

McKnight's Physical Geography, 10e (Hess)

Chapter 2 Portraying Earth

1) The most famous and, undoubtedly, most widely used of all the map projections is the _____ projection.

- A) gnomonic
- B) Mercator
- C) polyconic
- D) sinusoidal
- E) Mollweide

Answer: B

Diff: 2

Topic: Mercator: The Most Famous Projection

Geog Standards: New Geog Standards 1

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

2) _____ is the type of remote sensing imagery best suited to use at night.

- A) Visible
- B) An orthophoto map
- C) Color infrared
- D) Polaroid
- E) Thermal infrared

Answer: E

Diff: 3

Topic: Thermal Infrared

Geog Standards: New Geog Standards 1

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

3) The first aerial photographs were taken _____.

- A) in the middle 1800s
- B) during World War II
- C) during the Vietnam War
- D) during the Korean War
- E) in the middle 1600s

Answer: A

Diff: 3

Topic: Aerial Photographs

Geog Standards: New Geog Standards 1

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

4) Of the following, which is NOT considered a map essential?

- A) title
- B) date
- C) color
- D) legend
- E) scale

Answer: C

Diff: 3

Topic: Map Essentials

Geog Standards: New Geog Standards 1

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

5) Which of the following is essential for GPS to function?

- A) highly accurate clocks
- B) a nearby base station on Earth's surface
- C) a small radar unit
- D) a GIS unit in a receiver
- E) locations on land instead of ocean

Answer: A

Diff: 3

Topic: GPS-The Global Positioning System

Geog Standards: New Geog Standards 1

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

6) The largest scale among the following representative fractions is _____.

- A) 1:100,000
- B) 1:1,000,000
- C) 1:24,000
- D) 1:10,000
- E) 1:50,000

Answer: D

Diff: 2

Topic: Large and Small

Geog Standards: New Geog Standards 1

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

7) The relationship between the map distance and the corresponding distance on the ground is known as the _____.

- A) vector
- B) azimuth
- C) map quotient
- D) loxodrome
- E) scale

Answer: E

Diff: 2

Topic: Map Scale

Geog Standards: New Geog Standards 1

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

8) The scale of one inch equals one mile is _____ in a representative fraction.

- A) 1:10,000
- B) 1:63,360
- C) 1:100,000
- D) 1:1,000,000
- E) 1:250,000

Answer: B

Diff: 2

Topic: Fractional Map Scales

Geog Standards: New Geog Standards 1

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

9) Which of the below, because of the wavelengths it uses, tends to have the low spatial resolution of Earth surface features?

- A) color infrared photography
- B) Landsat
- C) microwave remote sensing
- D) thermal infrared imagery
- E) black and white aerial photography

Answer: C

Diff: 3

Topic: Microwave Sensing

Geog Standards: New Geog Standards 1

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

10) The "false color" imagery of some aerial photographs is also termed _____.

- A) Landsat
- B) microwave
- C) color IR
- D) sonar
- E) radar

Answer: C

Diff: 2

Topic: Visible Light and Infrared Sensing

Geog Standards: New Geog Standards 1

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

11) Which mapmaking method would be used to minimize distortion of continents on a world map?

- A) a perfectly equivalent projection
- B) a large scale
- C) a conic projection
- D) an interrupted projection
- E) a Mercator projection

Answer: D

Diff: 3

Topic: Interrupted Projections

Geog Standards: New Geog Standards 1

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

12) The characteristic of projections which portray accurate sizes but distort the shapes of land masses is called _____.

- A) conformality
- B) sinusoidal
- C) equivalence
- D) azimuthality
- E) polyconic

Answer: C

Diff: 2

Topic: Equivalence

Geog Standards: New Geog Standards 1

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

13) Aside from normal photographic film, _____ film has proven very valuable for interpretation of Earth resources from airborne cameras.

- A) color infrared
- B) ultraviolet
- C) thermal infrared
- D) x-ray
- E) gamma ray

Answer: A

Diff: 2

Topic: Visible Light and Infrared Sensing

Geog Standards: New Geog Standards 16

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

14) Central meridians are essential features on a _____ projection.

- A) perfectly conformal
- B) large scale
- C) small scale
- D) interrupted
- E) Mercator

Answer: D

Diff: 3

Topic: Interrupted Projections

Geog Standards: New Geog Standards 1

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

15) Which of the following is considered a "perfect" map projection in terms of the amount of distortion associated with it?

