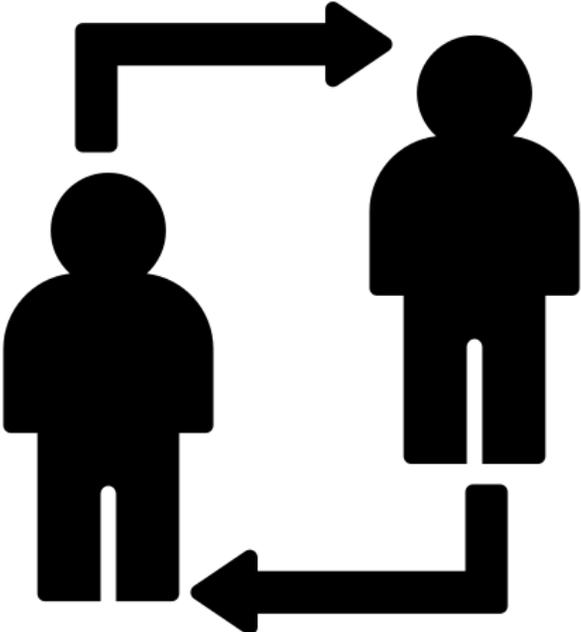


GEOGRAPHY 'Presentation, Marking and Feedback' eBook



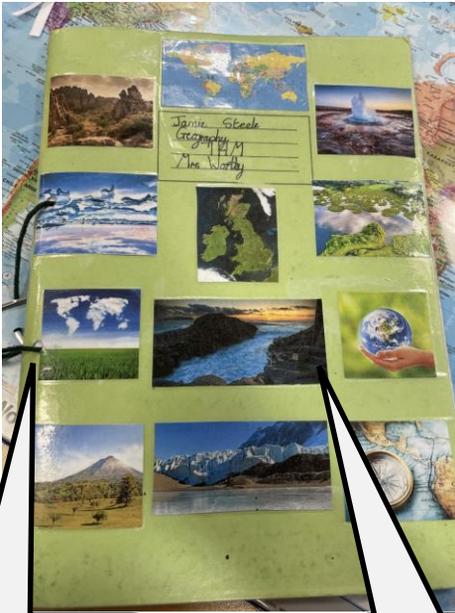
1. The rationale of the Geography exercise book.

- ❑ Exercise books are a record of pupil progress in Geography. Although due the nature of the subject, all aspects of progress may not be linear.
- ❑ Booklets are used in both KS3 and KS4. **The rationale behind booklets is that when combined with expert teaching they speed up delivery of the curriculum and create time for retrieval practice.**
- ❑ **Booklets also ensure consistency across the department** as all pupils have access to the same resources- *key word lists, PLCs, key knowledge, homework.*
- ❑ Work in exercise books allows pupils show off their ideas and to practise articulating their opinions. In essence, it gives them the opportunity to process the knowledge and to work out where it fits into their own personal schema.
- ❑ Work in exercise books practises writing at both length and depth and the ability to reach justified conclusions.

KS3

Pupils have **green A4+ exercise books** with **separate booklets for each topic at KS3**. The exercise books, booklets and tests are all hole-punched and threaded through books with treasury tags.

The booklets are not all clumped together in the books. Rather, they are placed throughout the book in order of natural progression. This is imperative not only to show pupil progress, but to aid pupil organisation.



One treasury tag through each hole.

ALL books (KS3 and KS4) to be backed in sticky-back plastic. Decoration is optional.

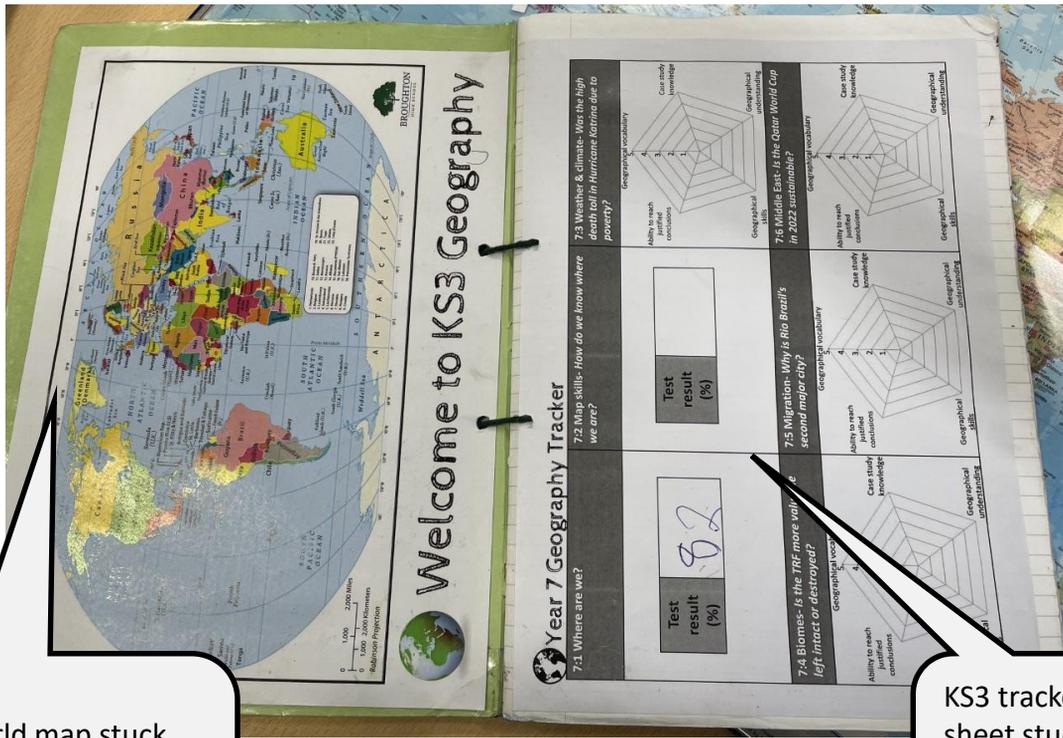
KS4

Pupils have printed knowledge booklets for all topics in Paper 1, 2 and 3. These booklets are for annotation and include numerous past paper questions. **Pupils are to answer the questions and respond to the other tasks directly into the booklet.** The rationale is that Geographers always annotate their maps, graphs and photographs and as such, pupils studying Geography should do the same. Pupils **MUST** be encouraged to annotate and not to feel like it is graffiti or pointless. **They must understand the value of annotation.**

