

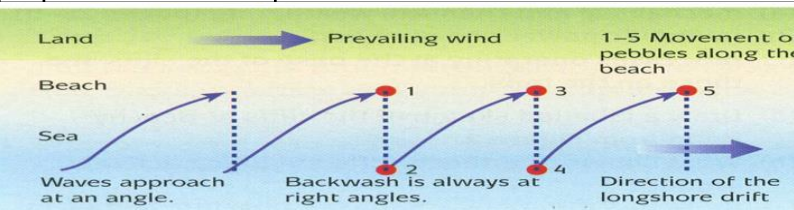


**A. Suitable question for geographical enquiry**

1	<b>Choosing a suitable enquiry</b>	The factors that need to be considered when selecting suitable questions/hypotheses for geographical enquiry. The geographical theory/concept underpinning the enquiry.
2	<b>Data sources</b>	Appropriate sources of primary and secondary evidence, including locations for fieldwork.
3	<b>Risk assessment</b>	The potential risks of both human and physical fieldwork and how these risks might be reduced.

**B. Selecting, measuring and recording data appropriate to the chosen enquiry**

1	<b>Choosing suitable data</b>	Difference between primary and secondary data. Identification and selection of appropriate physical and human data.
2	<b>Sampling methods</b>	Measuring and recording data using different sampling methods.
3	<b>Justification of enquiry</b>	Description and justification of data collection methods.



**C. Selecting appropriate ways of processing and presenting fieldwork data**

1	<b>Method</b>	Appreciation that a range of visual, graphical and cartographic methods is available.
2	<b>Presentation of data</b>	Selection and accurate use of appropriate presentation methods.
3	<b>Presentation of data</b>	Description, explanation and adaptation of presentation methods



**D. Describing, analysing and explaining fieldwork data**

1	<b>Interpretation of results</b>	Description, analysis and explanation of the results of fieldwork data.
2	<b>Use of statistics</b>	Establish links between data sets. Use appropriate statistical techniques.
3	<b>Anomalies in data</b>	Identification of anomalies in fieldwork data.

**E. Reaching conclusions**

1	<b>conclusion</b>	Draw evidenced conclusions in relation to original aims of the enquiry.
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**F. Evaluation of geographical enquiry**

1	<b>Issues with enquiry</b>	Identification of problems of data collection methods.
2	<b>Limitations of enquiry</b>	Identification of limitations of data collected.
3	<b>Additional data collection</b>	Suggestions for other data that might be useful.
4	<b>Reliability of conclusions</b>	Extent to which conclusions were reliable.



<b>1. Primary Data</b>	data that you have personally collected
<b>2. Secondary Data</b>	data that has been collected from someone else
<b>3. Sample</b>	refers to a small part of a whole study area, or study population which are representative of the area being investigated.
<b>4. Pilot study</b>	A trail run of your investigation in order to identify and rectify errors before the main data collection.
<b>5. Random Sampling</b>	choosing sites or people without bias, where every person or site has an equal chance of being selected.
<b>6. Systematic Sampling</b>	taking a sample in a structured way which can be repeated
<b>7. Stratified sampling</b>	choosing sample sites or people based on shared characteristics, or differences
<b>8. Risk Assessment</b>	looking at likelihood of possible harm to people whilst undertaking a fieldwork investigation, and taking steps to reduce the risk of injury

<b>9. Data presentation</b>	how you display your data in a visual format
<b>10. Data Analysis</b>	how you break down the different data sets and compare them to identify trends or findings relevant to your aim.
<b>11. Evaluation</b>	you critically appraise the usefulness and accuracy of your methods and the certainty of your findings in your investigation.
<b>12. Quantitative data</b>	data collected in numbered form
<b>13. Qualitative data</b>	data that is written or visual (non numerical)
<b>14. Conclusion</b>	Do you accept or reject your initial hypothesis based on the evidence you have collected?
<b>15. Hypothesis</b>	an enquiry question, or statement that underpins your investigation.

<b>16. Transect</b>	A line along which you take regular measurements
<b>17. Clinometer</b>	A device that measures the beach incline in degrees from one point to another
<b>18. Ranging Pole</b>	Large poles used to mark out set distances, or locations during fieldwork.
<b>19. Environmental Quality Survey</b>	a subjective method of measuring the quality of the built or natural environment.
<b>20. Methods/ Methodology</b>	The steps you took in order to successfully carry out the collection of primary data ( where, when, how, who, why)