## **Geography Curriculum Intent**

The Vyners Geography department will ensure all students gain an understanding and appreciation for the world we share, whilst providing students with the skills they require to be prepared for the challenges of the future. Our focus is that students make progress within their geographical educational career, leaving school having made progress toward their best academic results.

### KS3

In KS3, pupils build upon the skills they have learnt in KS2. In the first half of the Y7 academic year, pupils recap key Geographical skills, alongside developing their understanding of the UK. As KS3 progresses pupils consolidate and extend their knowledge of the world's major countries and their physical and human features. Students will learn how geographical processes interact to create distinctive human and physical landscapes that change over time. They will develop greater competencies in their knowledge, approaches and skills in data analysis.

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 extend their location knowledge and spatial awareness of the world focusing specifically on Africa and Asia. As well as developing an understanding of climatic regions such as the Middle East, the Arctic and Antarctic.

#### Year 7

In Year 7, students will develop their understanding of the basics of Geography learnt KS2. To help all students consolidate their learning, we recap the basics of map skills and the context of the United Kingdom. Students then begin to learn the main Geographical concepts that they build upon throughout their Geographical career. Students end the year applying their knowledge to the case study of Kenya in Africa.

## Year 8

Students in Year 8 further develop their understanding of Human and Physical Geography by learning 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. At the end of Year 8 students consolidate their learning applying concepts to the topics of Asia, focusing specifically on China and India.

## <u>Year 9</u>

Within Year 9 students will build upon the foundations of KS3 to gain greater depth of their studies moving forward in Geography Apply their knowledge to more complex topics, such as 'Geography of-' where students study individual Geographical aspects in detail, linking them to prior learning. Students will develop key skills that will link into the National Curriculum for Key Stage 3 and develop the baseline skills for a future study of Geography.

#### KS4

ORC B GCSE Specification For GCSE we study the OCR B (Geography for enquiring minds) exam board specification. 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 their lives and ensures learners are discovering the basis of geographical knowledge and how the scope of the subject is changed by the questions which are asked.

	The qualification integrates fieldwork and geographical skills into the content and assessments, giving a holistic approach to their assessment. The fieldwork consists of both human and physical elements which is assessed within students Y11 examinations. Learners are provided 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 to encourage an interest in the subject beyond academic achievements, for the rest of their life.	
KS5 Edexcel A Level Specification	At A-level students will study the Edexcel exam board. This specification encourages students to gain a further developed knowledge and understanding of the subject. This 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 when developing their own enquiry process for their Non-Exam Assessment Coursework based on the skills they develop through the fieldwork. Students will develop personally to become 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.	

<sup>\*</sup>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	Geography Skills  Understand the key concepts of Geography.  Develop the key skills used throughout Geography including scale, distance and OS Maps.  Interpret a range of resources and	Weather and Climate  Understand the key processes and features involved in weather and climate.  Interpret local weather maps, global climate maps, satellite images, climate graphs and weather data.  Pupils conduct a microclimate fieldwork	UK Context  Understand the structure of the UK as a collection of nations.  Understand the political system of the UK and the differences between the north to the south as well as from an urban to rural area.  Interpret the UK's	Coastlines  Understand, through the use of detailed place based examples, the key processes relating to coastal landforms and human use of coastal areas.  Interpret maps, diagrams and aerial photos.  Interpret Ordnance	Population and Urbanisation  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	The Geography of Africa: Kenya  Expand 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		
	Interpret a range of	Pupils conduct a	urban to rural area.	photos.	climate, and how human activity relies			

