

Solutions

Each answer shows the steps, then the **result**.

2.1

- numerical data; e.g. a census population count or rainfall total

2.2

- gathering data from a distance, e.g. by satellite/aircraft; useful for imaging large or hard-to-reach areas, land-cover change

2.3

(a)

- the census

(b)

- GIS — a geographic information system

3.1 B

- descriptions/opinions from interviews are qualitative data

3.2 B

- GPS supplies precise location coordinates

3.3

(a)

- it can overlay/analyse many variables and update quickly

(b)

- it may miss local, on-the-ground detail or people's views