Mrs Streeter’s

COMPONENT

2 BIBLE

UKs evolving physical landscape
UKs evolving human landscape
Geographical Investigations (Fieldwork)

Traffic light sheets
Key words
Common questions

*this booklet should be used in addition to the revision you already have planned!
The questions will appear in this order in your exam
You need to answer all the questions in the booklet

1. UKs evolving physical landscape
2. UKs evolving human landscape
3. Geographical investigations (Fieldwork)

Information about the exam
Time: 1 hour 30 mins
Worth: 94 marks
Each topic is worth 30 marks
The biggest question you will answer on each topic will be out of 8 marks
One question in question 1 will also be worth an additional 4 marks for SPAG
This will show as a 12 mark question but it really just means 8 for answer + 4 for SPaG

Counts for: 37.5% of your final grade

*Shorter questions do not need case study detail (although if you can put it in then it may carry marks)
*8 or 12 mark questions MUST HAVE CASE STUDY EXAMPLES AND FACTS

In section 3 you must choose to answer 2 out of 4 questions
Answer: Coastal change and conflict and Dynamic urban areas
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key statement</th>
<th>Colour</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4.1a) How Geology, past tectonic and glacial processes have made upland areas and lowland landscapes.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>4.1b) The UK’s main rock types: sedimentary (chalk, carboniferous limestone, clay) igneous (granite), metamorphic (schists, slates). What they are like (characteristics) and where they are found (distribution).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.2a) How upland and lowland landscapes have been shaped by physical processes: weathering, glaciers and post-glacial river and slope processes.</td>
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<tr>
<td>4.2b) How human activities (agriculture, forestry, settlement) have changed landscapes over time.</td>
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<tr>
<td>4.3b) How UK climate (seasonality, storm frequency, prevailing winds), marine processes (destructive and constructive waves waves) affect the coast.</td>
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<tr>
<td>4.3a) The difference between hard rock and soft rock cliffs.</td>
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<tr>
<td>4.3b) How hard and soft rock cliffs erode. Marine processes of erosion (hydraulic actions, abrasion, attrition)</td>
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<tr>
<td>4.3b) Sub-aerial processes (mass movement (slumping) and weathering) shaping the coast.</td>
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<tr>
<td>4.3a) How geology (rock type) at the coast (Concordant and discordant coastlines) create headlands, bays and coves.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.3a) How geological structure (joints and faults) affects erosion and the erosion of the headland to form different landforms of erosion: cracks, caves, arches, stacks, stumps, wave cut platforms.</td>
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<tr>
<td>4.3 c) Transportation of material by longshore drift.</td>
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<tr>
<td>4.3c) Deposition processes create coastal landforms of deposition (spits, beaches and bars) on coastal landscapes.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.4a) How human activities (development, agriculture, industry, coastal management) have affected coastal landscapes.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.5a) Why there are increasing risks from coastal flooding (consequences of climate change on marine erosion and deposition, including an increased frequency of storms and rising sea level) and the threats to people and environment. Homework - Storm Surges</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.4b) One named coastal landscape that is changing. The causes of erosion and the significance of its location - CHRISTCHURCH BAY, DORSET</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.4b) Impacts of the changing rate of erosion on people and the environment - CHRISTCHURCH BAY, DORSET</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.5 b) The different approaches to coastal management (hold the line, advance the line, do nothing and managed retreat). The costs and benefits of different approaches.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.5b) The different types of coastal defences (hard engineering – groynes, sea walls etc) and by (soft engineering - beach replenishment and slope stabilisation). The costs and benefits of the different defences.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.5b) Sustainable approaches to coastal management: do nothing, strategic realignment and Integrated Coastal Zone Management (holistic management)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.5b) why people have conflicting views about different approaches to managing the coastline.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Keywords

Techniques for learning key words

- Colour coding e.g. traffic lights or categories e.g. geophysical (earth hazards) and hydro-meteorological (air hazards)
- Table e.g.

