10.6 Fieldwork Enquiry: Planning, Sampling and Data Collection: 10-minute Pack

AQA 8035 · Calculators not allowed · about 10 minutes

Total Marks

Name: _____ Date: ____ / ____ / _____

Answer ALL questions. Show all your working.

1 In the context of planning a physical geography fieldwork enquiry on a small upland river, define the fieldwork term 'hypothesis'.

(Total for Question 1 is 1 mark)

2 For a human geography pedestrian study in a town centre, state what is meant by the variable 'dependent variable'.

(Total for Question 2 is 1 mark)

3 Identify one suitable secondary data source for a river channel study and state how it could help the enquiry.

(Total for Question 3 is 1 mark)

4 Suggest an appropriate method for collecting pedestrian footfall data along a town centre street during a one-hour period, and state one piece of simple equipment to use.

(Total for Question 4 is 2 marks)

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5 Identify one risk specific to carrying out questionnaires or counts in a busy town centre and explain how it could be reduced.

(Total for Question 5 is 2 marks)

6 Justify the choice of stratified sampling for conducting shopper questionnaires across a town centre with three clear zones: high street, covered market and edge-of-centre car park.

(Total for Question 6 is 3 marks)

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Mark scheme · 10.6 Fieldwork Enquiry: Planning, Sampling and Data Collection: 10-minute Pack

Question 1

a testable statement predicting the outcome of the enquiry, linking variables, oe **B1**

Answer: A hypothesis is a testable statement predicting the outcome of the enquiry, linking variables.

Question 2

the variable that is measured or observed in the enquiry because it depends on another variable, oe **B1**

Answer: The dependent variable is the variable that is measured or observed in the enquiry because it depends on another variable.

Question 3

e.g. Ordnance Survey maps, to give accurate channel position, gradient and historical planform for planning transects, oe **B1**

Answer: Ordnance Survey maps, which give accurate channel position, gradient and historical planform useful for planning transects and locating sampling points.

Question 4

use tally counts at fixed counting points to record number of pedestrians passing per time interval, oe **B1**

equipment named, e.g. clipboard and tally sheet or clicker counter, oe **B1**

Answer: Use tally counts at fixed counting points to record the number of pedestrians passing per time interval, using a clipboard and tally sheet or a clicker counter.

Question 5

identify risk, e.g. risk of road traffic or crowding causing trips or collisions, oe **B1**

control, e.g. carry out counts on pavements away from the road, wear high-visibility clothing and choose quieter times or use marshals, oe **B1**

Answer: Risk: road traffic or crowding causing trips or collisions. Reduce by carrying out counts on pavements away from the road, wearing high-visibility clothing and choosing quieter times or using marshals to manage the area.

Question 6

stratified sampling ensures each distinct zone is represented so differences between zones can be compared, oe **B1**

it increases representativeness if shopper behaviour differs by zone, oe **B1**

sample sizes can be allocated by zone size or importance to give reliable comparisons, oe **B1**

Answer: Stratified sampling ensures each distinct zone is represented so differences between the high street, covered market and car park can be compared; it increases representativeness where behaviour differs by zone and allows sample sizes to be allocated by zone for reliable comparison.

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