Pupils have a **green A4+ exercise book primarily for retrieval practice**. From topic 2 in Y10 (Urban issues and challenges), pupils will be set a weekly 9 marker homework. Every week, they are given a sheet which they must fill in to help them decide how they are going to write their extended answer. They then write their extended answer. **In short, homework at GCSE is both of those tasks- the completion of the sheet and the writing of the answer.**

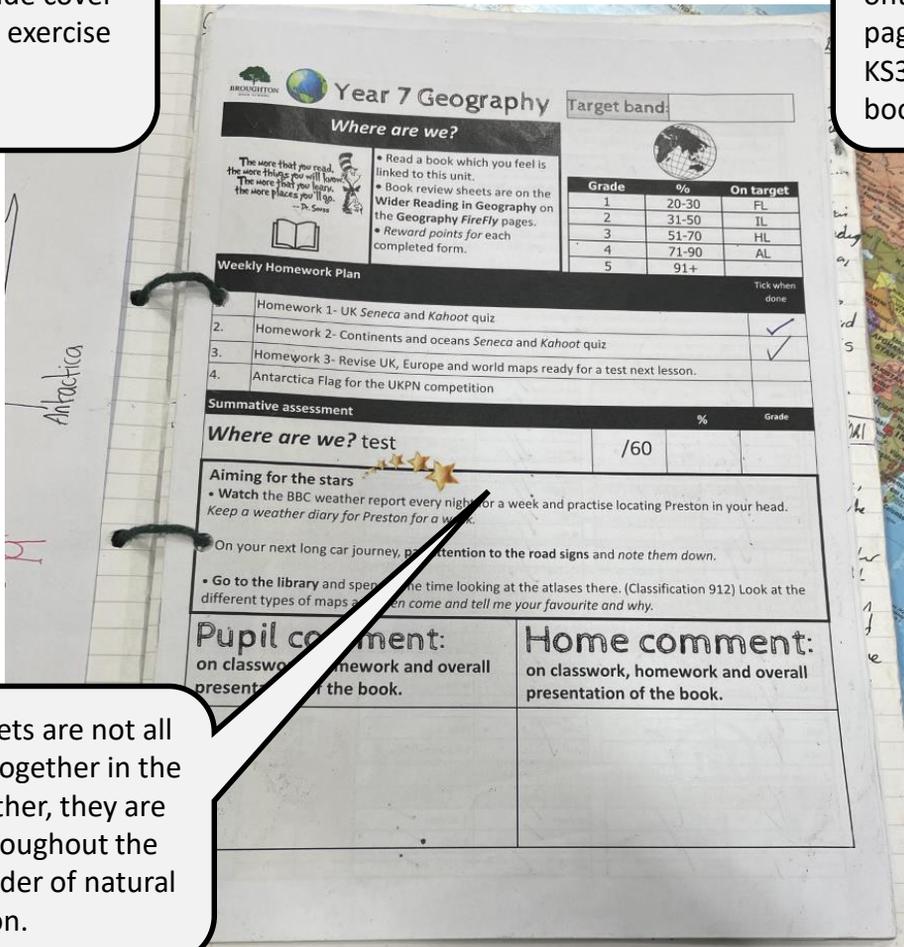
GCSE Geography Weekly 9 Marker Homework		
Name	Y10	Number 4
1. Evaluate the effectiveness of an urban planning strategy in helping to improve the quality of life for the urban area. Use an example of a city in a lower income country (LIC) or newly emerging economy (NEE). (2 x 3 = 6Mk)		
1. BUG the question.		
What is the question asking you to do?		
2. Which case study town/city are you going to use? (2Mk) Where is it located? (2Mk)		
3. What are the two sides of the argument?		
4. Which 3 key facts are I going to include in my answer to secure my knowledge mark? (3Mk)		
Highlight them in your answer.		
1.		
2.		
3.		
4.		
5.		
5. My A01 sentence is ... Therefore, ...		
Highlight them in your answer.		

KS3 exercise books



World map stuck on the inside cover of the KS3 exercise book.

KS3 tracker sheet stuck onto the first page of the KS3 exercise book.



The booklets are not all clumped together in the books. Rather, they are placed throughout the book in order of natural progression.

KS4 exercise books

GCSE Geography Weekly 9 Marker Homework

Name: _____ Y10 Number 2

Assess the extent to which **urbanisation** has created social challenges in urban areas in a LIC or NEE. (9 + 3 SPaG) Rio, process of becoming urban $\frac{0}{x} \frac{0}{x}$ City/Town

1. **BUG** the question. ^{Newly Emerging Economy}

What is the question asking you to do?

2. Which case study/ case studies am I going to use? (AO1) Where is it located? (AO1)
Rio, SE Brazil, Atlantic Coastline

3. What are the two sides of the argument?

Urbanisation has created social challenges in Rio ...	Urbanisation has NOT created social challenges in Rio ...
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> health care services (espec for preg and elderly) were very poor many children dropout of school, shortage of schools, staff and money providing clean water is getting worse, recent drought dried up the Santa Branca reservoir. many people have no access to flush toilets, instead they use pit latrines whole city suffers from frequent blackouts due to electricity shortages 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> compared to remote, rural parts of Brazil, Rio offers better healthcare opportunities for new migrants. vulnerable people have greater access to vaccinations and emergency care offers better education literacy rate for Rio is 95% of children aged 10+ (functional) over 90% of pop has access to mains water supply better access to power and ^{lighting}

4. Which 5 key facts am I going to include in my answer to secure my knowledge mark? (AO1)

Highlight them in your answer.