- A) Mercator
- B) conic
- C) cylindrical
- D) equivalent
- E) none of the above

Answer: E

Diff: 3

Topic: The Major Dilemma: Equivalence versus Conformality

Geog Standards: New Geog Standards 1

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

16) All map projections have this in common.

- A) small scale
- B) some distortion
- C) equivalence
- D) conformality
- E) perfect portrayal of the globe

Answer: B

Diff: 2

Topic: The Major Dilemma: Equivalence versus Conformality

Geog Standards: New Geog Standards 1

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

17) A major disadvantage of oblique aerial photographs as compared to vertical air photographs is that _____.

- A) the view is not familiar
- B) they are more expensive
- C) accurate measurement is more difficult
- D) they are usually classified by the government
- E) shadows make identification of Earth features impossible

Answer: C

Diff: 2

Topic: Aerial Photographs

Geog Standards: New Geog Standards 1

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

18) _____ is the science of obtaining reliable measurements from photographs.

- A) Sonar
- B) Orthophotomapping
- C) Remote sensing
- D) Photogrammetry
- E) Satellite imaging

Answer: D

Diff: 2

Topic: Aerial Photographs

Geog Standards: New Geog Standards 1

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

- 19) One difference between any two different map projections must always be
- A) scale.
 - B) how the geographic grid is arranged.
 - C) the number of degrees from the Equator to the North Pole.
 - D) how accurately shapes are portrayed.
 - E) how accurately relative sizes are portrayed.

Answer: B

Diff: 2

Topic: Map Projections

Geog Standards: New Geog Standards 1

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

- 20) Most of the maps in the text are drawn on _____ projections for an optimal portrayal of worldwide distributions.

- A) equivalent
- B) conformal
- C) conic
- D) azimuthal
- E) gnomonic

Answer: A

Diff: 2

Topic: Equivalence

Geog Standards: New Geog Standards 1

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

- 21) Conformal maps greatly distort _____ of continents in higher latitudes.

- A) shapes
- B) sizes
- C) the number
- D) the latitude
- E) the longitude

Answer: B

Diff: 3

Topic: Conformality

Geog Standards: New Geog Standards 1

Bloom's Taxonomy: Attitude

22) By far, the greatest use of thermal IR scanning systems has been

- A) to penetrate clouds.
- B) onboard meteorological satellites.
- C) in surface weather thermometer shelters.
- D) in making orthophoto quadrangles.
- E) to sense underwater features.

Answer: B

Diff: 3

Topic: Thermal Infrared

Geog Standards: New Geog Standards 1

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

23) On which type of aerial imagery would a football field of artificial grass be discernible from natural grass?

- A) color photography
- B) black and white photography
- C) color infrared photography
- D) radar imagery
- E) microwave imagery

Answer: C

Diff: 3

Topic: Visible Light and Infrared Sensing

Geog Standards: New Geog Standards 1

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

24) Microwave imagery is ideally suited for sensing _____.

- A) emitted heat
- B) reflected light
- C) moisture
- D) military targets
- E) fluctuations in Earth's orbit

Answer: C

Diff: 3

Topic: Microwave Sensing

Geog Standards: New Geog Standards 1

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

25) On large scale maps, equivalence and conformity can be

- A) simultaneously present.
- B) simultaneously approximated for small areas.
- C) disregarded if the map is of high latitudes.
- D) considered to be the same map property.
- E) any of the above

Answer: B

Diff: 3

Topic: Conformality

Geog Standards: New Geog Standards 1

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

26) The first airborne platform for aerial photography was a _____.

- A) balloon
- B) airplane
- C) kite
- D) satellite
- E) lighthouse

Answer: A

Diff: 2

Topic: Aerial Photographs

Geog Standards: New Geog Standards 1

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

27) The smallest scale of the following is

- A) 1:100,000.
- B) 1:200,000.
- C) 1:500,000.
- D) 1:750,000.
- E) 1:900,000.

Answer: E

Diff: 2

Topic: Large and Small

Geog Standards: New Geog Standards 1

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

28) Map projections are mainly derived _____.

- A) mathematically
- B) from interpolation
- C) from aerial reconnaissance
- D) by analogy
- E) by osmosis

Answer: A

Diff: 2

Topic: Map Projections

Geog Standards: New Geog Standards 1

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

29) The scale of 1:63,360 is the same as one inch equals _____.

- A) one foot
- B) one mile
- C) one furlong
- D) one meter
- E) one yard

Answer: B

Diff: 2

Topic: Verbal Map Scales

Geog Standards: New Geog Standards 1

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

30) On small scale maps, it is difficult to achieve _____.

