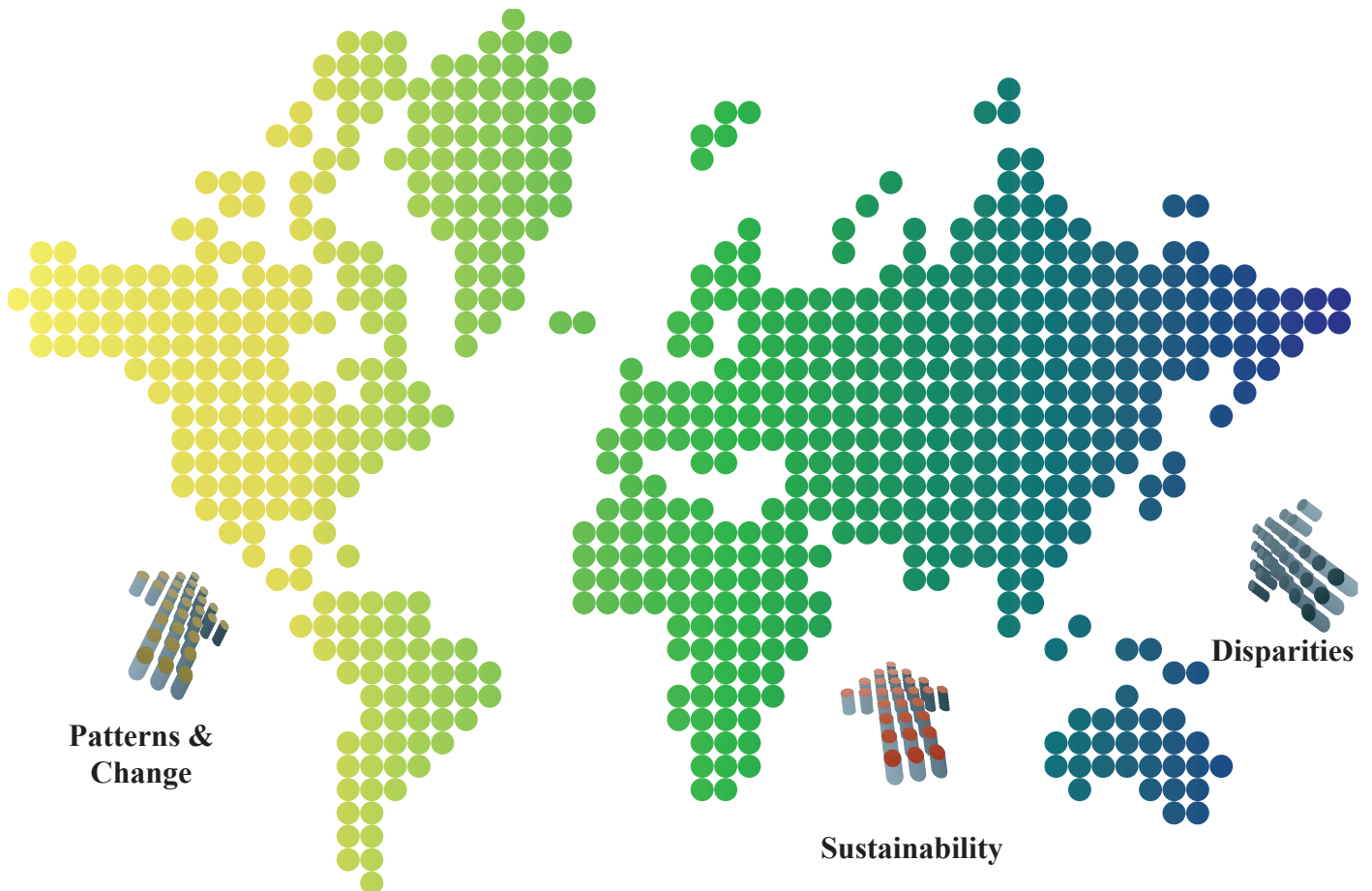


I.B. Geography

Internal Assessment Guide

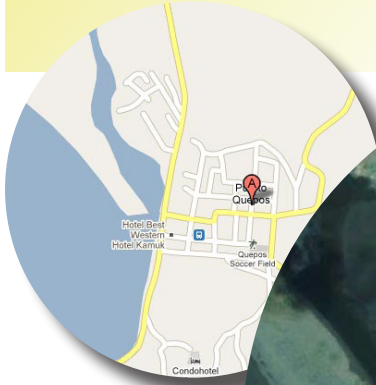
- * *Urban Land Use*
- * *River Characteristics*



Quepos Urban Land Use Investigation

Introduction

- * Locate Quepos geographically & describe its position in relation to its surroundings.
- * Give some background information about Quepos - what is its function, size, transport links.
- * Include a map locating Quepos (make sure you reference it).
- * Clearly state the link to the syllabus: Option G, Urban Environments.
- * State your hypothesis.



Methodology

- * This section is about explaining how carried out your research so that someone else could repeat it if they wanted to.
- * Describe each method you used.
- * Justify each method used (why).