- Over 90% of the population has access to mains water supply
- literacy rate for Rio is 95% of children aged 10+
- Approx. 37% of water ~~is~~ lost through leaky pipes, fraud and illegal access.
- Around 50% of homes in the non-improved Favelas do not have sewage connections
- In 2013, only 65% of the city had a local family health clinic.

My AO3 sentence is ...
I do ~~not~~ disagree with the statement because ^{in some ways} urbanisation has ~~and hasn't~~ created social challenges, but has also benefitted Rio socially.

Highlight them in your answer.

Homework 9 marker (2) 1st 30th December

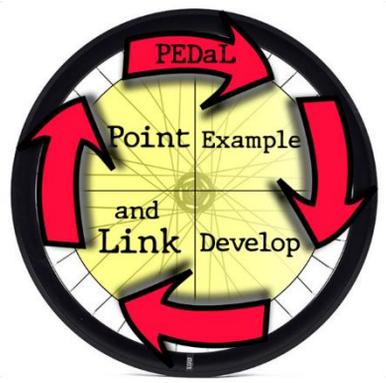
In I partially disagree with this, based off of the Newly Emerging Economy, Rio, which is located ^{at least} in South America, South East of Brazil, bordering the Atlantic Coastline just along the tropic of capricorn. Evidence from urbanisation here (process of becoming urban) reveals for me, that it hasn't created created some social challenges, but has also benefited Rio socially significantly in comparison to rural areas. **Fantastic intro.**

I partially disagree because of the fact that Rio actually offers better education than rural areas, which is proven by the fact that the literacy rate in Rio is 95% of children aged 10 and above (just functional literacy) which is a lot higher than the average. **children**

V. This means that more **kids** may progress further in schools, and perhaps earn the chance to get a better job. If this does happen, they could potentially get out of the informal economy of cash in hand payments (meaning they can now pay taxes for better infrastructure). They are also offered better healthcare opportunities for new migrants compared to remote, rural parts of Brazil, meaning vulnerable people have greater access to vaccinations and emergency care. Therefore, urbanisation in Brazil hasn't caused social challenges in urban areas, but instead has created important opportunities. **Brilliant PE-DAL.**

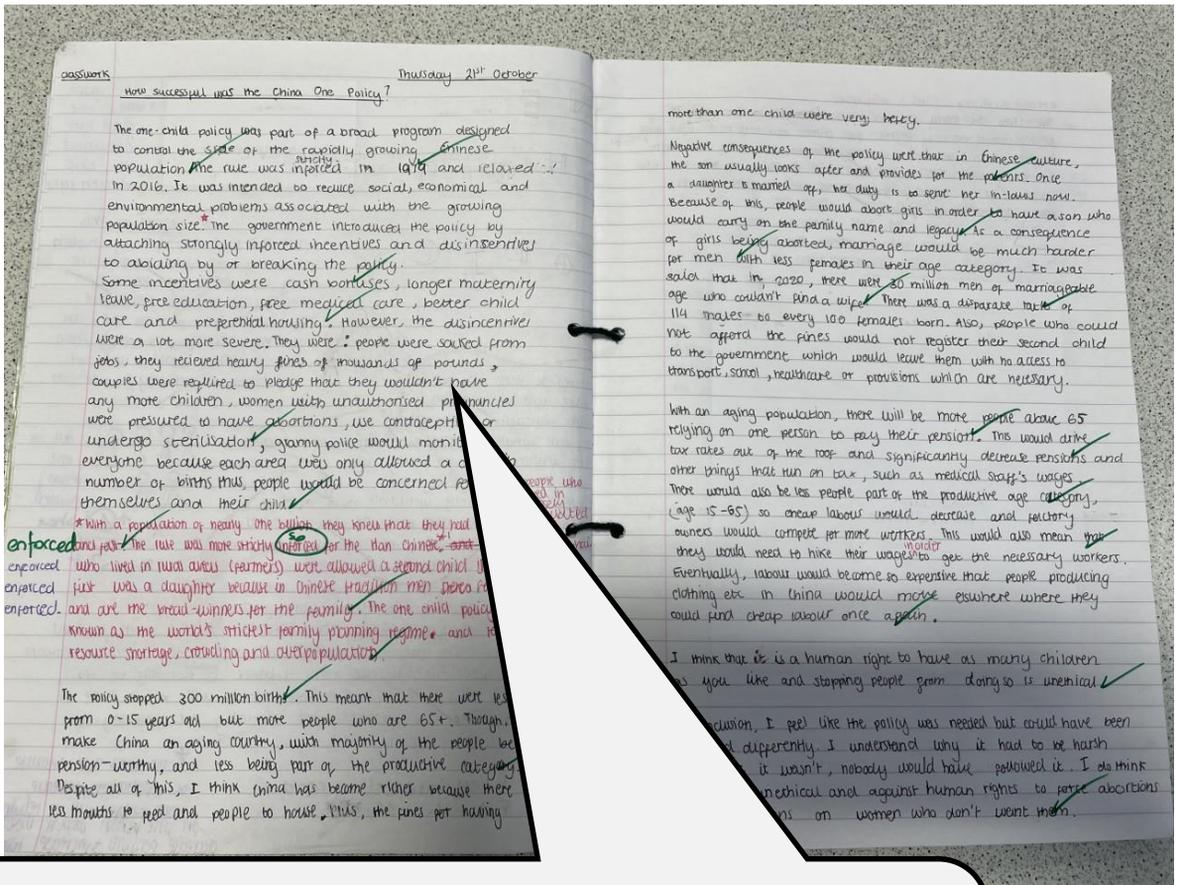
On the other hand, I partially agree with this, because providing clean water is now getting worse, evident in the recent drought drying up the Santa Branca Reservoir, and although over 90% of the population has access to mains water supply, approximately 37% of water is lost through leaky pipes, fraud and illegal access. Not only this, but the whole city suffers from frequent blackouts due to a lack of electricity, ^{and} ~~shortages~~ shortages. If this ~~is~~ happens frequently, it has a knock on ~~effect~~ effect onto education, as students are then unable to complete work, or have to work around the shortages. Which ~~is~~ could prevent them from continuing their education, despite education systems being improved or promoted. Therefore, urbanisation ^{even} ~~in~~ Brazil Rio has caused a ^{myriad} ~~number~~ of social challenges despite though.

