**AP Human Geography**

**Nature and Perspectives Guided Study Questions**

**Section A**

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| 1. Why is geography an important field of study? |
| 2. How are spatial relationships a part of geography? |
| 3. Why is human-environment interaction an important part of geography? |
| 4. Define geography. |

**Section B**

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| 5. Define the following terms as they apply to geography. A. location B. place C. scale D. space E. pattern F. nature and society G. networks H. flows J. regionalization K. globalization |
| 6. What is landscape analysis? |
| 7. How does landscape analysis help understand the follow concepts? A. location of people B. location of place C. location of regions D. location of events E. human-environment relationships F. interconnections between and among places and regions |

**Section C**

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| 8. Define spatial thinking. |
| 9.How does spatial concepts help to interpret and understand the following: A. population and migration? B. cultural patterns and processes? C. political organization of space? D. agriculture? E. food production? F. rural land use? G. industrialization? H. economic development? J. cities? K. urban land use? |
| 10. How are maps used to represent and identify spatial patterns processes at different scales? |
| 11. Explain the uses for the following types of maps? A. reference (physical and political) B. thematic  choropleth dot graduated symbol isolinecartogram |
| 12. In what ways do all maps projections distort information? |
| 13.How do mathematical formulas and graphs help to interpret geographic concepts? |
| 14. How do geographers use models to explain geographic concepts? |
| 15. How do geographers use geographic concepts, such as space, place and region, to help solve issues related to human-environmental interactions? |
| 16. How does the interpretation of patterns and processes at different scales reveal variations in geographic data? |
| 17. Define region. 18. Define each of the three types of regions A. formal B. functional C. perceptual |
| 19. Briefly explain how regions are formed (regionalization process). |
| 20. Why is it hard to set static boundaries for regions? |
| 21. Explain the difference between the following regional scales and give an example. A. local B. national C. global |
| 22. How does geography influence interconnections, such as A. natural resources B. agricultural commodities C, finished products D. services E. people F. information G. money H. pollutants |

**Section D**

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| 23. Explain how each of the following geospatial technologies are used to collect and interpret data. A. geographic information systems (GIS) B. satellite navigation systems (GPS) C.remote sensing D. online mapping E. visualization |
| 24.How is geospatial data used at different scales for the following purposes? A. personal B. business Cgovernment D. military |

**Section E**

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| 25. What is qualitative geographic data? |
| 26. How is qualitative geographic data used by A. organizations? B. individuals? |
| 27. What is quantitativegeographic data? |
| 28. How is quantitative geographic data used by A. organizations? B. individuals? |
| 29. How are quantitative and qualitative data use for decision making in the following areas? A. economic B. environmental C. political D. social decision making |