Name: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Period: \_\_\_\_\_

**Chapter 2 Reading**

*Patterns & Processes*

Pages 17 – 28

All material in this chapter is fair game for quiz questions, which includes vocabulary. This means that you need to **READ** the whole chapter and not just answer the questions.

**Patterns and Processes**

1. What are patterns to a geographer?
2. What are processes?

**Maps**

1. What is the most important tool for geographers?

**Scale**

1. What is scale?
2. What are the THREE types of scale?

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| --- | --- | --- |
| 1 | 2 | 3 |

1. What is cartographic scale?
2. What is relative scale?
3. What is scale of data?

**Reference Maps**

1. What is a reference map?
2. What do political maps show?
3. What do physical maps show?
4. What do road maps show?
5. What do plat maps show?
6. What are locator maps?

**Thematic Maps**

1. What do thematic maps show?
2. What is a choropleth map?
3. What does a choropleth map show?

**Dot Distribution Map**

1. What do dot distribution maps show?
2. What can be used besides dots?

**Graduated Symbol Maps**

1. What do different sizes indicate?
2. What are graduated symbol maps also called?

**Isoline Maps**

1. Isoline maps are also called what?
2. What do close lines on an isoline map mean?
3. What do distant lines on an isoline map mean?
4. What is the most common isoline map?
5. What do topographical maps show?
6. Isoline maps are common displays for what phenomenon?

**Cartograms**

1. What do cartograms show?
2. Why are cartograms useful?

**Projections**

1. Why are all maps distorted?
2. What is the purpose of a map projection?
3. What is the purpose of the Mercator projection?
4. What is the strength of the Peters projection?
5. What is the distortion of the conic projection?
6. What FOUR distortions are there in the Robinson projection?

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| --- | --- |
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| 3 | 4 |

**Models in Geography**

1. What is geographic model?
2. What do models help do?
3. What are the TWO types of geographic models?

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| --- | --- |
| 1 | 2 |

**Formulas and Graphs**

1. What are FOUR statistics that can be calculated by formulas?

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| 1 | 2 |
| 3 | 4 |

**Use of Models**

1. What is the most famous geographical model?
2. What are models used for?

**Regionalization and Regions**

1. What is regionalization?

**Types of Regions**

1. What are the THREE basic types of regions?

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| 1 | 2 | 3 |

1. What is a formal region?
2. What are TWO other names for formal region?

|  |  |
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| 1 | 2 |

1. What is a functional region?
2. Functional regions are also called…?
3. What is a perceptual region?
4. Why do perceptual regions vary?
5. Perceptual regions are also called…?
6. What is a mental map?

**World Regions**

1. How do geographers divide the world?

**Large Regions**

1. How many regions does AP Human Geography use?

**Subregions**

1. What is a subregion?
2. What makes Brazil a subregion in Latin America?

**Geospatial Data**

1. Geospatial data includes what?

**Obtaining Geospatial Data**

1. What is field work?
2. What are FIVE ways information can be gathered?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 4 | 5 |  |

**Quantitative and Qualitative Data**

1. What is quantitative data?
2. What is qualitative data?