Environmental Management
Key Terms:

Key Skills

Aim	Purpose of investigation identified	Alternative Hypothesis	A hypothesis stating that <u>THERE IS</u> a relationship between the two variables being investigated.
Hypothesis	Arising from the **aim**, it is testable prediction that suggests a relationship between **independent** and **dependent** variables. Must be: a short statement a prediction gives cause and effect states dependent/independent variables	Quantitative Data	Numerical. Discrete: finite number of possible values. whole numbers Continuous: infinite possible values can be any number, e.g. 4.777
Independent Variable	The variable that is deliberately changed in an experiment, as it does not change due to other variables. e.g. light on a plant The one you are not measuring.	Qualitative Data	All data that isn't numerical, e.g. diaries, personal testimonies
Dependent Variable	The variable that will change in line with the independent variable does. e.g. growth of a plant - changes as light changes The one you are measuring.	Primary Data	Collected by the people doing the investigation.
Null Hypothesis	A hypothesis stating that there is <u>NO</u> relationship between the two variables being investigated.	Secondary Data	Already collected by people not doing the investigation, but the information remains relevant for the investigation

Sampling	Testing out a hypothesis on a small section of the total population. The larger the sample size, the more reliable the results. **Random:** avoids bias **Systematic:** sample population selected by patterns, e.g. every 10th person **Stratified:** taking cross section of population Pros: cheaper; less time consuming Cons: may give inaccurate results for the total population		
Bias	Encouraging one outcome over another.		
Pilot Survey	A trial run of a survey, which aims to bring to the fore any problems with the survey before it is conducted on a larger scale.		
Calibrated	To check and make any necessary adjustments to a piece of equipment to ensure its accuracy.		
Average	**Mean:** the total of all values divided by the total number of values - **the average average** **Mode:** the value with the highest frequency (can be more than one answer) - **the most often** **Median:** the value in the middle after the data has been sorted in ascending order (if the number lies between two entries, add the two entries together and divide by two) - **the middle number**		