- A) a circle of tangency
- B) proper scale
- C) equivalence
- D) pole-centered perspective
- E) conformality

Answer: C

Diff: 3

Topic: Equivalence

Geog Standards: New Geog Standards 1

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

31) _____ is the science of taking reliable measurements from aerial photographs.

- A) Cartography
- B) Photogrammetry
- C) Map projection
- D) Multispectral scanning
- E) Symap

Answer: B

Diff: 2

Topic: Aerial Photographs

Geog Standards: New Geog Standards 1

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

32) In _____ film photography, the photographic film is sensitive to wavelengths longer than visible light.

- A) color infrared
- B) passive microwave
- C) true color
- D) panchromatic
- E) Landsat

Answer: A

Diff: 3

Topic: Visible Light and Infrared Sensing

Geog Standards: New Geog Standards 1

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

33) A(n) _____ is the generic term for any map line which joins points of equal value.

- A) projection
- B) meridian
- C) rhumb line
- D) isoline
- E) legend

Answer: D

Diff: 2

Topic: Isolines

Geog Standards: New Geog Standards 1

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

34) The property of equivalence portrays accurate size although it _____.

- A) bends parallels
- B) renders the poles as lines
- C) stretches the circle of tangency
- D) distorts shapes
- E) all of the above

Answer: D

Diff: 2

Topic: Equivalence

Geog Standards: New Geog Standards 1

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

35) A loxodrome is another term for _____.

- A) rhumb line
- B) x-ray
- C) gnomon
- D) thermal scanner
- E) none of the above

Answer: A

Diff: 3

Topic: Mercator: The Most Famous Projection

Geog Standards: New Geog Standards 1

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

36) The main purpose of the interruption of projections is _____.

- A) to improve portrayal of the oceans
- B) to provide a stereoscopic view
- C) to make maps compatible with air photos
- D) to highlight continents with minimum distortion
- E) to save ink during printing

Answer: D

Diff: 3

Topic: Interrupted Projections

Geog Standards: New Geog Standards 1

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

37) The type of remote sensing which penetrates clouds at night for accurate terrain representation is _____.

- A) radar
- B) sonar
- C) passive microwave
- D) thermal infrared
- E) Landsat

Answer: A

Diff: 2

Topic: Radar and Sonar Sensing

Geog Standards: New Geog Standards 1

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

38) A line connecting points with equal precipitation is known as an _____.

- A) isoneph
- B) isobar
- C) isotherm
- D) isogonic line
- E) isohyet

Answer: E

Diff: 3

Topic: Isolines

Geog Standards: New Geog Standards 1

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

39) Isolines have all the properties EXCEPT the following:

- A) They are always closed loops (the loops sometimes) closing off the map.
- B) They may cross each other.
- C) The numerical difference between isolines are intervals.
- D) Close isolines indicate a steep gradient.
- E) They were first used on a map about 300 years ago.

Answer: B

Diff: 3

Topic: Isolines

Geog Standards: New Geog Standards 1

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

40) A(n) _____ scale remains correct even if the map is enlarged or reduced when reproduced.

- A) isogonic
- B) large
- C) graphic
- D) representative fraction
- E) color

Answer: C

Diff: 3

Topic: Graphic Scales

Geog Standards: New Geog Standards 1

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

41) The first cartographer to use isolines on a published map was _____.

- A) Robinson
- B) Halley
- C) Mercator
- D) Lambert
- E) Aristotle

Answer: B

Diff: 2

Topic: Isolines

Geog Standards: New Geog Standards 1

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

42) Three dimensional effects are best obtained with _____.

- A) vertical aerial photographs
- B) color infrared photography
- C) thermal scanners
- D) ultraviolet photographs
- E) none of the above

Answer: A

Diff: 3

Topic: Portraying the Three-Dimensional Landscape

Geog Standards: New Geog Standards 1

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

43) Together, title, date, and legend on a map are known as

- A) marginal information.
- B) necessary information.
- C) cartographic license.
- D) map essentials.
- E) optional pieces.

Answer: D

Diff: 2

Topic: Map Essentials

Geog Standards: New Geog Standards 1

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

44) Which remote sensing systems sense the longest wavelengths?

- A) Landsat
- B) color photography
- C) thermal infrared imaging
- D) microwave imaging
- E) black and white photography

Answer: D

Diff: 3

Topic: Microwave Sensing

Geog Standards: New Geog Standards 1

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

45) The scale of "an inch on the map represents two miles on the surface of the Earth" would be CLOSEST to which representative fraction?