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<th>Action</th>
<th>Reactions</th>
<th>Study / example</th>
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- Flash cards; word on the front, meaning and examples on the back
- Grouping words with case studies
- Using terms to create exam questions or putting key terms into sentences

abrasion
abrasion / corrosion
advance the line approach
aerial processes
attrition
backwash
bar
bay
beach nourishment
beach
biological weathering
cave
chemical weathering
cliff drainage
cliff foot erosion
coastal zone
concordant zone
constructive waves
cost-benefit-analysis
cove
deposition
destructive waves
discordant zone
dissipate
do nothing approach
faults
fetch
gabions
geology
hard engineering
hard rock coasts
headland
hold the line approach
hydraulic action
Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM)
joints
lagoon
longshore drift (LSD)
marine processes
mass movement
plunging waves
prevailing winds
arch
recurved end
rip current
rock armour (rip-rap)
rotational slump
salt marsh
sand dunes
sea wall
sediment
shoreline management plan (SMP)
soft engineering
solution
spit
subaerial processes
swash
transportation
transportation
undercutting
undercutting
wave cut platform
weathering
Keywords - geology related

anticline  
biochemical weathering  
carbonate  
carbon dating  
chemical weathering  
dip slope  
erosion  
escarpments  
fault scarp  
faults  
geologists  
geology  
glacieration  
granite  
igneous  
landslide  
limestone  
metamorphic  
miocene  
resistant rock  
rock fall  
scree  
sedimentary  
soil creep  
strata  
till  
topography  
U shaped Valley  
undulating  
uplift  
weathering

Common content, common questions

Explain one way tectonic processes influenced the physical landscape shown (2)

Explain one way rock type influences the relief of the land in the UK (2)

Explain two weathering processes that affect the UK's landscape (4)

Explain one way that human activity has influenced the UK's physical landscape (2)

Explain the difference between concordant and discordant coastlines (4)

Explain how beach formation is influenced by different types of waves (4)

Explain the formation of a spit. (or other coastal landform) You may use diagrams to help you in your answer (4)

Explain how human activities affect coastal landscapes (4)

Assess the risks from erosion of future sea level rise to people and the property (12)

Explain why some coastlines experience rapid erosion (4) *named example here

Assess the costs and benefits of hard and soft engineering to manage erosion risks in the UK (12)

Explain why coastal management decisions can lead to conflict (4)

*be prepared to identify landforms and management techniques via satellite image or OS maps
The UK’s Evolving Physical Landscape review sheet:  

<table>
<thead>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I know the names of the different parts of a river and can describe them (source, mouth, confluence, tributary, rivulets, channel etc.)</td>
<td>Green</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.6a) the different features in the upper middle and lower course of a river (including channel shape, gradient, width, depth and long and short profiles)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.6a) How to read the Bradshaw model</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>4.6b) How do physical processes shape rivers (C,A,S,H and S,S,S,T)</td>
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<tr>
<td>4.6b) The difference between vertical and lateral erosion and where each occurs on a river profile</td>
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<tr>
<td>4.6b) How are waterfalls, meanders, interlocking spurs, flood plains, oxbow lakes and deltas are formed</td>
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<tr>
<td>4.6c) How water moves and is stored within the hydrological cycle (through flow, surface runoff, interception, percolation etc.)</td>
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<tr>
<td>4.6c) How to read a storm hydrograph and can label features of a storm hydrograph (lag time, Rising limb, falling limb, peak rainfall, peak discharge etc.)</td>
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<tr>
<td>4.6c) How physical features impact on storm hydrographs (soil type, vegetation, slope, geology etc.)</td>
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<tr>
<td>4.7a) How human activities alter storm hydrographs (urbanisation, land use, deforestation etc.)</td>
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<tr>
<td>4.7b) Details of either the <strong>Boscastle flood</strong>, <strong>Sheffield</strong> or <strong>Somerset</strong> flood - how human and physical factors added to the likelihood of flooding occurring</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>4.7b) The impacts of flooding on people and the environment at one of the above</td>
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<tr>
<td>4.8a) Reasons why rivers more likely to flood in the future</td>
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<tr>
<td>4.8b) Identify different types of river flood management (walls, embankments, barriers, levees and floodplain retention and river restoration.</td>
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<tr>
<td>4.8b) Explain the costs (negatives) and benefits of using hard engineering river techniques</td>
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Green — I fully understand. I’m a Geography genius - check me out!

