Use this acronym as a base to analyze any map:

T - ______________
O - ______________
D - ______________
A - ______________
L - ______________
S - ______________
I - ______________
G - ______________

*not all elements of TODALSIG are represented in the map to the right

- One-_______ of the world population is malnourished. Even though enough food is produced for everyone to have plenty to eat, food consumption is currently distributed - _________________.
- List THREE major causes of world malnourishment:
  - Of all the land classified as ____________, some is much more productive than others. It doesn’t end there; hunger also depends on what is produced, and who owns the land…
  - In the case of Kenya, who owns the most fertile and productive land? What is produced there?

What is Human Geography?
- ________ geography is the study of physical phenomena on Earth (not a focus of this course).
- Define human geography (in your own words):
  - ________ is a set of processes that are increasing interactions, deepening relationships, and heightening interdependence without regard to country borders. Discussions on this issue focus on the pull between the ________ and ________.
  - What happens at other ________(local, regional, national,…) helps create the processes of globalization and shape its outcomes.
  - ________ is the physical location of geographic phenomena across space.
  - In ________ geography, mapping the distribution of a disease is the first step to finding its cause. ________ is a term that denotes a set of diseases in which diarrhea and dehydration are the chief symptoms; ________ prevents it (e.g. boiling water) – this fact was first discovered in England by Dr. John ______ in the 1850s; he mapped out the reported cases, and saved hundreds of lives.
Fill in the table below with the appropriate terms:

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<tr>
<th>PATTISON’S FOUR TRADITIONS</th>
<th>FIVE GEOGRAPHIC THEMES</th>
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Three Parts of the Geographical Perspective
- ________ – associations among phenomena in an area
- ________ – spatial relationships between people, places, and the environment
- ________ – reveals how much of the real world has been reduced to fit on the page or screen on which it appears; in ________ = ratio of map distance to ground distance (indicated as a fraction (1:10 or 1/10), bar graph, and/or verbal statement)
  - ________ scale = large detail, smaller area; ________ scale = small detail, larger area
  - ________ is scale-dependent; phenomena you study at one scale (e.g. local) may well be influenced by developments at other scales (e.g. regional, national, or global)

Cultural Aspects
- Cultural ________ = “forms superimposed on the physical landscape by human activity” (Carl Sauer)
- ________ = when an area has been inhabited – and transformed – by a succession of culture groups, each of which leaves a lasting imprint. Examples:

Using the Spatial Perspective
- ________ maps show locations of places and geographic features.
- ________ maps tell stories, typically showing the degree of some attribute or the movement of a geographic phenomenon.
- ________ maps are what we carry in our minds of places we have been and places we have merely heard of.
- ________ ________ - latitude and longitude (parallels and meridians), mathematical measurements mainly useful in determining exact ________ and ________ (maps); ________ ________ ________ (GPS) allow us to locate things accurately.
- ________ ________ - location of a place relative to other human and physical features on the landscape (situation)
- ________ ________ is a method of collecting data or information through the use of instruments (e.g., satellites, airplanes) distant from the area or object of study.
- By combining layers of spatial data into a computer, ________ ________ ________ (GIS) enables users to create new insights into geographic patterns and relationships.
- Scale, an essential element of geographic study, has two meanings in particular – what are they?