Revision Techniques we would like you to try in Geography

Upload phase – key things you need to know go into your head

- Mind mapping knowledge from a source e.g. textbook
- Creating flash cards with questions on the back (summarizing)

Process phase – manipulating information so it is *understood*

- Mind mapping from memory – using the branches to add detail
- Transforming the information – turn it into a picture or summarising to remember (dual coding)

Download phase - getting the information from your head and deploying it in answers

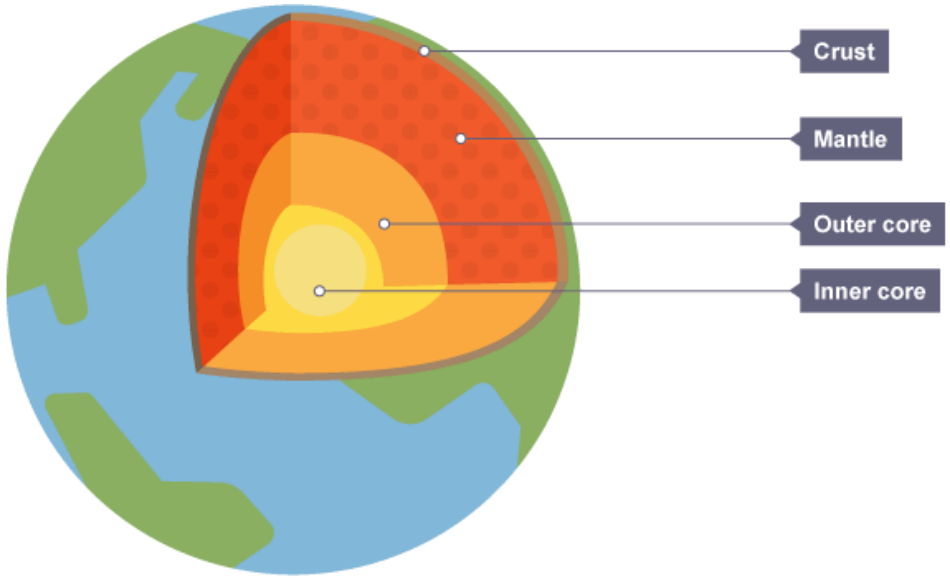
- Using the questions on the back of your flash cards and completing quizzes
- Practicing questions
- Pile on a page – write down everything you can remember about a topic

Flash cards theory

- If you create a set of flash cards you then should think about how you are going to use them.
- A day later you could read them and test yourself using the questions. If you get it right put the card on one pile. If you get it wrong put the card on a different pile. Once completed keep the two piles separate.
- A day or two later test yourself again. But this time focus on the ones you got wrong. This is called spacing and should help commit the knowledge to your long term memory.

Example of the maximum amount of information that should be on a flash card

Structure of the Earth



The **inner core** is in the **centre**. It is solid and made up of iron and nickel with temperatures of up to 5,500°C.

The **outer core** is the layer surrounding the inner core. It is a liquid layer made up of iron and nickel.

The **mantle** is the thickest section of the Earth. The mantle is made up of semi-molten rock called magma.

The **crust** is the outer layer of the Earth. It is a thin layer between 0 - 60 km thick. The crust is the rock layer that is broken up into pieces called plates.

On the back of the flashcard I would write two questions to test myself. For example; List the names of the layers from centre to outside or name the layers that are metal.

Example of a frame to create a mind map from memory – you could make your own frame for each topic using the knowledge organizer headings.

Tectonic Hazards

Earthquakes

- cause
- Example?
- Effect
- response
- Earthquake resistant buildings

Volcanoes

- Example?
- cause
- Effect
- Anything else?
- response

Tsunami

- Example?
- cause
- Effect
- response
- Anything else?

Structure of the earth

Why live near tectonic hazards?

Read, Cover and Write

- Another simple revision strategy is to read a section of information on a knowledge organizer. Cover it with your hand, then either write down as much of it as possible that you can remember. Or read it to someone.

- This strategy needs to be repeated often to stick in your brain.

- Remember the more you check your learning and make your brain think about the information the more it is likely to stay in your head.

Knowledge Check

Questions to check knowledge of tectonics topic

1. Name three tectonic hazards we have studied
2. Name the four layers of the earth
3. Describe two characteristics of the mantle
4. What is a plate boundary?
5. What happens at a destructive plate boundary?
6. What is a volcano?
7. Which volcano did you study?
8. What is a pyroclastic flow?
9. Why is a pyroclastic flow so deadly?
10. What happened in Nepal in 2015?
11. What causes an earthquake?
12. What would an economic effect of an earthquake be?
13. What would a social effect of an earthquake be?
14. What was a problem with Nepal's planning and preparation for a tectonic hazard?
15. What is a tsunami?
16. What makes a tsunami occur?
17. Why does the wave get larger the closer it gets to the shoreline?
18. What are three effects of a tsunami?
19. Why do people choose to live in areas affected by tectonic hazards?