Yellow — I know some of it but not really too sure. I need a bit of help/revision.

Red — I have no idea - I don’t understand this? Was I even here?
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<td>Using terms to create exam questions or putting key terms into sentences</td>
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<tr>
<td>abrasion</td>
<td>meander</td>
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<tr>
<td>alluvium</td>
<td>middle course</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>antecedent rainfall</td>
<td>mid load</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>attrition</td>
<td>mouth</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>bankful</td>
<td>mudflats</td>
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<tr>
<td>base flow discharge</td>
<td>overhang</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>bed load</td>
<td>oxbow lake</td>
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<tr>
<td>biological weathering</td>
<td>peak discharge</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>channel</td>
<td>permeable</td>
<td></td>
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<td>channel restoration</td>
<td>physical weathering</td>
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<tr>
<td>chemical weathering</td>
<td>plunge pool</td>
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<tr>
<td>constructed levees</td>
<td>point bar</td>
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<td>cross profile</td>
<td>rapid mass movement</td>
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<td>deforestation</td>
<td>rising limb</td>
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<tr>
<td>delta</td>
<td>river cliff</td>
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<td>discharge</td>
<td>rock outcrops</td>
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<td>dredge</td>
<td>salt marshes</td>
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<tr>
<td>estuary</td>
<td>saltation</td>
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<tr>
<td>evaporation</td>
<td>saturation</td>
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<td>falling limb</td>
<td>slow mass movement</td>
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<td>flood hydrograph</td>
<td>soft engineering</td>
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<td>flood plain</td>
<td>soil creep</td>
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<td>flood plain retention</td>
<td>solution</td>
<td></td>
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<td>flood wall</td>
<td>source</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>gorge</td>
<td>surface runoff</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>gradient (steep / gentle)</td>
<td>suspension</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>hard engineering</td>
<td>sustainable</td>
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<td>helicodial flow</td>
<td>thalweg</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>hydraulic action</td>
<td>through flow</td>
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<tr>
<td>impermeable</td>
<td>traction</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>infiltration</td>
<td>transpired</td>
<td></td>
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<td>interception (zone)</td>
<td>transportation</td>
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<tr>
<td>interlocking spurs</td>
<td>tributary</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>jet streams</td>
<td>upper course</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>lag time</td>
<td>urbanisation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>lateral erosion</td>
<td>velocity</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>levee</td>
<td>V-shaped valley</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>load</td>
<td>water table</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>long profile</td>
<td>waterfalls</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>lower course</td>
<td>weathering</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>mass movement</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Common content, common questions

Explain the processes that lead to the formation of a waterfall (4)

Explain how weathering and mass movement can affect the shape of river valleys (4)

Explain the process that led to the formation of an oxbow lake (or other river feature). Use a diagram to help with your answer (4)

Explain how channel characteristics change along a river's long profile (4) *refer to the Bradshaw model

**be prepared to identify landforms and management techniques via satellite image or OS maps

Assess the value of storm hydrographs, in helping to evaluate the risks to people and their property (12)

Evaluate the role of human and physical processes in causing flooding (8)

Explain two reasons why flood risks in the UK are rising (4)

Explain why soft engineering if often preferred to hard engineering when managing flood risk (4)
The UK’s Evolving Human Landscape review sheet:

Colour code each question or statement.

