

Unit 1: Thinking Geographically

Topic 1.1 – Introduction to Maps

1. What is the difference between reference maps and thematic maps?

2. Describe how the following concepts are represented on a map.

Absolute & Relative Distance	
Direction	
Clustering	
Dispersal	
Elevation	

3. Identify the map projection below and explain how distortion impacts the map.

Type of Projection	Distortion/ Characteristics
Mercator	
Goode Homolosine	
Fuller	
Robinson	
Winkel Tripel	

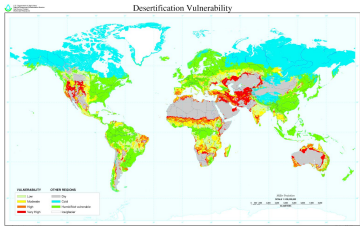
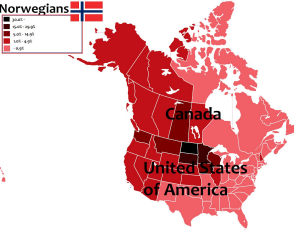
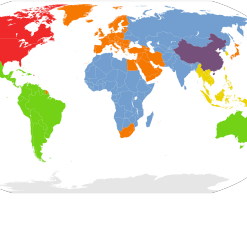

Topic 1.2- Geographic Data	Topic 1.3- The Power of Geographic Data																
<p>1. What is the difference between qualitative and quantitative research?</p> <p>2. What might you look at when using qualitative research?</p> <p>3. What are two examples of quantitative research?</p> <p>4. Complete the table below.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="147 611 786 982"> <thead> <tr> <th>Organization</th> <th>Example of data collection</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Government</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Business</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Individual</td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>5. What is a geographic information system (GIS)?</p>	Organization	Example of data collection	Government		Business		Individual		<p>1. Provide an example of how geographical data can be used for each of the following scales.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="841 254 1474 919"> <tbody> <tr> <td>Personal</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Business</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Organizations</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Government</td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>2. Describe the census.</p>	Personal		Business		Organizations		Government	
Organization	Example of data collection																
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Topic 1.4- Spatial Concepts																	
<p>1. What is the difference between absolute and relative location?</p> <p>2. How do geographers define place?</p> <p>3. Explain Tobler's first law of geography.</p> <p>4. What is time-space compression and how is it countering Tobler's first law?</p> <p>5. Define the following concepts.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="147 1524 1482 1724"> <tbody> <tr> <td>Pattern</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Space</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Flow</td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Pattern		Space		Flow											
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Topic 1.5- Human-Environmental Interaction

1. Define sustainability.
2. What is environmental determinism?
3. What is environmental possibilism?
4. How can we see nature in society?

Topic 1.6- Scale Analysis

1. Explain what geographers are looking for when they talk about scale of analysis.
2. What is the difference between a scale of inquiry and scale of analysis?
3. Identify the scale of analysis below. (Local, Regional, National, Global)

1. How does the way we process data change as scale changes?
2. What is the difference between a large scale map and small scale map?

Topic 1.7- Regional Analysis

1. Define region.

2. Complete the table below.

	Description	Example
Formal (Uniform)		
Functional (Nodal)		
Vernacular (Perceptual)		

1. What problems arise when talking about regional boundaries?

2. How does regional analysis change at the local, national, and global scale?