

## 1.2 Geographic Data

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Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Class: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

**Total: 10 marks**

**KEY WORDS** census 人口普查 • geographic data 地理数据 • gis 地理信息系统 • qualitative 定性  
• quantitative 定量

### Objective

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Build the skills to answer exam questions on **geographic data** 地理数据 and how it is gathered.

**You must be able to:**

- distinguish **quantitative** 定量 from **qualitative** 定性 geographic data
- identify sources: **GIS** 地理信息系统, **GPS** 全球定位系统, **remote sensing** 遥感, **census** 人口普查, fieldwork
- explain what each source is good for
- recognise that all geographic data is tied to a **location** 位置

### 1 Worked examples

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Study these first. Each one shows the method for a task used later.

#### ■ Quantitative vs qualitative

**Quantitative** data are numbers (a census count, rainfall in mm). **Qualitative** data are descriptions (an interview, a field sketch, a photograph).

#### ■ Key data sources

**GPS** gives precise location; **remote sensing**/satellites image large areas; **GIS** layers and analyses spatial data; a **census** counts a population; **fieldwork** gathers local first-hand data.

#### ■ All data is spatial

Geographic data always answers *where* as well as *what* — every observation is tied to a location, which is what lets it be mapped and analysed.

## 2 Practice

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**2.1** Define quantitative geographic data and give one example. [2]

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**2.2** State what remote sensing is and one thing it is useful for. [2]

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**2.3** A government wants to plan services for a growing city.

(a) Name the data source that counts the whole population. [1]

(b) Name the system used to layer and analyse that data spatially. [1]

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## 3 Exam-style questions

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**3.1** Interviews with residents about how safe they feel in a park are an example of [1]

|   |   |
|---|---|
| A | B |
| C | D |

**A** quantitative data

**B** qualitative data

**C** remote-sensing data

**D** census data

**3.2** A phone that records the exact coordinates of a photo is using [1]

|   |   |
|---|---|
| A | B |
| C | D |

**A** GIS

**B** GPS

**C** a census

**D** a cartogram

**3.3** Modern geographers combine many data layers.

(a) State one advantage of GIS over a single paper map. [1]

(b) State one limitation of relying only on satellite data. [1]

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