

Geography

Summer Independent Learning Year 12- 13 Summer 2022.

	Task	Completed?
Part 1 NEA	1. Check you have done EVERYTHING on the checklist for the introduction, background information and methodology. Common errors – not fully completing the background information (Geography & key words around your subject, relevant information about your location, possibly other examples that will help explain your findings).	
	2. Collect your data for your NEA taking care to show accuracy, think about frequency and timings. The less data you collect, the less reliable it will be and harder to present and analyse. Aim for a minimum of 8-12 samples for statistics. If you can get more...brilliant!	
	3. For ONE primary fieldwork method, create a professional looking infographic. Plus, present ONE secondary data source (ie graphs, articles coded and annotated, mapped data...depends on your title).	
Statistics Exam practice – September assessment	4. Complete two statistics exam questions. Triangular graph help: https://youtu.be/tKIY1-layX4	
Preview	5. Preview Learning - Globalisation key terms and examples to aid understanding. Take it further: findout more about globalisation? https://www.watfordgrammarschoolforgirls.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2020/07/243-Measuring-globalisation.pdf	
Initial assessment September	6. Plan two 20 mark essays	

Part 1- NEA

The geography non-exam assessment (**NEA**) for the AQA specification is an independent investigation. It is worth 20% of your overall A Level grade and is a compulsory element of the course. You have started to plan your NEA completing an Introduction, background information and methodology during the summer term at college. This may need improving over the Summer.

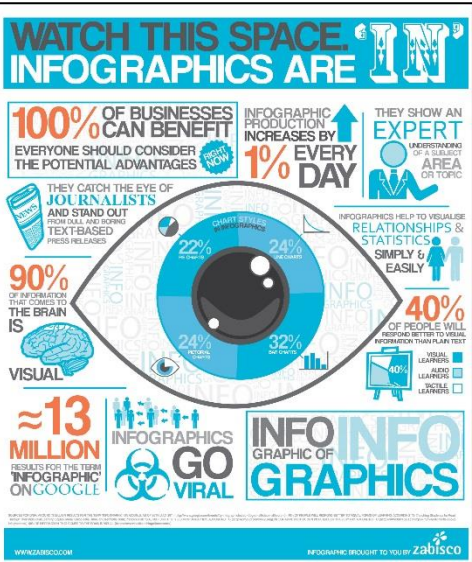
Over the summer you are expected to **collect data** for your investigation by conducting **both primary and secondary research** for your approved title. The collection of data can be undertaken at any point during the summer period although it is advised that you complete the data collection sooner rather than later to ensure that you have adequate time to complete your planned methods and if necessary, the opportunity to go back and collect further data if needed. Below of is a checklist of tasks that you need to complete ready for your first week back in college at the start of the Autumn term.

