

# Subject Knowledge Organiser: Y7 Enquiring World: SBB- A sense of place?

Introduced to the Geographical enquiry process and will investigate key concepts in each year, developing their Geographical skills and undertaking fieldwork. Each enquiry will build upon previous skills and develop more advanced practice.

## When creating a null hypothesis, you must:

- Start by asking a question that you can rephrase into statement.
- Write the statement to assume *no* relationship between measurable variables.
- Write a statement that includes something you can measure.

E.g. **Cats** show **no preference** for food **based on shape**.

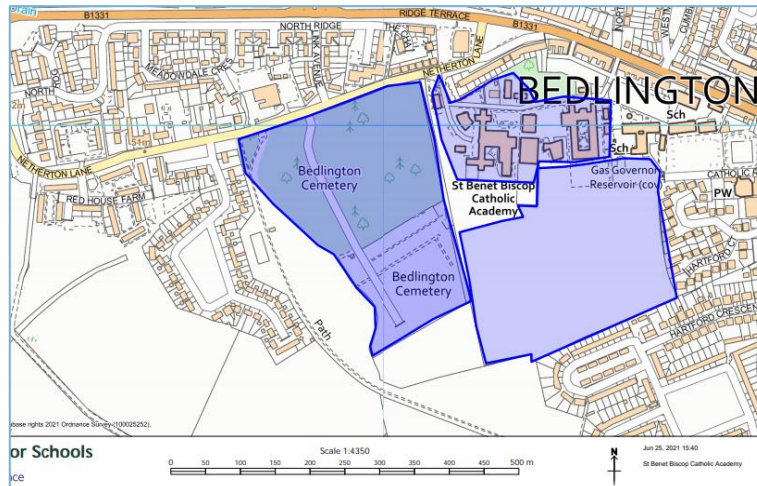
Measurable variables

## When creating an alternative hypothesis, you must:

- Start by asking a question that you can rephrase into statement.
- Write the statement to assume there is *some* relationship between measurable variables.
- Write a statement that includes something you can measure.

E.g. **Cats** **prefer** food **shaped like fish**.

Measurable variables



There are three methods of sampling to help overcome bias:

- **Systematic sampling** (Measurements are taken at regular intervals, e.g. every 20m along a beach)
- **Random sampling** (Each member of the population is equally likely to be included in the sample e.g. give everyone a number and use a number generator to pick individuals)
- **Stratified sampling** (This is when the population is split into could have sub groups. e.g. looking at rich and poor households, you could take 80% of your samples from rich households and 20% from poor households.)

## Contextual World Knowledge

By studying enquiring world, you will understand how sense of place can influence your perception of emotions/feelings and your sense of belonging within your local geography. You will study what sense of place is, and how it can effect your opinion in terms of places you like, where you feel safest, happiest etc. Your fieldwork investigation will take you through all the components required for a successful fieldwork investigation. This includes a literature review to understand the theory of your investigation; creating a null and alternative hypothesis to ensure you have a study focus, designing data collection methods, and conducting your data collection, as well as carrying out an analysis. This study enables you to think like a geographer and develop a range of key geographical skills, all while learning more about yourself and how you relate to your personal geographies.

## Geographical Vocabulary

**Geographical Enquiry**- the ability and willingness to ask and answer questions about geographical phenomena.

**Place attachment**: This is the emotion and care you feel towards an area.

**Place dependence**: This is the opportunities and activities a place can provide you with.

**Place identity**: This is your sense of belonging and purpose in a place.

**Variable**: Anything that can change and be measured.

**Sample**: Something that is collected as data for fieldwork.

**Systematic sampling**: Measurements are taken at regular intervals.

**Random sampling**: Each sample has an equally chance to be included in the data collection.

**Stratified sampling**: This is when the population is split into sub groups.

**Reliability**: Being trustworthy and accurate. If the fieldwork would be carried out again, would the same or similar results be found.