Weekly 9 marker homework in GCSE exercise books.
Homework at GCSE is both of those tasks- the completion of the sheet and the writing of the answer.

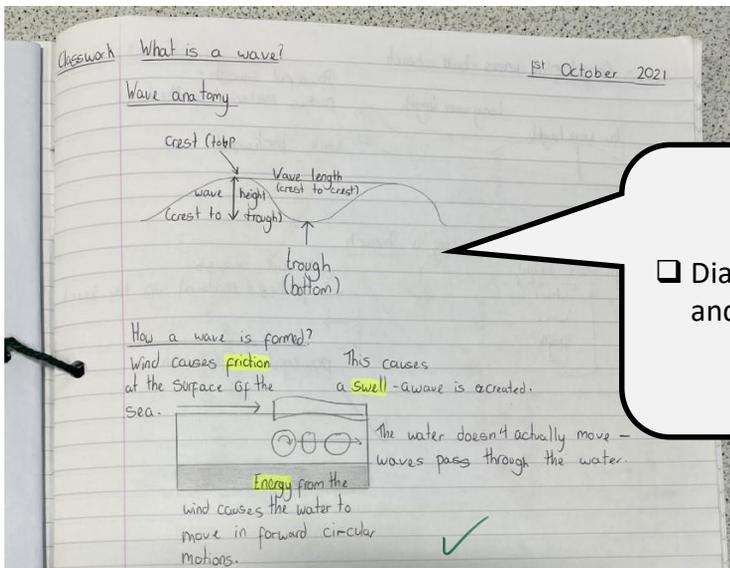


GCSE pupils are encouraged to write using the PEDaL technique. To aid teacher marking, teachers can use PEDaL as an action point, circling the part of the structure that is missing.

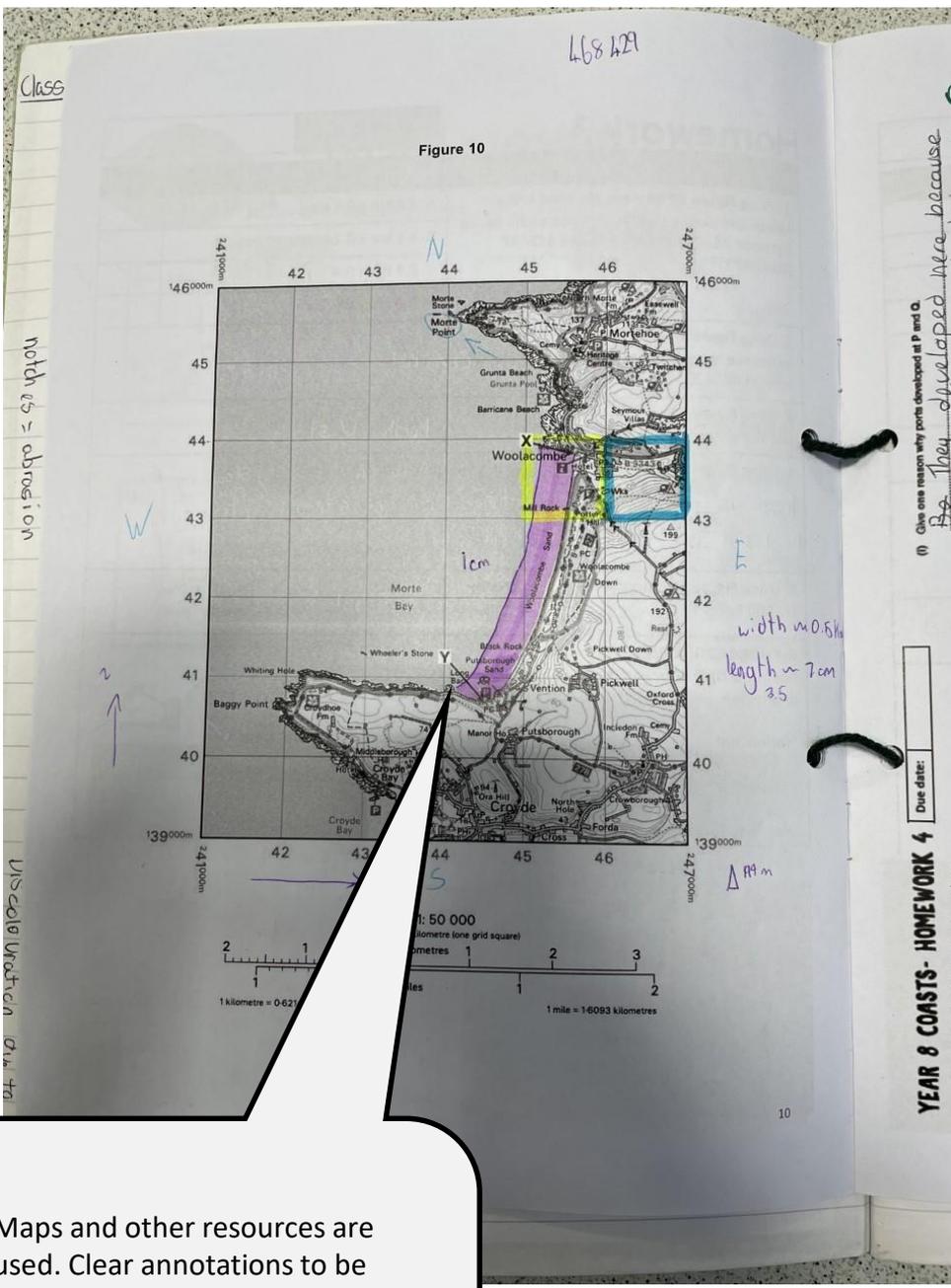
How to set out work in Geography exercise books:



- ❑ Classwork or homework should be recorded in the margin and **underlined**.
- ❑ The title should be **underlined** underneath.
- ❑ The date should appear on the right hand side of the page and be **underlined**.



