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

   ☐ predict next week's weather

   ☐ design new video games

   ☐ set stock prices on the exchange

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

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☐ 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

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**

   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.

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