

# Fieldwork

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

# Population

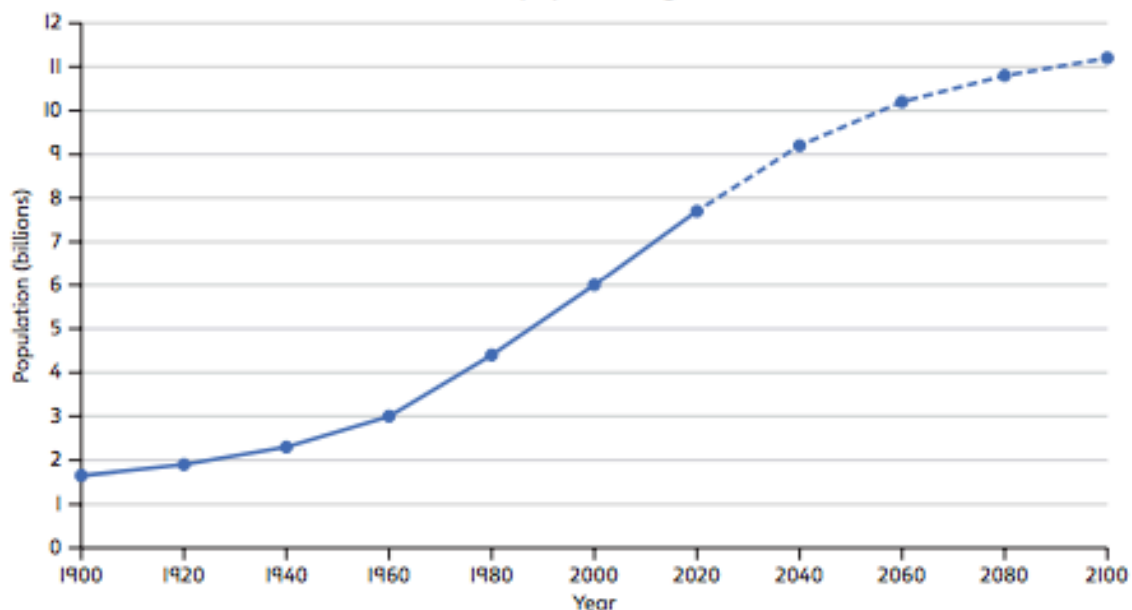
## Vocabulary

Birth rate	The number of births per 1,000 people per year.
Death rate	The number of deaths per 1,000 people per year.
Densely populated	Many people live in the area. For example: cities such as Manila in the Philippines and Milan in Italy.
Food insecurity	Being without reliable access to enough affordable and nutritious food.
Food production	Growing food for people to eat.
Life expectancy	The average age that a person is expected to live to.
Population	The number of people who live in a particular place.
Population density	The number of people living in one square kilometre.
Sparsely populated	Very few people live in the area. For example: rural areas such as the Scottish Highlands.

## Population challenges

Rapidly growing population	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Hard for authorities to plan when populations grow quickly.</li> <li>2. Increased pressure on resources, land and services (such as health and education).</li> <li>3. Increased pollution.</li> </ol>
Ageing population	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Increased pressure on health services.</li> <li>2. Fewer people in the population working and paying taxes.</li> <li>3. Increased poverty amongst older people.</li> </ol>
Feeding the population	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. One in nine people still go hungry every day.</li> <li>2. Global population still increasing but food production is not increasing as quickly.</li> <li>3. Food is not evenly distributed.</li> </ol>

World population growth



# Globalisation

Vocabulary	
<b>exports</b>	Goods or services taken out of a country and sent to another country.
<b>fast fashion</b>	Cheap clothing that is made quickly and often disposed of or recycled after being used only a few times. Most clothing nowadays is produced in factories in poorer countries. Most clothing factory workers are women and salaries are usually low.
<b>globalisation</b>	Globalisation describes the increase in connections between places and people around the world. These connections are made through cultural exchanges, trade and politics, and are helped by technology and transport.
<b>imports</b>	Goods or services brought into a country from another country.
<b>profit</b>	The difference between how much something cost to make or produce, and how much is earned from selling it.
<b>tariffs</b>	Taxes paid on imports.
<b>tax</b>	Money paid to the government by people and companies from what they earn. Taxes are also sometimes included in the cost of things we buy.
<b>trade</b>	Buying and selling goods or services.
<b>transnational corporation (TNC)</b>	A very large company that is controlled from its headquarters in its home country, but has different parts of its operations in different countries.
<b>unsustainable</b>	Using resources in a way that means they will not be available for others to use in the future.

## Top 10 food companies (in alphabetical order):

Associated British Foods, Coca-Cola, Danone, General Mills, Kellogg's, Mars, Mondelez, Nestlé, PepsiCo, Unilever

<b>What has increased globalisation?</b>	<b>What has globalisation led to?</b>
Cheaper and faster transport	Cheaper and faster transport
Cheaper and faster communication	Cheaper and faster communication
The internet	The expansion of the internet
Increased wealth (money) around the world	Increased wealth (money) around the world
Trade	Increased trade