- ❑ Diagrams should always be drawn in pencil and be fully annotated.



- Maps and other resources are used. Clear annotations to be encouraged.
- Highlighting used to identify grid squares on OS maps or specific landforms.

2. Expectations regarding presentation and quality of work

WE TAKE PRIDE IN OUR WORK IN GEOGRAPHY.
Pupils who take pride in their work consistently produce high quality work.



BLUE OR BLACK PEN



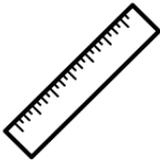
UNDERLINE



CROSS OUT



DRAW IN PENCIL



LINES WITH A RULER



NEAT HANDWRITING



NO SCRIBBLING



GLUE NEATLY

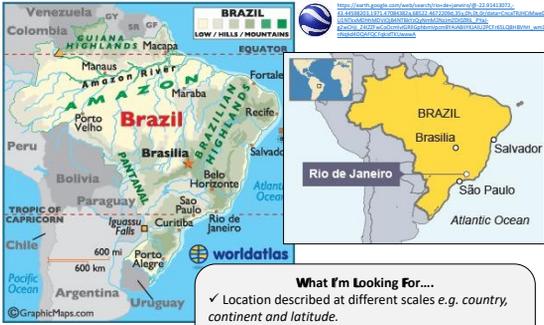
Expectations- Describing location

- Location described at different scales e.g. continent, any seas it borders
- Use of terms north, south, east or west
- Specific detail e.g. neighbouring countries.



Our case study of a major city in an LIC or NEE to show urban growth creates opportunities and challenges is ...

RIO DE JANEIRO



© GraphicMaps.com

What I'm Looking For...

- ✓ Location described at different scales e.g. country, continent and latitude.
- ✓ Any bodies of water it borders.
- ✓ Use of terms north, south, east or west.
- ✓ Specific detail e.g. neighbouring cities and areas.

Write a description for the location of Rio de Janeiro.

- ✓ With a population of 6.5 million people (together with another 12.5 million in the urban areas), Rio de Janeiro is the **second most populous city in Brazil**; Sao Paulo is the first.
- ✓ Rio de Janeiro is located in the **South East of Brazil on the Atlantic coast**, with most of the city built around **Guanabara Bay**.
- ✓ Under Portuguese colonial rule, Rio was the capital city of Brazil, becoming a major trading port. In 1960, the Brazilian government established Brasilia as the new capital city to encourage development in the interior of the country (away from the coast). Despite this, Rio has continued to be an important city in Brazil.

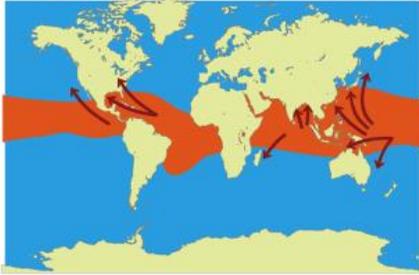
Expectations- Describing distribution

At Broughton, we use the acronym P.D.A (pattern, detail, anomaly) when describing distribution.

How do tropical storms form?



A tropical storm is an *intense low pressure weather system*, that can last for days to weeks within the Tropics.



Key

- Sea temperature over 27°C
- Tropical storm routes

Describe the global distribution of tropical storms.

Pattern	
Detail	
Anomaly	

What a good one looks like-

From initial reports we know the following on the spread of the disease.

The general pattern is that the infection is moving west. The infection stays close to the coast in many of the countries eg. Karachi in Pakistan, Hong Kong and Beijing in China and Mumbai in India. It starts in Beijing ^{China} and finishes in Tehran ^{Iran} so we know that it's moving west. Currently it is confined ~~from~~ ^{to} Asia. Warning - There is a suggestion of the disease moving back on itself as Baghdad was the second to last infected city and this is ~~in~~ ⁱⁿ South west of Tehran which was the last city to be reported as infected. The disease is only in urban areas (towns and cities). The majority of these cities are capital cities eg. Kabul is the capital of Afghanistan and Tehran is the capital of Iran.

