

Ze0127 Úvod do studia geografie, podzim 2021

Vyučující:

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Podmínky pro zápočet:

- Včas odevzdané cvičení v odevzdáárně v ISu (hodnocení cvičení bude v poznámkovém bloku) – **do 7. 11. 2020, 23:55.**
- Odevzdané cvičení musí být **kompletní**, jinak je považováno za neodevzdané.
- Max. 2 opravy.
- Splnění zápočtového testu.

Využití primárních a sekundárních zdrojů dat ve výuce zeměpisu

Zadání cvičení

Prostudujte si schémata s rozdělením primárních a sekundárních zdrojů využitelných ve výuce zeměpisu. Vaším úkolem je kreativně přetvořit obě schémata do českého jazyka a uvést ke každému zdroji dat příklad z místa vašeho bydliště, jak daný zdroj využít pro výuku zeměpisu (např. uděláte fotografii v místě vašeho bydliště a vysvětlíte, jak ji můžete využít ve výuce; uděláte panoramatický náčrt z vyhlídky blízko fakulty a vysvětlíte, jak/proč tento náčrt může sloužit pro výuku apod.).

Záměrem tohoto cvičení je, aby měl učitel připravený zásobník zdrojů pro výuku zeměpisu – tzv. **portfolio**. Zdrojům dat se věnuje i jeden z očekávaných výstupů RVP ZV (viz níže¹). Tímto učivem se obvykle zahajuje výuka zeměpisu na ZŠ v 6. třídě, ale tento očekávaný výstup by se měl prolínat výukou zeměpisu ve všech ročnících učiva zeměpisu na ZŠ i SŠ.

GEOGRAFICKÉ INFORMACE, ZDROJE DAT, KARTOGRAFIE A TOPOGRAFIE

Očekávané výstupy

žák

- | | |
|-----------------|--|
| Z-9-1-01 | <i>organizuje a přiměřeně hodnotí geografické informace a zdroje dat z dostupných kartografických produktů a elaborátů, z grafů, diagramů, statistických a dalších informačních zdrojů</i> |
| Z-9-1-02 | <i>používá s porozuměním základní geografickou, topografickou a kartografickou terminologii</i> |

Po zpracování cvičení vyplň tabulku nazvanou „PROPOJENÍ ODBORNÉ VÝUKY GEOGRAFIE NA PdF MU SE ŠKOLSKOU GEOGRAFÍÍ.docx“ a rovněž ji odevzdej do ISu.

¹ http://www.nuv.cz/file/4983_1_1/

1.7 There is a range of primary sources of data that geographers use



Observation
Observation is an essential skill of geographical inquiry. Through observation, you can learn a great deal about the world around us. Controlled observation is a helpful tool used by geographers. This involves using test areas, which are monitored over a period of time. When observing phenomena in the field, it is important to make a record of what you have seen.



Field sketch
A field sketch is a useful method for recording geographical features observed in the field. Draw the sketch in a systematic way: start with the skyline, then fill in the middle ground and finally the foreground. Ensure that features in the middle and background are smaller than those in the foreground to create the impression of distance. Label all features.

Field notes
When observing phenomena in the field, it is a good idea to make a written record of what you have observed. These notes can then be referred to later.

Field Notes - Rural town study - 20.5.07
Name: David
Location: South Island, NZ
Approx. 20km north of Bay
Description: Urban
Starting feature: a sandy area - predominantly what we saw. Last is flat in walking direction
This feature is made of soil
Sun, but it is an empty road, most of it is flat. There is a lot of soil in a grid pattern.



Sketch map
A sketch map is a rough, hand-drawn map that is sketched when observing phenomena in the field. It is useful for analysing the landscape and recording data with annotations.

Field measurements
In addition to observation, there are a range of measurement techniques geographers can use to collect data in the field. These include water testing, soil testing, transects and quadrats.



transect
a type of cross-section where additional information can be recorded for specific geographical features in a sample area between two points
quadrat
a small, square frame used to measure in detail a small piece of land (usually one metre in size) and placed systematically, or at random, over an area to sample such things as soils, vegetation, or the size of deposits along a beach or river

Interview
An interview is a more open style of questioning than a questionnaire. It gives the researcher the opportunity to ask in-depth questions about their topic of investigation. The advantage of an interview is its flexibility. It is an adaptable way of finding out things.



