

GCSE CEOGRAPHY Revision

How can we revise more effectively in Geography?

In order to do well at GCSE Geography, we need to be able to know, understand and apply specific information throughout the three exam papers:

- Paper 1: Living with the Physical Environment (1 hr 30 mins)
- Paper 2: Challenges in the human environment (1hr 30mins)
- Paper 3: Geographical applications (1hr 15 mins)

General Revision Tips



1. Get started

Cramming at the last minute is stressful and has limited success. The earlier you start revising, the more helpful it is to your memory.



2. Make a plan

Work out how much time you have and how long you can spend on each subject/topic.



3. Create a suitable space

Find a quiet spot away from distractions and keep your things all in one place.



4. Take regular breaks

It is possible to work too hard! Your brain needs a rest to help it process information.



5. Revise with a friend

Talking through what you've learned can help information stick.



6. Keep healthy

Eating healthily and taking regular exercise will boost your brainpower and will help you remember more

What doesn't work



These three common revision techniques have been proven to be least effective:

- Highlighting text
- Re-reading text
- Summarising text







These methods may make you feel like you are revising, but there are much better ways of ensuring that information 'sticks' in your brain.

What does work

Flash Cards

Simply create your own revision resources using flashcards. You can write on both sides of them, colour code them or use them to quiz yourself and others. You can make a set for each topic we have studied.



How to use them in Geography:

- Key terms key terms, definitions and examples
- Case Studies what was the event? Location? Date? Causes? Impacts?
- Processes Physical/Human?

Dual Coding

Dual coding means putting your knowledge into visual form alongside words.

How to use this in Geography:

- 1. Create spider diagrams or mind maps which also have little illustrations on them.
- 2. Turn information into storyboards with captions.
- 3. Create symbols to help remind you of key details (e.g. Sandpaper for abrasion)

Retrieval practice

During your exams you will need to be able to recall large amounts of information from your brain quickly. To get better at this, you need to practise! Not only will you get better at recalling information, but the information you recall is more likely to stick in your memory.



How to use this in Geography

- Create quick quizzes that friends and family members can test you on.
- Create a glossary for each topic and see what words you recognise and can explain.
- Use quick quizzes on Seneca Learning (you get instant results on this!)

Deliberate practice

Set time aside to practice what you will be doing in the exam – answering exam questions. You can never practice exam questions too much.

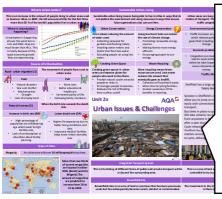


How to use this in Geography:

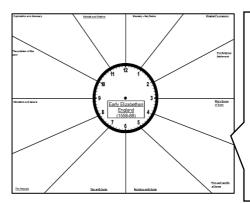
- Revision power hour 1. Pick a question 2. Spend 20 minutes revising for that question 3. Spend 20 minutes answering the question 4. Use the mark scheme to mark your answer.
- Practise questions from your book, skills booklets and from revision guides.
- Ask your teacher for exam style questions (they'll have loads!)
- Ask your teacher for model answers and see what a good answer looks like.



Other revision techniques (Don't make them from scratch, ask your teacher for some!)



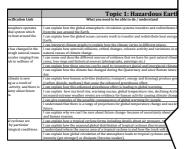
A knowledge organiser contains all the key terms, events and pieces of information in a topic. They are really useful if you get stuck during revision.



A revision clock is good to use as revision once you have finished looking at a topic. It tests what you know and can be done in timed conditions.

Knowledge Organisers

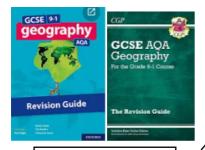
Revision Clocks



RAG rating sheets allow you to assess where your current understanding is of a topic. This then allows you to fine tune your revision in your weakest areas.