	Exam style paper	Fieldwork report	Research project	including grid references.  Exam style paper	Interpret a range of sources of geographical information including maps and graphs.  End of Year Assessment	Kenya case study Students will be taught to understand geographical similarities, differences and links between places through the study of the human and physical geography of a region in Africa - Kenya.  Research Project
Year 8	Restless Earth  Understand the key processes involved in tectonic processes around the world.  Understand how tectonic events (volcanoes and earthquakes) have impacts around the globe.  Analyse why humans rely on volcanoes in certain parts of the world.  Exam style paper	Identify inequalities within the world, such as poverty, and understand how development and global connection can influence these factors.  Analyse the comparisons between countries, focusing on why some are winners and other losers of globalisation.  Research project	Rivers and Flooding  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.	Sustainability  Understand and explore the different resources and how they are used within different areas of the world.  Evaluate the importance of resources and discuss the future use of resources.  Focus on the following resources:  Food insecurity, water scarcity, fossil fuels and renewables.	Russia  Develop knowledge of Russia, its physical and human geography.  Interpret and produce maps and graphs. Analyse and interpret diagrams and photos.  Communicate geographical information through extended writing.  End of Year Assessment	Asia: China and India  Interpret maps and develop knowledge of human and physical characteristics.  Understand the contrasts between the rapid development of the urban areas compared to their rural areas, focusing on megacities, slum and remote rural villages.  Understand how human processes impact the environment and people.

			Interpret a range of sources of geographical information, including Ordnance Survey maps and diagrams.  Fieldwork report	Research project		Evaluate the significance of China and India within a globalised 21st Century.  Research project
Year 9	War and Conflict  Understand the scale and causes of conflict. Interpret maps to develop an understanding on why conflict occurs.  Identify and analyse the impacts of conflict on a range of Geographical factors.  Evaluate the different methods of peacebuilding and sustainable rebuilding.  Research project	Geography of-  Develop an understanding of Geography by applying key aspects and themes to a variety of wider concepts.  Interpret OS maps, GIS and statistical data to explain the relevant importance to the factor being discussed.  Exam style paper	Interpret various maps of the Middle East and identify important features.  Understand the importance of the Middle East to global political influence.  Evaluate the role of the Middle Easts importance in global politics.  Research project	Antarctica vs the Arctic  Understand and compare the similarities and differences between to two poles.  Explain the importance of the the two poles in the natural balance of the world.  Assess and evaluate the uses of the two poles and how they are protected.  Paper 3 Exam style paper	Dynamic Development Human Geography Paper 2 topic  What is development and how can it be measured?  What has led to uneven development?  Human Geography Paper 2 topic  How has an LIC developed so far?  What global connections influence its development?  What development strategy is most appropriate?  End of Year Assessment	Our Natural World  Develop and apply prior knowledge to more complex natural aspects of planet earth.  Understand the interactions between humans and the environment in which they live.  Paper 3 Exam style paper
Year 10	Global Hazards Physical Geography	UK 21st Century Human Geography	Sustaining Ecosystems	<u>Urban Futures</u> Human Geography	Distinctive Landscapes	Physical Fieldwork

	Paper 1 topic  Why do we have weather extremes?  When does extreme weather become hazardous?  What processes occur at plate boundaries?  How can tectonic movement be hazardous?  How does technology have the potential to save lives in hazard zones?  Exam style paper	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?  What is the UK's political role in the world?  How is the UK's cultural influence changing?  Exam style paper	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?  What is it like in Antarctica and the Arctic?  How are humans seeking a sustainable solution for polar environments?	Paper 2 topic  How is the global pattern of urbanisation changing?  What does rapid urbanisation mean for cities?  What is life like for people in a city?  How can cities become more sustainable?  Exam style paper	Physical Geography Paper 1 topic  What is a landscape?  Where are the physical landscapes of the UK?  What physical processes shape landscapes?  What are the characteristics of your chosen landscapes?  Exam style paper	Paper 1 topic  Opportunity, in line with the OCR B specification requirements.  Students will investigate river processes.  Human Fieldwork  Paper 2 topic  Opportunity, in line with the OCR B specification requirements.  Students will investigate the quality of life and land use.
	Exam style paper		Exam style paper			Paper 3 Exam style paper
Year 11	Resource Reliance Human Geography Paper 2 topic  How has increasing demand for resources affected our planet?  What does it mean to be food secure?	Exam Retrieval  Supporting students with their revision of all paper 1 and paper 2 topics (covered so far):  Paper 1: Global Hazards Sustaining Ecosystems	Changing Climate Physical Geography Paper 1 topic What evidence is there for climate change? Is climate change a natural process?	Geographical Exploration Paper 3  The assessment of this component will be fully synoptic drawing on both the Our Natural World (Paper 1) and People and Society (Paper 2) components. As such, there is no	Exam Consolidation  Supporting students with their revision of all paper 1, paper 2 topics, plus paper 3 techniques/skills:  Paper 1 Physical Geography:  - Global Hazards	

