Package Title: Testbank

Course Title: Arbogast, Discovering Physical Geography, Canadian Edition

Chapter Number: 02

Shuffle: No

Question type: True/False

1) Great circles are parallel to one another.

Answer: False

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 1: Compare and contrast the various components of the Earth’s geographic grid.

Section Reference 1: The Geographic Grid

Bloomcode: Knowledge

2) Small circles are parallel to one another.

Answer: True

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 1: Compare and contrast the various components of the Earth’s geographic grid.

Section Reference 1: The Geographic Grid

Bloomcode: Knowledge

3) Latitude measures location north and south of the Equator.

Answer: True

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 1: Compare and contrast the various components of the Earth’s geographic grid.

Section Reference 1: The Geographic Grid

Bloomcode: Knowledge

4) Latitude measures your east–west position on the Earth.

Answer: False

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 1: Compare and contrast the various components of the Earth’s geographic grid.

Section Reference 1: The Geographic Grid

Bloomcode: Knowledge

5) Latitude is made up of great circles.

Answer: False

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 1: Compare and contrast the various components of the Earth’s geographic grid.

Section Reference 1: The Geographic Grid

Bloomcode: Knowledge

6) The Equator is both a line of latitude and a Great Circle.

Answer: True

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 1: Compare and contrast the various components of the Earth’s geographic grid.

Section Reference 1: The Geographic Grid

Bloomcode: Knowledge

7) Latitude runs from 0º to 180º.

Answer: False

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 1: Compare and contrast the various components of the Earth’s geographic grid.

Section Reference 1: The Geographic Grid

Bloomcode: Knowledge

8) Latitude runs from 0º to 90º.

Answer: True

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 1: Compare and contrast the various components of the Earth’s geographic grid.

Section Reference 1: The Geographic Grid

Bloomcode: Knowledge

9) As you move away from the Equator, your latitude decreases.

Answer: False

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 1: Compare and contrast the various components of the Earth’s geographic grid.

Section Reference 1: The Geographic Grid

Bloomcode: Knowledge

10) Latitudes are also called meridians.

Answer: False

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 1: Compare and contrast the various components of the Earth’s geographic grid.

Section Reference 1: The Geographic Grid

Bloomcode: Knowledge

11) The zone of latitude that lies between 35ºS and 35ºN is known as the Midlatitudes.

Answer: False

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 1: Compare and contrast the various components of the Earth’s geographic grid.

Section Reference 1: The Geographic Grid

Bloomcode: Knowledge

12) Longitude measures your position north or south of the Equator.

Answer: False

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 1: Compare and contrast the various components of the Earth’s geographic grid.

Section Reference 1: The Geographic Grid

Bloomcode: Knowledge

13) Longitude measures your east–west position on the Earth.

Answer: True

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 1: Compare and contrast the various components of the Earth’s geographic grid.

Section Reference 1: The Geographic Grid

Bloomcode: Knowledge

14) The reference meridian for longitude is the Prime Meridian.

Answer: True

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 1: Compare and contrast the various components of the Earth’s geographic grid.

Section Reference 1: The Geographic Grid

Bloomcode: Knowledge

15) The reference meridian for longitude is the Equator.

Answer: False

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 1: Compare and contrast the various components of the Earth’s geographic grid.

Section Reference 1: The Geographic Grid

Bloomcode: Knowledge

16) While lines of longitude are always parallel to one another, lines of latitude converge at the poles.

Answer: False

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 1: Compare and contrast the various components of the Earth’s geographic grid.

Section Reference 1: The Geographic Grid

Bloomcode: Knowledge

17) Longitude runs from 0º to 180º.

Answer: True

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 1: Compare and contrast the various components of the Earth’s geographic grid.

Section Reference 1: The Geographic Grid

Bloomcode: Knowledge

18) Longitude runs from 0º to 90º.

Answer: False

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 1: Compare and contrast the various components of the Earth’s geographic grid.

Section Reference 1: The Geographic Grid

Bloomcode: Knowledge

19) Cartographers work to present spatial information in ways that maximize understanding.

Answer: True

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 1: Discuss the concepts of map projection and scale and why they are important when designing maps.

Section Reference 1: Maps—The Basic Tool of Geographers

Bloomcode: Knowledge

20) A map is a generalized view of an area, as seen from above, that is reduced in size.

Answer: True

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 1: Discuss the concepts of map projection and scale and why they are important when designing maps.

Section Reference 1: Maps—The Basic Tool of Geographers

Bloomcode: Knowledge

21) The most visually accurate and complete way to illustrate the Earth is through the use of a Robinson projection.

Answer: False

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 1: Discuss the concepts of map projection and scale and why they are important when designing maps.

Section Reference 1: Maps—The Basic Tool of Geographers

Bloomcode: Knowledge

22) The representation of the three-dimensional Earth on a two-dimensional surface is known as a map projection.

Answer: True

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 1: Discuss the concepts of map projection and scale and why they are important when designing maps.

Section Reference 1: Maps—The Basic Tool of Geographers

Bloomcode: Knowledge

23) A conformal projection is a map that maintains the correct shape of features but distorts their relative size to one another.

Answer: True

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 1: Discuss the concepts of map projection and scale and why they are important when designing maps.

Section Reference 1: Maps—The Basic Tool of Geographers

Bloomcode: Knowledge

24) A conformal projection is a map that maintains the correct size of features but distorts their relative shape to one another.

Answer: False

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 1: Discuss the concepts of map projection and scale and why they are important when designing maps.

Section Reference 1: Maps—The Basic Tool of Geographers

Bloomcode: Knowledge

25) A Mercator projection is a conformal projection.

Answer: True

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 1: Discuss the concepts of map projection and scale and why they are important when designing maps.

Section Reference 1: Maps—The Basic Tool of Geographers

Bloomcode: Knowledge

26) A Mercator projection is an equivalent projection.

Answer: False

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 1: Discuss the concepts of map projection and scale and why they are important when designing maps.

Section Reference 1: Maps—The Basic Tool of Geographers

Bloomcode: Knowledge

27) An equivalent projection is a map that maintains the correct shape of features but distorts their relative size to one another.

Answer: False

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 1: Discuss the concepts of map projection and scale and why they are important when designing maps.

Section Reference 1: Maps—The Basic Tool of Geographers

Bloomcode: Knowledge

28) An equivalent projection is a map that maintains the correct size of features but distorts their relative shape to one another.

Answer: True

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 1: Discuss the concepts of map projection and scale and why they are important when designing maps.

Section Reference 1: Maps—The Basic Tool of Geographers

Bloomcode: Knowledge

29) An Albers equal-area projection is a conformal projection.

Answer: False

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 1: Discuss the concepts of map projection and scale and why they are important when designing maps.

Section Reference 1: Maps—The Basic Tool of Geographers

Bloomcode: Knowledge

30) An Albers equal-area projection is an equivalent projection.

Answer: True

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 1: Discuss the concepts of map projection and scale and why they are important when designing maps.

