

FIELD WORK

1.
 - The information on rainfall can be used by farmers to plan their calendar of activities.
 - The information on humidity can be used in improving storage of produce e.g. Cereals.
 - The findings can be used to plan suitable time for drying farm produce.
2. Advantages of dividing class into groups.
 - The class will be able to study the entire course of the river.
 - Would enable them to obtain information on each stage of the river.
 - Would save on time.
 - Would enable studies to be carried out in an orderly way.
 - Would encourage participation of all members of class/ entourage individual \ roles.
 - Would facilitate more interaction among the group members.
3. Disadvantages of using secondary data.
 - Recorded data could be out of date.
 - Condition under which data was collected may have changed.
 - Obtaining records on the particular river may be difficult.
4. (i)
 - To design appropriate research method.
 - To prepare the working schedule.
 - To be able to identify relevant equipment for data collection.
 - To identify suitable areas for study/ to familiarize with people who will provide information
 - To seek permission from owners of the land.(ii)
 - Interviewing

- Taking photographs/video recording
 - Measuring the extent of polluted area
 - Administering questionnaires
 - Tape recording.
- (iii)
- Analyzing data
 - Writing report
 - Giving relevant advice to the stake holders
 - Discussing the findings
 - Displaying photography, sketches from the study area.
5. (a)
- To get permission from the relevant authority.
 - To be able to formulate objectives/hypothesis
 - To be able to prepare a working schedule/decide on appropriate methods of data collection.
 - To determine the respondents/resource persons.
 - To determine methods of data collection required.
 - To access the problem likely to be experienced in the area.
- (b)
- Use as fodder.
 - Use for providing fruits/roots/vegetables as food.
 - Providing wood fuel.
 - Controlling soil erosion
 - Use of ornaments/beauty, aesthetics.
- (c)
- In order to do a detailed study
 - To reduce cost of study
 - To save time

- The whole forest is too large to cover within a day.
 - It would be less boring to study a small area.
 - Some parts may be inaccessible
 - To reduce bias
- 6.
- Types of field work
 - Field excursions
 - Field study
 - Field research
- 7.
- Importance of field work ~
 - Breaks classroom monotony.
 - Make study of geography real.
 - Helps learner to acquire skills.
 - Encourages students to appreciate the environment.
 - Enables learners to get first hand information from the field.
 - Improves visual memory through observation.
 - Enhances what has been learnt in class.
- 8.
- Procedure of carrying out fieldwork
 - Identify type of study
 - Statement of objectives
 - Formulate hypothesis
 - Prepare necessary materials and tools.
 - Conduct actual field study.
- 9.
- Soils
 - Rocks

- Vegetation
 - Landforms
 - Drainage
- 10.
- Fieldwork preparation
 - Seek permission from relevant authorities
 - Conduct pre-visit
 - Hold class discussions
 - Determine methods of data collection and recording.
 - Prepare objectives and hypothesis
 - Dividing into groups.
 - Read secondary materials
 - Prepare work schedule.
- 11.
- Importance of carrying samples
 - For laboratory analysis
 - There is no adequate time to analyze samples in the field
 - Lack of adequate skill to analyze the samples hence need to expert opinion.
 - For future reference.
 - To expose more students to their findings.
12. Suitable objectives
- To know the type of forest.
 - To determine the factors which have favoured growth of forest?
 - To know the type of trees found in the forest.
 - To find out the problems faced by the forest.
 - To find out the economic significance of the forest.

13. Types of hypothesis
- Positive hypothesis This is stated in positive form.
 - Null hypothesis Stated in negative form.
- 14.
- Writing reports
 - Drawing tables, graphs and charts.
 - Drawing maps
 - Displaying photographs.
 - Displaying photographs.
 - Displaying samples.
15. Problems during fieldwork
- Inaccessibility in some areas due to rugged topography.
 - Attack by wild animals
 - Harsh weather conditions
 - Tiredness
 - Accidents
 - Language barrier
- 16.
- To help in identifying methods of data collection
 - To help in formulating hypotheses/objectives
 - To help in assembling equipments
 - To help in estimating the cost of the study
 - To seek permission for the visit
 - To determine appropriate routes
 - To identify likely problems '-'^
 - To identify location of data.