Privy Council	Sir Walter Raleigh	Dake of Medina- Sidenia	Trade	Divine Right	Population growth	Reformation	Growth of printing press	Astrolehes
Virginia	Sir Francis Walsingham	Sea Beggars	Rolgious Settlement	Earl of Northumberland	Privy Council	Deserving poor	Mary's arrival in England	Vagabonds Act
Act of Supremacy	Appronticeships	Noble education in the home	Colonists	Puritan Controversy	English Channel	Triangular Trade	Sir William Codil	Robert Dudley in the Notherlands
Genocce Lear	Rearoke	Spanish Armada	Northern Earls Revolt	Dutch Robolton	Spanish Fury	Fire ships	Poor relationship with Philip II	90% population were rural
Sheep farming	Gender	Ricoff	Grammar Schools	Legitimacy	Pacification of Ghant	Boar bolting	Act of Uniformity	Subington Plot
Anne Boleyn	Commercial Bivelry: New World	Popa excommunicates Bizabeth	Galleons	improved Iteracy	Earl of Westmorland	£500,000 debt	Treaty of Initville	Execution of Many Queen of Scots
Treaty of Edinburgh	Crucifixes	Able-bodled Poor	Singeing King of Spain's beard	Golden Hind (Drake's ship)	Statute of Artificers	Virgin Quoen	Privatoers	Papacy
1576 Poor Relief Act	Threekmenton Plot	Vestments Controversy	Francis Drake	Death of Duke of Alencon	Puritans	Spy metwork	Cook Fighting	Standardised maps
Nora Albion	French Duke of Guise	Enclosures	Duke of Alba	Rook of Common Prayer	Ridalfi Plat	Dame Schools	Recusants	Globe Theatre
Development of ships	Death of James Damley	Grouniravigation	Duke of Norfolk	Royal Injunction	Bad harvests	Derham Cathodral	Noheir	Trade ombargoes

A thinking quilt contains key terms/names from a topic. You categorise the words into what topic or event they link to using a colour key at the bottom.

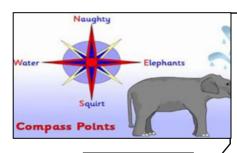


Revision Guides

Revision Guides:

There are several options available.

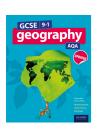
The specification is AQA (8035)



Mnemonics

Mnemonics are words or sayings that help you remember key terms. Each letter of the word refers to a key term, e.g. N/S/E/W – Naughty Elephants Squirt Water

kerboodle



Kerboodle:

All students have access to the on line text book via Kerboodle. Ask your teacher for log in details



Seneca

Simply select Geography AQA GCSE and boost your knowledge with the short quizzes

Know Your Command Terms

Remember to be aware of the different words which are used at the start of the questions in the exam. These are called Command words and require you to do different things.

Assess

Make an informed judgement.

For example, 'Assess how effective your presentation technique(s) were in representing the data collected in this enquiry' (Specimen Paper 3, qu. 05.3).

Calculate

Work out the value of something.

For example, 'Using Figure 7, calculate the increase in retail sales value of Fairtrade bananas between 2000 and 2012' (Specimen Paper 2, qu. 02.7).

Compare

Identify similarities and differences.

For example, 'Using Figure 4, compare HDI values in Africa and South America' (Specimen Paper 2, qu. 02.1).

Complete

Finish the task by adding given information.

For example, 'Complete the following sentences:

Describe

Set out characteristics.

For example, 'Using Figure 9, describe the distribution of areas with existing licenses for fracking in the UK' (Specimen Paper 2, qu. 03.2).

Discuss

Present key points about different ideas or strengths and weaknesses of an idea.

For example, 'Discuss the effects of urban sprawl on people and the environment. Use Figure 3 and a case study of a major city in the UK' (Specimen Paper 2, qu. 01.6).

Fvaluate

Judge from available evidence.

For example, 'Evaluate the effectiveness of an urban transport scheme(s) you have studied. (Specimen Paper 2, qu. 01.8)

Explain

Set out purposes or reasons.

For example, 'Using Figure 12 and your own knowledge, explain how different landforms may be created by the transport and deposition of sediment along the coast' (Specimen Paper 1, qu. 03.7).

Give

Produce an answer from recall.

For example, 'Give one condition that is needed for a tropical storm to form' (Specimen Paper 1, qu. 01.6).

Identify

Name or otherwise characterise.

For example, 'Identify the glacial landform at grid reference 653532' (Specimen Paper 1, qu. 05.1).

Justify

Support a case with evidence.

For example, 'Transnational corporations (TNCs) only bring advantages to the host country.' Do you agree with this statement? Justify your decision. (Specimen Paper 2, qu. 02.10)

Outline

Set out main characteristics.

For example, 'Outline one way that Fairtrade helps to deal with the problems of unequal development' (Specimen Paper 2, qu. 02.8).

State

Express in clear terms.

For example, 'State one characteristic of the course of the River Ouse in grid square 5754' (Specimen Paper 1, qu. 04.1).

Suggest

Present a possible case.

For example, 'Suggest how the sea defences shown in Figure 11 help to protect the coastline' (Specimen Paper 1, qu. 03.6).

To what extent

Judge the importance or success of (strategy, scheme, project).

For example, 'To what extent do urban areas in lower income countries (LICs) or newly emerging economies (NEEs) provide social and economic opportunities for people?' (Specimen Paper 2, qu. 01.4).

Use evidence to support this statement

To select and present information to prove or disprove something.

For example, 'Weather in the UK is becoming more extreme.' Use evidence to support this statement. (Specimen Paper 1, qu. 01.4)