

# GEOGRAPHY IN THE SUMMER HOLIDAYS FOR GCSE

## You would have been supplied with:

1. Paper 1 revision guide
2. Paper 2 revision guide
3. Question papers for all topics you have done over the past year.

## Your summer task:

The question papers have been broken up into short sessions which would take you approximately 20 minutes to complete. Try to complete as many sessions as possible for all the topics. These can be handed in when we return in August for marking and feedback from your teachers.

## Useful websites



## BBC Bitesize: AQA GCSE Geography



## Map skills: Mapzone | Ordnance Survey



## Seneca Learning: AQA GCSE Geography



Time for Geography – great videos on a variety of topics

## GCSE Geography Revision Techniques







Techniques to help you revise GCSE Geography

Here are a few examples:

### Technique 1 – Revision Cards

1. Make notes on an area of study. This could involve highlighting information in a revision book or writing information out. Effective students avoid copying huge chunks of text. They read the information – then summarise it.

2. Once you have gathered notes summarise your notes on revision cards – blank postcards or post-it notes are good for this. You can then stick them all around your bedroom, toilet, bathroom etc! Below is an example of a revision card.

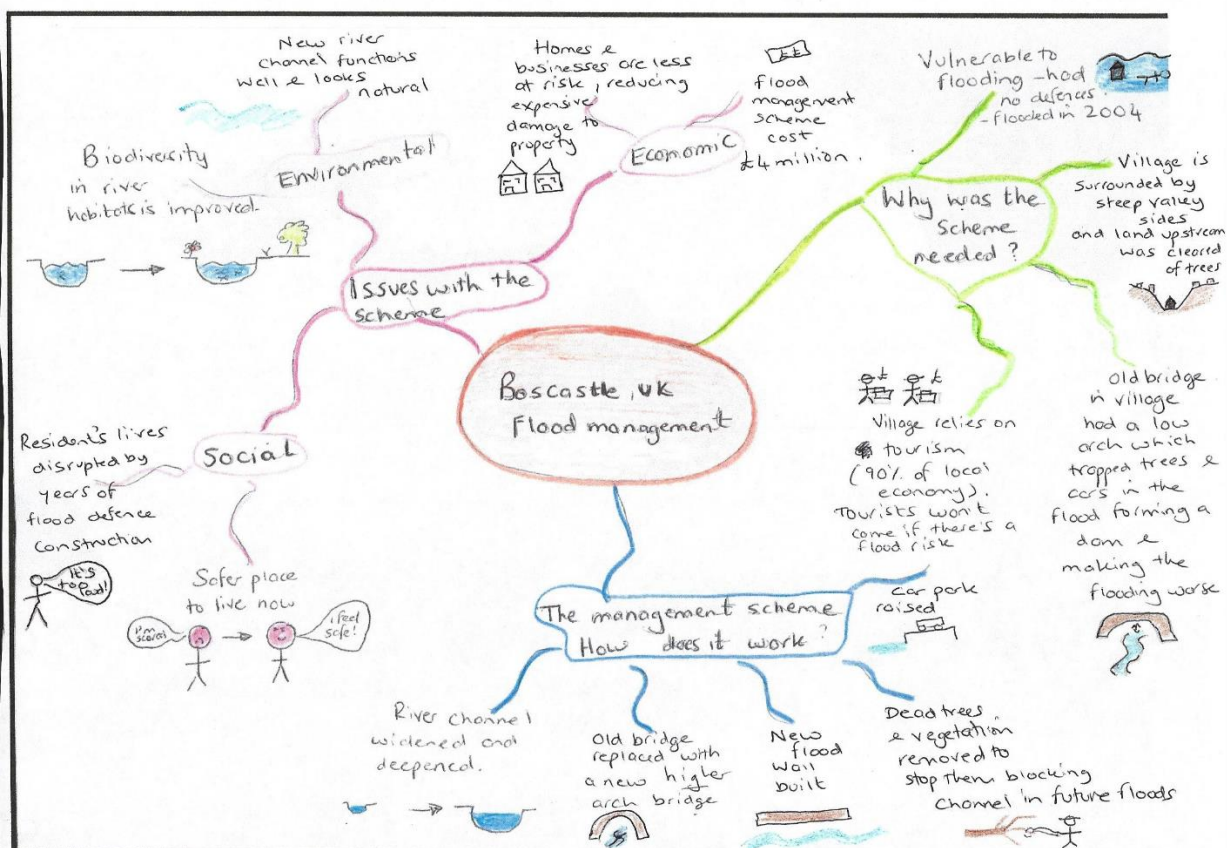
<p><b>Rivers</b></p> <p>Name two processes of river erosion and explain. <b>Abrasion:</b> rocks carried by the river wear down the river bed. <b>Solution:</b> soluble particles are dissolved into the river</p> 	<p><b>Rivers</b></p> <p>Name two processes of river transport and explain. <b>Traction:</b> heaviest particles are rolled along the river bed <b>Saltation:</b> sand-sized particles may be bounced along the river bed in a leap-frog motion</p> 	<p><b>Rivers</b></p> <p>What landforms can you find in the upper course of a river? <b>'V' shaped valleys, gorges, waterfalls and interlocking spurs</b></p> 
<p><b>Rivers</b></p> <p>What landforms can you find in the middle course of a river? <b>Meanders and Ox-bow lakes can be found.</b></p> 	<p><b>Rivers</b></p> <p>What landforms can you find in the lower course of a river? <b>Mudflats, Deltas, Floodplains and Estuaries can be found in the lower course.</b></p> 	<p><b>Rivers</b></p> <p>Explain the formation of a waterfall. <b>Water flows over a layer of hard rock onto a layer of soft rock. This then begins to erode by hydraulic action. An overhang begins to occur and the hard rock eventually collapses due to gravity. Abrasion can now erode more and repeat the process.</b></p> 

