



**Title: The SFA Way- Knowledge-rich teaching and learning**

**Revisiting phase:**

1. What is the school motto? \_\_\_\_\_
2. What form are you in? \_\_\_\_\_
3. Who is your form tutor? \_\_\_\_\_
4. How many periods are there in a day? \_\_\_\_\_
5. Why is homework important? \_\_\_\_\_

**Big Question:** How do students learn at St Francis of Assisi?

**Small questions:** What does your curriculum look like? What are knowledge organisers? What are knowledge workbooks? What are the 7 phases of learning?

**Keywords defined:**

- **WAGOLL-** What a good one looks like
- **TFP-** Teacher feedback point
- **Knowledge Organiser-** 1-2 page overview of knowledge for the unit of work for revision and homework
- **Knowledge Workbook-** Complete lesson/s in 7 phases of learning combined to make one complete workbook for the unit or big question/s
- **Self-assessment checklist-** A list of all of the small questions for the unit of work that students can self-assess, identify weak aspects, and revise them.

**Knowledge phase; small question 1:** What does your curriculum look like?

The curriculum that students study will be broad, balanced and knowledge-rich. This will include the big questions for the unit of study, small questions to be answered each lesson, how and when students will be assessed and links to homework. You will see an example below:

Calendar	Big Question/Theme	Small Questions	Assessment Opportunities and Criteria. Teacher feedback point (TFP)	Homework
Autumn 1	How and why do landscapes vary throughout the UK?  Distinctive Landscapes	1. What is the difference between a natural and built environment? 2. How do upland and lowland landscapes compare? 3. Describe the 3 main rock types in the UK 4. Explain how the rock types influence the landscape throughout Britain 5. What are the differences in the temperatures and precipitation in the British Isles? 6. What are the different weathering processes? 7. How does varying climate influence the UK landscape? 8. How are the UK's coastlines eroded? 9. How does rock type affect the form and rate of erosion? 10. How are concordant and discordant coastlines formed? 11. Why do caves, arches, stacks, stumps form on headlands of hard rock coasts? 12. How is material transported along the coastline? 13. How are spits formed due to deposition of sediment? 14. How is the UK coast managed/protected (Hard and Soft engineering)?	L1- Examine how the landscape varies across Britain (AO1, AO2)  L2- Explain how Geology affects the British landscape (AO1, AO2)- TFP  L3- Analyse how varying climate affects the landscape of the UK (AO2-AO4)  L4- Examine how the UK's coastline is eroded (AO1, AO2)- TFP  L5- Analyse the different landforms associated with coastal erosion created due varying geology (AO1, AO2)	L3- Explain how is the land used in upland regions of the UK such as the Grampian Mountains and the Lake District? (Extended writing)  L6- Examine the reasons for the varying coastal landforms throughout the UK due to erosional processes (Mind-map)

### Consolidation questions:

What will the curriculum map for each department include?

In your opinion, which feature is the most important and why?

### Knowledge phase; small question 2: What is a knowledge organisers?

Knowledge organisers will act as an overview of knowledge related to the big and small questions within the forthcoming topic being studied, and shared at the beginning of the unit to support quick-fire revision and homework. They will feature at the beginning of the complete knowledge workbook. You will see an example below:

**What is a landscape?**  
A landscape has visible features that make up the surface of the land. Landscapes can be broken down into four 'elements'.

**Relief of the UK**  
Relief of the UK can be divided into uplands and lowlands. Each have their own characteristics.

**Landscape Elements**

<b>Physical</b>	<b>Biological</b>
• Mountains	• Vegetation
• Coastlines	• Habitats
• Rivers	• Wildlife
<b>Human</b>	<b>Variable</b>
• Buildings	• Weather
• Infrastructure	• Soils
• Structures	• Sources/Inputs

**Uplands**

**Lowlands**

**Human activity on landscape**

Over many thousands of years, glaciation has made an impression on the UK's landscape. Today, much of upland Britain is covered in cultivated valleys and eroded steep mountain peaks.

During the ice age  
Ice covered areas eroded and weathered landscapes to create dramatic mountain scenery.

After the ice age  
Deep valleys and deposition of sediment revealed

Farming has changed the vegetation which grows there.

Over thousands of years, much of the UK's woodlands have gone.

Much of the rural landscape has been replaced by urban sprawls.

Increasing population of the UK means more houses are needed.

Infrastructure such as roads and pylons cover most of the UK.

UK's moorlands and mountains are heavily managed by people.

**Topic 3: Distinctive Landscapes**

**Climate and weather in the UK**  
The influences of climate and weather means there are different variations on the UK's landscapes.

