

FBQ1: A map is a _____ usually on a plane surface, of all or a part of the earth surface showing a group of features

Answer: Representation

FBQ2: A map is a reduced version of the reality. This is aided by the use of _____

Answer: Scale

FBQ3: The _____ of a map gives information about the what, where and when of the map

Answer: Title

FBQ4: _____ symbols are usually not needed in maps

Answer: Graphic

FBQ5: Unless otherwise indicated the map is oriented such that the top is itâ€™s

Answer: North

FBQ6: The scale of the map helps the reader to make judgements about _____ therein

Answer: Distances

FBQ7: The Map _____ shows the symbols and gives their meaning

Answer: Legend

FBQ8: Photographs are an example of _____ graphics

Answer: Bitmap

FBQ9: In 1839 _____ coined the term "photograph" in the United Kingdom?

Answer: John Herschel

FBQ10: An image formed from the interaction of an object and light and recorded by a camera is known as _____?

Answer: Photograph

FBQ11: A map scale of 1:2000 can be describe as _____ scale

Answer: Large

FBQ12: The mean number of stream segments in a drainage basin per unit area of the basin is known as?

Answer: Stream frequency

FBQ13: A map scale of 1:20,000 means 1 cm is equal to _____ km

Answer: 0.20

FBQ14: A long stretch of highland or ridge with a very steep slope on one side and a gentle slope on the other side is known as an?

Answer: Escarpment

FBQ15: A long narrow depression in-between two highlands is known as a?

Answer: Valley

FBQ16: A piece of land which rises above the surrounding environment is called a
Answer: Hill

FBQ17: A _____ is a point whose height above sea level has been accurately determined using land surveying techniques
Answer: Spot Height

FBQ18: _____ are short lines drawn to show the shape of the land
Answer: Hachures

FBQ19: _____ is a line joining points of equal height value
Answer: Contour

FBQ20: _____ is obtained when the total length of all stream segments in a drainage basin is measured and divided by the area of the basin
Answer: Drainage density

FBQ21: In _____ drainage system rivers flow away from a central highland to different directions away from each other
Answer: Radial

FBQ22: _____ system is that in which many streams or rivers flow into a lake
Answer: Centripetal

FBQ23: The drainage system is characterized by irregular branching of tributaries is known as?
Answer: Dendritic

FBQ24: The drainage system in which the tributaries run parallel to each other is called?
Answer: Trellis

FBQ25: _____ is an isolated one family residence
Answer: Homestead

FBQ26: _____ involves nominal counting of the number of individual or discrete point features on a map
Answer: Enumeration

FBQ27: The measure of the level of compactness of a particular point feature distributed over a geographical space is known as?
Answer: Density

FBQ28: In a _____ settlement pattern buildings are along transportation or communication lines
Answer: Linear

FBQ29: Settlements of few persons that are socially, culturally and linguistically homogenous are?

Answer: Rural

FBQ30: A _____ is a graphic representation or scale model of spatial concepts

Answer: Map

FBQ31: If the location of D from C is 320° which direction is D from C on the cardinals?

Answer: North North West

FBQ32: _____ are measured in degrees (0° – 360°) in a clockwise direction from the true north

Answer: Bearings

FBQ33: Geographical coordinate lines that run east-west are called?

Answer: Longitudes

FBQ34: _____ are lines that run North-South in a geographical grid system

Answer: Latitudes

FBQ35: If the location of B from A is 165° , using the cardinals which direction is B from A?

Answer: South South East

MCQ1: _____ are symbols that are derived from the abbreviation of some words hence they are in form of texts or letters. They are used to indicate the locations of the features they represent.

Answer: Literal

MCQ2: All but one is not a type of map projection?

Answer: Scale

MCQ3: Another name for literal symbol is?

Answer: Textual

MCQ4: _____ is the entails decoding of map symbols to derive their meanings and also understand the message or information those symbols convey to the map user.

Answer: Map analysis

MCQ5: A _____ map is also called an economic map. it shows and represents the natural resources and the economic activity of different regions of an area.

Answer: Resource

MCQ6: Maps are usually produced based on certain _____ systems that enable us to accurately determine the locations of features.

Answer: Coordinate

MCQ7: _____ is an electronic or digital device used to record information on the

latitude and longitude of any location on the surface of the Earth

Answer: Global Positioning System

MCQ8: _____ has to do with showing the curved surface of the Earth on a plane or flat sheet.

Answer: Map projection

MCQ9: A map scale can be expressed in _____ different ways

Answer: Three

MCQ10: Symbols are used to represent one-dimensional or linear features such as roads, rivers, railways, pipelines, and power or telecommunication cables _____

Answer: Line

MCQ11: The _____ broad categories into which map scales can be grouped.

Answer: Three

MCQ12: Drainage in hydrology refers to _____ and rivers.

Answer: Stream

MCQ13: It is always good to provide a legend or key that explains what each _____ on a map represents.

Answer: Symbol

MCQ14: Every map is symbolised. Symbols are the _____ of the map maker.

Answer: Language

MCQ15: Coordinate systems such as geographical coordinates and _____ coordinates are very useful in determining the accurate locations of features on the map.

Answer: Rectangular

MCQ16: A _____ is an isolated one family residence.

Answer: Homestead

MCQ17: Latitudes and longitudes as well as other geographical referencing systems are very useful in fixing the positions of features on a _____

Answer: Map

MCQ18: The _____ Scale tells the user how the map relates to the real world features it represents.

