

How to help know and remember more from a knowledge organiser

How can you help? Here are some quick questions and prompts to help you RED Review KOs at home. These are useful for a child who says "I don't know how to revise" or if they choose to revise by reading through, highlighting or 'going over' content.

Look, cover, write check is a simple technique which requires no other resources! They can look at the KO (or do it cold) and then you hold it while you check what they remember

Give them the right answers or meaning then ask them why that is true or how it works in that way - get them to do it without looking and in their own words is best!

- Key Questions to ask**
- Why is this true/does it work like this?
 - Why...? How...? If...?
 - How is this the same/different to other points or topics?
 - Can you think of an example of this in real life or another topic/subject?

For keywords they can create flashcards with words on one side and definitions on the other

Practise with them checking which they remember

Go back to those they don't know yet more often

Leave a gap before going back to those they do know

Mind maps work really well to show categories and connections between facts

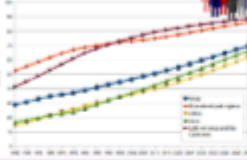

Mix it up! Sometimes give the answer and ask them to give you the date, word, person or process that it is describing

Without looking, they can write down as much of the KO that they can remember in one colour. Then, in a different colour they can check the KO for what they forgot, adding that in. Repeating this should show they remember more in time!

For diagrams, timelines or processes ask your child to explain and teach it to you in their own words

For diagrams ask students to talk and trace - explaining each part as they move their finger over it

Blank out or cover up parts of the KO to see if students can remember these without looking

What is Urbanisation?	Sustainable Urban Living		Traffic Management	
<p>This is an increase in the amount of people living in urban areas such as towns or cities. In 2007, the UN announced that for the first time, more than 50 % of the world's population live in urban areas.</p> <p>Where is Urbanisation happening?</p> <p>Urbanisation is happening all over the world but in LICs and NEEs rates are much faster than HICs. This is mostly because of the rapid economic growth they are experiencing.</p> 	<p>Sustainable urban living means being able to live in cities in ways that do not pollute the environment and using resources in ways that ensure future generations also can use them.</p> <div style="display: flex;"> <div style="flex: 1;"> <p>Water Conservation</p> <p>This is about reducing the amount of water used.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collecting rainwater for gardens and flushing toilets. • Installing water meters and toilets that flush less water. • Educating people on using less water. </div> <div style="flex: 1;"> <p>Energy Conservation</p> <p>Using less fossil fuels can reduce the rate of climate change.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promoting renewable energy sources. • Making homes more energy efficient. • Encouraging people to use energy. </div> </div>	<p>Urban areas are busy places with many people travelling by different modes of transport. This has caused urban areas to experience different traffic congestion that can lead to various problems.</p> <div style="display: flex;"> <div style="flex: 1;"> <p>Environmental problems</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Traffic increases air pollution which releases greenhouse gases that is leading to climate change. </div> <div style="flex: 1;"> <p>Economic problems</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Congestion can make people late for work and business deliveries take longer. This can cause companies to lose money. </div> <div style="flex: 1;"> <p>Social Problems</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is a greater risk of accidents and congestion is a cause of frustration. Traffic can also lead to health issues for pedestrians. </div> </div>		
<p>Causes of Urbanisation</p> <div style="display: flex;"> <div style="flex: 1;"> <p>Rural - urban migration (1)</p> <p>The movement of people from rural to urban areas.</p> <div style="display: flex;"> <div style="flex: 1;"> <p>Push</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Natural disasters • War and Conflict • Mechanisation • Drought • Lack of employment </div> <div style="flex: 1;"> <p>Pull</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More Jobs • Better education & healthcare • Increased quality of life. • Following family members. </div> </div> </div> <div style="flex: 1;"> <p>Natural Increase (2)</p> <p>When the birth rate exceeds the death rate.</p> <div style="display: flex;"> <div style="flex: 1;"> <p>Increase in birth rate (BR)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High percentage of population are child-bearing age which leads to high fertility rate. • Lack of contraception or education about family planning. </div> <div style="flex: 1;"> <p>Lower death rate (DR)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Higher life expectancy due to better living conditions and diet. • Improved medical facilities helps lower infant mortality rate. </div> </div> </div> </div>	<p>Creating Green Space</p> <p>Creating green spaces in urban areas can improve places for people who want to live there.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide natural cooler areas for people to relax in. • Encourages people to exercise. • Reduces the risk of flooding from surface runoff. 	<p>Waste Recycling</p> <p>More recycling means fewer resources are used. Less waste eventually goes to landfill.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collection of household waste. • More local recycling facilities. • Greater awareness of the benefits in recyc. 	<p>Congestion Solutions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Widen roads to allow more traffic to flow easily. • Build ring roads and bypasses to keep through traffic out of city centres. • Introduce park and ride schemes to reduce car use. • Encourage car-sharing schemes in work places. • Have public transport, cycle lanes & cycle hire schemes. • Having congestion charges discourages drivers from entering the busy city centres. 	
<p>Unit 2a AQA</p> <p>Urban Issues & Challenges</p>				
<p>Types of Cities</p> <p>Megacity An urban area with over 10 million people living there.</p>  <p>More than two thirds of current megacities are located in either NEEs (Brazil) and LICs (Nigeria). The amount of megacities are predicted to increase from 28 to 41 by 2030.</p>		<p>Sustainable Urban Living Example:</p> <div style="display: flex;"> <div style="flex: 1;"> <p>Background & Location</p> </div> <div style="flex: 1;"> <p>Sustainable features</p> </div> </div>		
<p>Integrated Transport System</p> <p>This is the linking of different forms of public and private transport within a city and the surrounding area.</p>		<p>Greenbelt Area</p> <p>This is a zone of land surrounding a city where new building is strictly controlled to try to prevent cities growing too much and too fast.</p>		
<p>Brownfield Site</p> <p>Brownfield sites is an area of land or premises that has been previously used, but has subsequently become vacant, derelict or contaminated.</p>		<p>Urban Regeneration</p> <p>The investment in the revival of old, urban areas by either improving what is there or clearing it away and rebuilding.</p>		

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