General pattern

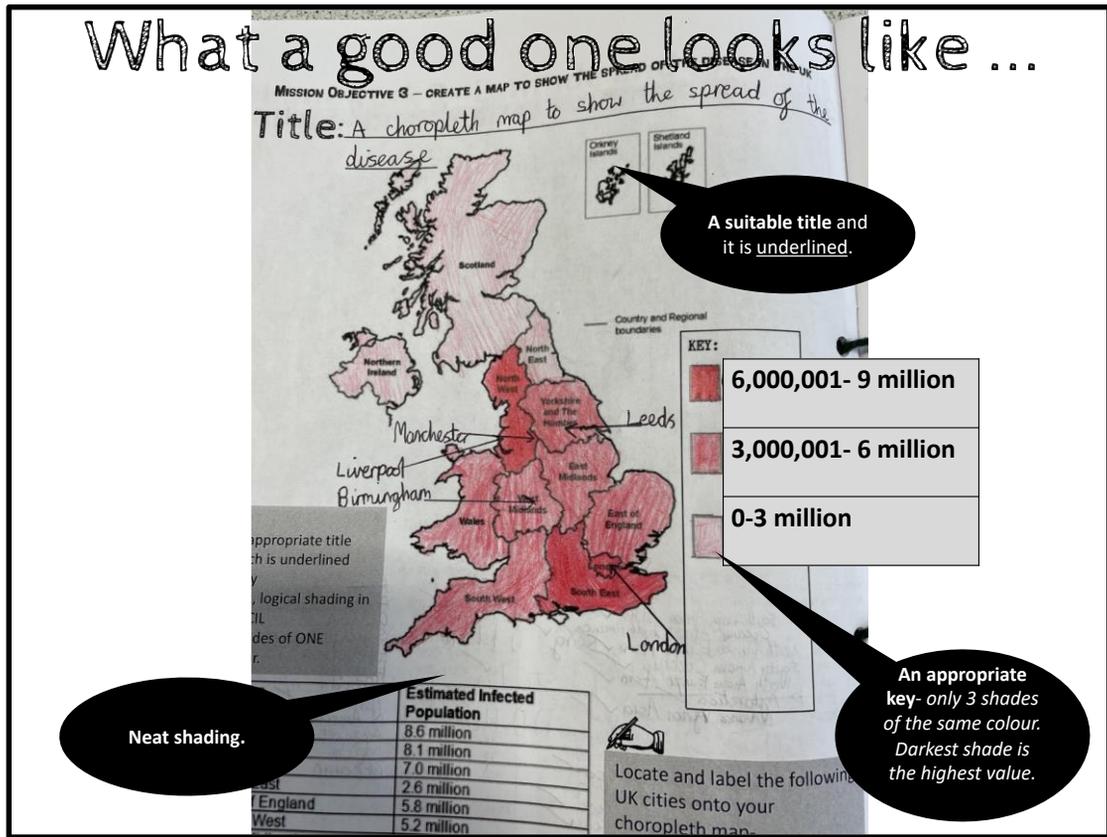
Specific detail to support the pattern

Anomaly

Afghanistan

Expectations- Data presentation techniques

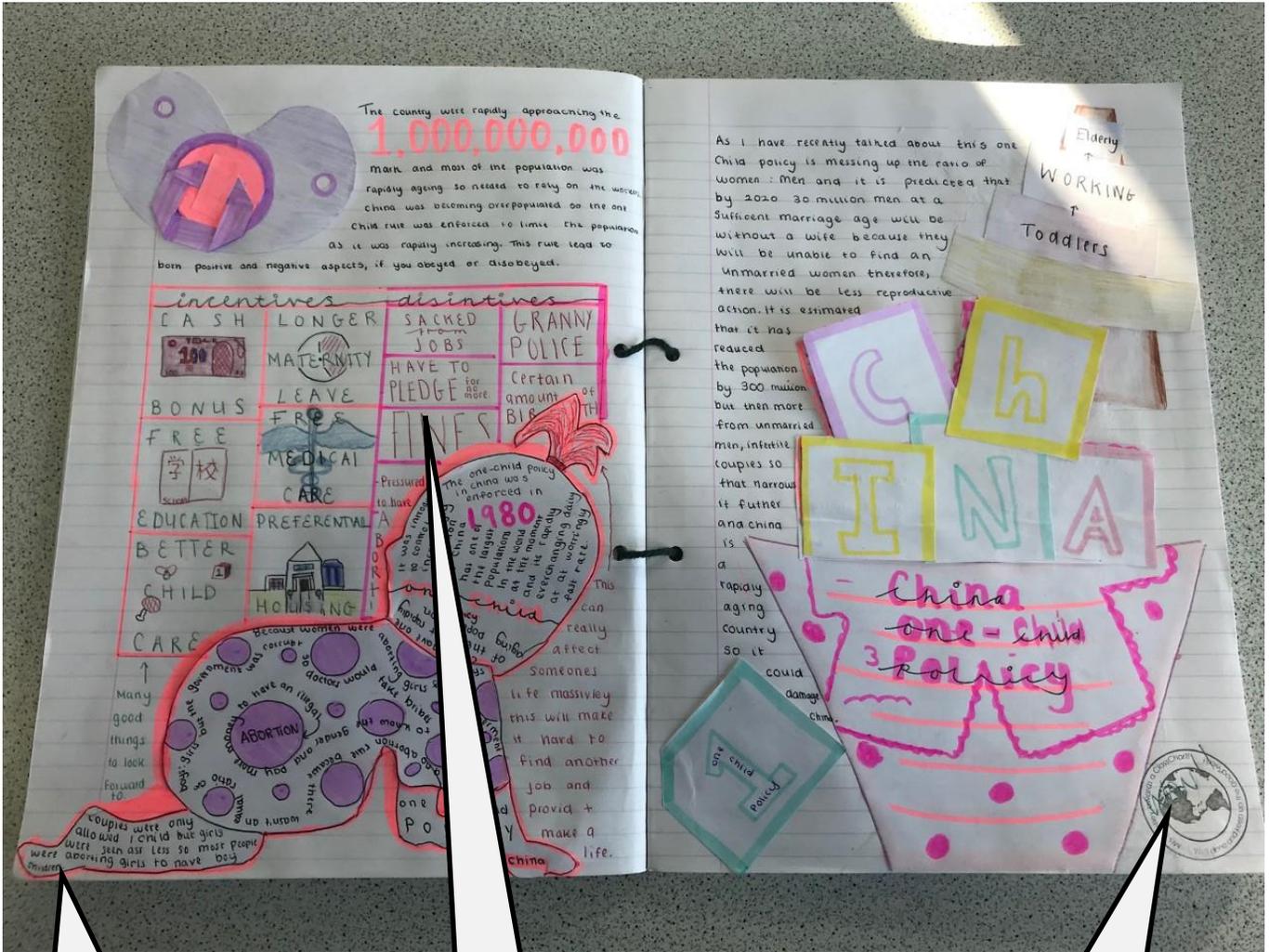
What a good one looks like ...



