

Year 11 Geography Unit 1 Overview – Fieldwork

(Human and Physical Fieldwork)

Dates: W/C 5th September 2018 to W/C 7th October 2018

Target grade for tests:

You will learn about:

- Planning a fieldwork investigation
- Using different methods to collect data
- Identifying and reducing the risks of fieldwork
- Analysing data, drawing conclusions and evaluations



You will be able to:

- Plan and conduct a fieldwork enquiry
- Carry out primary and secondary data research
- Create graphs, maps and diagrams to present data
- Analyse data to draw justified conclusions and evaluations

<p>Lesson Overview:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Preparation for Human Fieldwork – context of study on Penryn’s sustainable transport, introduction to primary data collection and risk assessment for Penryn fieldwork 2. Data Collection to Penryn – Trip 1 3. Data Collection to Penryn – Trip 2 <p><i>HWK – preparation and secondary research for Physical Fieldwork</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Preparation for Physical Fieldwork – consolidation of HWK and introduction to primary data collection and risk assessment for Portreath fieldwork <p>*Fieldtrip to Portreath – x1 day</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. Data Presentation and Analysis and Conclusions– Physical Fieldwork 6. Evaluation – Physical Fieldwork 7. Data Presentation and Analysis and Conclusions – Human Fieldwork 8. Evaluation – Human Fieldwork <p><i>HWK – revision and consolidation- preparation for Mock Paper 3 Exam.</i></p>		<p>Key Words:</p> <p>Hypothesis: a statement that can be tested e.g. proved or disproved</p> <p>Primary data collection – collection of raw data by an individual or a group of people first hand e.g. questionnaire</p> <p>Secondary data collection – data that has already been collected by another person e.g. newspaper</p> <p>Qualitative data – techniques that don’t involve numbers/counting e.g. photograph analysis</p> <p>Quantitative data – raw data that is collected using equipment and/or recording sheets e.g. traffic count data</p> <p>Sampling – how data is collected on fieldwork e.g. amount of data, how it is collected and where it is collected</p> <p>Random sampling – samples chosen at random locations</p> <p>Systematic sampling – working to a system to collect data e.g. every 20 metres</p> <p>Stratified sampling – deliberately introducing bias to ensure that data helps to answer the question e.g. ensuring a range of people are asked a questionnaire</p> <p>Analysis – using data or other information to support detailed explanations which are then used to reach conclusions e.g. data shows that...</p> <p>Evaluation – the strengths and limitations/weaknesses if something e.g. the methods used to collect geographical data.</p>				
<p>Suggested reading or support available:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Secondary research booklet –on Showbie - Pages 318-325 in the GCSE Geography AQA Oxford textbook - http://www.surf-forecast.com/breaks/Portreath-Beach - http://ukcensusdata.com/penryn-west 		<p>Cross curricular:</p> <p>SMSC: develop a critical understanding of the complexity of collecting fieldwork data in the natural environment. Evaluating how people’s transport choices affect environmental quality and how the coastline is shaped by natural processes.</p> <p>Literacy: using key geog. terms, PEAL to write a well-balanced explanation/analysis/ evaluation and accurate SPAG.</p> <p>Numeracy: presenting geog. data using bar charts, pie charts, radar graphs, located proportional symbols, and using statistical tests.</p>				
Research	Note-making	Group work & discussion	Memorisation	Precision & accuracy	Independence	Reflection

