## **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 geospatial phenomena.

Microclimate- the climate of a very small or restricted area, especially when this differs from the climate of the surrounding area.

Anabatic wind: A local wind which blows up a slope which is heated by sunshine

Föhn effect — A warm dry wind that occurs to leeward of a range of mountains

Katabatic wind — Downslope gravitational flow of colder and denser air beneath the warmer and lighter air

Frost hollow — A local hollow-shaped region in which, in suitable conditions, cold air accumulates by night as the result of katabatic flow 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.



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## **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 Bedlington 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.

## **Skills and Enquiry**

Create alternative hypothesis statements

To interpret and analyse photos.

Carry out a literature review.

Carry out data collection, designing questionnaires and environmental surveys.

Data analysis.

Data presentation.

Risk assessments.

Assessing reliability and accuracy of methods/fieldwork choices.

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.