Section Reference 1: Maps—The Basic Tool of Geographers

Bloomcode: Knowledge

31) The distance ratio that exists between features on a map and the real world is known as the legend.

Answer: False

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 1: Discuss the concepts of map projection and scale and why they are important when designing maps.

Section Reference 1: Maps—The Basic Tool of Geographers

Bloomcode: Knowledge

32) Map scale represents the ratio of the size/distance on the map to the size/distance on the ground.

Answer: True

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 1: Discuss the concepts of map projection and scale and why they are important when designing maps.

Section Reference 1: Maps—The Basic Tool of Geographers

Bloomcode: Knowledge

33) A representative fraction is one inch = 5280 feet.

Answer: False

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 1: Discuss the concepts of map projection and scale and why they are important when designing maps.

Section Reference 1: Maps—The Basic Tool of Geographers

Bloomcode: Knowledge

34) A representative fraction is 1:32000.

Answer: True

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 1: Discuss the concepts of map projection and scale and why they are important when designing maps.

Section Reference 1: Maps—The Basic Tool of Geographers

Bloomcode: Knowledge

35) A written scale is 1/5280.

Answer: False

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 1: Discuss the concepts of map projection and scale and why they are important when designing maps.

Section Reference 1: Maps—The Basic Tool of Geographers

Bloomcode: Knowledge

36) A written scale is one cm = 1,000 metres.

Answer: True

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 1: Discuss the concepts of map projection and scale and why they are important when designing maps.

Section Reference 1: Maps—The Basic Tool of Geographers

Bloomcode: Knowledge

37) Small-scale maps show a small geographic area in great detail.

Answer: False

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 1: Discuss the concepts of map projection and scale and why they are important when designing maps.

Section Reference 1: Maps—The Basic Tool of Geographers

Bloomcode: Knowledge

38) Large-scale maps show a small geographic area in great detail.

Answer: True

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 1: Discuss the concepts of map projection and scale and why they are important when designing maps.

Section Reference 1: Maps—The Basic Tool of Geographers

Bloomcode: Knowledge

39) Small-scale maps show a large geographic area in limited detail.

Answer: True

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 1: Discuss the concepts of map projection and scale and why they are important when designing maps.

Section Reference 1: Maps—The Basic Tool of Geographers

Bloomcode: Knowledge

40) Large-scale maps show a large geographic area in limited detail.

Answer: False

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 1: Discuss the concepts of map projection and scale and why they are important when designing maps.

Section Reference 1: Maps—The Basic Tool of Geographers

Bloomcode: Knowledge

41) Isobars connect points of equal amounts of precipitation.

Answer: False

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 1: Discuss the concepts of map projection and scale and why they are important when designing maps.

Section Reference 1: Maps—The Basic Tool of Geographers

Bloomcode: Knowledge

42) Isotherms connect points of equal atmospheric pressure.

Answer: False

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 1: Discuss the concepts of map projection and scale and why they are important when designing maps.

Section Reference 1: Maps—The Basic Tool of Geographers

Bloomcode: Knowledge

43) Isohyets connect points of equal elevation.

Answer: False

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 1: Discuss the concepts of map projection and scale and why they are important when designing maps.

Section Reference 1: Maps—The Basic Tool of Geographers

Bloomcode: Knowledge

44) Isopachs connect points of equal air temperature.

Answer: False

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 1: Discuss the concepts of map projection and scale and why they are important when designing maps.

Section Reference 1: Maps—The Basic Tool of Geographers

Bloomcode: Knowledge

45) Contours connect points of equal sedimentary thickness.

Answer: False

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 1: Discuss the concepts of map projection and scale and why they are important when designing maps.

Section Reference 1: Maps—The Basic Tool of Geographers

Bloomcode: Knowledge

46) Isobars connect points of equal atmospheric pressure.

Answer: True

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 1: Discuss the concepts of map projection and scale and why they are important when designing maps.

Section Reference 1: Maps—The Basic Tool of Geographers

Bloomcode: Knowledge

47) Isotherms connect points of equal air temperature.

Answer: True

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 1: Discuss the concepts of map projection and scale and why they are important when designing maps.

Section Reference 1: Maps—The Basic Tool of Geographers

Bloomcode: Knowledge

48) Isohyets connect points of equal amounts of precipitation.

Answer: True

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 1: Discuss the concepts of map projection and scale and why they are important when designing maps.

Section Reference 1: Maps—The Basic Tool of Geographers

Bloomcode: Knowledge

49) Isopachs connect points of equal sedimentary thickness.

Answer: True

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 1: Discuss the concepts of map projection and scale and why they are important when designing maps.

Section Reference 1: Maps—The Basic Tool of Geographers

Bloomcode: Knowledge

50) Contours connect points of equal elevation.

Answer: True

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 1: Discuss the concepts of map projection and scale and why they are important when designing maps.

Section Reference 1: Maps—The Basic Tool of Geographers

Bloomcode: Knowledge

51) Remote sensing means to measure the properties of the environment in remote locals by conducting field work and collecting samples.

Answer: False

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 1: Compare and contrast the various ways that digital technology is used in Geography.

Section Reference 1: Digital Technology in Geography

Bloomcode: Knowledge

52) Remote sensing didn’t really take off until on-board cameras for airplanes were developed.

Answer: True

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 1: Compare and contrast the various ways that digital technology is used in Geography.

Section Reference 1: Digital Technology in Geography

Bloomcode: Knowledge

53) A Sun-synchronous orbit is basically east–west.

Answer: False

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 1: Compare and contrast the various ways that digital technology is used in Geography.

Section Reference 1: Digital Technology in Geography

Bloomcode: Knowledge

54) A Sun-synchronous orbit is basically north–south.

Answer: True

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 1: Compare and contrast the various ways that digital technology is used in Geography.

Section Reference 1: Digital Technology in Geography

Bloomcode: Knowledge

55) A geostationary orbit is basically east–west.

Answer: False

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 1: Compare and contrast the various ways that digital technology is used in Geography.

Section Reference 1: Digital Technology in Geography

Bloomcode: Knowledge

56) A geostationary orbit is basically north–south.

Answer: False

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 1: Compare and contrast the various ways that digital technology is used in Geography.

Section Reference 1: Digital Technology in Geography

Bloomcode: Knowledge

57) The GPS is accurate to within inches with a common hand-held receiver.

Answer: False

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 1: Compare and contrast the various ways that digital technology is used in Geography.

Section Reference 1: Digital Technology in Geography

Bloomcode: Knowledge

58) As long as your GPS receiver has two satellites in range, your position is known within the accuracy of your receiver.

Answer: False

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 1: Compare and contrast the various ways that digital technology is used in Geography.

Section Reference 1: Digital Technology in Geography

Bloomcode: Knowledge

59) While GPS is very accurate, it can be thrown off by dust and water vapour in the atmosphere, multiple signal reflections from tall trees and buildings, and scattering from flocks of birds flying through the signal path.

Answer: False

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 1: Compare and contrast the various ways that digital technology is used in Geography.

