

# How we've got homework right...



**Jen Monk**

**Head of Geography,  
Golborne High School**

**@Jennnnnnn\_x**

# Our homework journey...

**Cathy Vatterott (2010)** identified five fundamental characteristics of good homework: purpose, efficiency, ownership, competence, and aesthetic appeal.

**1.Purpose:** all homework assignments are meaningful & students must also understand the purpose of the assignment and why it is important in the context of their academic experience (Xu, 2011).

**2.Efficiency:** homework should not take an inordinate amount of time and should require some hard thinking.

**3.Ownership:** students who feel connected to the content and assignment learn more and are more motivated. Providing students with choice in their assignments is one way to create ownership.

**4.Competence:** students should feel competent in completing homework. In order to achieve this, it's beneficial to abandon the one-size-fits-all model. Homework that students can't do without help is not good homework.

**5.Inspiring:** A well-considered & clearly designed resource and task impacts positively upon student motivation.

- The issues
- The time
- The marking
- The point?

# Homework at KS3

- Homework menus...
- Geography in the news...
- How is this different to...

Homework Menu	
<b>Feeling Adventurous</b>	
Kerala in India is a place where they have managed population growth – can you write about what they have done in order to lower the birth rate? Has it been successful?	France has a pro-natal policy, find out what this means. What are the benefits of following the policy? Find out if it is working. How do other countries manage their population?
<b>Feeling Adventurous</b>	
1. France has a pro-natal policy, find out what this means. What are the benefits of following the policy? Find out if it is working. How do other countries manage their population?	2. Kerala in India is a place where they have managed population growth – can you write a report about what they have done in order to lower the birth rate. Has it been successful?
<b>Upping the challenge</b>	
3. 'The One Child Policy had more strengths than weaknesses' – to what extent do you agree with this statement. You need to summarise the OCP in the introduction, both strengths and weaknesses in the main section and an opinion in the conclusion.	4. The UK has an ageing population. Find out what this means and write a newspaper article about the effects an ageing population is having on the UK. What are the government trying to do to change this?
<b>Starting straightforward</b>	
5. Find out key statistics (e.g. birth & death rate, population density, infant mortality rate) for 5 different countries – summarise what you have found out in a table. Explain what it tells you about each country.	6. Find a population density map for two different countries of your choice (ask your teacher if you are stuck) and describe the pattern shown in both. Can you explain any reasons for this pattern?

## Homework Support:

**Task 1:** This is a research-based homework. You should aim to structure the findings of your research as follows: What does a pro-natal policy mean? Why has France adopted a pro-natal policy? How might this benefit France in the future? Has the policy been successful? Investigate other population policies in countries such as China, India, Canada and Australia – or even the UK.

**Task 2:** In order to complete this homework successfully you will need to research Kerala. Even use Google Earth to get a feel of Kerala and see what it is like. In your report about Kerala you need to explain why population growth has had a negative impact on Kerala. How has the population been managed in Kerala – why is the birth rate falling? How will this help Kerala to develop?



**Task 3:** As you research China's One Child Policy make notes on the following: when was the policy introduced and why was it introduced? How was the policy enforced throughout China? How will the population affect China's population structure (look for population pyramids for China's population from 30-40 years ago, the present day and a projected future population pyramid). Then answer the GCSE style question using the following structure

1. Briefly introduce the policy and say why it was adopted in China
2. Strengths/advantages of the policy (think social, economic and environmental)
3. Weakness/disadvantages of the policy – what negative impacts might it lead to for China's future
4. A direct link back to the statement – do you agree or disagree?

**Task 4:** What is an ageing population? Countries such as Germany and the United Kingdom have one. As recently as last week, an ageing population makes news headlines in the UK – consider why this would be. Create a newspaper report (you can print off or design your own newspaper) with an appropriate headline to suggest why an ageing population is sending the government into a panic. Consider the future too – what could an ageing population lead to?

