



Knowledge Organiser

Geography - Field Work

Why fieldwork?

Discover new ideas and create new knowledge.

Understand more about what you learn in the classroom or in books.

Enquiry Question

All fieldwork starts with an enquiry question. The enquiry question then guides the fieldwork so that the data collected is relevant.

Fieldwork Tools

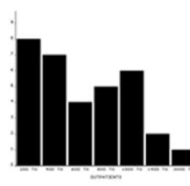
Maps	There are many different types of maps. Maps display information and data that geographers may find useful when studying a particular place.
OS maps	OS maps show relief (height and shape of the land) and we can use four figure and six figure grid references to locate places.
Four figure and six figure grid references	Remember: along the corridor (x axis →), then up the stairs (y axis ↑). _____ or _____
Field sketch	A simple drawing of the area you are studying, including labels.
Survey	A way of reviewing a particular feature of the physical or human environment. For example: a traffic survey, counting number and type of vehicles.
Questionnaire	A list of questions (usually with options for answers) that the researcher will ask individuals.

Keywords

Fieldwork	The gathering of information in a real environment, outside the classroom.
Primary data	Data that you personally collect when doing fieldwork.
Secondary data	Data that someone else has collected e.g. data another school has collected or a newspaper article.
Quantitative data	Data with a numerical value.
Qualitative data	Data that is words or images, usually containing views, opinions or feelings.
Analysis	Detailed examination of something usually data.
Conclusion	Drawing together results to reach an answer. In fieldwork drawing results from data to answer the enquiry question.
Evaluation	Weighing up the positives and negatives of something. In fieldwork it refers to considering how reliable and accurate the results are.
Accuracy	How limited errors have been, therefore making data more likely to give true results.
Reliability	How trustworthy data is based on it being a good representation of possible data to be collected.
Bias	When something is not done fairly as there is a preference given. For example only asking one age group their opinion about something.
Correlation	When there is a link or relationship between two pieces of data. For example, as one increases, the other increases.

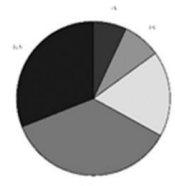
Bar Graph

To show discrete data, which is data that is counting something, often in different categories.



Pie Chart

To show proportions



Line Graph

To show correlation (relationship) between data sets. For example: change over time.