	How can countries ensure their food security?  How sustainable are these strategies?  Exam style paper	- Distinctive Landscapes  Paper 2: - Urban Futures - Dynamic Development - UK 21st Century - Resource Reliance Paper 3: December Mock	Why is climate change a global issue?  Exam style paper	specific content prescribed within the assessment of this component, as students are required to apply prior learning in relation to a specific unseen country context.  Paper 3 Exam style paper	- Changing Climate - Sustaining Ecosystems - Distinctive Landscapes  Paper 2 Human Geography: - Urban Futures - Dynamic Development - UK 21st Century - Resource Reliance  Paper 3: - Geographical skills - Analysis techniques	
Year 12  Human and physical topics taught over the same time - two different teachers	Tectonic Processes and Hazards Physical Geography Paper 1 topic  EQ1: Why are some locations more at risk from tectonic hazards?  EQ2: Why do some tectonic hazards develop into disasters?  Globalisation	Tectonic Processes and Hazards Physical Geography Paper 1 topic  EQ3: How successful is the management of tectonic hazards and disasters?  Globalisation Human Geography Paper 2 topic  EQ3: What are the consequences of globalisation for	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 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?  Regenerating Places Human Geography Paper 2 topic	Coastal Landscapes and Change Physical Geography Paper 1 topic  EQ4: How can coastlines be managed to meet the needs of all players?  Regenerating Places Human Geography Paper 2 topic  EQ4: How successful is regeneration?	Fieldwork  1 Day: Stratford Investigation into Urban Regeneration of Canary Wharf and Stratford.  4 Day residential: Cornwall Human Regeneration Investigation. Cornwall Physical Coastal processes Investigation.

	luman Geography Paper 2 topic	global development and the physical environment and how	Regenerating Places Human Geography	EQ3: How is	Coursework (NEA) Independent	Skills and techniques taught over the two fieldwork
Ca	Q1: What are the auses of lobalisation and	should different players respond to its challenges?	Paper 2 topic  EQ1: How and why do places vary? An	regeneration managed?  Exam style paper	Plan investigation focus.	opportunities can be applied to students' own Independent
w	ccelerated in ecent decades?	Exam style paper	in-depth study of the local place in which you live or study and	Exam style paper	Methodology.	Investigations (NEA).  Coursework (NEA)
E	Q2: What are the		one contrasting place.  EQ2: Why might		Exam style paper	Independent Investigation
gı	lobalisation for ountries, different roups of people		regeneration be needed?			Methodology  Data Collection
pl	nd cultures and the hysical nvironment?		Exam style paper			The Water Cycle and Water Insecurity Physical Geography
E	Exam style paper					Paper 1 topic  EQ1: What are the
						processes operating within the hydrological cycle from global to local scale?
						Superpowers Human Geography Paper 2 topic
						EQ1: What are superpowers and how have they changed over time?
						Exam style paper

