

Section A: Multiple Choice

Write the letter on the line that represents the correct answers.

1. The four main points on a compass are called _____
a) Compass rose
b) Cardinal points
c) Compass directions
d) Intermediate points

2. The part of a map that explains the symbols used is the _____
a) Compass Rose
b) Scale
c) Legend
d) Title

3. Which of the following best describes a map? _____
a) A picture of the earth as seen from above
b) A photograph showing lakes, valleys and hills
c) A plan of the earth as seen from above
d) A sketch of the ocean floor

4. Which of the following features should all maps have? _____
a) Compass north, key, scale and title
b) Key, scale title and legend
c) Legend, scale title and symbols
d) Scale, title, land and ocean

5. Which of the following is an example of a physical map? _____

- a) Map showing crop cultivation
- b) Map showing rivers, lakes and mountains
- c) Map showing tourist centers
- d) Map showing the population density of a country

6. The bearing of 180° is located at which of the following points? _____

- a) East
- b) North-east
- c) South
- d) West-northwest

7. What is the importance of the 16-point compass? _____

- a) The distance between places can be measured more accurately
- b) The direction of one place from another can be measured more accurately
- c) The size of a place can be obtained more accurately
- d) The speed of a particular craft can be determined more accurately

8. From which direction is the bearing of a place read? _____

- a) East
- b) North
- c) South
- d) West

9. Which feature on the map tells what the map is showing? _____

- a) Border
- b) Legend
- c) Scale
- d) Title

10. What map feature is used to tell real distance? _____

- a) Border
- b) Legend
- c) Scale
- d) Title

11. The _____ is a three-dimensional representation of the earth. _____

- a) Globe
- b) Map
- c) Compass
- d) GIS

12. Which geography tool can be used to tell the exact location of people and features? _____

- a) Globes
- b) GIS
- c) GPS
- d) Aerial photographs

13. What is the art of map-making called? _____

- a) Astronomy
- b) Geology
- c) Cartography
- d) Paleography

14. Maps and aerial photographs present a _____ of a place _____

- a) Bird's eye view
- b) Cross profile
- c) Long profile
- d) Side view

15. A collection of maps can be found in a _____.

- a) Textbook
- b) Atlas
- c) Encyclopedia
- d) Dictionary

16. Which map scale is shown on a line? _____

- a) Representative fraction
- b) Linear scale
- c) Word scale
- d) Ruler

17. Which colour is usually used on a map to represent bodies of water?

- a) Blue
- b) Brown
- c) Green
- d) red

18. Which of the following statements explains a map scale of 1: 25, 000. _____

- a) 1 meter on the map represents 25 km on the ground
- b) 1 meter on the map represents 2.5 km
- c) 2.5 meters on the map represent 1 km
- d) 25 meters on the map represent 1km.

19. How many types of map scales are there? _____

- a) 3
- b) 8
- c) 4
- d) 10

20. What instrument can be used to find the bearing of a place? _____

- a) Scissors
- b) Eraser
- c) Protractor
- d) Ink