<p>Area 1- Introducti on & research</p> <p>(10 marks)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Focused investigation title – testable? Why this title? • Clear sub-questions OR aims OR hypotheses? Do these help answer the main title? • Can you measure the title and sub-questions using the fieldwork methods you have chosen? • Justified your questions? Explained your expectations? • Specifically quoted the parts of the specification, including its section number that fit with your title – show selection. Justify your choice of syllabus sections? How/ why does it fit? <p><u>Location</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clear location of chosen place and survey sites • Justified your location(s) in a detailed way? (time, distance, land use, geographical context/setting) • At least 3 maps of increasing scales. Maps have clear scale with north arrows? • May annotate maps with relevant information about your place? <p>Background information from other sources & Literature Review</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explained and introduced the geography ideas/ keywords/theory/ concepts /models that are relevant to your investigation? • Covered the key theories that you want to use later to help you explain? • Compared these theories/ideas – similarities / differences? • Does your research link to and/or help answer and/or explore your questions/hypotheses? • Have you got the WIDER picture of general geography of this topic area? As well as relevant local information? Why it is important to study? Any gaps in knowledge? • Contrasting examples that are relevant? • Have your clearly referenced within the text for any sources used? Listed these in a bibliography (at the very end of your NEA)? • Is it Harvard referencing? Or Oxford? 6 <u>academic</u> resources or more? • Range of different types of sources? • You may include secondary data within here or later in your data presentation and analysis
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Area 2- Methodology (15 marks)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Site – named clearly and justified your specific sample location(s)? • Sampling - <i>named, explained and justified</i> your sampling method, and made this clear throughout? • Sampling – named sample size and Justified it? Is it big enough to be tested using a statistical test (1 per question). • Range of primary methods x 6 • Justified your choice of methods and said how they will help you answer each sub - questions/ aims/ hypotheses. • Is this really clear? Are relevant? • Have you thought about the factors which may affect the collection/ results on the day eg time constraints, equipment or weather conditions? • Have you justified/considered frequency, timing, accuracy, data approaches? • Have you described your methods so that they area able to repeated by someone else with the detail you have given? Could they use your method to test your hypotheses and get similar results (replicable)? • Demonstrated that you have collected good quality data? How will you make sure results are <u>accurate</u>? Photos? Tables showing detail? • Made it clear if it was group or individual method of collection? • Got secondary data too? X 3. Made this clear? • Used both qualitative and quantitative methods? Made this clear? • Accurately used geographical vocabulary throughout? • Have you considered the limitations of your methods? (Area 4 evaluation). • Have you said how you could reduce these limitations – improvements? • Have you considered ethical issues from your methods individually / overall? (Area 4 evaluation). • Completed a risk assessment to consider your risks, risks to others and the environment?
Area 3- Data collection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have you created and printed a data collection booklet? • Have you planned an itinerary for your day? • Have you completed your risk assessment? • Made sure your data collection will take place in at least pairs? • Have you completed a pilot study to check out the area before you start your data collection? • Have you collected all your data and recorded it carefully so you can use the data to create graphs.... geospatial presentation and complete statistics? • Made sure you have copies of your results in case something happens to them?

Area 3
Data
presentati
on

For ONE fieldwork method, create a professional looking infographic – see here for ideas.



Need help? See Teams/files/NEA/Presentation

- [https://www.physicsandmathstutor.com/pdf-pages/?pdf=https%3A%2F%2Fpmt.physicsandmathstutor.com%2Fdownload%2FGeography%2FA-level%2FNotes%2FAQA%2FFieldwork%2Fessential%2F\(Area%25203\)%2520Methods%2520of%2520Critical%2520Analysis.pdf](https://www.physicsandmathstutor.com/pdf-pages/?pdf=https%3A%2F%2Fpmt.physicsandmathstutor.com%2Fdownload%2FGeography%2FA-level%2FNotes%2FAQA%2FFieldwork%2Fessential%2F(Area%25203)%2520Methods%2520of%2520Critical%2520Analysis.pdf)
- <https://www.rgs.org/CMSPages/GetFile.aspx?nodeguid=882a6e79-5e28-4667-a753-17d26cec8c19&lang=en-GB>

Sub question 3: How is the gentrification of the town currently perceived by locals?

Method of data collection: Questionnaire

The following information is a summary of the result which I obtained from a questionnaire completed in Aldeburgh on 4th March 2018.

82% of people agreed that Aldeburgh has undergone 'gentrification' in recent years?

What are the main impacts you consider have been made by increased gentrification in the town?

- 25% - Inflating house prices
- 22% - Shortage of parking
- 18% - Closure of local services
- 15% - Improved quality of shops
- 12% - Improved appearance of buildings
- 8% - Don't know

How many of your neighbours permanently live in town?

68% felt there has been **too much** 'gentrification' in Aldeburgh in recent years?

65% of locals felt that 'a limit on the amount of second-homes within the town' should be enforced by the local council.

The information gathered from my questionnaire has confirmed that locals feel the town has changed as a result of gentrification, with most, 62% feeling that there had been too much change as a result of gentrification in recent years.

In addition, of the choices available to locals when asked what they considered to be the greatest impact of gentrification on the town, the top 3 answers were all negative – with 65% giving a negative response.

This all suggest locals have a **negative** perception of gentrification in Aldeburgh.

Initial assessment

In September there will be an initial assessment, create a detailed essay plans for the following Hazards essay questions.

- ‘The severity of the impacts of the volcanic hazards experienced in a place is affected more by the nature of plate boundaries than the level of development of the place.’ To what extent do you agree with this view? [20 marks]
- Volcanic hazards will always have a greater impact than storm hazards. To what extent do you agree with this view? [20 marks]

Preview Learning – Research these terms and write a concise definition in your own words. Give an example too.