Year 13  Human and	The Water Cycle and Water Insecurity Physical Geography	The Water Cycle and Water Insecurity Physical Geography Paper 1 topic	The Carbon Cycle and Energy Security Physical Geography Paper 1 topic	The Carbon Cycle and Energy Security Physical Geography Paper 1 topic	Final exam preparation Supporting students	
physical	Paper 1 topic	, ,	, ,	, ,	with their revision of	
topics		EQ3: How does water	EQ1: How does the	EQ3: How are the	all paper 1, paper 2	
taught	EQ2: What factors	insecurity occur and	carbon cycle operate	carbon and water	topics, plus paper 3	
over the	influence the	why is it becoming	to maintain planetary	cycles linked to the	techniques/skills.	
same	hydrological system	such a global issue	health?	global climate		
time - two	over short- and	for the 21st century?		system?		
different	long-term		EQ2: What are the			
teachers	timescales?	<u>Superpowers</u>	consequences for	Health, Human		
	C	Human Geography	people and the	Rights and		
	Superpowers	Paper 2 topic	environment of our	Intervention		
	Human Geography	EO2: What appares of	increasing demand for energy?	Human Geography		
	Paper 2 topic	EQ3: What spheres of influence are	l loi elleigy?	Paper 2 topic		
	EQ2: What are the	contested by	Health, Human	EQ3: How are human		
	impacts of	superpowers and	Rights and	rights used as		
	superpowers on the	what are the	Intervention	arguments for		
	global economy,	implications of this?	Human Geography	political and military		
	political systems		Paper 2 topic	intervention?		
	and the physical	Coursework (NEA)				
	environment?	<u>Independent</u>	EQ1: What is human	EQ4:		
		<u>Investigation</u>	development and why	What are the		
	Coursework (NEA)		do levels vary from	outcomes of		
	<u>Independent</u>	Conclusion	place to place?	geopolitical		
	<u>Investigation</u>			interventions in terms		
		Evaluation	EQ2: Why do human	of human		
	Investigation		rights vary from place	development and		
	Introduction	Paper 3 preparation	to place?	human rights?		
	Data Presentation	Synoptic assessment	Paper 3 preparation	Exam style paper		
		of geographical skills,				
	Data analysis	knowledge and	Synoptic assessment			
	-	understanding (within	of geographical skills,			
	Exam style paper	a place-based	knowledge and			
		context) from	understanding (within			
		compulsory content	a place-based			
			context) from			

		compulsory content drawn from different parts of the course.		
	Exam style paper			
	, , ,	Exam style paper		

			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 M ES C AL	Annually	Formative assessment is seen through year 7 and 8 (KS3). Examples include: end of lesson kerboodle tests; kerboodle home learning; google form quizzes; in class questioning and mini assessment/quizes; group discussion and presentation; research tasks.  For Year 8 the use of previous Year 7 data can be used by staff in order to make formative judgements of students' performance and understanding.	Formal End of Year examinations are a part of the Key Stage 3 to track student progress across the Key Stage, allowing for a flight path to be created into GCSE.	The Geography Department tracks and evaluates summative assessment performance across the year to form a 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.
Ē	Interim (termly or half-termly)	The schemes of learning are set out in half term courses/units.  Throughout the learning, teacher formative assessment is completed and teachers therefore inform their planning in accordance with each class's formative assessment progress.	End of Topic assessments are used to assess students progress from the formative baseline assessment completed at the start of the year.  Teachers:  - Evaluate student learning at the end of a certain teaching period.  - Evaluate their teaching practice and lessons in line with Summative Assessment outcomes.	At the end of every topic, usually every half term, students complete an assessment which is then marked and students receive feedback. This allows the staff to identify their classes specific areas of improvement and reteach content and address misconceptions.

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Lesson ready (home lear				
consolidation and practice		sessment points acro	ss each year at	
and includes questions a		ach unit.		
aid learning and exam pe	I			
	Levels base	d upon the following	levels:	
Half term units of topic/st		_		
based work are complete	d Seci	ıre		
	- Eme	rging		
	- Dev	eloping		
	Written feed	back and student res	sponses in the	
		t should be evident.		
	student ass	essment books or fol	ders/exercise	
	books.			
	Year 7	Year 8	Year 9	
	Geography	Restless Earth	War and	
	Skills - Exai		Conflict -	
	style paper	paper	Exam style	
			paper	
	Weather an	d Global		
	Climate -	Connections -	Geography of-	
	Fieldwork	Research	- Exam style	
	report	project	paper	
	70001	project.	Paper	
	UK context	- Rivers -	The Middle	
	Research	Fieldwork	East -	
	project	report	Research	
	project	roport	project	
	Coastlines -	Sustainability -	Project	
	Exam style	Research	Antarctica and	
	1	project	the Arctic -	
	paper	project	Exam style	
	Donulation	Russia + End	1 1	
	Population	of year	paper	
	and	ananamant	Our Notural	
	Urbanisation	Exam style	Our Natural	
	End of year	nonor	World + End of	
	assessmen	-	year	
	Exam style		assessment -	
	paper		Exam style	
			paper	