3. Read your cards through regularly. Once you're confident about knowing the information write keywords about the topic on a card. Then revise from these. As your knowledge base builds up you will need fewer prompts to remember information. **BRAIN SCIENCE ALERT:** By displaying this information and regularly reading it you will create stronger connections between the neurons in your brain which will help you retain information.

## Technique 2 - Mind Maps

A mind map is a spider diagram that contains information in the form of pictures and text. Mind maps can be used to plot information relevant to the different topics in geography.

When you create a mind map you should use lots of colour and include diagrams and sketches. This makes the information more interesting to your brain. It should also make revision more 'enjoyable'. Below is a tutorial explaining how to create mind maps.



### **Technique 3 – Asking questions when taking notes**

This technique involves asking questions when making notes. The example below considers the main features of earthquakes.

What

When

Why

Where

Who

So what?

Earthquakes

Question cues you can use are what?, when?, why?, where?, who? and how? There are more – can you think of any?

### **Technique 4 – Testing Times**

Get a friend or member of your family to ask you questions.

### **Technique 5 – Ram Bam (Read a minute – Bullet a minute)**

Reading through notes without a purpose is DULL and ineffective. Set yourself a target of SCANNING (not close reading) a page or two in a minute. Close the book and then write in a minute (or a bit more) ALL that you can REMEMBER.

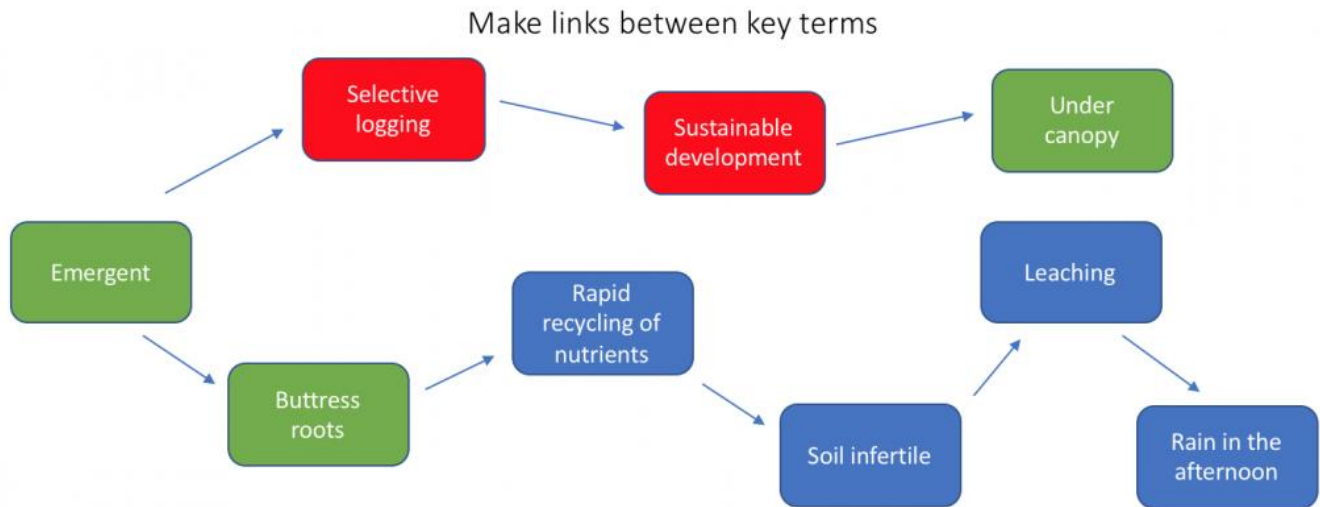
### **Technique 6 – Summary Sheets / Index Cards**