**Green**  I fully understand. I’m a Geography genius – check me out!

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>UK</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>What are the differences between urban (core) and rural (periphery) areas of the UK? E.g. Can you describe characteristics of rural/urban places? Know where major cities are in the UK</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How has the government tried to reduce the gap between urban and rural areas? E.g enterprise zones, regional development grants, HS2 etc.)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>How has the population structure of the UK changed over time and what factors contribute to this? E.g ethnicity, age, foreign born, migration patterns and migration policy in the UK (tier point system)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>How has the employment structure of the UK changed over time and what are the factors contribute to this? E.g primary, secondary, tertiary, quaternary sectors. Also new economy, old economy, knowledge economy. The domino effect of deindustrialisation in the UK (Dinnington, Sheffield, Tyne, Lancashire, Redcar)</td>
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<tr>
<td>How does the UK’s economy link to the wider world? E.g. globalisation, FDI, privatisation</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>London</strong></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>How does London’s site and situation make its connections to the wider world stronger? E.g. Describe the location, how is London split up, how is London connected to the global economy?</td>
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<tr>
<td>What is the urban structure of London? E.g. Urban zones (like suburbs or CBDs)</td>
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<tr>
<td>What inequalities in deprivation and quality of life exist within London? e.g. Newham / Chelsea and Kensington</td>
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<tr>
<td>Why have areas of London suffered decline? E.g deindustrialisation (Docklands), retail parks and suburbanisation. Impact of decentralisation on London (Bluewater)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cycles of urbanisation and growth within London E.g. urbanisation, suburbanisation, counter urbanisation and re-urbanisation. Also gentrification (Brixton or Peckham) and studentification</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What were the causes and consequences of rebranding and regeneration in on Newham? What were the successes and failures? E.g the Olympic regeneration</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What problems does London face and how has London improved its sustainability? E.g. long commutes, pressure on green space, public transport, unaffordable housing, waste and energy use.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Rural areas and hinterland</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>How are urban and rural areas interdependent? What are the products/services that flow between the two? Eg. Relocation of Met Office HQ. What are the advantages and disadvantages of to each area?</td>
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<tr>
<td>What are the challenges facing the south west (Devon and Cornwall)? E.g decline in industries like farming, fishing, mining. Periphery region. Low wages/IMD low in places. Large elderly population and young leaving.</td>
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<tr>
<td>How has Cornwall diversified and regenerated to encourage growth in the area? E.g. Lobbs farm shop; The Eden Project</td>
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**Keywords**

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accessible | investment  
affluent  | knowledge economy  
ageing population | land use  
birth rate | leisure  
brownfield site | low income  
business parks | migration  
call centres | multiplier effect  
decentralisation | nationally  
central business district (CBD) | net immigration  
commuting (er) | new economy  
connectivity | northern powerhouse  
conurbations | out of town shopping centres  
core regions | out-migration  
counter-urbanisation | periphery  
cultural diversity | population density  
culture | primary sector  
death rate | quaternary sector  
de-industrialisation | rebranded  
demographics | recreation  
depopulation | recycling  
depression | regeneration  
diversification | regional development grants  
dormitory towns | regionally  
electrification | retail parks  
employment | privatisation*  
energy efficiency | rural periphery  
enterprise zones | rural-urban fringe  
environmental quality | secondary sector  
ethnic opportunity | site  
ethnic communities | situation  
EU grants | skilled labour  
footloose | sprawl  
Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) | studentification  
free trade | suburbanisation  
gentrification | suburbs  
globalisation | sustainability  
green belt | sustainable  
greenfield site | teleworking  
immigration | tertiary sector  
index of multiple deprivation (IMD) | transport  
infrastructure | unskilled labour  
internal migration | urban-rural fringe  
internationally | work flexibility

**Common content, common questions**
State two reasons why population density varies across the UK (4)
* It is likely you would be given a source with a question of this type

Explain how government policies have attempted to reduce the differences between core and peripheral regions of the UK (4)

Explain the increase in the UK’s population in a given area (4)

Explain the trends in primary and secondary employment in the UK since 1980 (4)

State two characteristics of quaternary sector employment (2)

Explain the impacts of globalisation on the UK economy (4)

Explain why some cities are better connected than others (4)

State two characteristics of the inner suburbs (2)

Assess the impacts of the variations in ethnic group distribution *shown in figure X* t.b p177 (8)

Assess the causes of differences in life expectancy *shown in figure x* p179 t.b (8)

Explain why UK cities are experiencing more growth at their edges than in their centres (4)

Assess the reasons for re-urbanisation that are taking place in a major UK city (8)

Assess the impacts of the cost of living data *shown in figure x* t.b p. 185 (8)

