



Weston Schools Federation

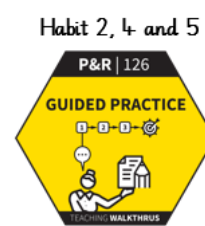
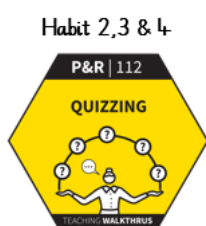
Know and Remember More Policy 2024-2025

Weston Schools Federation Remembering More

As a Federation we understand the importance of children's long-term memory to support outcomes and improve life chances. We work tirelessly to remove barriers to learning for all children and construct a curriculum that provides opportunities for repeated practice and retrieval making learning stick

Progress = knowing more, remembering more and being able to do more.

Practice and Retrieval Stepping Stones:



Daily, weekly, monthly and unit-based retrieval practice is used to secure children's fluency in storing and retrieving information from their long-term memory and bringing it back into their working memory. This will support children making stronger connections across units of learning. Retrieval practice routines must be embedded and planned into the curriculum timetable, supporting children's awareness of routines and consistency linked to teaching and learning.

Daily	Weekly and Monthly	Unit
The significance of daily review is that it allows students to re-activate recently acquired knowledge, reducing cognitive load at the beginning of a lesson that's designed to build on this knowledge.	Weekly and monthly review is to ensure that previously learned material is not forgotten – to attenuate the natural rate of forgetting. It is also to ensure that, through frequent revisiting of a range of material, students are able to form ever more well-connected networks of ideas – more extensive schemata. This form of practice helps students to learn more information and makes it easier to be successful with problem-solving as less space in short-term memory is needed.	Unit based retrieval is used to support children to make stronger connections with learning that has come before in previous year groups. This learning forms the building blocks of new learning so must be brought back into working memory for stronger connections to be made.

What this looks like at Weston Schools Federation

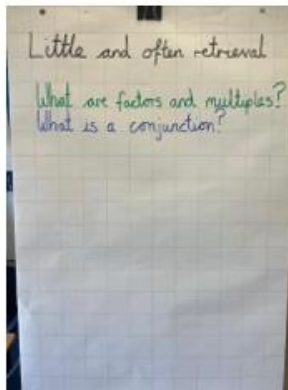
Daily Retrieval Practice

All classes will display a Little and Often pedagogy display which will support children's long-term memory. This is detailed below.

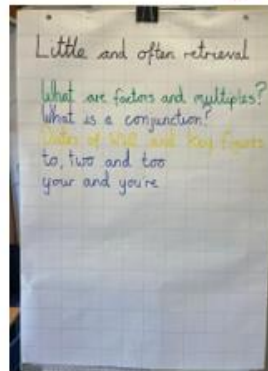
Daily Retrieval Practice

Monday

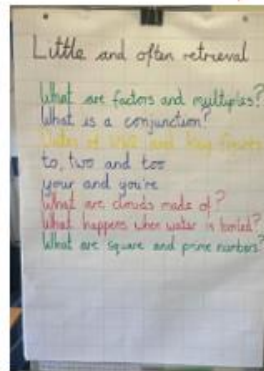
Each day classes 'little and often' displays will build with key knowledge that must be remembered. This is added to and revisited daily.



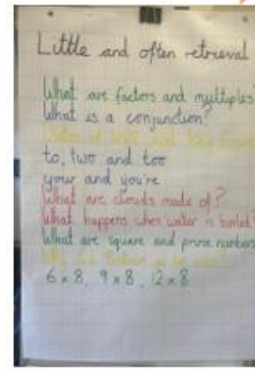
Tuesday



Wednesday



Thursday



Friday

At the end of every week teachers will complete an end of week knowledge retrieval quiz linked to the knowledge that was taught across all subjects. This will be completed on a given day and time to build in consistency and routine for our children.

Weekly Retrieval Quiz

What are the dates of WW2?



- a) 1939 to 1945
- b) 1066 to 1076
- c) 2000 to 2003
- d) 1988 to 1989

Weekly Retrieval Quiz

Which sentence is correct?



- a) Your really smart.
- b) You're really smart.
- c) You really smart.
- d) Your really smat.

Weekly Retrieval Quiz

What are clouds made of?