Section Reference 1: Digital Technology in Geography

Bloomcode: Knowledge

60) A GIS database is a large collection of data that can be placed in “data layers” by type of data, which can then be assembled into a map for reference.

Answer: True

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 1: Compare and contrast the various ways that digital technology is used in Geography.

Section Reference 1: Digital Technology in Geography

Bloomcode: Knowledge

61) A GIS is used only by geographers and cartographers.

Answer: False

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 1: Compare and contrast the various ways that digital technology is used in Geography.

Section Reference 1: Digital Technology in Geography

Bloomcode: Knowledge

Question type: Multiple Choice

62) Great circles

a) have the centre of the Earth as their centre.

b) divide the Earth into three equal sections.

c) describe the shortest distance between any two points on Earth.

d) always pass through the poles.

e) both a and c

Answer: e

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 1: Compare and contrast the various components of the Earth’s geographic grid.

Section Reference 1: The Geographic Grid

Bloomcode: Knowledge

63) Which of the following is the largest Small Circle?

a) Tropic of Cancer

b) International Date Line

c) Arctic Circle

d) Prime Meridian

e) Equator

Answer: a

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 1: Compare and contrast the various components of the Earth’s geographic grid.

Section Reference 1: The Geographic Grid

Bloomcode: Knowledge

64) Which degree corresponds to the smallest of the small circles?

a) 0

b) 15

c) 23.5

d) 66.5

e) 90

Answer: e

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 1: Compare and contrast the various components of the Earth’s geographic grid.

Section Reference 1: The Geographic Grid

Bloomcode: Knowledge

65) A latitude of 75º lies in which latitude zone?

a) Arctic latitudes

b) Subarctic latitudes

c) Midlatitudes

d) Subtropical latitudes

e) Equatorial/Tropical latitudes

Answer: a

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 1: Compare and contrast the various components of the Earth’s geographic grid.

Section Reference 1: The Geographic Grid

Bloomcode: Knowledge

66) A latitude of 65º lies in which latitude zone?

a) Arctic latitudes

b) Subarctic latitudes

c) Midlatitudes

d) Subtropical latitudes

e) Equatorial/Tropical latitudes

Answer: b

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 1: Compare and contrast the various components of the Earth’s geographic grid.

Section Reference 1: The Geographic Grid

Bloomcode: Knowledge

67) A latitude of 47º lies in which latitude zone?

a) Arctic latitudes

b) Subarctic latitudes

c) Midlatitudes

d) Subtropical latitudes

e) Equatorial/Tropical latitudes

Answer: c

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 1: Compare and contrast the various components of the Earth’s geographic grid.

Section Reference 1: The Geographic Grid

Bloomcode: Knowledge

68) A latitude of 30º lies in which latitude zone?

a) Arctic latitudes

b) Subarctic latitudes

c) Midlatitudes

d) Subtropical latitudes

e) Equatorial/Tropical latitudes

Answer: d

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 1: Compare and contrast the various components of the Earth’s geographic grid.

Section Reference 1: The Geographic Grid

Bloomcode: Knowledge

69) A latitude of 15º lies in which latitude zone?

a) Arctic latitudes

b) Subarctic latitudes

c) Midlatitudes

d) Subtropical Latitudes

e) Equatorial/Tropical latitudes

Answer: e

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 1: Compare and contrast the various components of the Earth’s geographic grid.

Section Reference 1: The Geographic Grid

Bloomcode: Knowledge

70) What are the names of the five major latitude zones?

a) Equatorial/Tropical, Subtropical, Midlatitudes, Subarctic, Arctic

b) Equatorial/Tropical, Subtropical, Midaltitudes, Subarctic, Pacific

c) Atlantic, Subtropical, Midlatitudes, Subarctic, Subsaharan

d) Atlantic, Subatlantic, Subtropical, Midlatitudes, Subsaharan

e) none of these

Answer: a

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 1: Compare and contrast the various components of the Earth’s geographic grid.

Section Reference 1: The Geographic Grid

Bloomcode: Knowledge

71) The Equatorial/Tropical latitudes are

a) 0º to 23.5º.

b) 23.5º to 35º.

c) 35º to 55º.

d) 55º to 66.5º.

e) 66.5º to 90º.

Answer: a

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 1: Compare and contrast the various components of the Earth’s geographic grid.

Section Reference 1: The Geographic Grid

Bloomcode: Knowledge

72) The Subtropical latitudes are

a) 0º to 23.5º.

b) 23.5º to 35º.

c) 35º to 55º.

d) 55º to 66.5º.

e) 66.5º to 90º.

Answer: b

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 1: Compare and contrast the various components of the Earth’s geographic grid.

Section Reference 1: The Geographic Grid

Bloomcode: Knowledge

73) The Midlatitudes are

a) 0º to 23.5º.

b) 23.5º to 35º.

c) 35º to 55º.

d) 55º to 66.5º.

e) 66.5º to 90º.

Answer: c

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 1: Compare and contrast the various components of the Earth’s geographic grid.

Section Reference 1: The Geographic Grid

Bloomcode: Knowledge

74) The Subarctic latitudes are

a) 0º to 23.5º.

b) 23.5º to 35º.

c) 35º to 55º.

d) 55º to 66.5º.

e) 66.5º to 90º.

Answer: d

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 1: Compare and contrast the various components of the Earth’s geographic grid.

Section Reference 1: The Geographic Grid

Bloomcode: Knowledge

75) The Arctic latitudes are

a) 0º to 23.5º.

b) 23.5º to 35º.

c) 35º to 55º.

d) 55º to 66.5º.

e) 66.5º to 90º.

Answer: e

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 1: Compare and contrast the various components of the Earth’s geographic grid.

Section Reference 1: The Geographic Grid

Bloomcode: Knowledge

76) Lines of latitude

a) run east and west.

b) run north and south.

c) are called meridians.

d) are called parallels.

e) both a and d

Answer: e

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 1: Compare and contrast the various components of the Earth’s geographic grid.

Section Reference 1: The Geographic Grid

Bloomcode: Knowledge

77) Your latitude will always increase as you

a) move north.

b) move south.

c) move away from the Equator.

d) move toward the Equator.

e) move toward the North Pole.

Answer: c

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 1: Compare and contrast the various components of the Earth’s geographic grid.

Section Reference 1: The Geographic Grid

Bloomcode: Knowledge

78) Lines of longitude

a) run east and west.

b) run north and south.

c) are called meridians.

d) are called parallels.

e) both b and c

Answer: e

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 1: Compare and contrast the various components of the Earth’s geographic grid.

Section Reference 1: The Geographic Grid

Bloomcode: Knowledge

79) The reference point for longitude is

a) the Equator.

b) the Prime Meridian.

c) the Tropic of Cancer.

d) the International Date Line.

e) There isn’t one.

Answer: b

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 1: Compare and contrast the various components of the Earth’s geographic grid.