- A) 1:120,000
- B) 1:200,000
- C) 1:1,000,000
- D) 1:60,000
- E) 1:12

Answer: A

Diff: 3

Topic: Verbal Map Scales

Geog Standards: New Geog Standards 1

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

46) A disadvantage of globes compared to maps is that globes are not

- A) conformal.
- B) accurate.
- C) suitable for use in class.
- D) equivalent.
- E) as portable.

Answer: E

Diff: 1

Topic: The Role of Globes

Geog Standards: New Geog Standards 1

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

47) The original purpose of the Mercator projection was

- A) to produce an accurate, equal area map.
- B) for the guidance of intercontinental missiles.
- C) for ocean navigation.
- D) to make the first map of the world.
- E) to befuddle introductory physical geography students.

Answer: C

Diff: 3

Topic: Mercator: The Most Famous Projection

Geog Standards: New Geog Standards 1

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

48) In the Mercator projection, which piece of the Earth is portrayed ridiculously large in comparison to its actual size?

- A) low-latitude locations
- B) Greenland
- C) Brazil
- D) the continental U.S.
- E) the continent of Africa

Answer: B

Diff: 2

Topic: Mercator: The Most Famous Projection

Geog Standards: New Geog Standards 1

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

49) Which of the following is a form of remote sensing?

- A) aerial photography
- B) color infrared photography
- C) radar
- D) thermal infrared imaging
- E) all of the above

Answer: E

Diff: 1

Topic: Remote Sensing

Geog Standards: New Geog Standards 1

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

50) Radar is an "active" remote sensing system and _____ is a "passive" system using the same wavelengths.

- A) the use of a thermometer
- B) ultraviolet sensing
- C) microwave sensing
- D) photography
- E) thermal infrared sensing

Answer: C

Diff: 3

Topic: Radar and Sonar Sensing

Geog Standards: New Geog Standards 1

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

51) Which of the following refers to an "active" remote sensing system?

- A) radar
- B) color infrared photography
- C) microwave
- D) thermal infrared imagery
- E) black and white photography

Answer: A

Diff: 2

Topic: Radar and Sonar Sensing

Geog Standards: New Geog Standards 1

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

52) The most important Earth resources satellite series was started in the 1970s and is known as

- A) Landsat
- B) Sputnik
- C) TIROS
- D) Seasat
- E) GOES

Answer: A

Diff: 2

Topic: Landsat

Geog Standards: New Geog Standards 1

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

53) Unlike aerial photography, Landsat imagery is interpreted through _____.

- A) remote sensing
- B) numerical manipulation of various wavelengths
- C) stereoscopic observations
- D) film
- E) all of the above

Answer: B

Diff: 3

Topic: Multispectral Remote Sensing

Geog Standards: New Geog Standards 1

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

54) MODIS is associated with which satellite series?

- A) Landsat
- B) GOES
- C) Space Shuttle
- D) NIMBUS
- E) EOS

Answer: E

Diff: 3

Topic: Earth Observing System Satellites

Geog Standards: New Geog Standards 1

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

55) Satellite data are analyzed in individual pieces representing several to many meters on the Earth's surface. These pieces are known as

- A) pixels.
- B) RBV's.
- C) false color images.
- D) scan lines.
- E) computer maps.

Answer: A

Diff: 2

Topic: Multispectral Remote Sensing

Geog Standards: New Geog Standards 1

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

56) Which of the following bands are NOT used by the Earth-sensing satellites mentioned in the text?

- A) x-rays
- B) microwaves
- C) ultraviolet
- D) thermal infrared
- E) visible red

Answer: A

Diff: 2

Topic: Multispectral Remote Sensing

Geog Standards: New Geog Standards 1

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

57) On color infrared photography, living green vegetation would appear

- A) blue.
- B) orange.
- C) red.
- D) green.
- E) violet.

Answer: C

Diff: 2

Topic: Visible Light and Infrared Sensing

Geog Standards: New Geog Standards 1

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

58) If one wished to produce a map which focused on the continents and showed little of the world's oceans, then she/he should use a(n) _____ projection.

- A) large scale
- B) equal area
- C) interrupted
- D) conical
- E) azimuthal

Answer: C

Diff: 2

Topic: Interrupted Projections

Geog Standards: New Geog Standards 1

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

59) A loxodrome is

- A) a line of constant compass bearing.
- B) a curved line on a Mercator projection.
- C) the opposite of a rhumb line.
- D) a tracing of the exact great circle route.
- E) part of a sundial.