*Expect to be able to identify patterns on OS maps or pick out features within photographs*

Evaluate the success of strategies aimed at making urban living more sustainable (8)

Explain how cities and accessible rural areas often depend on each other (4)

Explain the pressures that accessible rural areas experience from economic and social change (4)

Explain how economic change has affected one rural area you have studied (4)

Explain two reasons why projects are needed to diversify the economy of rural areas (4)

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**Geographical Investigations (fieldwork): Coastal Change and Conflict**
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<td>Green</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Selecting fieldwork methods; know one qualitative and one quantitative method to collect data and measure coastal management and its impact on the beach / area. Know how successful the management has been</td>
<td>Yellow</td>
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<tr>
<td>3. Secondary data sources; a geology map and at least one other source</td>
<td>Red</td>
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In addition; be aware of the following:

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<th>Description</th>
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<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Understanding of the range of techniques and methods used in fieldwork, including observation and different kinds of measurement.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Processing and presenting fieldwork data in various ways, including maps, GIS, graphs and diagrams (hand-drawn and computer-generated).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Analysing and explaining data collected in the field, using knowledge of relevant geographical case studies and theories.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Drawing evidenced conclusions and summaries from fieldwork transcripts and data.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Reflecting critically on fieldwork data, methods used, conclusions drawn and knowledge gained.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Keywords

calliper
clinometer
ranging poles
groyne measurements
beach profile
sediment sample
wave count
longshore drift test
(orange)

Common questions:
For the coastal location in which you carried out your fieldwork, explain two reasons why particular aims or questions were chosen (4)

*you could be given a source (map or photo) and asked to come up with your own aims for the place shown*

For your chosen coastal location, explain two ways that you collected your quantitative fieldwork data (4)

Explain one way you attempted to make your data collection more reliable (2)

Explain one advantage of using a line graph to show a beach gradient cross section (2)

Explain one technique that you used to present your beach sediment data (2)

Explain two ways in which you analysed your beach sediment data (4)

Explain one factor about your own primary data which could have affected your results (2)

Evaluate the reliability of your coastal fieldwork conclusions (8)

Explain one factor about your own primary data which could have affected your results (2)

Explain the reliability of your coastal fieldwork conclusions (8)
Geographical Investigations (fieldwork): Dynamic Urban Areas

Colour code each question or statement.

Green I fully understand. I’m a Geography genius - check me out!
Yellow I know some of it but not really too sure. I need a bit of help/revision.
Red I have no idea - did we learn it?! Was I even here?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key statement</th>
<th>Colour</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Formulating enquiry questions; based on location and process of study (long shore drift)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Selecting fieldwork methods; know one qualitative and one quantitative method to collect data on the views and perceptions of quality of life and environmental quality</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Secondary data sources; a Office for National Statistics (ONS) at least one other source</td>
<td></td>
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In addition; be aware of the following:

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Keywords

- census
- environmental quality survey (EQS)
- person profile
- questionnaire
- land use survey
- coding
- GIS
- Office for National Statistics
Common questions:

Study the OS map. Explain one question or aim that could be used to investigate variations in quality of life in this area (2)

For your chosen urban area, explain two reasons why particular aims or questions were chosen (4)

For your chosen urban area, explain two ways that you collected qualitative fieldwork data (4)

Explain one way in which you attempted to make your data collection reliable (2)

Explain one advantage of using a line graph to show the changes in environmental quality along a transect line in an urban area (2)

Explain one technique that you used to present your secondary IMD (index of multiple deprivation) data (2)

Explain two ways in which you analysed your urban fieldwork data (4)

Explain one factor about your own primary data collection which could have affected your results (2)

Evaluate the reliability of your urban fieldwork conclusions (8)

Keywords applicable to both fieldworks

accuracy
analysis
anomaly
annotated photo
base map
chai squared
clipboard
conclusion
continuous data
enquiry (question)
equipment
evaluation
field sketch
hypothesis
mean
median
mode
photographs
primary data
qualitative
quantitative
quartiles
random sampling
range
reliability
results
sample size
secondary data
spearman's rank
stratified sampling
survey site
systematic sampling
transect