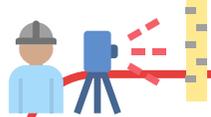


# Key Terms: Fieldwork



## Planning and Preparation

**Geographical Enquiry:** A structured investigation of a geographical question or hypothesis.

**Hypothesis:** A statement to be tested during fieldwork.

**Primary Data:** Data collected firsthand during fieldwork.

**Secondary Data:** Data gathered from existing sources, e.g., reports or maps.

**Risk Assessment:** Identifying and minimizing potential hazards during fieldwork.

**Contrasting Environments:** Different physical and human settings for fieldwork investigations.



## Data Collection



**Sampling:** Selecting a representative subset of data, e.g., random, systematic, or stratified.

**Random Sampling:** Data points chosen randomly to avoid bias.

**Systematic Sampling:** Data collected at regular intervals.

**Stratified Sampling:** Data collected from specific groups or categories.

**Quantitative Data:** Numerical data, e.g., measurements or counts.

**Qualitative Data:** Descriptive data, e.g., interviews or observations.

**Data Collection Methods:** Techniques used to gather data, e.g., surveys, questionnaires, or environmental measurements.

**Field Sketches:** Simple drawings of landscapes highlighting key features.

**Transects:** A line used to study spatial changes in the environment.



## Data Presentation and Analysis

**Graphs:** Visual representations of data, e.g., bar, line, or scattergraphs.

**Maps:** Spatial representations of data, including annotated or choropleth maps.

**Diagrams:** Visual tools to explain relationships or processes.

**GIS (Geographical Information Systems):** Digital tools for mapping and analyzing spatial data.

**Proportional Symbols:** Scaled symbols to represent data on maps.

**Annotated Diagrams:** Drawings with labels explaining features or patterns.

**Data Analysis:** Interpreting patterns or trends in collected data.

**Statistical Techniques:** Methods to analyze data, e.g., mean, median, mode, and range.

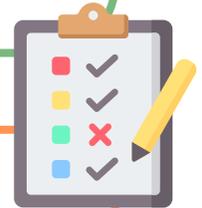
**Anomalies:** Data points that do not fit the expected pattern.

**Correlation:** Relationship between two variables, e.g., positive or negative correlation.

**Data Links:** Connections between different datasets or variables.



## Drawing Conclusions and Evaluation



**Evidence-Based:** Using data to support conclusions.

**Reliability:** How dependable the findings and methods are.

**Evaluation:** Assessing the effectiveness of methods and results.

**Limitations:** Weaknesses in data collection or analysis.

**Improvements:** Suggestions for refining future fieldwork.

**Additional Data:** Identifying other useful information that could improve results.

**Teamwork:** Collaborating with others to collect and analyze data.

**Communication:** Presenting findings clearly using various methods.