Section Reference 1: The Geographic Grid

Bloomcode: Knowledge

80) Longitude determines your location

a) north and south of the Equator.

b) east and west of the Prime Meridian.

c) east and west of the International Date Line.

d) north and south of the Prime Meridian.

e) north and south of the International Date Line.

Answer: b

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 1: Compare and contrast the various components of the Earth’s geographic grid.

Section Reference 1: The Geographic Grid

Bloomcode: Knowledge

81) The distance between meridians is greatest

a) at the poles.

b) at the Arctic/Antarctic circles.

c) at the Tropics of Cancer/Capricorn.

d) at the Equator.

e) everywhere, since they are parallel to each other.

Answer: d

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 1: Compare and contrast the various components of the Earth’s geographic grid.

Section Reference 1: The Geographic Grid

Bloomcode: Knowledge

82) Which of the following is a Great Circle?

a) Tropic of Cancer

b) Arctic Circle

c) Equator

d) the International Dateline

Answer: c

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective 1: Compare and contrast the various components of the Earth’s geographic grid.

Section Reference 1: The Geographic Grid

Bloomcode: Comprehension

83) Which of the following is the smallest Small Circle?

a) 5 ˚N

b) 89 ˚S

c) 90 ˚W

d) 46 ˚E

Answer: b

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 1: Compare and contrast the various components of the Earth’s geographic grid.

Section Reference 1: The Geographic Grid

Bloomcode: Knowledge

84) Lines of latitude tell us the measure of location

a) north or south of a geographical reference.

b) east or west of a geographical reference.

c) north or west of a geographical reference.

d) south or east of a geographical reference.

Answer: a

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 1: Compare and contrast the various components of the Earth’s geographic grid.

Section Reference 1: The Geographic Grid

Bloomcode: Knowledge

85) Lines of longitude tell us the measure of location

a) north or south of a geographical reference.

b) east or west of a geographical reference.

c) north or west of a geographical reference.

d) south or east of a geographical reference.

Answer: b

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 1: Compare and contrast the various components of the Earth’s geographic grid.

Section Reference 1: The Geographic Grid

Bloomcode: Knowledge

86) A parallel is another name for

a) longitude.

b) graticule.

c) latitude.

d) projection.

Answer: c

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 1: Compare and contrast the various components of the Earth’s geographic grid.

Section Reference 1: The Geographic Grid

Bloomcode: Knowledge

87) A meridian is another name for

a) longitude.

b) graticule.

c) latitude.

d) projection.

Answer: a

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 1: Compare and contrast the various components of the Earth’s geographic grid.

Section Reference 1: The Geographic Grid

Bloomcode: Knowledge

88) What is a pseudorandom code (PRC) used for?

a) remote sensing

b) map projections

c) Global Positioning Systems

d) Geographic Information Systems

Answer: c

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 1: Compare and contrast the various components of the Earth’s geographic grid.

Section Reference 1: The Geographic Grid

Bloomcode: Knowledge

89) A map is

a) a two-dimensional representation of a portion of the three-dimensional Earth.

b) a generalized view of an area, as seen from above but reduced in size.

c) a tool used to depict spatial information and to analyze spatial relationships.

d) none of these

e) all of these

Answer: e

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 1: Discuss the concepts of map projection and scale and why they are important when designing maps.

Section Reference 1: Maps—The Basic Tool of Geographers

Bloomcode: Knowledge

90) On a typical thematic map of Canada, which of the following would **not** be usually depicted?

a) national and provincial boundaries

b) location of major floodplains and earthquake zones

c) location of major cities

d) the course of major rivers

e) provincial capitals

Answer: b

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 1: Discuss the concepts of map projection and scale and why they are important when designing maps.

Section Reference 1: Maps—The Basic Tool of Geographers

Bloomcode: Knowledge

91) Cartography

I. is the art of taking geographic pictures.
II. is a subdiscipline of geography.
III. is the art or technique of describing boundaries.
IV. focuses on the many ways to display spatial information so that it can be used and understood efficiently.

a) I and II

b) I and III

c) I and IV

d) II and III

e) II and IV

Answer: e

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 1: Discuss the concepts of map projection and scale and why they are important when designing maps.

Section Reference 1: Maps—The Basic Tool of Geographers

Bloomcode: Knowledge

92) The most visually accurate and complete way to illustrate the Earth is with a(n)

a) globe.

b) Mercator Projection.

c) Albers Projection.

d) Robinson Projection.

e) none of these

Answer: a

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 1: Discuss the concepts of map projection and scale and why they are important when designing maps.

Section Reference 1: Maps—The Basic Tool of Geographers

Bloomcode: Knowledge

93) Which of the following is an example of a conformal projection?

a) globe

b) Mercator Projection

c) Albers Projection

d) Robinson Projection

e) none of these

Answer: b

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 1: Discuss the concepts of map projection and scale and why they are important when designing maps.

Section Reference 1: Maps—The Basic Tool of Geographers

Bloomcode: Knowledge

94) Which of the following is an example of a true shape projection?

a) globe

b) Mercator Projection

c) Albers Projection

d) Robinson Projection

e) none of these

Answer: b

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 1: Discuss the concepts of map projection and scale and why they are important when designing maps.

Section Reference 1: Maps—The Basic Tool of Geographers

Bloomcode: Knowledge

95) Which of the following most distorts the size of features in order to most accurately project the shape?

a) globe

b) Mercator Projection

c) Albers Projection

d) Robinson Projection

e) none of these

Answer: b

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 1: Discuss the concepts of map projection and scale and why they are important when designing maps.

Section Reference 1: Maps—The Basic Tool of Geographers

Bloomcode: Knowledge

96) In which of the following are lines of latitude and longitude at right angles to each other?

a) globe

b) Mercator Projection

c) Albers Projection

d) Robinson Projection

e) none of these

Answer: b

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 1: Discuss the concepts of map projection and scale and why they are important when designing maps.

Section Reference 1: Maps—The Basic Tool of Geographers

Bloomcode: Knowledge

97) On which of the following would Greenland be significantly larger than the United States?

a) globe

b) Mercator Projection

c) Albers Projection

d) Robinson Projection

e) none of these

Answer: b

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 1: Discuss the concepts of map projection and scale and why they are important when designing maps.

Section Reference 1: Maps—The Basic Tool of Geographers

Bloomcode: Knowledge

98) Which of the following maintains the correct angular relationships between places at the expense of correct size?

a) globe

b) Mercator Projection

c) Albers Projection

d) Robinson Projection

e) none of these

Answer: b

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 1: Discuss the concepts of map projection and scale and why they are important when designing maps.

Section Reference 1: Maps—The Basic Tool of Geographers

Bloomcode: Knowledge

99) Which of the following is an example of an equivalent projection?

a) globe

b) Mercator Projection

c) Albers Projection

d) Robinson Projection

e) none of these

Answer: c

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 1: Discuss the concepts of map projection and scale and why they are important when designing maps.

