

GEOGRAPHY QUICK REVISION GUIDE FOR SCHOOLS AND TEACHERS

FIELDWORK AS IS EXPECTED CURRENTLY

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ACTIVITIES DONE DURING FIELD STUDY

- i. **Note taking/recording**
- ii. **Observing the rocks/features**
- iii. **Collecting samples**
- iv. **Asking/answering questions/interview**
- v. **Drawing sketches/transects**
- vi. **Measuring distances**
- vii. **Taking photographs**
- viii. **Labelling samples**
- ix. **Digging/breaking rocks**
- x. **Estimating heights**
- xi. **counting**

DATA COLLECTION METHODS

- i. **Observing**
- ii. **Interviewing**
- iii. **Administering questionnaire**
- iv. **Photographing/video recording/filming**
- v. **Reading secondary sources/content analysis**
- vi. **Taking measurements**
- vii. **Reading instruments/thermometers**

viii. **FIELD WORK PREPARATION**

- ix. **1. Read on the topic from books**
- x. **2. Discuss in class**
- xi. **3. Form discussion groups**
- xii. **4. Consult geography teacher**
- xiii. **5. Assembling necessary tools**
- xiv. **6. Draw out work schedule**
- xv. **7.draw route maps**

FOLLOW UP ACTIVITIES

- i. Data analysis**
- ii. Sketching the features**
- iii. Discussion about findings/discussing the findings**
- iv. Report writing**
- v. Displaying of photographs taken/items collected**
- vi. Consulting geography teachers**
- vii. Drawing conclusions**
- viii. Reading more on the topic**
- ix. Asking/answering question**
- x. Assessing the information collected against the hypothesis**
- xi. Drawing diagrams**
- xii. Modelling the field plan**
- xiii.**

HOW TO IDENTIFY DIFFERENT TYPES OF PLANTS

- xiv. By observing their**
- xv. 1. Their appearance**
- xvi. 2. Their colour**
- xvii. 3. Their leaf size/pattern/types**
- xviii. 4. Their age**
- xix. 5. The texture of the leaves**
- xx. 6. The system of leaves**
- xxi. 7. Their flowers**
- xxii. 8. Their root system**
- xxiii.**

IMPORTANCE OF FIELD WORK

- i. It enables collection of samples for future reference**
- ii. Enable one to get first-hand information**
- iii. Allows for easy recall**
- iv. Makes learning real/meaningful**
- v. Helps learners understand better theoretical concepts taught in class/teaching becomes easier**
- vi. Helps students develop skills of data collection**
- vii. Makes learning interesting**

METHODS OF RECORDING DATA KCSE2019 Q6C II

- viii. 1. Photographing, videos**
- ix. 2. Field sketching, drawing diagrams**
- x. 3. Note taking, recording data observations**
- xi. 4. Filling in questionnaires**
- xii. 5. Tape recording**
- xiii. 6. Labelling of samples**

xiv. **7. Tape recording**

xv.

PROBLEMS OF FIELD WORK

- i. **Inaccessibility of some areas/thick/thorny vegetation/rugged terrain**
- ii. **Accidents /injuries**
- iii. **Fatigue due to difficult terrain/tiredness**
- iv. **Unfavourable/adverse weather condition/heavy rain/high temperatures**
- v. **Attack by wild animals like snake, Insects**
- vi. **Difficulty in identifying some features/rocks**
- vii. **Difficulty in breaking some features like rocks**
- viii. **Inadequate time for data collection**
- ix. **Getting lost/loss of direction**
- x. **Uncooperative/unwilling/absent respondents**
- xi.

REASONS FOR CONDUCTING RECONNAISSANCE

- 1. To assess the suitability of the study area**
- 2. To help draw up objectives and hypothesis**
- 3. To help prepare route map**
- 4. To help design a work schedule**
- 5. Help identify probable problems and how to solve them**
- 6. To help estimate the cost of the study**
- 7. To help identify suitable data collection methods**
- 8. To help identify appropriate equipments/tools to be carried**

REASONS FOR CONSTRUCTING A WORK SCHEDULE

- I. Enables plan activities to be carried out systematically**
- II. Allows for proper use of the available time**
- III. Enables for the assessment of the progress of the field work**
- IV. It enables the estimation of total time required for the study**
- V. It confines researcher to the scope of the topic**
- VI. It assumes that all areas are adequately covered**

- VII. 1. To be permitted to enter the facility
- VIII. 2. for the authorities to arrange for a tour guide to take them round
- IX. 3. for the principal to be away from school
- X. 4. for the principal to alert other teachers on the disruption of the routine
- XI. 5. it is an official requirement
- XII. 6. administration can arrange for transport, lunch, meals and upkeep, entry fee
- XIII. 7. for administration to provide essential tools for use

SOURCES OF INFORMATION YOU ARE LIKELY TO USE BEFORE THE ACTUAL FIELDWORK

- XIV. 1.relevant text books
- XV. 2.journals/magazines
- XVI. 3.internet/electronic media
- XVII. 4.newspapers
- XVIII. 5.professionals/botanists/forest officers
- XIX. 6.geography notes
- XX. 7.Photographs/video tapes
- XXI. 8.maps
- XXII.
- XXIII.

TOOLS/ITEMS TO BE CARRIED DURING FIELDWORK KCSE 2019QD I

- i. Hammer
- ii. Spades
- iii. Polythene bag
- iv. Notebook/stationery
- v. Geological map
- vi. Route map
- vii. Camera
- viii. Jembe/hoe
- ix. Magnifying lens

TYPES OF DATA LIKELY TO BE COLLECTED DURING A FIELD WORK IN A WEATHER STATION

- I. Types of weather recording/measuring instruments
- II. Statistical data on previous weather records
- III. Diagrams/photographs on weather instruments
- IV. Information on weather forecasting
- V. Information on operations of weather measuring/recording instruments

USEFULNESS OF INFORMATION OBTAINED FROM THE FIELD TO THE LOCAL COMMUNITY

- I. Used to plan for precaution/safety
- II. Would be used in the conservation of land/wildlife/soil/water

- III. Maybe used as a basis for further research**
- IV. Used for planning agricultural activities**
- V. Help in the rationalization of land use**
- VI. Used for future reference**
- VII. Used to determine economic uses of plants/herbal medicine**

WHY ROUTE MAPS ARE REQUIRED

1. To help identify the direction to follow

2. Help prepare work schedule

3. Identify location of features for study

4. Help estimate distance to be covered

To help estimate the time the study will take

WHY WE NEED MAP OF THE AREA

1. To show the extent/delimit the area of study

2. To show the routes to be followed during the study

3. To show the location of features during the study

5. To be able to estimate distances

6. To show the general nature of the terrain