Questionnaire
A questionnaire is a useful method for collecting information on a specific topic or issue. It is a tool that is used when a researcher already knows something about the topic and has an idea of the important issues that need to be investigated.

Questionnaire to investigate the social distribution of visitors to Boulder Beach

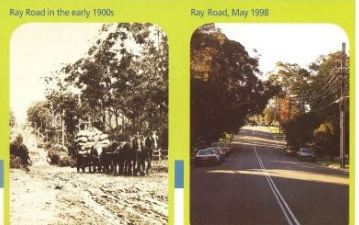
1. How many people visited the beach today? (circle one)
2. How long did you stay? (circle one)
3. How far did you travel to get here? (circle one)
4. How many people were with you? (circle one)
5. How many people were with you? (circle one)
6. How many people were with you? (circle one)

PRIMARY DATA SOURCES

18°C
410 centimetres per year
The channel width is 82 metres
9 out of 10 say YES

STATISTICS
Geographers use statistics to identify and interpret phenomena so they can better understand the environment. Statistics can be obtained through field measurements, questionnaires, interviews and census data.

Photographs
Photos make it possible to present to the reader visual images of what you have observed in the field. An advantage of photos is that they show information that cannot be seen on a map. Photos can be particularly useful for examining and illustrating change over time in a given area.



1.14 There are a range of secondary sources of data and information that geographers use



Background reading
When you do not know a lot about the topic that you plan to research, background reading can be a good place to start. There is a wide range of materials available: books, reports and academic journals, newspapers and academic journals, statistics, maps, interpretative diagrams, and discussions that could help you with your research.

Non-print media
Television and radio programs are other sources of secondary data. You can gain valuable information from the many documentary programs on television across a range of subject areas: wildlife, environmental issues, disease, development issues, tourism, natural disasters or political issues. You can also obtain similar information from talk-back and information programs on various radio stations that program more than just music.

- 7.30 Planet Earth. Documentary series: Mountains. Tours the mightiest mountain ranges on the planet, beginning with the birth of a mountain at one of the lowest places on earth and ending at the summit of Everest. G, S, 39156
- 9.30 Rough Science. Six-part British science series: Mountain. The team is at the edge of the largest collapsed volcanic crater in the world. Geologists have spent decades measuring the size of the area's mountains but the team only has just three days. Their challenge is to record the territory's vital statistics and they won't have a helicopter to help them. WS, S, 1417535

The internet
The internet is a global network of computer data sources. The World Wide Web, which was first developed in 1989, makes the internet easy to use. A browser is a software program that can be installed on your computer to allow you to access information on the World Wide Web, for example Mozilla Firefox™ or Microsoft Internet Explorer™. A browser contains various tools that can be used to undertake research on the web. There are two main types of search engines that can be used when conducting research using the web: subject guides such as EdNA, and search engines such as Google and Yahoo. It is important to remember that nobody has control over what information is placed on the internet and who puts it there. You must critically examine any material to determine how reliable it is. Ask questions such as: 'Who wrote the material and are they an expert in their field?', 'Who maintains the site that it was found on?', 'Is a university or a government organisation, for example?', 'How old is the material?' and 'Why has the material been put on the internet?' The benefit of data on the internet is that it is often more up to date than printed material.



SECONDARY DATA SOURCES

Print media
The print media—newspapers, magazines, advertising material—is a major source of secondary data. In a country like Australia, we have access to daily, weekly and monthly items that provide a huge range of opinions, news reporting and other information. In addition to purchasing newspapers and magazines or sourcing them from libraries, which are useful for obtaining back copies, a range can be found on the internet. The Age website, for example, can be found at www.theage.com.au. This site contains an archive site that allows you to browse through newspapers of the previous week. It also contains News Search, a three-month archive of Fairfax publications. Keywords are used to search for articles. The search produces titles and abstracts of articles sorted by relevance. If you want to access the full article, a fee is charged.



Refer to pages 16–19 for the descriptions of all secondary data sources.

Zdroj: Berry, R., Baker, S., Kriewaldt, J., McPherson, J., Reid, G., Stewart, J., ... & Fitzpatrick, R. (2006). *Thinking Geography: VELS Level 6*. Macmillan Education AU.