Section Reference 1: Maps—The Basic Tool of Geographers

Bloomcode: Knowledge

100) Which of the following most distorts the shape of features in order to most accurately project the size?

a) globe

b) Mercator Projection

c) Albers Projection

d) Robinson Projection

e) none of these

Answer: c

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 1: Discuss the concepts of map projection and scale and why they are important when designing maps.

Section Reference 1: Maps—The Basic Tool of Geographers

Bloomcode: Knowledge

101) In which of the following are lines of latitude and longitude **not** at right angles to each other?

a) globe

b) Mercator Projection

c) Albers Projection

d) Robinson Projection

e) a, c, and d

Answer: e

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 1: Discuss the concepts of map projection and scale and why they are important when designing maps.

Section Reference 1: Maps—The Basic Tool of Geographers

Bloomcode: Knowledge

102) On which of the following would the correct relationships between lengths of coastlines of different continents be portrayed?

a) globe

b) Mercator Projection

c) Albers Projection

d) a and b

e) a and c

Answer: e

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 1: Discuss the concepts of map projection and scale and why they are important when designing maps.

Section Reference 1: Maps—The Basic Tool of Geographers

Bloomcode: Knowledge

103) Which of the following slightly distorts the shape and size of features in order to more closely represent the Earth on a two-dimensional paper?

a) globe

b) Mercator Projection

c) Albers Projection

d) Robinson Projection

e) none of these

Answer: d

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 1: Discuss the concepts of map projection and scale and why they are important when designing maps.

Section Reference 1: Maps—The Basic Tool of Geographers

Bloomcode: Knowledge

104) Which of the following distorts neither the size nor the shape of features?

a) globe

b) Mercator Projection

c) Albers Projection

d) Robinson Projection

e) none of these

Answer: a

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 1: Discuss the concepts of map projection and scale and why they are important when designing maps.

Section Reference 1: Maps—The Basic Tool of Geographers

Bloomcode: Knowledge

105) On this projection, Greenland and Antarctica are still somewhat enlarged relative to their accurate size, but some semblance of the Earth’s curvature exists.

a) globe

b) Mercator Projection

c) Albers Projection

d) Robinson Projection

e) none of these

Answer: d

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 1: Discuss the concepts of map projection and scale and why they are important when designing maps.

Section Reference 1: Maps—The Basic Tool of Geographers

Bloomcode: Knowledge

106) Which of the following are projections?

I. globe
II. Mercator Map
III. Albers Map
IV. Robinson Map

a) I and III

b) II and IV

c) I, II, and IV

d) II, III, and IV

e) III and IV

Answer: d

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 1: Discuss the concepts of map projection and scale and why they are important when designing maps.

Section Reference 1: Maps—The Basic Tool of Geographers

Bloomcode: Knowledge

107) Which of the following is **untrue?**

a) Map projection is a critical part of cartography because it allows the three-dimensional Earth to be represented in two dimensions.

b) A map projection is always designed to preserve either the shape or the size of geographic features.

c) Conformal projections maintain the angular relationship between geographic features but distort the relative size.

d) Equivalent projections maintain the relative size of geographic features at the expense of shape.

e) none of these

Answer: b

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 1: Discuss the concepts of map projection and scale and why they are important when designing maps.

Section Reference 1: Maps—The Basic Tool of Geographers

Bloomcode: Knowledge

108) Which best describes map scale?

a) the distance ratio that exists between features on a map and the real world

b) where you look to see what the different symbols on the map mean

c) where you are told in which direction north is

d) where you can look up a city name and get vertical and horizontal points on the map to reference the location of that city on the map

e) the section where you can look up how far apart cities are

Answer: a

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 1: Discuss the concepts of map projection and scale and why they are important when designing maps.

Section Reference 1: Maps—The Basic Tool of Geographers

Bloomcode: Knowledge

109) Which of the following relate the size on the map to the size on the ground?

a) Written (Verbal) Scale

b) Representative Fraction (Ratio Scale)

c) Graphic (Bar) Scale

d) all of these

e) none of these

Answer: d

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 1: Discuss the concepts of map projection and scale and why they are important when designing maps.

Section Reference 1: Maps—The Basic Tool of Geographers

Bloomcode: Knowledge

110) Which of the following relate the distance on the map to the distance on the ground?

a) Written (Verbal) Scale

b) Representative Fraction (Ratio Scale)

c) Graphic (or Bar) Scale

d) all of these

e) none of these

Answer: d

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 1: Discuss the concepts of map projection and scale and why they are important when designing maps.

Section Reference 1: Maps—The Basic Tool of Geographers

Bloomcode: Knowledge

111) Which of the following represents the ratio of the size/distance on the map to the size/distance on the ground?

a) Written (Verbal) Scale

b) Representative Fraction (Ratio Scale)

c) Graphic (or Bar) Scale

d) all of these

e) none of these

Answer: d

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 1: Discuss the concepts of map projection and scale and why they are important when designing maps.

Section Reference 1: Maps—The Basic Tool of Geographers

Bloomcode: Knowledge

112) One cm = 1 km is representative of which type of map scale?

a) Written (Verbal) Scale

b) Representative Fraction (Ratio Scale)

c) Graphic (or Bar) Scale

d) all of these

e) none of these

Answer: a

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 1: Discuss the concepts of map projection and scale and why they are important when designing maps.

Section Reference 1: Maps—The Basic Tool of Geographers

Bloomcode: Knowledge

113) 1/36000 is representative of which type of map scale?

a) Written (Verbal) Scale

b) Representative Fraction (Ratio Scale)

c) Graphic (or Bar) Scale

d) all of these

e) none of these

Answer: b

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 1: Discuss the concepts of map projection and scale and why they are important when designing maps.

Section Reference 1: Maps—The Basic Tool of Geographers

Bloomcode: Knowledge

114) This type of map scale remains accurate if the map is enlarged or reduced when photocopying.

a) Written (Verbal) Scale

b) Representative Fraction (Ratio Scale)

c) Graphic (or Bar) Scale

d) all of these

e) none of these

Answer: c

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 1: Discuss the concepts of map projection and scale and why they are important when designing maps.

Section Reference 1: Maps—The Basic Tool of Geographers

Bloomcode: Knowledge

115) This type of map scale shows the actual size of units on the map.

a) Written (Verbal) Scale

b) Representative Fraction (Ratio Scale)

c) Graphic (or Bar) Scale

d) all of these

e) none of these

Answer: c

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 1: Discuss the concepts of map projection and scale and why they are important when designing maps.

Section Reference 1: Maps—The Basic Tool of Geographers

Bloomcode: Knowledge

116) This type of map scale compares distances between cities.

a) Written (Verbal) Scale

b) Representative Fraction (Ratio Scale)

c) Graphic (or Bar) Scale

d) all of these

e) none of these

Answer: e

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 1: Discuss the concepts of map projection and scale and why they are important when designing maps.

