Options and fieldwork (option themes menu; geographic inquiry and sampling)

International Baccalaureate · IB Diploma · Geography · SL · Vocabulary in context

Word	Example
optional theme	Choose one **optional theme**, such as tourism or food.
fieldwork /ˈfiːldwɜːk/	Our **fieldwork** measured river speed.
internal assessment	The **internal assessment** is a fieldwork report.
structured question	A **structured question** has several short parts.
specific detail	Add a **specific detail**, such as a place name or a number.
drainage basin /ˈdreɪnɪdʒ ˈbeɪsn/	A **drainage basin** is the area a river collects water from.
surface runoff	**Surface runoff** flows over the ground into rivers.
storm hydrograph /stɔːm ˈhaɪdrəgræf/	A **storm hydrograph** shows how a river rises after rain.
discharge /dɪsˈtʃɑːdʒ/	**Discharge** is the amount of water flowing past a point each second.
rising limb	The **rising limb** shows the river level going up.
peak /piːk/	The **peak** is the highest point on the hydrograph.
lag time	The **lag time** is the gap between peak rain and peak flow.

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flood management	**Flood management** reduces flood damage.
hard engineering	**Hard engineering** uses concrete walls and dams.
soft engineering	**Soft engineering** works with nature, such as planting trees.
sponge city	A **sponge city** uses parks and permeable surfaces to absorb rain.
hydraulic action	**Hydraulic action** is the force of water hitting rock.
abrasion	**Abrasion** wears rock away with stones carried by water.
spit	A **spit** is a long ridge of sand sticking out into the sea.
longshore drift	**Longshore drift** moves sand along the coast.
groyne	A **groyne** is a wooden wall that traps sand on a beach.
beach nourishment	**Beach nourishment** adds sand to a beach.
managed realignment	**Managed realignment** lets the sea flood some land on purpose.
extreme environment	Deserts and polar regions are each an **extreme environment**.
moraine	A glacier leaves a **moraine**: a pile of rocks.
opportunity /ɒpə'tju:nɪti/	Tourism is an **opportunity** to bring money to the area.

Word	Example
challenge /ˈtʃælɪndʒ/	Climbing the mountain was a real **challenge**.
permafrost	**Permafrost** is ground that stays frozen all year.
tectonic plate /tekˈtɒnɪk pleɪt/	A **tectonic plate** moves slowly across Earth's surface.
plate margin /pleɪt ˈmɑːdʒɪn/	Earthquakes happen at a **plate margin**.
constructive margin	At a **constructive margin**, plates move apart.
destructive margin	At a **destructive margin**, one plate sinks under another.
conservative margin	At a **conservative margin**, plates slide past each other.
hazard risk	**Hazard risk** depends on the hazard and how vulnerable people are.
exposure /ekˈspəʊʒə/	Living near the coast increases **exposure** to storms.
vulnerability /ˌvʌlnərəˈbɪlɪti/	Poor housing raises people's **vulnerability** to floods.
epicentre	The **epicentre** is the point on the surface above the earthquake.
Butler model /ˈbʌtlə ˈmɒdl/	The **Butler model** shows how a tourist area grows and declines.
carrying capacity /ˈkærɪɪŋ kəˈpæsɪti/	Food supply limits the island's **carrying capacity** for rabbits.
overtourism	**Overtourism** happens when too many tourists visit a place.

Word	Example
food security /fuːd sɪˈkjʊərɪti/	Everyone having enough healthy food means **food security**.
famine	Millions died in the Ukrainian **famine**.
epidemiological transition /ˌepɪˌdemɪəˈlɒdʒɪkl trænˈsɪʃn/	In the **epidemiological transition**, deaths from infections fall and heart disease rises.
non-communicable disease	Heart disease is a **non-communicable disease**: it does not spread.
obesity	**Obesity** is rising in many countries.
megacity /ˈmegəsɪti/	A **megacity** has more than ten million residents.
land-use model	A **land-use model** shows where homes, shops and factories are in a city.
urban stress	**Urban stress** includes traffic, noise and pollution.
urban regeneration	**Urban regeneration** improves run-down areas.
primary data /ˈpraɪməri ˈdeɪtə/	Measurements you take yourself are **primary data**.
hypothesis /haɪˈpɒθəsɪs/	Our **hypothesis** predicts more growth in brighter light.
null hypothesis /nʌl haɪˈpɒθəsɪs/	The **null hypothesis** says there is no difference between the groups.
random sampling /ˈrændəm ˈsæmplɪŋ/	**Random sampling** gives every spot an equal chance of being chosen.

Word	Example
systematic sampling /ˌsɪstəˈmætɪk ˈsæmplɪŋ/	In **systematic sampling**, we choose every tenth name on a list after a random start.
stratified sampling /ˈstrætɪfaɪd ˈsæmplɪŋ/	In **stratified sampling**, each group is sampled in proportion to its size.
Spearman's rank correlation	**Spearman's rank correlation** tests whether two sets of ranks are linked.
statistically significant /stəˈtɪstɪkli sɪgˈnɪfɪkənt/	A **statistically significant** result is unlikely to happen by chance alone.
chi-squared test /kaɪ skweəd test/	A **chi-squared test** checks whether our counts are close to the expected counts.

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