Answer: A

Diff: 3

Topic: Mercator: The Most Famous Projection

Geog Standards: New Geog Standards 1

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

60) A Mercator map is constructed by projecting the grid of the globe onto a(n) _____.

- A) flat surface
- B) cone
- C) cylinder
- D) interrupted surface
- E) circle

Answer: C

Diff: 3

Topic: Mercator: The Most Famous Projection

Geog Standards: New Geog Standards 1

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

61) Which of the following is the most recent type of Earth resource satellites?

- A) Landsat
- B) GOES
- C) NEXRAD
- D) EOS
- E) GPS

Answer: D

Diff: 2

Topic: Earth Observing System Satellites

Geog Standards: New Geog Standards 1

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

62) Which of the following is an advantage of radar over all other remote sensing techniques?

- A) It can operate at high altitude.
- B) It can operate at night.
- C) It can operate in clear weather.
- D) It can operate at wavelengths shorter than 1 micrometer.
- E) It can operate without using an electrical source.

Answer: B

Diff: 3

Topic: Radar and Sonar Sensing

Geog Standards: New Geog Standards 1

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

63) Which of the following should contain a brief summary of the map's content or purpose?

- A) the title
- B) the legend
- C) the scale
- D) the area within the map boundaries
- E) the data source

Answer: A

Diff: 2

Topic: Map Essentials

Geog Standards: New Geog Standards 1

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

64) The explanations of symbols used on a map should be contained in

- A) the title.
- B) the scale.
- C) the legend.
- D) the space under the north arrow.
- E) the data source.

Answer: C

Diff: 1

Topic: Map Essentials

Geog Standards: New Geog Standards 1

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

65) Which of the following is most closely identified with "multispectral remote sensing"?

- A) radar imaging
- B) color infrared photography
- C) Landsat
- D) microwave imaging
- E) thermal infrared scanning

Answer: C

Diff: 2

Topic: Multispectral Remote Sensing

Geog Standards: New Geog Standards 1

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

66) "Scale" relates _____ to _____ .

- A) Earth distance, Earth distance
- B) map distance, map distance
- C) map distance, Earth distance
- D) Earth distance, map distortion
- E) map distortion, map distance

Answer: C

Diff: 2

Topic: Map Scale

Geog Standards: New Geog Standards 1

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

67) Every map projection consists of an orderly arrangement of

- A) scale.
- B) the geographic grid.
- C) legend.
- D) title.
- E) interruptions.

Answer: B

Diff: 2

Topic: Map Projections

Geog Standards: New Geog Standards 1

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

68) Misuse of the Mercator projection is a result of

- A) inaccurate projection of latitude and longitude.
- B) the Cold War.
- C) the fact that it is so old.
- D) the curved loxodromes.
- E) latitudinal differences in scale.

Answer: E

Diff: 3

Topic: Mercator: The Most Famous Projection

Geog Standards: New Geog Standards 1

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

69) How much area is shown in an entire Landsat image?

- A) a few square centimeters
- B) a few square meters
- C) a few square kilometers
- D) a few thousand square kilometers
- E) approximately half of the Earth

Answer: D

Diff: 2

Topic: Landsat

Geog Standards: New Geog Standards 1

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

70) A mountain appears in overlapping vertical aerial photographs. Which of the following measurements could be made by use of the photographs?

- A) exact altitudes
- B) area
- C) steepness of its slopes
- D) contour lines
- E) all of the above

Answer: E

Diff: 2

Topic: Portraying the Three-Dimensional Landscape

Geog Standards: New Geog Standards 1

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

71) Radar senses energy in wavelengths longer than 1 _____.

- A) angstrom
- B) micrometer
- C) millimeter
- D) meter
- E) kilometer

Answer: C

Diff: 2

Topic: Radar and Sonar Sensing

Geog Standards: New Geog Standards 1

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

72) The ERTS series of satellites, launched in the 1970s, is now known as

- A) GOES.
- B) TIROS.
- C) EOS.
- D) AVHRR.
- E) Landsat.

Answer: E

Diff: 3

Topic: Landsat

Geog Standards: New Geog Standards 1

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

73) The basic imaging instrument in the Landsat series of satellites is known as the

- A) camera.
- B) radar screen.
- C) pixel.
- D) thematic mapper.
- E) Skylab data.

Answer: D

Diff: 3

Topic: Landsat

Geog Standards: New Geog Standards 1

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

74) Aerial photography of the Earth's surface taken from an angle other than straight down is termed _____.