Keyword	Definition	Example
Global marketing		
TNC (Transnational Companies)		
Globalisation		
Glocalisation		
Vertical integration		
Horizontal integration		
Economies of scale		
Division of Labour		
Franchise		

Take it further: find out more about globalisation?

<https://www.watfordgrammarschoolforgirls.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2020/07/243-Measuring-globalisation.pdf>

Statistics Skills Practice

0 3

A student was planning a fieldwork investigation into place satisfaction in her local town.

Figure 3 outlines the background to this investigation and the secondary data she collected.

Figure 3

The student decided to survey the residents of two housing estates that had both been built five years previously. One housing estate was built on a brownfield site close to the town centre and the other estate built on a greenfield site on the edge of the town.

The student's hypothesis for this investigation was:

'The residents of the housing estate on the greenfield site will have greater place satisfaction than those living on the brownfield housing estate.'

As a starting point the student decided to collect secondary data on the size of houses on each development. She was able to collect this from the plans of the developments submitted to the local council before the houses were built.

The table below shows the secondary data collected by the student.

Site A is the housing estate on the greenfield site.

Site B is the housing estate on the brownfield site.

Number of bedrooms	Site A (%)	Site B (%)
4 or more	48	29
3	36	29
2 or fewer	16	42

0 3 . 1

Referring to **Figure 3**, plot and label the data for **Site A** and **Site B** onto the triangular graph in **Figure 4** (opposite).

[2 marks]

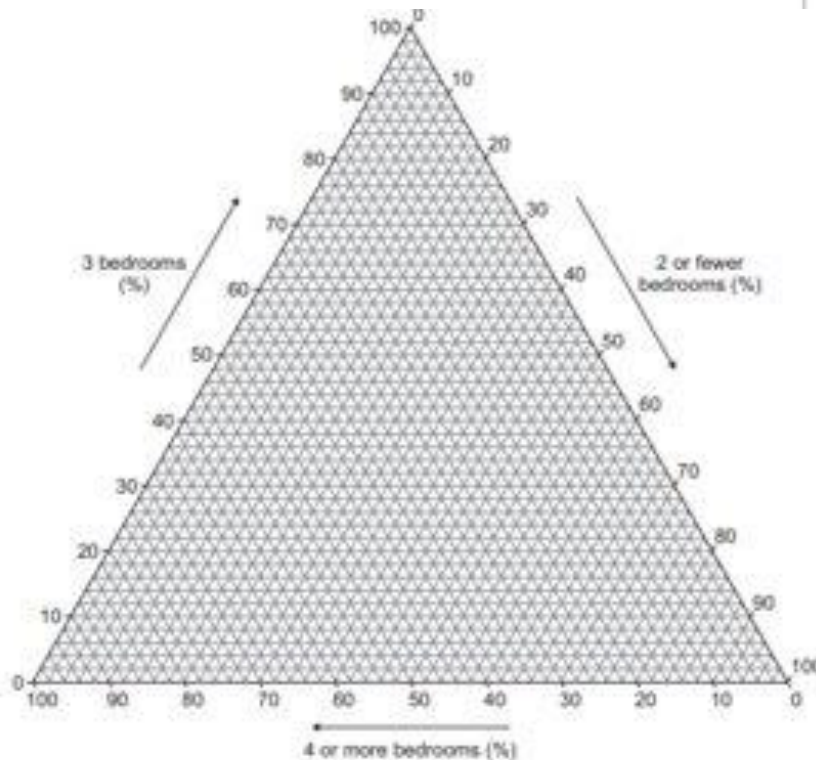


Figure 5 outlines how the student carried out the investigation.

Figure 5

The student carried out primary data collection in both sites. She collected data from 11 residents on each housing estate by knocking on doors and asking people if they would take part in the survey. She collected quantitative data and qualitative data.

Quantitative data

The 11 residents surveyed were asked to give a score for the following categories:

- local surroundings
- community
- noise
- air quality.

The residents were asked to give a score out of ten on a sliding scale, where 0 would be very low satisfaction and 10 very high satisfaction.