Answer: Map

MCQ19: _____ of longitude are arbitrary but conventional lines and together with the parallels based upon the naturally given equator, constitute the globe grid.

Answer: Meridians

MCQ20: _____ Preserve distances to places from one or two points.

Answer: Equidistant projections

MCQ21: As a _____ rule, the higher the denominator the smaller the scale and vice versa.

Answer: General

MCQ22: A projection is a method by which the curved surface of the earth is represented on a _____ surface.

Answer: Flat

MCQ23: _____ is one of the most important elements of a map

Answer: Scale

MCQ24: The _____ of a map shows how much how the given area has been reduced or enlarged to

Answer: Scale

MCQ25: _____ Symbols are mostly used in producing maps for children and non-literate adults.

Answer: Pictorial

MCQ26: _____ tells the directions (which way) on a map using the cardinal points of North, South, East, West, and so on.

Answer: Compass rose

MCQ27: Maps and map-making have undergone some notable _____ trend

Answer: Evolutionary

MCQ28: _____ Map is referred to as a reference tool, showing the outlines of selected natural and man-made features of the Earth; often acts as a frame for other information.

Answer: Topographic

MCQ29: The characteristics and components of maps are _____ to map analysis.

Answer: Critical

MCQ30: All but one is not a component of map _____

Answer: Design

MCQ31: Maps can be grouped into various classes or _____

Answer: Types

MCQ32: The term _____ map refers to the maps that are not actually produced and just exist in our minds

Answer: Mental

MCQ33: A map shows a two-dimensional representation of _____ dimensional features.

Answer: Three

MCQ34: _____ refers to outlining or placing boundaries round regions or areal units observed on the map.

Answer: Delineation

MCQ35: Maps have changed from basic expressions of _____ to works of art and extremely accurate scientific tool.

Answer: Locations

MCQ1: _____ are symbols that are derived from the abbreviation of some words hence they are in form of texts or letters. They are used to indicate the locations of the features they represent.

Answer: Literal

MCQ2: All but one is not a type of map projection?

Answer: Scale

MCQ3: Another name for literal symbol is?

Answer: Textual

MCQ4: _____ is the entails decoding of map symbols to derive their meanings and also understand the message or information those symbols convey to the map user.

Answer: Map analysis

MCQ5: A _____ map is also called an economic map. it shows and represents the natural resources and the economic activity of different regions of an area.

Answer: Resource

MCQ6: Maps are usually produced based on certain _____ systems that enable us to accurately determine the locations of features.

Answer: Coordinate

MCQ7: _____ is an electronic or digital device used to record information on the latitude and longitude of any location on the surface of the Earth

Answer: Global Positioning System

MCQ8: _____ has to do with showing the curved surface of the Earth on a plane or flat sheet.

Answer: Map projection

MCQ9: A map scale can be expressed in _____ different ways

Answer: Three

MCQ10: Symbols are used to represent one-dimensional or linear features such as roads, rivers, railways, pipelines, and power or telecommunication cables _____

Answer: Line

MCQ11: The _____ broad categories into which map scales can be grouped.

Answer: Three

MCQ12: Drainage in hydrology refers to _____ and rivers.

Answer: Stream

MCQ13: It is always good to provide a legend or key that explains what each ____ on a map represents.

Answer: Symbol

MCQ14: Every map is symbolised. Symbols are the ____ of the map maker.

Answer: Language

MCQ15: Coordinate systems such as geographical coordinates and ____ coordinates are very useful in determining the accurate locations of features on the map.

Answer: Rectangular

MCQ16: A ____ is an isolated one family residence.

Answer: Homestead

MCQ17: Latitudes and longitudes as well as other geographical referencing systems are very useful in fixing the positions of features on a ____

Answer: Map

MCQ18: The ____ Scale tells the user how the map relates to the real world features it represents.

Answer: Map

MCQ19: ____ of longitude are arbitrary but conventional lines and together with the parallels based upon the naturally given equator, constitute the globe grid.

Answer: Meridians

MCQ20: ____ Preserve distances to places from one or two points.

Answer: Equidistant projections

MCQ21: As a ____ rule, the higher the denominator the smaller the scale and vice versa.

Answer: General

MCQ22: A projection is a method by which the curved surface of the earth is represented on a ____ surface.

Answer: Flat

MCQ23: ____ is one of the most important elements of a map

Answer: Scale

MCQ24: The ____ of a map shows how much how the given area has been reduced or enlarged to

Answer: Scale

MCQ25: ____ Symbols are mostly used in producing maps for children and non-literate adults.

Answer: Pictorial

MCQ26: _____ tells the directions (which way) on a map using the cardinal points of North, South, East, West, and so on.

Answer: Compass rose

MCQ27: Maps and map-making have undergone some notable _____ trend

Answer: Evolutionary

MCQ28: _____ Map is referred to as a reference tool, showing the outlines of selected natural and man-made features of the Earth; often acts as a frame for other information.

Answer: Topographic

MCQ29: The characteristics and components of maps are _____ to map analysis.

Answer: Critical

MCQ30: All but one is not a component of map _____

Answer: Design

MCQ31: Maps can be grouped into various classes or _____

Answer: Types

MCQ32: The term _____ map refers to the maps that are not actually produced and just exist in our minds

Answer: Mental

MCQ33: A map shows a two-dimensional representation of _____ dimensional features.

Answer: Three

MCQ34: _____ refers to outlining or placing boundaries round regions or areal units observed on the map.

Answer: Delineation

MCQ35: Maps have changed from basic expressions of _____ to works of art and extremely accurate scientific tool.

Answer: Locations