# 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** /ɒpəˈtjuːnɪti/ | 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** /ˈkærɪŋ kəˈpæsɪti/ | Food supply limits the island's **carrying capacity** for rabbits. |
| **overtourism** | **Overtourism** happens when too many tourists visit a place. |



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| **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** /ˈpraɪmərɪ 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 |
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| **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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