Section Reference 1: Maps—The Basic Tool of Geographers

Bloomcode: Knowledge

117) This type of map scale shows the length of time necessary to traverse different sections of the freeway system moving at the posted speed limit.

a) Written (Verbal) Scale

b) Representative Fraction (Ratio Scale)

c) Graphic (or Bar) Scale

d) all of these

e) none of these

Answer: e

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 1: Discuss the concepts of map projection and scale and why they are important when designing maps.

Section Reference 1: Maps—The Basic Tool of Geographers

Bloomcode: Knowledge

118) A large-scale map

a) shows a relatively large geographic area with a relatively high level of detail.

b) shows a relatively large geographic area with a relatively low level of detail.

c) shows a relatively small geographic area with a relatively high level of detail.

d) shows a relatively small geographic area with a relatively low level of detail.

e) none of these

Answer: c

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 1: Discuss the concepts of map projection and scale and why they are important when designing maps.

Section Reference 1: Maps—The Basic Tool of Geographers

Bloomcode: Knowledge

119) A small-scale map shows

a) a relatively large geographic area with a relatively high level of detail.

b) a relatively large geographic area with a relatively low level of detail.

c) a relatively small geographic area with a relatively high level of detail.

d) a relatively small geographic area with a relatively low level of detail.

e) none of these

Answer: b

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 1: Discuss the concepts of map projection and scale and why they are important when designing maps.

Section Reference 1: Maps—The Basic Tool of Geographers

Bloomcode: Knowledge

120) A large-scale map is used

I. for maps of large geographic areas.
II. for maps of small geographic areas.
III. to illustrate great detail.
IV. to illustrate limited geographic detail.

a) I and III

b) I and IV

c) II and III

d) II and IV

e) none of these

Answer: c

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 1: Discuss the concepts of map projection and scale and why they are important when designing maps.

Section Reference 1: Maps—The Basic Tool of Geographers

Bloomcode: Knowledge

121) A small-scale map is used

I. for maps of large geographic areas.
II. for maps of small geographic areas.
III. to illustrate great detail.
IV. to illustrate limited geographic detail.

a) I and III

b) I and IV

c) II and III

d) II and IV

e) none of these

Answer: b

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 1: Discuss the concepts of map projection and scale and why they are important when designing maps.

Section Reference 1: Maps—The Basic Tool of Geographers

Bloomcode: Knowledge

122) These lines connect places of equal atmospheric pressure.

a) isobars

b) isotherms

c) isohyets

d) isopachs

e) contours

Answer: a

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 1: Discuss the concepts of map projection and scale and why they are important when designing maps.

Section Reference 1: Maps—The Basic Tool of Geographers

Bloomcode: Knowledge

123) These lines connect places of equal air temperature.

a) isobars

b) isotherms

c) isohyets

d) isopachs

e) contours

Answer: b

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 1: Discuss the concepts of map projection and scale and why they are important when designing maps.

Section Reference 1: Maps—The Basic Tool of Geographers

Bloomcode: Knowledge

124) These lines connect places of equal amounts of precipitation.

a) isobars

b) isotherms

c) isohyets

d) isopachs

e) contours

Answer: c

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 1: Discuss the concepts of map projection and scale and why they are important when designing maps.

Section Reference 1: Maps—The Basic Tool of Geographers

Bloomcode: Knowledge

125) These lines connect places of equal sedimentary thickness.

a) isobars

b) isotherms

c) isohyets

d) isopachs

e) contours

Answer: d

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 1: Discuss the concepts of map projection and scale and why they are important when designing maps.

Section Reference 1: Maps—The Basic Tool of Geographers

Bloomcode: Knowledge

126) These lines connect places of equal elevation.

a) isobars

b) isotherms

c) isohyets

d) isopachs

e) contours

Answer: e

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 1: Discuss the concepts of map projection and scale and why they are important when designing maps.

Section Reference 1: Maps—The Basic Tool of Geographers

Bloomcode: Knowledge

127) A topographic map makes use of these types of lines.

a) isobars

b) isotherms

c) isohyets

d) isopachs

e) contours

Answer: e

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 1: Discuss the concepts of map projection and scale and why they are important when designing maps.

Section Reference 1: Maps—The Basic Tool of Geographers

Bloomcode: Knowledge

128) Which of the following is **not** true when reading a topographic map?

a) The closer the spacing of contour lines, the steeper the slope.

b) Contour lines that are widely spaced represent relatively flat terrain.

c) Contours that form closed circles indicate hills.

d) Where contours cross a stream, they form V’s that point downstream.

e) They are all true.

Answer: d

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 1: Discuss the concepts of map projection and scale and why they are important when designing maps.

Section Reference 1: Maps—The Basic Tool of Geographers

Bloomcode: Knowledge

129) Remote sensing was initially brought about by the development of

a) high-speed cameras.

b) airplanes.

c) satellites.

d) infrared film.

e) all of these

Answer: b

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 1: Compare and contrast the various ways that digital technology is used in Geography.

Section Reference 1: Digital Technology in Geography

Bloomcode: Knowledge

130) Taking a complete set of photographs of a large region (like a state) using aerial photography

a) is still the best way to gather detailed information in a short amount of time.

b) allows for the study of landscape change on short timescales.

c) allows geographers to watch changes taking place in the landscape as they happen.

d) only happens about once a decade, or at best sporadically.

e) is the preferred way to gather large-scale information.

Answer: d

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 1: Compare and contrast the various ways that digital technology is used in Geography.

Section Reference 1: Digital Technology in Geography

Bloomcode: Knowledge

131) A satellite with a Sun-synchronous orbit

a) has an orbit that keeps pace with the Sun’s eastward progress as the Earth rotates.

b) has an orbit that always crosses the Equator at the same time.

c) has an east–west orbit.

d) has a west–east orbit.

e) crosses directly over the poles.

Answer: b

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 1: Compare and contrast the various ways that digital technology is used in Geography.

Section Reference 1: Digital Technology in Geography

Bloomcode: Knowledge

132) This orbit is basically north–south between the poles with an 8° angular inclination.

a) Sun-synchronous orbit

b) continental orbit

c) geosynchronous orbit

d) geostationary orbit

e) none of these

Answer: a

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 1: Compare and contrast the various ways that digital technology is used in Geography.

Section Reference 1: Digital Technology in Geography

Bloomcode: Knowledge

133) This orbit keeps pace with the Sun’s westward progress as the Earth rotates.

a) Sun-synchronous orbit

b) continental orbit

c) geosynchronous orbit

d) geostationary orbit

e) none of these

Answer: a

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 1: Compare and contrast the various ways that digital technology is used in Geography.

Section Reference 1: Digital Technology in Geography

Bloomcode: Knowledge

134) If a particular satellite crosses the Equator 12 times a day, always at the same time, we say it is in a

a) Sun-synchronous orbit.

b) continental orbit.

c) geosynchronous orbit.

d) geostationary orbit.

e) none of these

Answer: a

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 1: Compare and contrast the various ways that digital technology is used in Geography.