- A) useless
- B) oblique
- C) vertical
- D) photogrammetric
- E) isogonic

Answer: B

Diff: 2

Topic: Aerial Photographs

Geog Standards: New Geog Standards 1

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

- 75) A GIS is a library of information based on
- A) satellites.
 - B) stereoscopic image viewing.
 - C) many land survey records stored on microfilm.
 - D) manual cartography.
 - E) maps.

Answer: E

Diff: 2

Topic: Geographic Information Systems (GIS)

Geog Standards: New Geog Standards 1

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

- 76) Which of the below wavelengths have been most useful in expanding measure biomass?

- A) ultraviolet
- B) x-rays
- C) near infrared
- D) radio wavelengths
- E) gamma wavelengths

Answer: C

Diff: 3

Topic: Visible Light and Infared Sensing

Geog Standards: New Geog Standards 1

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

- 77) Which of the following is NOT associated with Landsat images?

- A) thematic mapper
- B) multispectral scanning system
- C) several satellites over many years
- D) the ultraviolet portion of the spectrum
- E) millions of pieces of data (pixels) per image

Answer: D

Diff: 3

Topic: Landsat

Geog Standards: New Geog Standards 1

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

78) The _____ projection is probably the most famous and well-used projection for world maps.

- A) global
- B) large scale
- C) small scale
- D) Mercator
- E) U.S.G.S. topographic quadrangle

Answer: D

Diff: 2

Topic: Mercator: The Most Famous Projection

Geog Standards: New Geog Standards 1

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

79) In terms of remote sensing, geographers

- A) should not stop using maps and field study.
- B) have shown very little interest.
- C) will someday identify one remote sensing type best for all purposes.
- D) have never used remote sensing.
- E) should never use remote sensing.

Answer: A

Diff: 2

Topic: Tools of the Geographer

Geog Standards: New Geog Standards 1

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

80) On an orthophoto map, one might expect to find

- A) distortion-free photographs.
- B) many problems with map distortion.
- C) sketches rather than true projections.
- D) cultural but not physical features.
- E) symbols that are difficult to read.

Answer: A

Diff: 2

Topic: Orthophoto Maps

Geog Standards: New Geog Standards 1

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

81) Which of the following is the acronym for the system of U.S. Department of Defense satellites which are used to establish exact locations on Earth?

- A) GIS
- B) Landsat
- C) GPS
- D) EOS
- E) Color infrared

Answer: C

Diff: 1

Topic: Geographic Information Systems (GIS)

Geog Standards: New Geog Standards 1

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

82) Which of the following has been accomplished using the new geopositioning technology?

- A) ocean floor mapping
- B) earthquake prediction
- C) natural disaster damage assessment
- D) volcano monitoring
- E) all of the above

Answer: E

Diff: 1

Topic: GPS Applications

Geog Standards: New Geog Standards 1

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

83) Geopositioning technology

- A) typically uses receivers larger than filing cabinets.
- B) has accuracies better than the best base maps.
- C) has never been commercially successful.
- D) began in the 1920s.
- E) is another term for the drawing of isolines.

Answer: B

Diff: 2

Topic: GPS Applications

Geog Standards: New Geog Standards 1

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

84) Which of the following would be used for overlay map analysis where two or more map layers are superimposed or integrated?

- A) GIS
- B) Landsat
- C) GPS
- D) EOS
- E) color infrared

Answer: A

Diff: 1

Topic: Geographic Information Systems (GIS)

Geog Standards: New Geog Standards 1

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

85) Geographic information system technology is a direct result of advances in

- A) surveying.
- B) computer cartography.
- C) spatial statistics.
- D) remote sensing.
- E) all of the above

Answer: E

Diff: 1

Topic: Geographic Information Systems (GIS)

Geog Standards: New Geog Standards 1

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

86) For the geographer, the new mapping tools like remote sensing, GPS, and GIS are best viewed as

- A) replacements for traditional geographic description.
- B) in the test mode and too expensive for most geographers to use.
- C) adjuncts to field study.
- D) aids to the study of small areas.
- E) too difficult for geographers to use.

Answer: C

Diff: 2

Topic: Tools of the Geographer

Geog Standards: New Geog Standards 1

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

87) Which of the following would be a type of application in which a geographic information system could be used?

- A) integrating topographic information with vegetation information
- B) environment site assessment
- C) resource management
- D) environmental monitoring
- E) all of the above

Answer: E

Diff: 1

Topic: Geographic Information Systems (GIS)

Geog Standards: New Geog Standards 1

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

88) The U.S. version of GPS is dependent on triangulation using a network of at least _____ satellites.