Example

- To measure how many people were passing by site 1 we conducted a pedestrian count. To do this we recorded each pedestrian who passed using a tally chart for a period of 5 minutes. We repeated this 3 times through the day.
- We conducted a pedestrian count to see which sites were the busiest. This should give us an idea of where the peak land value intersection is since I would expect to have the highest footfall levels.

Data Presentation

The key to this section is to use a variety of appropriate techniques to display the data you collected.

- * **Target graphs** for the land use surveys.
- * **Bar charts** for the car counts
- * Isolines showing pedestrian densities.
- * Annotated photos
- * Identify **urban land-use zones**.
- * Think about possibility of using a

clear sheet with the graphs on top of a base map.

- * You must make sure graphs are titled, labeled, have axis legends, keys if needed.

Conclusion

This section is about summarizing what you have discovered and then relating it to the original question and hypothesis.

- * Was your hypothesis correct?
- * Refer to key findings in your investigation to support your points when answering this.

Evaluation

This section is a discussion about how your investigation went.

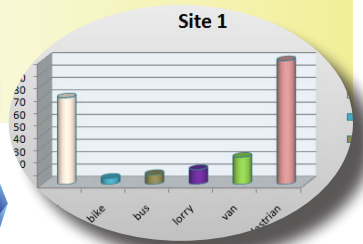
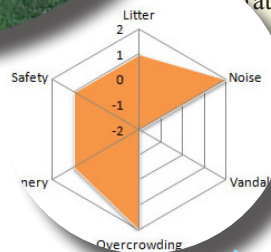
- * Which aspects were successful & why?
- * Which aspects didn't work so well & why?
- * If you were going to repeat this investigation in the future, how could you improve or extend it & why?

Formal Requirements

These are the official requirements & you have to follow them!!!

- * Word count = less than 2500
- * Number all pictures, graphs, maps, diagrams.
- * Page numbers
- * Referencing - use standard convention (you must do this accurately)
- * Your work must be neat & well structured

Site 1



Data Analysis

This is section in which you show your knowledge of the subject and demonstrate an understanding of what your data shows and means.

- * You should describe (briefly) what the graphs show & then offer an explanation of why these are the results.
- * Make sure that all analysis is related to the original question/hypothesis.
- * Use correct geographical terms and don't forget to reference if necessary.
- * You should attempt to explain any anomalies.

Example

Map ? shows that the tallest buildings are clustered around point ? This is probably the result of higher demand for space here and subsequently higher land prices. This results in owners building higher to maximise floor space from a piece of land. This should indicate the CBD of Quepos

River Processes Investigation

Introduction

- * Locate the river geographically & describe its position in relation to its surroundings (source, mountain ranges, length, surrounding land use, mouth).
- * Include a map locating the river (make sure you reference it).
- * Clearly state the link to the syllabus: Option A, Freshwater Issues & Conflicts.
- * State your hypothesis.

Methodology

- * This section is about explaining how carried out your research so that someone else could repeat it if they wanted to.
- * Describe each method you used.
- * Justify each method used (why).

Example

- To measure velocity we marked 10m with ranging poles in the river and measured with a stopwatch the time it took a Styrofoam ball to travel from the top pole to the second pole.
- We did this to calculate the velocity which will then allow us to calculate the discharge with data from other techniques. This will help us understand the rivers capacity for erosion and transportation.

Data Presentation

- The key to this section is to use a variety of appropriate techniques to display the data you collected.
- * **River cross-section graphs.**
 - * **Bar charts** for average velocity.
 - * Pie charts for bedload type.
 - * Annotated photos.
 - * Discharge calculations.
 - * Think about the possibility of using a clear sheet with the graphs on top of a base map.
 - * You must make sure graphs are titled, accurate, have axis legends, keys if needed.

Conclusion

- This section is about summarizing what you have discovered and then relating it to the original question and hypothesis.
- * Was your hypothesis correct?
 - * Refer to key findings in your investigation to support your points when answering this.

Evaluation

- This section is a discussion about how your investigation went.
- * Which aspects were successful & why?
 - * Which aspects didn't work so well & why?
 - * If you were going to repeat this investigation in the future, how could you improve or extend it & why?

Formal Requirements

- These are the official requirements & you have to follow them!!!
- * Word count = less than 2500
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Data Analysis

- This is section in which you show your knowledge of the subject and demonstrate an understanding of what your data shows and means.
- * You should describe (briefly) what the graphs show & then offer an explanation of why these are the results.
 - * Make sure that all analysis is related to the original question/hypothesis.
 - * Use correct geographical terms and don't forget to reference if necessary.
 - * You should attempt to explain any anomalies.

Example

Graph ? shows that the largest bedload is located at site one and it gets smaller in site 2 and the smallest bedload is at site 3. This is probably due to a couple of factors. As bedload is transported downstream it is eroded through the processes of attrition, abrasion and hydraulic action. This reduces the size of particles downstream. In addition to this, larger particles are less likely to be transported as far & so remain in the upper courses.

