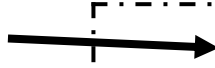


THE THREE STEP PROCESS

Most questions at GCSE are built on a combination of specific skills but all of them require that you be able to identify points and describe them in rich detail – both of which should be relevant to the question asked in the examination. One method of revising with the goal of identifying and describing in mind follows a clear three step process that can be recorded in a simple grid.

Below is a guide on how to use this:

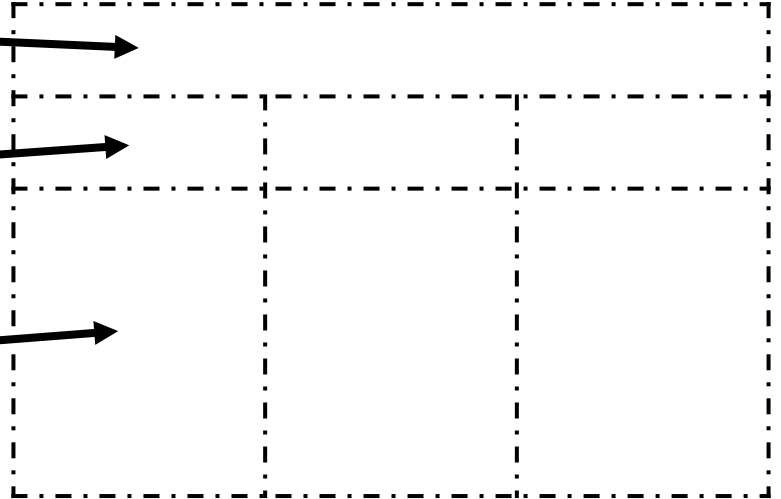
In the first row, identify the overall topic the process will focus on



Here, identify the three most important features or questions relating to the topic



Finally, in the biggest section record all the key detailed facts that relate to the feature of the question.



This style of revision is well suited to ensuring rich revision for specific topics in History and Geography but can also be used across several subjects. For instance, this would be a good revision aid to support key processes in Science and PE.

Below is a worked example for Geography, showing what a completed version would look like:

THE THAR DESERT A HOT DESERT		
LOCATIONAL INFORMATION	OPPORTUNITIES	CHALLENGES
North-west India and Pakistan About 200,000km ² in size Rainfall is low – receiving between 120mm and 240mm a year Summer temperature can reach as high as 53° Soil is very sandy which makes unfertile Some thorn forest vegetation has adapted to area	Central Arid Zone Research Institute have developed a hardy breed of plum tree called the Ber tree. It produces large fruits and can survive in low rainfall conditions. The fruits can be sold and there is the potential to make a decent profit. The desert region has valuable reserves of gypsum (used in making plaster for the construction industry and in making cement), feldspar (used to make ceramics) and kaolin (used as a whitener in paper).	Thar desert is the most densely populated desert in the world, with a population density of 83 people per km ² , and the population is increasing. This is putting extra pressure on the fragile desert ecosystem. Soil erosion - overcultivation and overgrazing have damaged the vegetation in places, leading to soil erosion by wind and rain. Once eroded away, the soil takes thousands of years to re-form