# Homework at KS3

- Homework menus...
- Geography in the news...



www.internetgeography.net/homework

## Geography in the News 25 (2019/20)

### Wider reading in Geography

Geography in the News this week explores how more than 3bn people could live in heat by 2070.

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/science-environment-52543589>

TinyURL: <https://tinyurl.com/CC3bnHeat>

### Define It

To begin with, it will be very useful to know what the following terms mean. Write a definition for each:

- Climate change
- Paris Climate Agreement
- Climate niche

### The Facts

Complete the questions below or head over to

<https://www.internetgeography.net/gitn25/>

to complete the questions as a multiple-choice quiz.



1. How many people will be living in new un-liveable temperatures by 2070?
2. Unless greenhouse emissions fall, large numbers of people will experience temperatures hotter than how many degrees Celsius?

## Geography in the news... Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Food insecurity in Lesotho.

Read this article about the drought in the African country of Lesotho:  
<https://www.theguardian.com/global-development/2020/jan/30/drought-leaves-tens-of-thousands-in-lesotho-one-step-from-famine>  
Tiny URL: <https://tinyurl.com/lesothodrought>

**Key Terms** (It will be very useful to know what the following terms mean.) Write a definition for each:

Drought

Famine

Mitigation

Inter-governmental organisation (IGO)

International Monetary Fund

**Key Questions:**

1. Why is Tšepo Molapo concerned for his grandchildren?
2. How many people in Lesotho face severe hunger?
3. Why are people in Lesotho facing severe hunger?
4. How many people in rural areas are one step away from famine?
5. Identify the inter-governmental organisation (IGO) that launched a \$34m appeal for more funding.
6. Why are the government facing difficulties in receiving help from its development partners?
7. How is the European Commission providing support?
8. How is the World Food Programme (WFP) providing support?



**Location** - Identify the location of Lesotho on the map below.  
**Describe the location of Lesotho.** Don't forget to use CLOCC - C - continent, L - lines of latitude, O - oceans and seas, C - compass direction, C - cities/countries nearby

**Impacts** - What are the social, economic and environmental impacts of drought?

Social Impacts	Economic Impacts	Environmental Impacts

**Links** - How does this article link to what we have previously studied in geography and/or what you already know? How does this link to other aspects of geography?

**Superstar Challenge** - The current response to the crisis in Lesotho focuses on the impacts of the drought. However, steps can be taken to mitigate the impact of drought. Mitigation means taking actions before, or at the beginning of, drought to help reduce the impacts (or effects) of drought. **What can be done to mitigate drought?**

# Homework at KS3

- Homework menus...
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**We are learning about...** The China One Child Policy **Date:**

## How is this different to... France?

**Describe the location of France:**

**Key Words:**

Pro-natal policy:

Fertility rate:

**Remember CLOCC...** Continent, lines of latitude, oceans/seas, countries/cities, compass direction.

**Code de la famille – France's Pro-natal policy**

**Key Facts:**

Date policy began:  
Fertility rate in 1930:  
Fertility rate in 1960:  
Fertility rate in 2010:

Using the data and the information in the table opposite, has the policy been successful?

**Advantages and Disadvantages: (Colour code the following statements)**

- Payment of up to £1064 to couples having their third child.
- Generous maternity grants.
- Family allowances to increase the purchasing power of three child families.
- Maternity leave on near full pay for 20 weeks for the first child to 40 weeks or more for the third child.
- 100% mortgage and preferential treatment in the allocation of three bedroom council flats.
- Full tax benefits to parents until the youngest child reaches 18.
- 30% fare reduction on all public transport for three child families.
- Pension schemes for mothers/housewives.
- Depending on the family's income, childcare costs from virtually nothing to around €500 a month for the most well off of families.