Weekly	Regular formative assessment takes place using the following strategies:  Success criteria Model answers Low stakes testing on key concepts, processes, locations and features. End of lesson kerboodle tests. Kerboodle home learning. Google form quizzes.  Teacher, peer and self-evaluation used in all lessons to ensure progress and next steps are considered and	Throughout KS3, peer and self-evaluation completed every lesson in individual tasks and more formal performance assessments. Growth mind-set is a valuable part of lessons and forms coaching and verbal evaluation given by teachers and pupils.
Hourly	'reacted' to.  Every lesson the following formative	The use of regular assessment for
	<ul> <li>assessment takes place using the following strategies:</li> <li>Focused questioning</li> <li>Tiered verbal questioning (Bloom's taxonomy)</li> <li>Mini test and plenaries.</li> <li>Use of keywords and learning word walls throughout lessons.</li> <li>End of lesson kerboodle tests.</li> </ul>	learning allows for teachers to address misconceptions and reteach any content were misconceptions are located.
	<ul> <li>Kerboodle home learning.</li> <li>Google form quizzes.</li> <li>In class questioning and mini assessment/quizzes.</li> <li>Group discussion and presentation; research tasks.</li> </ul>	

Geography Curriculum Impact KS4

		FORMATIVE; The instructional guidance that	SUMMATIVE; This describes individuals learning at the end of	EVALUATIVE; This is about institutional accountability
		identifies central points of learning and plans for the progression of individual students.	an instructional unit by comparing it against a standard or benchmark (High Stakes Assessment).	and comes after terminal exams. External agencies.
TI M ES C AL E	Annually	At KS4 target grades are to measure student progress across the year. These targets are based on a flight path from KS3 data.  All attainment data is logged in centralised department trackers across the year which is monitored closely by the subject leader.  Progress checks use both summative but also formative assessment.	Formal Mock Examinations are a part of the Key Stage 4 to track student progress and allow for targeted intervention as the exams approach.  Year 10:  - Mock Exam - 1 paper encompassing all topics. Designed in an exam style.  Year 11:  - Mock examinations (December) - based upon all topics taught to this point in year 9, 10 and 11.	Nationally standardised summative assessment takes the form of GCSEs and vocational qualifications at the end of Key Stage 4.  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%  Geography teachers use and evaluate summative assessment across the year to form a holistic view of student performance and progress. This is used alongside summative data to form judgements on pupil performance inform teaching, feedback, targets and intervention strategies.
	Interim (termly or half-termly)	End of Unit tests usually each half term are teacher assessed with re-act feedback. Students well below target are expected to retake or rewrite these to come into line with their target grades.	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.	Half term units of topic/style/issue based work are completed. Each topic has a handout to be stuck in at the beginning of the topic outlining the specification and therefore acts as a tick sheet/revision guide.

		Summative assessment mid-topic assessments.  Levels based upon raw r GCSE grading criteria 1- Written feedback and stuform of react should be a student assessment boo books.  Year 10 Global Hazards - Exam Style Paper  UK in the 21st Century	mark boundaries at .9.  Ident responses in the evident. These are in ks or folders/exercise  Year 11 Resource Reliance - Exam Style Paper  December Mocks -	
		- Exam Style Paper Sustaining Ecosystems - Exam Style Paper Urban Futures - Exam Style Paper Distinctive Landscapes - Exam Style Paper	Exam Style Paper Changing Climates - Exam Style Paper  Geographical Exploration (Paper 3) - Exam Style Paper	
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.			Throughout KS4, peer and self-evaluation completed every lesson in individual tasks and more formal performance assessments. Growth mind-set is a valuable part of lessons and forms coaching and verbal evaluation given by teachers and pupils.

