**1. Information is raw facts or observations (True or False).**

A. True

B. False

**2. Which statement best describes the difference between small-scale and large-scale maps (select one)?**

A. Small-scale maps show a smaller area with more detail, a large-scale map shows a larger area with less detail.

B. Small-scale maps show a larger area with less detail, a large-scale map shows a smaller area with more detail.

C. Small-scale maps show a larger area with more detail, a large-scale map shows a smaller area with less detail.

D. Small-scale maps show a smaller area with less detail, a large-scale map shows a larger area with more detail.

**3. Which statement is a key point about map projections (select one)?**

A. Few types of projections have been devised.

B. Some map projections distort.

C. Only one projection is best for applications to disaster management.

D. All map projections distort.

**4. Latitude and longitude coordinates are** **(select one):**

A. Spherical coordinates that use the measures of angles for latitude longitude values.

B. Planar coordinates that use A, B values for latitude longitude values.

C. Spherical coordinates that use the measures of lines for latitude longitude values.

D. Planar coordinates that use 60 zones that span 6° of longitude each for latitude longitude values.

**5. Which statement best describes why it is very important to know what the datum is when working with GIS data (select one)?**

A. A horizontal datum (based on a reference ellipsoid and control points) is used to mathematically define the earth’s shape.

B. A coordinate system can be derived from an agreed-upon origin point based on map projections optimized for a particular region.

C. Different datums can cause the same location to have significantly different coordinate values depending on the datum reference.

D. The datum impacts the visual display of a map in terms of projection lines.

**6. Which of the following is example of nominal data (select one)?**

A. Non-numerical landuse codes.

B. Road network categories.

C. Temperature.

D. A person’s age.

**7. Which of the following are examples of visual variables (select one)?**

A. Resolution, scale, and extent.

B. Contrast, hierarchy, importance.

C. Nominal, interval, and ratio.

D. Size, shape, and orientation.

**8. A thematic map convey a specific message or distributions of one or more attributes or relationships among several attributes (True or False).**

A. True

B. False

**9. Which of the following are examples of common map elements (select one)?**

A. Label, variables, and symbols.

B. Database, theme, distortion lines.

C. Inset, scale, and frame and neat lines.

D. Points, lines, and polygons.

**10. Which statement best describes the problems with this example map legend entry:**

**+ Location\_of\_new\_schools**

A. The legend will not fit inside an inset map.

B. The symbol used is not intuitive.

C. There are too many words to describe the legend entry.

D. The use of underscores makes the legend entry look strange.