**Weathering**  
Mechanical  
Caused by the physical action of rain, frost and wind.  
Chemical  
Action of chemicals within rain dissolving the rock.  
Biological  
Rocks that have been broken down by living organisms.

**Soil Landscapes**  
Soils are created from weathered rocks, organic material and water. Rock types have influence over fertility of soil.  
• Soil being thick on lowland regions have been deep soil.  
• Where uplands have thin soil.  
• They will be more than 1000 years old because weathered when the continent united.

**Mass Movement**  
A large movement of soil and rock debris that comes down slopes in response to the pull of gravity in a vertical direction.

- Rain saturates the permeable rocks above the impermeable rock making it heavy.
- Waves or a tree will erode the base of the slope making it unstable.
- Eventually the weight of the permeable rock above the impermeable rock weakens and collapses.
- The debris at the base of the cliff is then removed and transported by waves or river.

**Original position**  
Slumped mass

### Consolidation questions:

How will you use your knowledge organisers?

## Why will this be helpful to you?

### **Knowledge phase; small question 3:** Why use knowledge workbooks?

- Knowledge workbooks will act as a central source of information for students in lessons that contain the phases of learning. Each workbook will provide every student with the challenging knowledge they are entitled to, removing low level learning via note taking, and puts retrieval, knowledge and testing at the heart of their learning. Each knowledge workbook will include a self-assessment checklist for self-reflection and revision. This applies to all subjects other than Maths whereby students will be creating their own knowledge exercise books.

### **Consolidation questions:**

#### Why will knowledge workbooks help you to learn?

#### What will they include?

### **Knowledge phase; small question 4:** What are the 7 phases of learning?

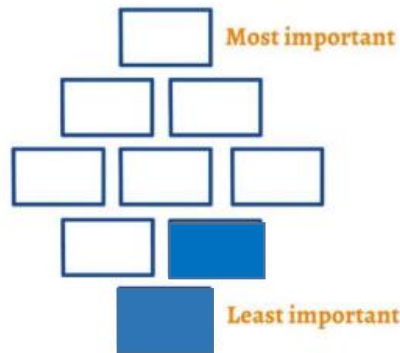
Please watch the video link below and consider why repetition of learning is important.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ZO8abw3DHxs>

1. **Revisiting phase-** Remembering knowledge from previous learning
2. **Title, big and small questions, keywords defined-**The Introductions to the lesson, the small questions that will be answered during the lesson and the meaning of key words
3. **Knowledge phase-** Reading, absorbing, watching and discussing new knowledge whilst highlighting and annotating your workbook
4. **Consolidation phase-** Planned thinking time for you to re-call the knowledge you have just learned and check that you know it
5. **Application phase-** Preparations for the testing phase via planning or looking at a WAGOLL
6. **Testing phase-** Exam style question/s to test student learning during the lesson in timed conditions with assessment criteria for self-assessment
7. **Homework phase-** Further application of knowledge, followed by a high stakes quiz/test during revisiting phase of the following lesson.

### **Consolidation questions:**

**In your opinion, which are the 3 most important phases for your learning and why? Plot the appropriate phase number in the diamond nine overleaf.**



**Consolidation Phase:** 10 True or false statements

1. WAGOLL stands for what a bad one looks like
2. Small questions are the questions that students answer each lesson
3. A knowledge organiser is a 1-2 page overview of knowledge for revision
4. Self-assessment checklists are not to be included in the complete knowledge workbook
5. There are 8 phases of learning
6. The revisiting phase of learning requires students to remember knowledge from previous topics
7. Testing phase takes place in silent, timed conditions
8. Homework is not followed by a high stakes quiz in the revisiting phase
9. Knowledge workbooks remove the need for low-level note taking
10. Knowledge workbooks puts retrieval, knowledge and testing at the heart of their learning.

**Testing and application phase: To be completed on lined paper**

**Explain why the 'SFA Way' is the best way**

<b>Sentence stems:</b>	<b>Possible connectives:</b>
I believe the 'SFA Way' is the best because....	And
Knowledge organisers will help me because....	Therefore
Knowledge workbooks will help me to learn because....	Also
The 7 phases of learning will also help because....	As a result of
In conclusion, I most look forward to....	For example

**Assessment Criteria**

I have given a reason why I believe it is the best way to learn	
I have given a reason why knowledge organisers will help me to learn	
I have given a reason why knowledge workbooks will help me to learn	
I have given a reason why the 7 phases of learning will help me to learn	
I have explained what I am most looking forward to in my conclusion	

**Homework Phase:** Revise the answers to the below quiz questions:

1. Why is the curriculum important?
2. What is a knowledge organiser?
3. Why is a knowledge organiser useful to you?
4. What is a knowledge workbook?
5. What will a knowledge workbook include?
6. List the 7 phases of learning