Section Reference 1: Digital Technology in Geography

Bloomcode: Knowledge

135) The Landsat system of satellites, the longest continuous Earth-observing project in history, uses this type of orbit for its satellites.

a) Sun-synchronous orbit

b) continental orbit

c) geosynchronous orbit

d) geostationary orbit

e) none of these

Answer: a

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 1: Compare and contrast the various ways that digital technology is used in Geography.

Section Reference 1: Digital Technology in Geography

Bloomcode: Knowledge

136) In this type of orbit, the satellite slightly overshoots the orbital path of the previous day, resulting in overlapping coverage of the Earth.

a) Sun-synchronous orbit

b) continental orbit

c) geosynchronous orbit

d) geostationary orbit

e) none of these

Answer: a

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 1: Compare and contrast the various ways that digital technology is used in Geography.

Section Reference 1: Digital Technology in Geography

Bloomcode: Knowledge

137) This type of orbit requires satellites to be at an elevation of 700–850 km above the surface of the Earth.

a) Sun-synchronous orbit

b) continental orbit

c) geosynchronous orbit

d) geostationary orbit

e) none of these

Answer: a

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 1: Compare and contrast the various ways that digital technology is used in Geography.

Section Reference 1: Digital Technology in Geography

Bloomcode: Knowledge

138) This type of orbit is designed to allow a satellite to remain in one place above the Earth.

a) Sun-synchronous orbit

b) continental orbit

c) geosynchronous orbit

d) geostationary orbit

e) none of the above

Answer: d

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 1: Compare and contrast the various ways that digital technology is used in Geography.

Section Reference 1: Digital Technology in Geography

Bloomcode: Knowledge

139) This orbit requires the satellite to have a westward orbit.

a) Sun-synchronous orbit

b) continental orbit

c) geosynchronous orbit

d) geostationary orbit

e) none of these

Answer: e

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 1: Compare and contrast the various ways that digital technology is used in Geography.

Section Reference 1: Digital Technology in Geography

Bloomcode: Knowledge

140) This type of orbit requires that the satellite have an eastward orbit directly over the Equator at a very high altitude.

a) Sun-synchronous orbit

b) continental orbit

c) geosynchronous orbit

d) geostationary orbit

e) none of these

Answer: d

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 1: Compare and contrast the various ways that digital technology is used in Geography.

Section Reference 1: Digital Technology in Geography

Bloomcode: Knowledge

141) Which of the following statements about remote sensing is **not** true?

a) Remote sensing operates on the principle that objects on the Earth emit electromagnetic radiation that can be measured.

b) Objects on the Earth emit energy that is both visible and invisible to our unaided eyes.

c) A remote-sensing image begins with a measurement of emissivity by the satellite.

d) The collected data is only sent out to scientific users as false-coloured images.

e) False-colour images highlight particular geographic features of interest.

Answer: d

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 1: Compare and contrast the various ways that digital technology is used in Geography.

Section Reference 1: Digital Technology in Geography

Bloomcode: Knowledge

142) The surface of Venus, which is totally obscured behind a thick cloud layer, has been thoroughly mapped. Which one of the following ways would work the best for a satellite sent to Venus to map its surface?

a) active remote sensing by a satellite in a geostationary orbit

b) active remote sensing by a satellite in a Sun-synchronous orbit

c) passive remote sensing by a satellite in a geostationary orbit

d) passive remote sensing by a satellite in a Sun-synchronous orbit

e) all of these

Answer: b

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 1: Compare and contrast the various ways that digital technology is used in Geography.

Section Reference 1: Digital Technology in Geography

Bloomcode: Knowledge

143) The Global Positioning System (GPS) makes use of \_\_\_ satellites.

a) 12

b) 15

c) 18

d) 24

e) 32

Answer: d

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 1: Compare and contrast the various ways that digital technology is used in Geography.

Section Reference 1: Digital Technology in Geography

Bloomcode: Knowledge

144) The GPS satellites orbit the Earth once every \_\_\_ hours.

a) 6

b) 12

c) 18

d) 24

e) 36

Answer: b

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 1: Compare and contrast the various ways that digital technology is used in Geography.

Section Reference 1: Digital Technology in Geography

Bloomcode: Knowledge

145) The theoretical minimum number of satellites you need to be in contact with in order for a GPS receiver to know your position on the Earth is \_\_\_.

a) 1

b) 2

c) 3

d) 4

e) 5

Answer: c

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 1: Compare and contrast the various ways that digital technology is used in Geography.

Section Reference 1: Digital Technology in Geography

Bloomcode: Knowledge

146) Which of the following could **not** use a GIS?

I. environmental management groups
II. municipal planning committees
III. business planners
IV. engineering/architecture firms

a) I

b) II

c) III

d) IV

e) All of them could use GIS.

Answer: e

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 1: Compare and contrast the various ways that digital technology is used in Geography.

Section Reference 1: Digital Technology in Geography

Bloomcode: Knowledge

Question type: Multiple-Selection

147) This type of orbit is mostly used for observing weather and to facilitate communications.

a) Sun-synchronous orbit

b) continental orbit

c) geosynchronous orbit

d) geostationary orbit

e) none of these

Answer 1: c

Answer 2: d

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 1: Compare and contrast the various ways that digital technology is used in Geography.

Section Reference 1: Digital Technology in Geography

Bloomcode: Knowledge

148) This type of orbit requires satellites to be at an elevation of approximately 35,800 km above the surface of the Earth.

a) Sun-synchronous orbit

b) continental orbit

c) geosynchronous orbit

d) geostationary orbit

e) none of these

Answer 1: c

Answer 2: d

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 1: Compare and contrast the various ways that digital technology is used in Geography.

Section Reference 1: Digital Technology in Geography

Bloomcode: Knowledge

149) NOAA’s GOES satellite system uses this type of orbit.

a) Sun-synchronous orbit

b) continental orbit

c) geosynchronous orbit

d) geostationary orbit

e) none of these

Answer 1: c

Answer 2: d

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 1: Compare and contrast the various ways that digital technology is used in Geography.

Section Reference 1: Digital Technology in Geography

Bloomcode: Knowledge

150) In this type of orbit the satellite has the same rotational speed as the rotation of the Earth (one rotation every 24 hours).

a) Sun-synchronous orbit

b) continental orbit

c) geosynchronous orbit

d) geostationary orbit

e) none of these

Answer 1: c

Answer 2: d

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 1: Compare and contrast the various ways that digital technology is used in Geography.

Section Reference 1: Digital Technology in Geography

Bloomcode: Knowledge

151) Which of the following statements about remote sensing are true?

a) Remote sensing operates on the principle that objects on the Earth emit electromagnetic radiation that can be measured.

b) Objects on the Earth emit energy that is both visible and invisible to our unaided eyes.

c) A remote-sensing image begins with a measurement of emissivity by the satellite.

d) The collected data is only sent out to scientific users as false-coloured images.

e) False-colour images highlight particular geographic features of interest.

Answer 1: a

Answer 2: b

Answer 3: c

Answer 4: e

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 1: Compare and contrast the various ways that digital technology is used in Geography.

