

Fundamentals of Cartography

Geography · Practice Test · 12 Questions

1. Which map projection is characterized by preserving true direction, making it highly useful for marine navigation despite severe area distortion near the poles?

- A) Peters Projection
- B) Mercator Projection
- C) Mollweide Projection
- D) Robinson Projection

2. On a topographic map, what do contour lines that are spaced very close together indicate?

- A) Flat plains
- B) A river or stream
- C) A steep slope
- D) A valley

3. What is the term for the ratio between the distance on a map and the actual distance on the ground?

- A) Map Legend
- B) Orientation
- C) Map Scale
- D) Projection

4. Which line of latitude is located at 0 degrees and divides the Earth into the Northern and Southern Hemispheres?

- A) The Equator
- B) The Prime Meridian
- C) The Tropic of Cancer
- D) The International Date Line

5. In cartography, what is a 'large-scale' map typically used to show?

- A) The entire world
- B) A small area with great detail
- C) An entire continent
- D) A country's climate zones

6. Which type of thematic map uses different shades or colors to represent the density or value of a specific variable within predefined areas?

- A) Isoline map
- B) Dot distribution map
- C) Cartogram
- D) Choropleth map

7. The Prime Meridian, which serves as the starting point for measuring longitude, passes through which city?

- A) Paris, France
- B) Greenwich, England
- C) New York, USA
- D) Cairo, Egypt

8. What does the acronym GIS stand for in the context of modern cartography?

- A) Geographic Information System
- B) Global Integrated Satellite
- C) Geological Index Survey
- D) General Information Schema

9. Every map projection results in some form of distortion. What are the four main properties that can be distorted?

- A) Color, Symbolism, Size, Legend
- B) Shape, Area, Distance, Direction
- C) Latitude, Longitude, Altitude, Time
- D) Scale, North Point, Grid, Title

10. What is the term for the angular difference between True North and Magnetic North as shown on a map?

- A) Azimuth
- B) Bearing
- C) Magnetic Declination
- D) Grid Convergence

11. Which cartographic technique involves gathering data about the Earth's surface from a distance, typically using satellites or aircraft?

- A) Field Surveying
- B) Remote Sensing
- C) Triangulation
- D) Photogrammetry

12. Which map projection is often described as a 'compromise' projection because it distorts all properties slightly to create a visually balanced image of the entire world?

- A) Conic Projection
- B) Azimuthal Projection
- C) Cylindrical Projection
- D) Robinson Projection