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Definitions

Retrieval practice – a strategy that helps students to bring information to mind and remember it in order to enhance and boost learning.

Interweaving – a process whereby different topics are mixed together and linked in order to help improve learning.
https://www.innerdrive.co.uk/
The Principles of Instruction

1. Daily Review
2. Present material using small steps
3. Ask Questions
4. Provide Models
5. Guide student practice
6. Check for student understanding
7. Obtain a high success rate
8. Provide scaffolds for difficult tasks
9. Independent practice
10. Weekly and monthly review
The Benefits of Retrieval Practice

by @Inner_Drive | innerdrive.co.uk

1. Identifies gaps in knowledge
2. Makes connections
3. Checks for misunderstandings
4. Strengthens connections
5. Makes connections robust under pressure and stress
6. Makes it easier to learn new things
Processes and Successes of the Past Two Years (KS3)

**Processes**

- Lessons focused around key questions
- Retrieval in most lessons
- Mid-topic recap and interweaving lessons
- Interlinking tasks developed based around solo taxonomy
- End of topic revision lessons and focused processes
- Cover lesson interweaving grids

**Successes**

- Students much more engaged in recap work and revision.
- End of year exam grades have been notably higher.
- Increased confidence and engagement within topics.
Earthquakes

Key questions
• How are earthquakes caused and linked to plate tectonics?
• What are the key features and effects of earthquakes that create hazards?
What can you remember about…

Earthquakes

Effects of earthquakes

The effects of the Nepal earthquake
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Answer</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. What three different world climates can you describe the features of?</td>
<td>2. What three different factors that affect world climates can you explain?</td>
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<tr>
<td>3. What three different features of the equatorial climate can you describe using facts?</td>
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<tr>
<td>4. What three different features of the equatorial climate can you explain?</td>
<td>5. What three different features of the desert climate can you describe using facts?</td>
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<tr>
<td>6. What three different features of the desert climate can you explain?</td>
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<tr>
<td>7. What ways that humans affect rainforests can you explain?</td>
<td>8. What ways that humans affect deserts can you explain?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. What three similarities between deserts and rainforests can you explain?</td>
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</tbody>
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**Topic Recap Task**

**RIVERS**

- **Physical Pressure**
  - Hydraulic action
  - Erosion

- **Biological Action**
  - Erosion
  - Deposition

- **Chemical Action**
  - Weathering

- **Rivers Fieldwork**
  - V-shaped valley
  - Waterfalls

- **River Processes**
  - Saltation
  - Suspension

- **Transportation**
  - Solution
  - Traction

- **RIVER COURSES**
  - Meanders
  - Deposition

- **Soft, Hard, Soft**
  - Erosion outside bend

- **Vertical Erosion**
  - Abrasion
  - Overwashed

- **Lake**
  - Ox-bow

**Hypothesis**

1. M1/2 volcanism increases denudation. Every site.
2. Runoff/channel smaller and number diminished.

**Testing**

1. Carrying out
2. Caliper a-cis:
3. Distance - every other site.

**Graphs + Description (HLGTA)**
4. Which of the following are both forms of transportation?
   a. Abrasion & Solution.
   b. Attrition & Abrasion.
   c. Traction & Abrasion.
   d. Traction & Suspension.

5. Which is the correct sequence for the formation of a gorge?
   a. Overhang formation, vertical erosion, collapse, undercutting, retreat.
   b. Undercutting, vertical erosion, collapse, overhang formation, retreat.
   c. Vertical erosion, undercutting, overhang formation, collapse, retreat.
   d. Vertical erosion, overhang formation, collapse, undercutting, retreat.

6. For a meander to form there needs to be...
   a. erosion on the inside bend and deposition on the outside bend.
   b. erosion on the outside bend and deposition on the inside bend.
   c. erosion everywhere but deposition when the river slows down.
   d. erosion in the centre of the river and deposition on the edges.
<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
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<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>1.</strong> What three negative impacts of <strong>globalisation</strong> can you explain.</td>
<td><strong>2.</strong> What three different factors that affect world <strong>climates</strong> can you explain?</td>
<td><strong>3.</strong> What three <strong>plate boundaries</strong> can you explain?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>4.</strong> What three responses to <strong>tourism</strong> issues can you explain?</td>
<td><strong>5.</strong> What three different features of the <strong>desert climate</strong> can you describe using facts?</td>
<td><strong>6.</strong> What three causes of <strong>globalisation</strong> can you explain?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>7.</strong> What three key responses of the <strong>Montserrat eruption</strong> can you explain?</td>
<td><strong>8.</strong> What three impacts of the <strong>Six Nations</strong> can you describe using facts?</td>
<td><strong>9.</strong> What three similarities between deserts and <strong>rainforests</strong> can you explain?</td>
</tr>
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</table>
1. Which of the following is an **economic** impact of each match in the Six Nations based on data averages?
   a) Almost 1,700 tons of pollution is created.
   b) It is viewed in 160 different countries.
   c) The host country makes almost £20 million.
   d) There are 72,000 spectators in attendance.

2. ‘Rocks hitting each other and breaking apart’ is the correct definition of which of the following?
   a) Abrasion.
   b) Attrition.
   c) Hydraulic power.
   d) Saltation.

3. Tropical rainforests are generally found...
   a) Along the equator.
   b) Along the Tropic of Cancer and Capricorn.
   c) In the middle of continents.
   d) Surrounding the north and south poles.
Interweaving - Making Connections

GLOBAL WARMING
- Ice melts due to global warming, it has an impact on the water cycle in the area.
- Floods from glacial melt can be caused or triggered by human activities.

PIPELINE
- Oil spills e.g. Exxon Valdez spill

THREATS
- Erosion, noise, pollution, cantilever, 50 yrs to 100 yrs damage, such as footprints.

RESOURCES
- Tourism, transport
  - Natural light
  - Natural resources, cattle

EXPLORATION
- Energy extraction
- Extraction
- Mining

IMPORTANCE
- Siberian
- Native

USES
- Home, food, knowledge

TRIBES
- Home, Gasp
- Scandinavian

NORMAN LANTERS
- Norsk in Siberia
- Developed to produce workers for a nickel mine
Kenya Key Terms

You have three minutes to write down as many key terms as you can linked to Kenya.
Start with the following:
1. Kenya
2. migration
3. savanna
Aim for at least 10, but don’t stop at 10 if you can think of more.

Linking Key Terms

Write three sentences to include the key terms that you have just identified.
Aim to include one key term in each sentence and two or more if possible. Add as much detail as you can to the sentences.
* e.g. Many people are migrating from rural to urban areas within Kenya.
Write a fourth sentence if you have time too, but aim to include at least two key terms in that one.

Main Key Term

Decide on which you think is the most important key term for the topic.
Create the following table and complete it, adding a clear definition for the key term, an explanation of why it is so important and links to other geographical key terms.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Main Key Term</th>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Definition</th>
<th>Why it is so important</th>
<th>Other key terms it links to</th>
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