

CONTEXT: Following our post exam analysis for GCSE Geography in 2018, we identified that a large proportion of our students struggled to access the AQA assessment criteria at Level 3 for 9 markers.

The Geography team have developed two main approaches to address this barrier to exam success in summer 2019.

Strategy 1 - Student friendly assessment criteria for levelled assessment questions

Levelled Mark Scheme Geography (6 to 9 Markers)

Level Mark Scheme	Description from AQA
1 <i>(Grades 1 to 3)</i>	Basic answer Brief description and explanation No logical order to the answer Reads like a list of idea or bullet points No places mentioned
2 <i>(Grades 4 to 6)</i>	Answers the question set Clear use of PEEL (point, explain, explain deeper and link). A named place or country
3 <i>(Grades 7+)</i>	Level 2 response using PEEL. At least 3 separate points discussed. States an opinion. Clear place knowledge (mini cases study) Grade 9 facts and figures about a place Includes a mini conclusion

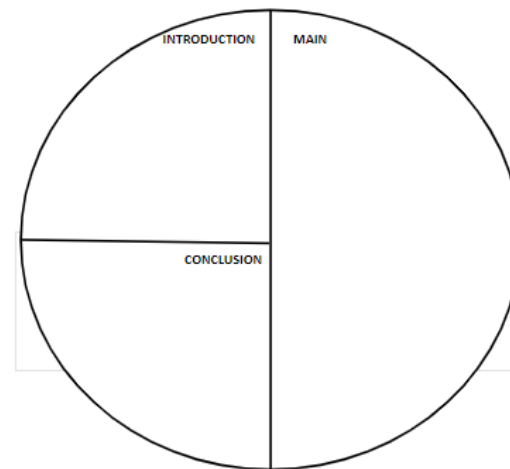
The success criteria is explicitly taught to the students from the start of Year 10. We are looking to move this into our current Key Stage 3 curriculum provision to develop the skills prior to starting the course.

They use the criteria as a simplified checklist of what to include in their extended written responses.

Students use this criteria to peer and self assess 6 and 9 mark extended written responses.

Strategy 2 - Circle Planning Tool. This is helping to improve exam responses by 1 grade on average.

'Transnational corporations (TNC's) only bring advantages of the 'host country'
Do you agree with this statement. Justify your decision.



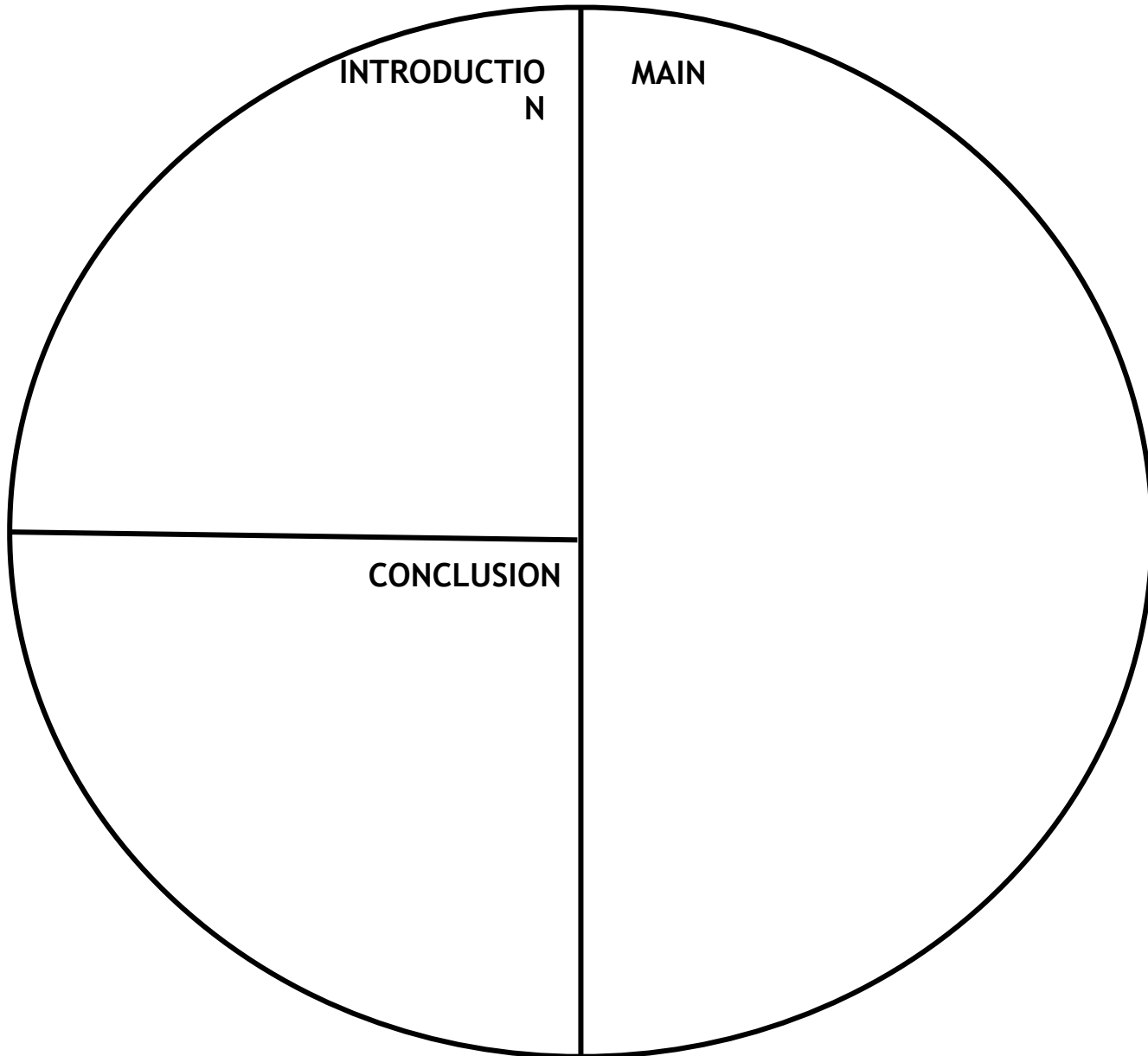
Step 1: **BUG** the 6 or 9 mark exam question (B- Box the command work, Underline - the geography and G - glance back at the question)

