COLIN:	In our aims? But we weren't really looking at that.	
HELEN:	I suppose not. OK, now there's the list of equipment we all had to bring on the field	
	trip. What did they tell us to bring a ruler for?	
COLIN:	It was something about measuring the slope of the shore, but of course we didn't	
	need it because we were measuring wind direction, and we'd brought the compass for that	
HELEN:	But not the piece of string to hold up in the air! Didn't Mr Blake make a fuss about us	Ω 22
TILLLIN.	leaving that behind.	QZZ
COLIN:	Yeah. He does go on. Anyway it was easy to get one from another of the students.	
HELEN:	Now, the next section's the procedure. I sent you the draft of that.	
COLIN:	Yeah. It was clear, but I don't think we need all these details of what time we left and	Q23
	what time we got back and how we divided up the different research tasks.	
HELEN:	OK. I'll look at that again.	
COLIN:	Then we have to describe our method of investigation in detail. So let's begin with	Q24
	how we measured wave speed. I was surprised how straightforward that was.	
HELEN:	I'd expected us to have some sort of high-tech device, not just stand there and	
	count the number of waves per minute. Not very precise, but I suppose it was good	
001111	enough. But the way we measured the amount of salt was interesting.	
COLIN:	In the water from the rock pools? Yeah, oh, I wanted to check the chemicals we used in the lab when we analysed	
HELEN:	those samples – was it potassium chromate and silver nitrate?	
COLIN:	That's right.	
HELEN:	OK. And we need the map of the seashore. You just left that to me. And I had to do	
	it while the tide was low, well that was OK, but the place I started it from was down	Q25
	on the beach, then I realised I should have gone up higher to get better visibility, so	•
	I had to start all over again. But at least I'd got the squared paper or I'd have had	
	problems drawing it all to scale.	
COLIN:	Yes. It looks good. We could get a map of the region off the internet and see if we	
	need to make any changes.	
HELEN:	I had a look but I couldn't find anything. But you took some pictures, didn't you?	
COLIN:	Yeah. I'll email you them if you want.	000
HELEN:	OK. I'll make my amendments using those, then I can scan it into our report. Great.	Q26
	Great.	
HELEN:	Now when we get to our findings I thought we could divide them up into the different	
	zones we identified on the shore and the problems organisms face in each zone. So	
	for the highest area	
COLIN:	the splash zone?	
HELEN:	Yeah, we found mostly those tiny shellfish that have strong hard shells that act as	
	protection.	
COLIN:	But not from other organisms that might eat them, predators?	007 8 00
HELEN:	No, that's not the main danger for them. <u>But the shells prevent them from drying out because they're in the open air for most of the time.</u>	Q27 & 28
COLIN:	Right. And since they're exposed, they need to be able to find some sort of shelter, or	
OOLIIV.	cover themselves up, so they don't get too hot. Then in the middle and lower zones,	Q27 & 28
	nearer the sea, we need to discuss the effects of wave action	Q27 Q 20
HELEN:	Yes, and how organisms develop structures to prevent themselves from being swept	
	away, or even destroyed by being smashed against the rocks.	
COLIN:	I haven't done anything on the geological changes. I don't know what to put for that.	
HELEN:	No, we weren't concentrating on that. Maybe we need to find some websites.	
COLIN:	Good idea. I've got the lecture notes from Mr Blake's geology course, but they're	
	too general. But we could ask him which books on our Reading List might be most	
	helpful.	