form of mid-topic assessments. Levels based upon raw mark boundaries at GCSE grading criteria 1-9. Written feedback and student responses in the form of react should be evident. These are in student assessment books or folders/exercise books. 	

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		<u>Year 9</u>	<u>Year 10</u>	<u>Year 11</u>	
		Veather Hazards - mid topic assessment Weather Hazards - end of unit assessment Tectonic Hazards - mid topic assessment Tectonic Hazards - end of unit assessment Dynamic Development - mid topic assessment Dynamic Development - end of unit assessment Changing Climate - end of unit assessment	UK 21st Century - mid topic assessment UK 21st Century - end of unit assessment Sustaining Ecosystems - mid-topic assessment Sustaining Ecosystems - end of unit assessment Urban Futures - mid-topic assessment Urban Futures - end of unit assessment	Distinctive Landscapes - mid topic assessment Distinctive Landscapes - end of unit assessment Paper 3 - assessment Resource Reliance - end of unit assessment Paper 1 - in class assessment* Paper 2 - in class assessment* Paper 3 - in class assessment* *variation according to time constraints	
Weekly	 Teachers role: Identify how students are performing and use this to provide support, evaluate student learning and plan future lessons. Provide oral and/or written feedback. 				

	 Keep track of student progress 	
	 using department internal and school wide data systems. Scaffold feedback to students for effective self/peer assessment. 	
	 Students role: Engage in self assessment. Engage in peer assessment. Be proactive in ReACT taks. Revise content. Redraft and submit work which is completed to the best of their abilities. Identify their own strengths and weaknesses and ask for support from their subject teachers. 	
Hourly	 <i>'Every Lesson Every Day'</i> techniques are embedded in lessons including: Review last lesson, last week, last year. Checking for student understanding, asking higher order questions and providing feedback - ensuring students respond to this feedback. Low stakes testing activities. Every lesson a variety the following formative assessment takes place using the following strategies: Questioning Low stakes testing Spiral learning Oral feedback Whole-class feedback Class and teaching modelling Regular re-cap quizzes Retrieval practice tasks 	

			Geography Curriculum Impact KS	5
		FORMATIVE; The instructional guidance that identifies central points of learning and plans for the progression of individual students.	SUMMATIVE; This describes individuals learning at the end of an instructional unit by comparing it against a standard or benchmark. (High Stakes Assessment)	EVALUATIVE; This is about institutional accountability and comes after terminal exams. External agencies.
TI ME SC AL	Annually		 Year 12: End of Year assessment - based upon all topics taught in year 12. Year 13: Mock Examinations (December) - based upon all topics taught to this point in year 12 and 13. 	Nationally standardised summative assessment takes the form of A-levels and vocational qualifications at the end of Key Stage 5. A-level exam board: Edexcel A-level Exam structure: Paper 1 - Physical Geography - 30% Paper 2 - Human Geography - 30% Paper 3 - Synoptic Paper - 20% Coursework - Independent investigation - 20%
E	Interim (termly or half-termly)		 Teachers: Evaluate student learning at the end of a certain teaching period. Evaluate their teaching practice and lessons in line with Summative Assessment outcomes. 4 formal assessment points across each year at the end of each unit. Summative assessment also seen in the form of mid-topic assessments. Levels based upon raw mark boundaries at A-level grading criteria A* - U. 	

		Written feedback and studer react should be evident. The assessment books or folder	ese are in student
		<u>Year 12</u>	Year 13
		Tectonics - mid-topic assessment	Water Cycle - mid-topic assessment
		Globalisation - mid-topic assessment	Superpowers - mid-topic assessment
		Tectonics - end of unit assessment Globalisation - end of unit assessment Coasts - mid-topic assessment Regenerating places -	Paper 3 - assessment Carbon Cycle - mid-topic assessment Health, Human Rights & Intervention - mid-topic assessment Paper 1 - in class assessment*
		mid-topic assessment Coasts - end of unit assessment Regenerating places - end	Paper 2 - in class assessment* Paper 3 - in class
		of unit assessment	 assessment* *variation according to time constraints
Weekly	 Teachers role: Identify how students are performing and use this to provide support, evaluate student learning and plan future lessons. Provide oral and/or written feedback. Keep track of student progress using department internal and school wide data systems. Scaffold feedback to students for effective self/peer assessment. 		

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	 Exam questions set fortnightly according to schemes of work - students submit for marking and feedback given. 	
	 Students role: Engage in self assessment. Engage in peer assessment. Be proactive in ReACT taks. Revise content. Redraft and submit work which is completed to the best of their abilities. Identify their own strengths and weaknesses and ask for support from their subject teachers. 	
Hourly	 <i>'Every Lesson Every Day'</i> techniques are embedded in lessons including: Review last lesson, last week, last year. Checking for student understanding, asking higher order questions and providing feedback - ensuring students respond to this feedback. Low stakes testing activities. Every lesson a variety of the following formative assessment takes place using the following strategies: Questioning Low stakes testing Spiral learning Oral feedback Whole-class feedback Class and teaching modelling Regular re-can guizzes 	
	 Regular re-cap quizzes Retrieval practice tasks 	