Step 2: outside of the circle students write down what they know linked to the question - this is a planning phase.

Step 3: Filter the ideas into the inner section of the circle to develop a clear structure to their response.

Step 4: Students then use the planning tool to

‘Transnational corporations (TNC’s) only bring advantages of the ‘host country’
Do you agree with this statement. Justify your decision.



02 . 10 'Transnational corporations (TNCs) only bring advantages to the host country.'

Do you agree with this statement?

Yes No

Justify your decision.

[9 marks]

L3

In Nigeria, the transnational corporation 'Royal Dutch Shell', discovered the oil in the Niger Delta in 1950. Since then the Nigerian government has protected Shell and allowed them to profit from their oil.

Shell employs approximately 112,000 people from Nigeria which gives the citizens jobs and income.

Shell also provides up to 98% of the Nigerian government's revenue. However, although this

provides Nigeria with the basic needs to develop, Shell has long working hours with low wages.

This creates problems for citizens and so many of them have to pay off the Nigerian military so that they can produce their own oil products.

Furthermore, this causes vast amounts

of pollution, deforestation and desertification.

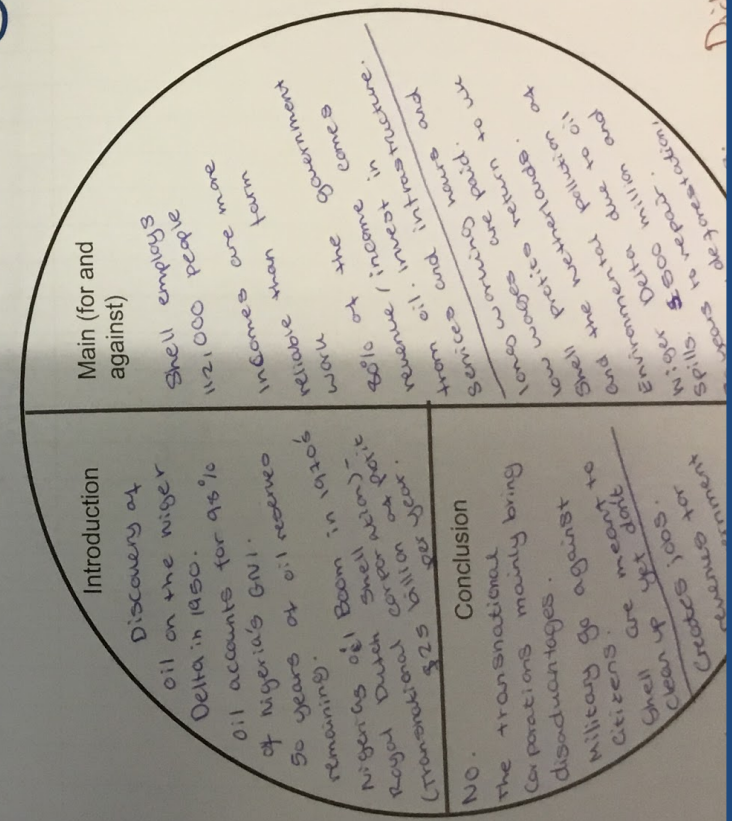
Although Shell contracted to clean up after oil extraction, they have left a £500 million worth of destruction, which may not be

END OF SECTION B

Overall, although Shell provides \$25 billion per year (which is more profit than farm work) they cause more damage environmentally and leave Nigerians without jobs or with less land.



Planning 6 and 9 Markers



Did this planning fool halo?