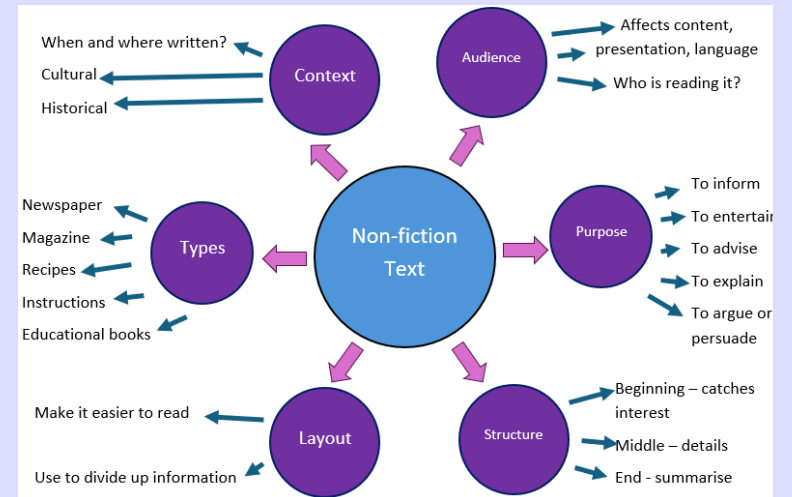# Mind Maps

**Example** *(see following pages)*



**What is a Mind Map?**

- A mind map is a diagram created as a means of visually representing information, ideas and concepts.
- It is a set of colourful words and images connected by lines grouped around a central concept or theme.
- A mind map should:
  - Focus on a central theme
  - Make associations between ideas plotted

**Link to video on dual coding** HERE

**Pro's and Con's of Mind Maps**

| Pro's | Con's |
|---|---|
| <ul><li>Using images can make it easier to get the information from working to long-term memory</li><li>Circular structure helps you to focus on links and relationships between ideas</li><li>Concise information eases information recall</li><li>structure helps you to focus on links and relationships between ideas.</li></ul> | <ul><li>Easy to overcomplicate if sentences are used rather than key words and phrases</li><li>Limits detail due to the text restriction</li><li>Goes against taking notes one line after another</li><li>Sometimes time consuming to create</li></ul> |

# Challenges In Antarctica

## Damage to Ozone layer
- Prevents harmful uv → Earth
- ↓ over Antarctica → Hole
- Caused by CFC
- CFC's banned

## Climate Change
- ↑ temp
- melting ice
  - loss of habitat
  - ↑ Sea level 3mm/yr

## Exploitation of Resources
- Minerals (Cu, Au)
- Fossil fuels
- Fish Stocks
- All countries have access → Who gets what?

## Managing Antarctica
- Global Common
- Peaceful purposes ONLY → No nuclear explosions
- Share Scientific info
- Antarctica Treaty 1959 → 12 Countries → ↑ to 50

# Non-fiction Text

## Context
- When and where written?
- Cultural
- Historical

## Audience
- Affects content, presentation, language
- Who is reading it?

## Types
- Newspaper
- Magazine
- Recipes
- Instructions
- Educational books

## Purpose
- To inform
- To entertain
- To advise
- To explain
- To argue or persuade

## Layout
- Make it easier to read
- Use to divide up information

## Structure
- Beginning – catches interest
- Middle – details
- End - summarise