Expectations- Broughton's graph checklist (common to Geography, Maths and Science)

	v/x
X axis correctly identified	
X axis scale	
X axis labelled with units	
Y axis correctly identified	
Y axis scale	
Y axis labelled with units	
Points plotted accurately	
Line/curve of best fit	
Title showing location	
Key	

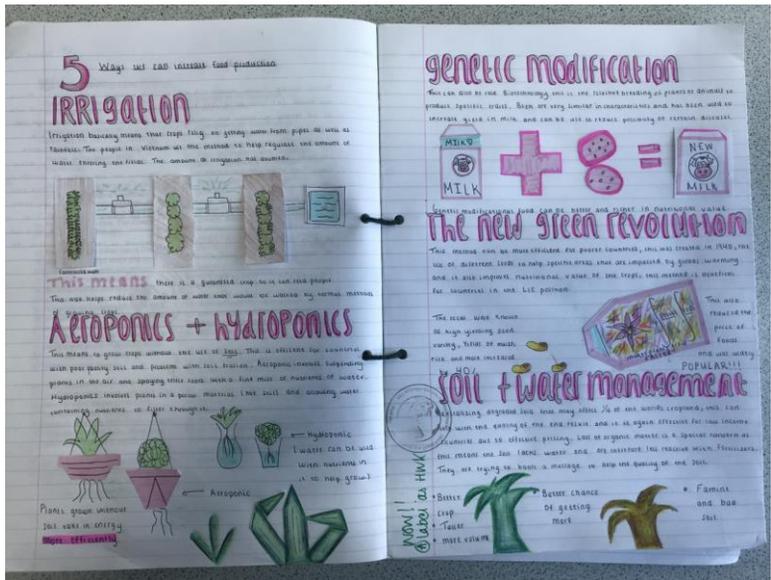
Expectations- Double page infographics



Double page as standard.

Subject-specific detail.

Pupil effort rewarded.



3. Marking and feedback policy in Geography

- ❑ Pupils should receive feedback from teachers every fortnight (in line with the school's marking and feedback policy).
- ❑ Feedback can take a range of different forms such as: peer, self and teacher marking; detailed marking / annotating of work; verbal feedback and whole-class feedback.
- ❑ It is important that effort is recognised and rewarded and any substandard work re-done.
- ❑ Teachers should use the marking codes below to make marking manageable.
- ❑ Pupils should use a **blue** or a **black** pen when completing work. A **green** pen is used when work receives feedback (teacher, peer or self); a **purple** pen is used when a pupil responds to feedback in some way and a **red** pen is used when a pupil self-edits or proofreads their work.

Marking code	Meaning
Sp.	Spelling mistake
Gr.	Grammatical error
P.	Punctuation
//	New paragraph
?	Unclear expression
Sc.	Issue with sentence control
A	Action to complete
PEDaL	GCSE ONLY- Point Example (AO1- knowledge) Develop (AO2- geographical understanding) and Link back to the question (AO3- judgement)
✓ ✓	Excellent work

3. Marking extended writing in KS3 Geography

- A5 marking sheets have been produced to assess pupil progress in the extended writing tasks.
- Common misconceptions have been identified as have common successes.
- Teachers tick or highlight successes and areas for development.
- This makes marking both helpful and personalised for pupils and time efficient for staff.

Extended writing feedback in Geography

Sign of success - Was the high death toll in Hurricane Katrina due to poverty?

- Have you given **the dates of Hurricane Katrina**?
- Have you located **Hurricane Katrina**- which city did she make landfall close to?
- Have you included a **sketch map** of the **path of Hurricane Katrina**?
- Have you explained how Hurricane Katrina was **formed**?
- Have you included **at least 2 primary and 2 secondary effects** of Hurricane Katrina? Have you *defined* primary and secondary effects?



- Have you given **at least 2 pieces of background information** about New Orleans.
For example,
 1. Its height above sea level linked to the levee system.
 2. Its poverty rate.
 3. What had been previously uncovered by the simulated Hurricane Pam?
- Have you explained **at least 3 pieces of evidence** that support the argument that the high death toll was caused by poverty?
- Have you explained **at least 3 pieces of evidence** that support the argument that the high death toll was **NOT** caused by poverty?
- Have you *justified* your conclusion? Have you answered the question- **Was the high death toll in Hurricane Katrina due to poverty?**
- Have you checked your SPaG?
- Have you used a wide range of **key geographical terms**?

Mark Achieved: /5	ClassChart:	
Presentation		
Your work is neatly presented.	Your handwriting is clear and readable.	... focusing on SPaG
		... focusing on presentation
		... underline dates & titles
Spelling, Punctuation and Grammar		
Level 1 – A number of spelling, punctuation and/or grammatical errors.		
Level 2 – A few spelling, punctuation and/or grammatical errors. The answer is generally well organised into paragraphs.		
Level 3 – Very few spelling, punctuation and/or grammatical errors. Geographical vocabulary is spelt and used effectively.		
General Comments		

What our marking and feedback policy looks like in books.

Homework and classwork is clearly and neatly recorded in the margin. This is underlined.

Intro - same concept with social

GCSE Geography Weekly 9 Marker Homework

Name: Lucas Mason Y10 Number 2

Assess the extent to which urbanisation has created social challenges in urban areas in a LIC or NEE (9+3 SPaG) → process of becoming urban

1. **BUG** the question. ✓
What is the question asking you to do?

