

AP Human Geography

Name: _____ Score: _____

1. A map that shades each country by its literacy rate is a...
 - ☐ road map
 - ☐ thematic map
 - ☐ political map
 - ☐ reference map
2. The technology that layers many kinds of spatial data to compare patterns is...
 - ☐ GPS
 - ☐ radar
 - ☐ GIS
 - ☐ sonar
3. A government most likely uses census data to...
 - ☐ decide where to build schools and hospitals
 - ☐ predict the weather
 - ☐ design video games
 - ☐ set stock prices
4. "Two hours by train from the city" is an example of...
 - ☐ latitude
 - ☐ absolute location
 - ☐ relative distance
 - ☐ a projection
5. Possibilism argues that the environment...
 - ☐ fully decides how a culture develops
 - ☐ has no effect on people at all
 - ☐ sets limits, but people choose how to respond
 - ☐ only matters in cold climates
6. A pattern seen at the national scale must also be true at the local scale.
 - ☐ True ☐ False

7. A perceptual region has exact, agreed-upon borders.
- ☐ True ☐ False
8. It is possible to draw a flat map with no distortion at all.
- ☐ True ☐ False
9. GPS is used mainly to find an exact location on Earth.
- ☐ True ☐ False
10. Because a map uses real numbers, it is always neutral and cannot mislead.
- ☐ True ☐ False

AP Human Geography

1. **thematic map**

It shows how one **variable** (literacy) varies across space – a **thematic map**.

2. **GIS**

GIS (Geographic Information System) layers spatial data so relationships appear.

3. **decide where to build schools and hospitals**

Census data on where people live guides public services like schools, hospitals, and roads.

4. **relative distance**

Measured in **time**, not km – that is relative distance.

5. **sets limits, but people choose how to respond**

Possibilism: the environment limits options, but human choice and technology decide the outcome.

6. **False**

Patterns can differ – a wealthy nation can contain poor neighbourhoods.

7. **False**

Perceptual regions have **fuzzy** borders – people disagree about them.

8. **False**

Flattening a sphere always distorts shape, area, distance, or direction – you can never keep all four.

9. **True**

GPS uses satellites to pinpoint location; GIS is for analysis and remote sensing is for data capture.

10. **False**

The categories chosen and the way a map is coloured or scaled can change the message – even with real data.