Section Reference 1: Digital Technology in Geography

Bloomcode: Knowledge

152) Although GPS is an accurate tool, which of the following are sources of error for it?

a) The atmosphere can affect the signal speed of the GPS signal, leading to errors in the distance calculation.

b) Signals from multiple GPS satellites can interfere with each other, causing the receiver to miscalculate the time for a signal to reach it.

c) Individual satellite altitudes vary with time, but the receiver uses predetermined altitudes in its calculations.

d) Buildings and trees can cause the GPS signal to be deflected so that two slightly different signals will reach the receiver at the same time.

Answer 1: a

Answer 2: c

Answer 3: d

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 1: Compare and contrast the various ways that digital technology is used in Geography.

Section Reference 1: Digital Technology in Geography

Bloomcode: Knowledge

153) Geographic Information Systems (GIS) are used for which of the following?

a) to manage the spatial information associated with soils, wetlands, and vegetation species

b) to manage the spatial information associated with road networks, sewer lines, and utility lines

c) to manage the spatial information associated with the most efficient delivery routes, and the best place to build shopping centres

d) to manage the spatial information associated with the location of data collection sites, topography, and emergency traffic routes

Answer 1: a

Answer 2: b

Answer 3: c

Answer 4: d

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 1: Compare and contrast the various ways that digital technology is used in Geography.

Section Reference 1: Digital Technology in Geography

Bloomcode: Knowledge

Question type: Text Entry

154) Inexpensive (less than $100) GPS receivers can pinpoint geographic locations to within about \_\_\_[1]\_\_\_ metres (\_\_\_[2]\_\_\_ feet).

Answer 1 Choices:
100
50
20
10
1

Answer 2 Choices:
330
165
66
33
3

Answer 1: 20

Answer 2: 66

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 1: Compare and contrast the various ways that digital technology is used in Geography.

Section Reference 1: Digital Technology in Geography

Bloomcode: Knowledge

155) Expensive (more than $10,000) GPS receivers can pinpoint geographic locations to within about \_\_\_[1]\_\_\_ metres (\_\_\_[2]\_\_\_ ft.).

Answer 1 Choices:
100
50
20
10
1

Answer 2 Choices:
330
165
66
33
3.3

Answer 1: 1

Answer 2: 3.3

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 1: Compare and contrast the various ways that digital technology is used in Geography.

Section Reference 1: Digital Technology in Geography

Bloomcode: Knowledge

Question type: Essay

156) Why is a geographic grid useful?

Answer:

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 1: Compare and contrast the various components of the Earth’s geographic grid.

Section Reference 1: The Geographic Grid

Solution: Given two perpendicular lines of reference (on Earth that would be the Equator and the Prime Meridian), you can uniquely specify any other location on the Earth. This means that each location has a unique “address,” and anyone can find any location you specify.

Bloomcode: Knowledge

157) Where are the Midlatitudes located? What type of weather would you find there in general?

Answer:

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 1: Compare and contrast the various components of the Earth’s geographic grid.

Section Reference 1: The Geographic Grid

Solution: The Midlatitudes are located at about 35°–55° in both hemispheres. You would expect to find seasonal weather with warm to hot summers and cool to cold winters.

Bloomcode: Knowledge

158) Going from the Equator to the North Pole, there are five distinct geographic latitudinal zones. List them and their latitude range.

Answer:

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 1: Compare and contrast the various components of the Earth’s geographic grid.

Section Reference 1: The Geographic Grid

Solution: Equatorial/Tropical zone from 0° to 23.5°N, Subtropical zone from 23.5°N to 35°N, Midlatitudes from 35°N to 55°N, Subarctic zone from 55°N to 66.5°N, and Arctic zone from 66.5°N to 90°N.

Bloomcode: Knowledge

159) How does longitude differ from latitude?

Answer:

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 1: Compare and contrast the various components of the Earth’s geographic grid.

Section Reference 1: The Geographic Grid

Solution: Lines of longitude are great circles passing through the poles (running N–S), while lines of latitude are small circles (except for the Equator) that are parallel to each other that run E–W. Longitude runs from 0° to 180° E or W, latitude runs from 0° to 90° N or S. Longitude tells your distance E or W from the Prime Meridian, and latitude tells your distance N or S of the Equator.

Bloomcode: Knowledge

160) You are talking to a geographer when she states that “all maps are wrong. They contain distortions.” What does she mean?

Answer:

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 1: Discuss the concepts of map projection and scale and why they are important when designing maps.

Section Reference 1: Maps—The Basic Tool of Geographers

Solution: In order to create a map, a location on the three-dimensional Earth must be drawn on a two-dimensional piece of paper. The problem arises because it is not possible to flatten a portion of a sphere without some distortion of the image. The two most popular types of map projection distort either the size of the features or the shape of the features.

Bloomcode: Knowledge

161) What type of map is a Mercator projection? What quantity is sacrificed and what quantity remains accurate?

Answer:

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 1: Discuss the concepts of map projection and scale and why they are important when designing maps.

Section Reference 1: Maps—The Basic Tool of Geographers

Solution: A Mercator projection is a conformal, or true shape, projection. It maintains the correct shape of features on the Earth but distorts their relative size to each other.

Bloomcode: Knowledge

162) What type of map is an Albers equal-area projection? What quantity is sacrificed and what quantity remains accurate?

Answer:

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 1: Discuss the concepts of map projection and scale and why they are important when designing maps.

Section Reference 1: Maps—The Basic Tool of Geographers

Solution: An Albers equal-area projection is an equivalent projection. It accurately portrays size features but distorts shape.

Bloomcode: Knowledge

163) Compare large-scale maps to small-scale maps.

Answer:

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 1: Discuss the concepts of map projection and scale and why they are important when designing maps.

Section Reference 1: Maps—The Basic Tool of Geographers

Solution: Large-scale maps are used for maps of small geographic areas to illustrate great detail (such as road networks) and have a large number as their representative fraction (such as 1:1000). Small-scale maps are used for maps of large geographic areas to illustrate limited geographic detail and to show spatial relationships of large areas, and have a small number as their representative fraction (such as 1:25,000).

Bloomcode: Knowledge

164) List five types of isolines you read about and what each represents.

Answer:

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 1: Discuss the concepts of map projection and scale and why they are important when designing maps.

Section Reference 1: Maps—The Basic Tool of Geographers

Solution: Isobars connect points of equal atmospheric pressure. Isotherms connect points of equal air temperature. Isohyets connect points of equal amounts of precipitation. Isopachs connect points of equal sedimentary thickness. Contours connect points of equal elevation.

Bloomcode: Knowledge

165) For what purpose do geographers use high-precision GPS?

Answer:

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 1: Compare and contrast the various ways that digital technology is used in Geography.

Section Reference 1: Digital Technology in Geography

Solution: Geographers use high-precision GPS for a variety of functions, including providing coastal navigation, determining the precise location of study sites, monitoring plate movement along faults in earthquake zones, and tracking changes in ground elevation near volcanoes.

Bloomcode: Knowledge