- a) smoke
- b) ice
- c) water vapour
- d) dust

What this looks like at Weston Schools Federation

Weekly Retrieval Practice

At the end of every week teachers will complete an end of week review linked to the knowledge that was taught within each foundation subject. A range of retrieval formats will be used across lessons to support children to remember more. This work will be based on AFL from the taught curriculum content and will be completed on a given day and time to build in consistency and routine for our children. Children cannot use their books or working walls to support their thinking during this process. These should be low stakes, so children feel successful. These will include:

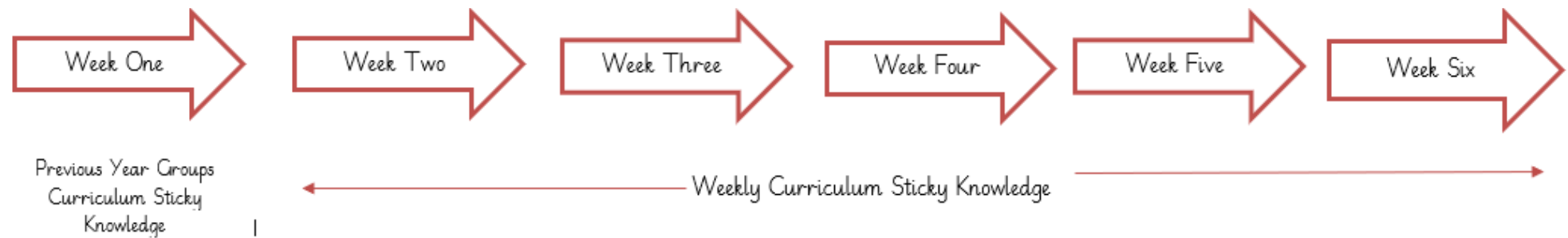
- Multiple choice questions
- Fill in the blanks.
 - Short answer
- Free recall – brain dump

Teachers must ensure that the weekly retrieval practice builds on the pattern of retrieval that is detailed below. This example detailed uses low stakes quizzing, a brain dump and fill in the blanks

What this looks like at Weston Schools Federation

Monthly Retrieval Practice

All classes will create retrieval slides at the start of lessons which will support children's long-term memory. This is detailed below.



Week 1 Prior Learning from previous year group

Geography

Prior knowledge Year 3/4: 4-figure grid reference

- a) A **GRID REFERENCE** is your starting point on a map.
- b) A **GRID REFERENCE** is a set of symbols to help you understand a map.
- c) A **GRID REFERENCE** is your and pencil on a map.
- d) A **GRID REFERENCE** is a number which gives a location on a map.

Week 1 Prior Learning from previous year group

Geography

Prior knowledge Year 5: What is erosion?

- a) Erosion is a build up of beaches that get bigger and bigger over time.
- b) Erosion is related to weathering, which is a natural process that slowly breaks apart or changes rock.
- c) Erosion is the breakdown of chemicals.

Week 2 Prior Learning from Previous Week

Geography

Sticky knowledge: Name some coastal features

- a) headlands, bays, caves, arches, stacks, stumps
- b) mound, hill, boulder, peak
- c) range, tone, spatter, shade

Week 3 Prior Learning from previous week

Geography

Sticky knowledge: How are stacks formed?

- a) A stack is a headland, consisting of a steep or vertical column of rock in the sea, once a coast, formed by wave erosion. Stacks are formed over time by wind and water.
- b) A stack is a large mound of rocks that are placed on top of each other over time by people who visit the area.
- c) A stack is found on the water and is the building of shells and sand that are pushed on top of each other.

Week 4 Prior Learning from previous week

Geography

Sticky knowledge: How is a Stein-Hill formed?



Week 5 Prior Learning from previous week

Geography

Sticky knowledge: How are headlands formed?

The formation of headlands and bays is due to the difference in rock **a** **b** **c** **d** to erosion. In general, areas with **a** **d** **e** rock are more resistant to erosion, while areas with **a** **b** **c** rock are less resistant. When waves **a** **c** **d** in the coast, they **a** **b** the **a** **c** **d** rock, more **a** **c** **d** creating **a** **b** **c** **d** the same time, the **a** **c** **d** rock of the **a** **c** **d** **d** meets the erosion power of the waves, causing it to **a** **c** **d** **d** into the sea.

Week 6 Prior Learning from previous week

Geography

Sticky knowledge: Landfills