**Useful websites, articles and podcasts:**

- <https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/z3gsp8/revision/5>
- <https://www.thelocal.fr/2019/01/15/frances-birth-rate-drops-for-fourth-year-in-a-row>
- [https://www.un.org/en/development/desa/population/events/pdf/expert/24/Policy\\_Briefs/PB\\_France.pdf](https://www.un.org/en/development/desa/population/events/pdf/expert/24/Policy_Briefs/PB_France.pdf)

**Challenge:** Is immigration rather than this policy, to blame for the increase in population?

**We are learning about...** The UK's ageing population **Date:**

## How is this different to... Uganda?

**Describe the population structure for Uganda.**

**Key Words:**

Youthful population:

Dependency ratio:

Key Population data		Causes of a youthful population in Uganda	
Birth rate			
Death rate			
Fertility rate			
HDI			
GDP			
Adult literacy rate			

**Social Impact**

**India V China. Who is the biggest superpower in the world?**

Introduction to Superpowers – BRICS and MINT

India – location, population and characteristics

India – economic growth & TNCs

India – Problems and solutions of urbanisation (Dhawan)

What is the future for India?

China – location, population and characteristics

China – economic growth & Manufacturing industry

China – problems and solutions of economic growth

What is the future for China?

Future superpowers – Asian Tigers

**Homework:** USA, Russia, Brazil & South Africa

**Useful websites, articles and podcasts:**

- <https://www.weforum.org/agenda/2016/05/the-world-s-10-youngest-countries-are-all-in-africa/>
- <http://www.coalgeography.co.uk/GCSE/AGA/Population/Youthful/Youthful%20Populations.htm>
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=TYvMUR1pI>

**Challenge:** why do you think the countries with the youngest people are all in Africa?

NC1.3, NC2.2, NC3.2  
NC3.3,  
NCS.1 NCS.5

# Homework at KS4...

## Geog your memory 2...

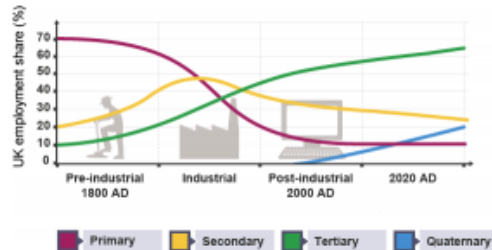
1. Read through the information below and categorise the effects of Typhoon Haiyan into primary and secondary effects.

6300 people died.	Infrastructure including schools destroyed.	400mm of rain caused widespread flooding.
14 million people affected including 6 million jobs lost.	40,000 homes destroyed.	Flooding caused landslides, blocking roads.
600,000 people displaced.	Looting and violence in Tacloban.	Power supplies cut off.

What were the short term and long term responses?

2. Using the image below, explain how the UK has experienced industrial change.

**Key words:** deindustrialisation, economy, traditional industry, decline, agriculture,

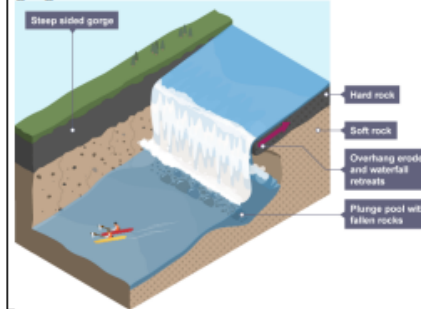


3. Define these key terms:

- Producers
- Consumers
- Decomposers
- Nutrient cycling

What is the difference between a food web and a food chain?

4. Using the diagram below and the labels, explain the formation of a waterfall and a gorge.



5. Using the image to help, outline the reasons why the regeneration project was needed in New Islington.



What were the main features?

What are the successes and weaknesses?

Successes	Weaknesses

**Exam Question:** Using an example of an extreme weather event in the UK, to what extent were the economic effects more significant than the social effects. (9 marks + 3 SPaG).

Plan your answer here: what are you going to include in PDL – be specific.

In 2014 in a BBC Radio 4 interview Prof Hattie said: “Homework in primary school has an effect of around zero. In high school it’s larger ... which is why we need to get it right, not why we need to get rid of it.

“Certainly I think we get over obsessed with homework. Five to 10 minutes has the same effect of one hour to two hours. The worst thing you can do with homework is give kids projects. The best thing you can do is to reinforce something you have already learnt.”