The student then calculated an 'overall satisfaction' score by adding together the individual values.

Qualitative data

The student carried out five-minute interviews with the residents using the same categories as prompts to find out reasons for the scores given by residents.

Here are two examples of the qualitative data collected from the interviews with the residents.

"I have been really happy here as I'm close to the shops and I've even got a choice of supermarkets within ten minutes' walk from my door. I don't really know my neighbours as everyone keeps themselves to themselves, but it's great to live in a new house so close to the town centre. I do worry that the traffic congestion is causing bad air quality, especially in summer."

"I'm very happy with the house and it is great to have such a large garden. But it feels like a very empty place during the day as everyone leaves to go to work. I haven't really got to know anyone and I don't really have anyone I can go to if I need help. But the estate is spaced out and it doesn't feel like it is crowded. It can be noisy at the weekends as there are often parties at the community centre that was built as part of the development."

0 3 . 2 Complete Figure 6 (opposite) by calculating the mean and the inter-quartile range (IQR) for Site A.

[4 marks]

Figure 6

Site A

Resident	Score
1	38
2	25
3	33
4	28
5	34
6	27
7	26
8	32
9	24
10	29
11	23

Site B

Resident	Score
1	33
2	39
3	33
4	36
5	16
6	17
7	8
8	34
9	14
10	35
11	32

Site A mean score =

Site B mean score = 27

Site A with satisfaction scores ranked

Rank	Score
1	38
2	34
3	33
4	32
5	29
6	28
7	27
8	26
9	25
10	24
11	23

Site A

Inter-quartile range:

Upper-quartile (UQ) = $\frac{n+1}{4}$ th position = _____ score

Lower-quartile (LQ) = $\frac{3(n+1)}{4}$ th position = _____ score

Inter-quartile range (IQR) = _____

IQR is the difference between UQ and LQ

Site B IQR is 19

0 3 . 3 Interpret the findings from Figure 6.

[2 marks]

Question 3 continues on the next page

Turn over ➔

Figure 4 provides data about the number of deaths caused by tropical storms originating in the North Atlantic each year between 1996 and 2005, and between 2006 and 2015. The data is being analysed using standard deviation.

Figure 4

Tropical storm deaths, 1996–2005		Tropical storm deaths, 2006–2015			
Year	x	Year	x	$x - \bar{x}$	$(x - \bar{x})^2$
1996	3483	2006	89	-96.20	9254.44
1997	3126	2007	17	-168.20	28291.24
1998	50	2008	47	-138.20	19099.24
1999	23	2009	199		
2000	92	2010	100	-85.20	7259.04
2001	30	2011	287	101.80	10363.24
2002	78	2012	6	-179.20	32112.64
2003	9715	2013	761	575.80	331545.64
2004	4	2014	341	155.80	24273.64
2005	126	2015	5	-180.20	32472.04
	$\Sigma x = 16727$		$\Sigma x = 1852$	$\Sigma (x - \bar{x})^2 = 494861.60$	
	$\bar{x} = 1672.70$		$\bar{x} = 185.20$		
	$\sigma = 2972.20$		$\sigma =$		

Where:
 x = number of deaths
 \bar{x} = mean
 Σ = sum of
 σ = standard deviation
 n = number of values

Formula for calculating standard deviation:

$$\sigma = \sqrt{\frac{\Sigma (x - \bar{x})^2}{n}}$$

0 4 . 4 Complete Figure 4, and then analyse the data in the completed Figure 4. [6 marks]

More revision help needed?

Try Teams/files/revision material/skills or:

[https://www.physicsandmathstutor.com/pdf-pages/?pdf=https%3A%2F%2Fpmt.physicsandmathstutor.com%2Fdownload%2FGeography%2FA-level%2FNotes%2FAQA%2FFieldwork%2FMaths%2FMaths%2520for%2520Geographers%2520\(suitable%2520for%2520AQA\).pdf](https://www.physicsandmathstutor.com/pdf-pages/?pdf=https%3A%2F%2Fpmt.physicsandmathstutor.com%2Fdownload%2FGeography%2FA-level%2FNotes%2FAQA%2FFieldwork%2FMaths%2FMaths%2520for%2520Geographers%2520(suitable%2520for%2520AQA).pdf)