2. Which case study/case studies am I going to use? (AO1) Where is it located? (AO1)
Rio, SE Brazil, Atlantic coastline

3. What are the two sides of the argument?

Urbanisation has created social challenges in Rio ...	Urbanisation has NOT created social challenges in Rio ...
- providing clean water - providing sanitation systems - providing energy	Access to services - health - better healthcare - education - 95% literacy
Health - poor in west zone Education Providing clean water	Access to resources - water supply - energy

4. Which 5 key facts am I going to include in my answer to secure my knowledge mark? (AO1)
Highlight them in your answer.

- 50% of children drop out of school at age 14. ✓
- In 2013 only 55% of the city had a local family health clinic. ✓
- Until 2014 12% of Rio's population do not have access to running water. ✓
- Over 90% of the population has access to mains water supply. ✓
- Education in Brazil is compulsory for those aged 6-14 ✓

5. My AO3 sentence is ...
Therefore, ... urbanisation has created social challenges as well as opportunities.
In conclusion

Highlight them in your answer.

homework 9 marker 2

Rio de Janeiro is located in South America, South East Brazil. It is on the Atlantic coastline and is neighbored by São Paulo and Salvador. Urbanisation - the process of becoming a town or a city - is taking place all over the world, especially in Rio. Using Rio as an example, I partially agree that urbanisation has created economic challenges in a LIC (low income country) or NEE (newly emerging economies).

Urbanisation has created social challenges in Rio like health. In 2013, only 55% of the city had a local family health clinic. This meant that a lot of people who lived in Rio had no access to healthcare. This creates a social challenge as many people didn't have any healthcare. Services for pregnant women and the elderly were poor and was worse in the west zone. Therefore, urbanisation has created social challenges. However, medical staff were able to help those living in the favelas. They tested and treated people for diseases who couldn't afford to have access to a hospital or doctor. This meant that infant mortality had fallen and life expectancy had increased. Therefore, urbanisation has also created social opportunities not just challenges.

Urbanisation has created social challenges in Rio like education. In Rio 50% of children drop out of school at the age of 14. In Brazil education is compulsory for children aged 6-14. This means that many aren't getting an education meaning they can't get well-paid jobs. Therefore, urbanisation has created social challenges. However, opportunities have improved access to education by encouraging local people to volunteer to help in schools. They have also set up a private university in the favelas to help people who don't have access to education. Therefore, urbanisation has also created social opportunities as well as challenges.

In conclusion, I partially agree with the statement. Some challenges were created but also there were opportunities made created by the urbanisation.

7/9 + 2/3 Fantastic AO1 Adjective sentence.

small introduction

Assess the extent to which urbanisation has created economic challenges in a LIC or NEE - 9 marker

Rio de Janeiro is located in South America, South East Brazil. It is on the Atlantic coastline and is neighbored by São Paulo and Salvador. Urbanisation - the process of becoming a town or a city - is taking place all over the world, especially in Rio. Using Rio as an example, I partially agree that urbanisation has created economic challenges in a LIC (low income country) or NEE (newly emerging economies).

Rio has created an informal economy in some areas, paying with cash in hand which has created a negative impact on jobs. By using this payment method, people are avoiding tax. This means that money for Rio's infrastructure such as roads, hospitals and schools is not provided, leading to under health and education problems for citizens. Therefore, urbanisation has created economic challenges in a LIC or NEE. Many people migrate from Amazonia and Coatingo to Rio for better paid work. However, Rio has created many more job opportunities due to urbanisation. For example, the port of Rio which is known for its export of coffee, sugar and iron ore has increased its employment. Not only these jobs benefit the economy, but they will also benefit the people who work there. This means that employees will be able to provide for their families. This is why urbanisation has created economic challenges in a LIC (smaller initial investment by a government). Additionally, Rio urbanisation in Rio has had a multiplier effect (when an increase in spending produces a larger increase in national income). This can particularly be seen in steel works in South America, and industrial supply from investment trigger attraction, employment, new nearby services and additional infrastructure. With all of this, growth for the economy is created which is why urbanisation has not created economic challenges.

Pupil responds to feedback (action points) in purple pen.

Corrected spellings should be written out in purple three times.

Teacher marks in green pen.

expected to look after them as China's ~~government~~ government do not give out state pensions. This would mean that having more kids would mean more people to look after you after you retire but less children would put more pressure on the child to solely look after their parents and themselves. This creates an imbalance in the dependency ratio as there is not enough productive citizens to provide for the dependent citizens. Another traditional practice that has hurt China in the past is the preference for a male baby to continue the family name. This has led to an increased rate of female baby abortions or abandonment which has resulted in the disappearance of 114 million females for every 100 males which has meant that as of 2020, there are 30 million men of marriageable age who will not be able to find a wife. Also, despite the policy and all the measures put in place, China is still the most ~~populous~~ ^{and incentive} populous country in the world so did stopping all these births really help?

* Also, to support the policy, the Chinese government created advertisements depicting families with one child smiling and enjoying themselves. Often, the child depicted is a girl to try and stop the preference of male babies by showing that having a girl can still make you happy. ~~Finally, in the advertisements trying to solve the issue of abandonment of female babies.~~

(T) Your concluding paragraph should have your opinions based on the factors discussed. Paragraphs regarding success of reducing the birth rate and consequences of gender imbalance and dependency ratio should be in two discrete paragraphs.

*¹ This lack of resources is partly due to a severe lack of space to grow food. Looking at China from space one would not be able to see why this was the case but, to the west of China is Tibet and above that, the Gobi desert. Both of these combined take away almost half of China's land mass ~~and~~ of where crops can be grown as lack of nutrients, and harsh climates have made these places less than ideal for common plant life and thus unsuitable for agriculture.

*² The China one policy ~~was~~ was also successful in making China richer than it was before as the government had less people to give education, healthcare, ~~not necessarily~~ instead of paying for 1.5 billion, they ~~had~~ ^{had} 1 billion.

Pupils may respond to feedback in purple pen either by adding / amending their original response or making notes for future improvement.