At the end of each lesson, write a summary sheet of the lesson identifying the key points and examples. From this then write index cards, which just consist of the key points. A few days later, review the index card and on a blank piece of paper write down the examples or principles the key points trigger in your memory. Compare this to your summary sheet or lesson notes.

Order your index cards into subject groups and then prioritise. Before another lecture on the same subject, review your index cards to refresh what you have learnt. This reviewing helps aid your long term memory.

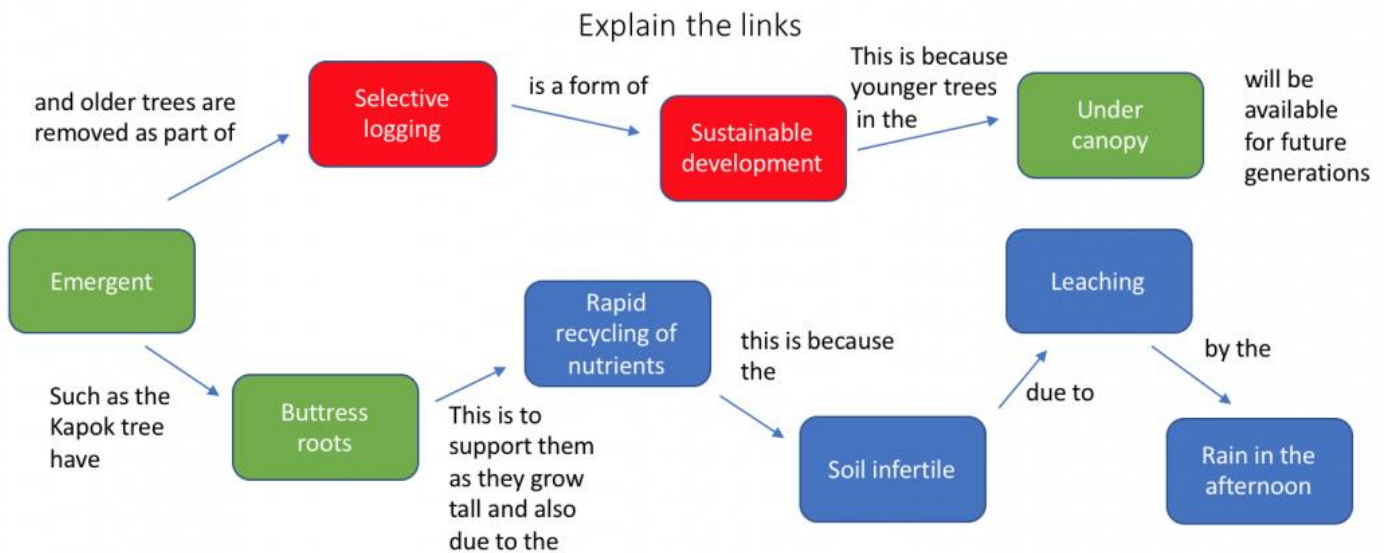
## Technique 7 - MAKING LINKS

Try to make as many links as you between the different key concepts of a topic.



Tropical rainforest concept map links

Finally, you should explain the links between each.



**Good luck and enjoy the holiday!**

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