	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	'Every Lesson Every Day' 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	The use of regular assessment for learning allows for teachers to address misconceptions and reteach any content were misconceptions are located.

# **Geography Curriculum Impact KS5**

		FORMATIVE;	SUMMATIVE;	EVALUATIVE;
		The instructional guidance that identifies central points of learning and plans for the progression of individual students.	This describes individuals learning at the end of an instructional unit by comparing it against a standard or benchmark. (High Stakes  Assessment)	This is about institutional accountability and comes after terminal exams.  External agencies.
TI M ES C AL E	Annually	At Key Stage 5 (KS5) the use of aspirational ALPS +1 targets are to measure student progress across the year.  All attainment data is logged in centralised department trackers across the year which is heavily monitored by the subject leader.  Across the year students who under attain will rewrite essays or retake tests until they perform in line with their target grades.	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%
	Interim (termly or half-termly)	End of Unit tests usually each half term are teacher assessed with re-act feedback. Students well below target are expected to retake or rewrite these to come into line with their target grades.  Half term units of topic/style/issue based work are completed. Each topic has a specification overview which should be stuck into students' books at the start of each topic enquiry question. These illustrate the various topics and tasks which students will cover and provide excellent structure for revision.	<ul> <li>Teachers: <ul> <li>Evaluate student learning at the end of a certain teaching period.</li> <li>Evaluate their teaching practice and lessons in line with Summative Assessment outcomes.</li> </ul> </li> <li>4 formal assessment points across each year at the end of each unit.</li> <li>Summative assessment also seen in the form of mid-topic assessments.</li> <li>Levels based upon raw mark boundaries at A-level grading criteria A* - U.</li> <li>Written feedback and student responses in the form of react should be evident. These are in</li> </ul>	Geography teachers use and evaluate summative assessment across the year to form a holistic view of student performance and progress. This is used alongside summative data to form judgements on pupil performance inform teaching, feedback, targets and intervention strategies.

		student assessment book books.  Year 12 Tectonics - mid-topic assessment  Globalisation - mid-topic assessment	Year 13 Water Cycle - mid-topic assessment Superpowers - mid-topic assessment	
		Tectonics - end of unit assessment  Globalisation - end of unit assessment	Paper 3 - assessment  Carbon Cycle - mid-topic assessment	
		Coasts - mid-topic assessment  Regenerating places -	Health, Human Rights & Intervention - mid-topic assessment  Paper 1 - in class	
		mid-topic assessment  Coasts - end of unit assessment	assessment*  Paper 2 - in class assessment*	
		Regenerating places - end of unit 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.	Lesson ready (home learning) is for consolidation and practice purposes and includes questions and tasks to aid learning and exam performance.		Teachers have access to the 10th Period of independent study, in which exam questions can be set allowing students to practise and develop exam technique which staff can use to help inform their teaching.

Hourly	<ul> <li>Scaffold feedback to students for effective self/peer assessment.</li> <li>Exam questions set fortnightly according to schemes of work - students submit for marking and feedback given.</li> <li>Students role:         <ul> <li>Engage in self assessment.</li> <li>Engage in peer assessment.</li> <li>Be proactive in ReACT taks.</li> <li>Revise content.</li> <li>Redraft and submit work which is completed to the best of their abilities.</li> <li>Identify their own strengths and weaknesses and ask for support from their subject teachers.</li> </ul> </li> <li>'Every Lesson Every Day' techniques are embedded in lessons including:         <ul> <li>Review last lesson, last week, last year.</li> <li>Checking for student understanding, asking higher order questions and providing feedback - ensuring students respond to this feedback.</li> <li>Low stakes testing activities.</li> </ul> </li> <li>Every lesson a variety of the following formative assessment takes place using the following strategies:         <ul> <li>Questioning</li> <li>Low stakes testing</li> <li>Spiral learning</li> <li>Oral feedback</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	The use of regular assessment for learning allows for teachers to address misconceptions and reteach any content were misconceptions are located.
	<ul><li>Low stakes testing</li><li>Spiral learning</li></ul>	

- Retrieval practice tasks