Year 11 Geography Unit 1 Overview – Fieldwork

(Human and Physical Fieldwork)

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

Lesson Overview:	Key Words:
1. Recap Coastal Processes & Landforms 2. UK Coastline Case Study– **Swanage** 3. Coast Management Case Study– **Holderness** 4. Preparation for Physical Fieldwork – *HWK* ***Fieldtrip to Portreath – x1 day** 5. Complete Analysis, Conclusions and Evaluation– Physical Fieldwork 6. Preparation for Human Fieldwork – context and risk assessment for Penryn fieldwork 7. Data Collection to Penryn – Trip 1 8. Data Collection to Penryn – Trip 2 9. Data Presentation, Analysis and Conclusions 10. Evaluation, Exam practice for paper 3. 11. Issue Evaluation part 1 12. Issue Evaluation part 2 13. Consolidation and revision (preparation for Paper 3 mock exam)	**Hypothesis:** a statement that can be tested e.g. proved or disproved **Primary data collection –** collection of raw data by an individual or a group of people first hand e.g. questionnaire **Secondary data collection –** data that has already been collected by another person e.g. newspaper **Qualitative data –** techniques that don't involve numbers/counting e.g. photograph analysis **Quantitative data –** raw data that is collected using equipment and/or recording sheets e.g. traffic count data **Sampling –** how data is collected on fieldwork e.g. amount of data, how it is collected and where it is collected **Random sampling –** samples chosen at random locations **Systematic sampling –** working to a system to collect data e.g. every 20 metres **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 **Analysis –** using data or other information to support detailed explanations which are then used to reach conclusions e.g. data shows that… **Evaluation –** the strengths and limitations/weaknesses if something e.g. the methods used to collect geographical data.
Suggested reading or support available: - Pages 318-325 in the GCSE Geography AQA Oxford textbook - http://www.surf-forecast.com/breaks/Portreath-Beach - http://ukcensusdata.com/penryn-west - Revise AQA GCSE Geography Author: Bircher, Rob Publisher: Pearson Education Limited. - GCSE Pocket posters by Daydream Education	**Cross curricular:** **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. **Literacy:** using key geog. terms, PEAL to write a well-balanced explanation/analysis/ evaluation and accurate SPAG. **Numeracy:** presenting geog. data using bar charts, pie charts, radar graphs, located proportional symbols, and using statistical tests.

Research	Note-making	Group work & discussion	Memorisation	Precision & accuracy	Independence	Reflection