

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.