**Validity**: How accurately a method measures what it is intended to measure.

## mean

The mean is the average or norm.

- Add up all of the values to find a total.
- Divide the total by the number of values you added together.

$$2 + 2 + 3 + 5 + 5 + 7 + 8 = 32$$

There are 7 values

$$32 \div 7 = 4.57$$

Divide the total by 7

## median

The median is the middle value.

- Put all of the values into order.
- The median is the middle value.
- If there are two values in the middle, find the mean of these two.

$$2, 2, 3, 5, 5, 7, 8$$

Lowest Highest

$$8 - 2 = 6$$

The range is 6

## mode

The mode is the most frequent value.

- Count how many of each value appears.
- The mode is the value that appears the mo
- You can have more than one mode.

$$2, 2, 3, 5, 5, 7, 8$$

The modes are 2 and 5

## range

The range is the difference between the lowest and highest value.

- Find the highest and lowest values.
- Subtract the lowest value from the highest.

$$2, 2, 3, 5, 5, 7, 8$$

Lowest Highest

$$8 - 2 = 6$$

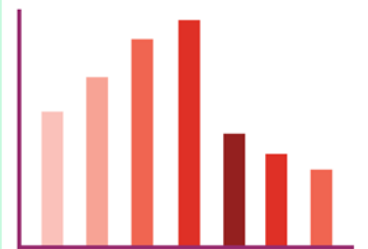
The range is 6

## Bar chart

Bar charts are used to show **absolute values**.

### Positives and negatives:

- ✓ Easy to construct.
- ✓ Easy to understand.
- ✗ Should only be used with discrete data.
- ✗ Can be too simplistic.

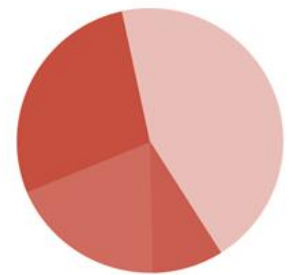


## Pie charts

Pie charts are used to show **percentages and proportions**.

### Positives and negatives:

- ✓ They are easy to draw and easy to understand and interpret.
- ✗ Calculating the size of each section is more difficult than drawing a bar chart.
- ✗ If the pie chart has lots of segments it can be difficult to analyse.

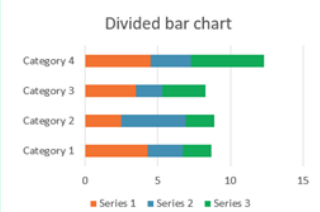


## Divided bar chart

Divided bar charts show a variety of categories. They can show percentages and frequencies.

### Positives and negatives:

- ✓ You can show a large amount of data on one graph.
- ✓ Percentages and frequencies can be displayed on divided bar charts.
- ✗ The more segments a divided bar chart has, the more difficult it is to read.
- ✗ Sometimes they can be difficult to compare.



## Geographical Understanding

Studying place identity, tells us whether you feel you belong or 'fit in', in certain environments. By looking at your place dependence (what you do in different areas) as well as your place attachment (emotions you feel in different places), we can explore where in your local area you feel most comfortable. By investigating your place identity at school, we can consider how you feel in school, and how we could potentially make improvements to your sense of belonging here at SBB. This unit also gives you a wider knowledge of fieldwork-what it is and how it is conducted. By understanding the steps and skills involved in fieldwork, you will be able to apply your geographical knowledge to a real world context. By creating your own hypothesis in class and designing data collection methods, you will be developing your confidence and ability to conduct research. By focusing on Beddington and sense of place in school, you will be reviewing theories that apply to your own personal geography, which could widen your perspective of the local environment around you.

## The St Benet Biscop Geographer

You need to understand the complexity, planning and intricacy required to conduct fieldwork, and how this can impact any research or investigations results. You need to show consideration and respect for different individuals opinions during data collection. You will need to show empathy and have understanding for those with a different sense of place or place identity to yourself.