

# AS 1 Fieldwork Revision

## The Paper:

The paper itself is broken up into sections that resemble your GCSE fieldwork report. It asks questions on the different sections:

- Planning
- Methods/Sampling
- Analysis – Graph or Spearman Rank
- Interpretation
- Evaluation

## Equipment:

Make sure you have the following on the day of your exam:

- 30cm ruler
- 3 sharpened pencils
- Eraser
- Calculator

## What do you need to know?

### **Planning:**

You need to know about potential hazards, and how they are recognised and dealt with. A good one here is the risk of drowning and using life jackets and safety lines. Minimise risks with risk assessments by teachers. Inform pupils of no tomfoolery and horseplay and advising them of the risks and safe practice.

### **Methods/Sampling:**

You need to know methods of data collection in detail, as you may be asked to describe 1 or 2 of these in a question. Know the ones you will use if asked. Width and velocity are good ones to have. You can use your velocity one late if there is an evaluation question.

Sampling is also important and the methods of sampling used. How did you sample in your fieldwork?

- Systematic
- Pragmatic
- Random
- Stratified

} know examples from fieldwork

## **Analysis Section**

This section will require you to provide a graph or Spearman rank calculation. If it is a graph, then you should have practiced this at home and know exactly what variables, scale and graph type that you are using. The best graph in our fieldwork would be a line graph or a maybe a scatter graph with a line of best fit.

The question after the graph will ask you to describe the graph ie the patterns and trends with use of figures, as well as an explanation using "geographical theory/conclusions". This is simply asking you to explain why, for example, if you picked width; why width increases as we move from the source, mentioning processes of erosion.

If Spearmans Rank, you should have worked out which variable you are going to use. You need the following for 7 marks:

Null hypothesis, table to work  $d^2$ , working out for Rs value, degrees of freedom and a written statistical analysis containing information on correlation and whether the null hypothesis can be rejected or not.

The question after this is going to be an explanation of why the results occur. For example, if you pick width, you explain why width increases as we move downstream.

## **Evaluation**

This section generally looks at ways of improving or furthering the study.