

# Knowledge organiser

Vocabulary	
Accuracy	How limited errors have been, therefore how likely it is that data give true results
Analysis	Detailed examination, usually of data
Conclusion	Drawing together results to reach an answer. In fieldwork, drawing results from data to answer the enquiry question
Data	Facts or information collected for analysis
Evaluation	Weighing up the positives and negatives. In fieldwork, thinking about how reliable and accurate the results are
Fieldwork	Gathering information in a real environment, outside the classroom
Hypothesis	An idea, used as the basis for fieldwork or research
Qualitative data	Data in words or images, usually containing views, opinions or feelings
Quantitative data	Data with a numerical (number) value
Research	Investigation to test an idea or discover facts and information

<b>Bar graph</b>	To show discrete data (data that is counting something) often in different categories
<b>Pie chart</b>	To show proportions
<b>Line graph</b>	To show the relationship between data sets, for example, change over time

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 guides the fieldwork so that the data collected is relevant.

Fieldwork tools	
Maps	Maps display information and data that geographers may find useful when studying a particular place
Four-figure grid references	Remember: Along the corridor (x-axis), then up the stairs (y-axis)
Field sketch	A simple drawing of the area you are studying, including labels
Survey	A review of 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