- A) 2
- B) 3
- C) 5
- D) 24
- E) 108

Answer: D

Diff: 2

Topic: GPS-The Global Positioning System

Geog Standards: New Geog Standards 1

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

89) To represent elevation on maps, cartographers use _____, which are a form of isoline.

- A) rhumb lines
- B) contour lines
- C) isoamplitudes
- D) meters
- E) isotherms

Answer: B

Diff: 1

Topic: Isolines

Geog Standards: New Geog Standards 1

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

90) _____ is what enables aerial photographs to be viewed in "stereo."

- A) Magnification
- B) Overlap
- C) Color
- D) Varying tones
- E) Digital image processing

Answer: B

Diff: 2

Topic: Portraying the Three-Dimensional Landscape

Geog Standards: New Geog Standards 1

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

91) Which of the following choices represents a technology into which the other choices can be used as inputs?

- A) GPS
- B) GIS
- C) Landsat imagery
- D) field data
- E) aerial photography

Answer: B

Diff: 2

Topic: Geographic Information Systems (GIS)

Geog Standards: New Geog Standards 1

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

92) _____ is the "major dilemma" of mapmaking explained by the text.

- A) Conformality versus scale
- B) Scale versus equivalence
- C) Equivalence versus conformality
- D) Conic versus azimuthal projections
- E) The inclusion of too much information on a map

Answer: C

Diff: 2

Topic: The Major Dilemma: Equivalence versus Conformality

Geog Standards: New Geog Standards 1

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

93) The global positioning system (GPS) is based on

- A) aerial photography.
- B) infrared light sources.
- C) data from satellites.
- D) large, expensive receivers.
- E) gravity waves from the Sun and moon.

Answer: C

Diff: 1

Topic: GPS-The Global Positioning System

Geog Standards: New Geog Standards 1

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

94) A(n) _____ is a line joining points of equal magnetic declination.

- A) contour line
- B) isohyet
- C) isotherm
- D) isomag
- E) isogonic line

Answer: E

Diff: 3

Topic: Isolines

Geog Standards: New Geog Standards 1

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

95) A(n) _____ map contains lines joining points of equal elevation.

- A) isobar
- B) contour
- C) isohyet
- D) isotherm
- E) isogonic

Answer: B

Diff: 1

Topic: Isolines

Geog Standards: New Geog Standards 1

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

96) _____ are multicolored, distortion-free photographic image maps. Displacements caused by camera tilt or differences in terrain elevations have been removed.

- A) Aerial photographs
- B) Vertical aerial photographs
- C) Orthophoto maps
- D) GIS maps
- E) Mercator projections

Answer: C

Diff: 1

Topic: Orthophoto Maps

Geog Standards: New Geog Standards 1

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

97) To use _____, aerial photographs must be carefully overlapped.

- A) Landsat
- B) sonar
- C) a GIS
- D) digital image processing
- E) a stereoscope

Answer: E

Diff: 2

Topic: Portraying the Three-Dimensional Landscape

Geog Standards: New Geog Standards 1

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

98) You wish to navigate your yacht from Europe to the United States. Which type of map projection would be most useful?

- A) conic
- B) Mercator
- C) interrupted
- D) equivalent
- E) cylindrical

Answer: B

Diff: 2

Topic: Mercator: The Most Famous Projection

Geog Standards: New Geog Standards 1

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

99) Which of the following portions of the electromagnetic spectrum is sensed on FILM?

- A) microwave
- B) radar
- C) thermal infrared
- D) color infrared
- E) multispectral

Answer: D

Diff: 2

Topic: Visible Light and Infrared Sensing

Geog Standards: New Geog Standards 1

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

100) Which remote sensing technology demonstrates universal applicability to most problems?

- A) Landsat
- B) SPOT
- C) radar
- D) multispectral scanning
- E) none of the above

Answer: E

Diff: 3

Topic: Tools of the Geographer

Geog Standards: New Geog Standards 1

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

101) To construct an isoline on a map it is necessary to

- A) make the map both equivalent and conformal.
- B) note the magnetic declination.
- C) color it purple.
- D) first draw the line on a globe.
- E) interpolate between points of known value.

Answer: E

Diff: 2

Topic: Isolines

Geog Standards: New Geog Standards 1

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

102) Maps can be made by projecting Earth's spherical grid onto

- A) a cone.
- B) a cylinder.
- C) a plane.
- D) a piece of paper.
- E) all of the above

Answer: E

Diff: 2

Topic: Families of Map Projections

Geog Standards: New Geog Standards 1

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

103) Which of the following is TRUE concerning GPS technology?

- A) It appears useful but receivers are very expensive.
- B) It usually cannot pinpoint locations with an accuracy greater than 1 km.
- C) The GPS satellites are owned by a private corporation.
- D) The technology is freely available to the public.
- E) The GPS technology allows "perfect" maps to be drawn.

Answer: D

Diff: 2

Topic: GPS-The Global Positioning System

Geog Standards: New Geog Standards 1

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

104) Which of the following is NOT part of a Geographic Information System?

- A) collection, input, and correction of data
- B) human drawing of isolines on maps
- C) data storage and retrieval
- D) output and reporting
- E) manipulation and analysis of data layers

Answer: B

Diff: 2

Topic: Geographic Information Systems (GIS)

Geog Standards: New Geog Standards 1

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

105) A geometrically corrected map consisting of aerial photographs is known as a(n) _____ map.

- A) projected
- B) Mercator
- C) orthophoto
- D) color infrared
- E) large-scale

Answer: C

Diff: 1

Topic: Orthophoto Maps

Geog Standards: New Geog Standards 1

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

106) Which of the following forms of remote sensing is based on sound?

- A) sonar
- B) microwave sensing
- C) radar
- D) thermal infrared imaging
- E) color infrared photography

Answer: A

Diff: 2

Topic: Radar and Sonar Sensing

Geog Standards: New Geog Standards 1

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

107) An example of a large-scale map is a classroom wall map of the world.

Answer: FALSE

Diff: 2

Topic: Large and Small

Geog Standards: New Geog Standards 1

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

108) The earliest aerial photographs were taken from balloons.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 1

Topic: Aerial Photographs

Geog Standards: New Geog Standards 1

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

109) Because they are shaped like the real Earth, globes are usually the best way to convey Earth information.

Answer: FALSE

Diff: 2

Topic: The Role of Globes

Geog Standards: New Geog Standards 1

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

110) At a scale of 1:10,000, the distance of an inch on a map would represent more than a mile on the ground.

Answer: FALSE

Diff: 3

Topic: Map Scale

Geog Standards: New Geog Standards 1

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

111) A globe maintains the properties of conformality and equivalence.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 2

Topic: The Role of Globes

Geog Standards: New Geog Standards 1

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

112) A pseudocylindrical projection is a roughly football-shaped map.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 3

Topic: Pseudocylindrical Projections

Geog Standards: New Geog Standards 1

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

113) All conformal projections have meridians and parallels crossing each other at right angles, just as they do on the globe.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 3

Topic: Conformality

Geog Standards: New Geog Standards 1

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

114) Thermal infrared images are the most useful type of images for detecting different vegetation types.

Answer: FALSE

Diff: 3

Topic: Thermal Infrared

Geog Standards: New Geog Standards 1

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

115) Choosing the appropriate equivalence projection will result in a map with no distortion in its depiction of Earth features or areas.

Answer: FALSE

Diff: 2

Topic: Equivalence

Geog Standards: New Geog Standards 1

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

116) The maps in your physical geography textbook are an example of automated cartography and were produced using desktop computers.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 2

Topic: Geographic Information Systems (GIS)

Geog Standards: New Geog Standards 1

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

117) The Mercator projection is very close to maintaining equivalence in low latitudes.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 3

Topic: Mercator: The Most Famous Projection

Geog Standards: New Geog Standards 1

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

118) A globe is a better model of Earth as a whole than any map.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 2

Topic: The Role of Globes

Geog Standards: New Geog Standards 1

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

119) Landsat images are unavailable for public use owing to their "top secret" classification by the U.S. government.

Answer: FALSE

Diff: 1

Topic: Landsat

Geog Standards: New Geog Standards 1

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

120) On a Mercator projection, the North Pole would be represented by a line as long as the Equator.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 3

Topic: Mercator: The Most Famous Projection

Geog Standards: New Geog Standards 1

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

121) All map projections have the basic property of equivalence.

Answer: FALSE

Diff: 2

Topic: Equivalence

Geog Standards: New Geog Standards 1

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

122) The scale of a map can never be constant all over the entire map.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 3

Topic: Map Scale

Geog Standards: New Geog Standards 1

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

123) On Mercator projection, Greenland's size relative to the United States is greatly exaggerated.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 2

Topic: Mercator: The Most Famous Projection

Geog Standards: New Geog Standards 1

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

124) The original purpose of the Mercator projection was for navigation.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 2

Topic: Mercator: The Most Famous Projection

Geog Standards: New Geog Standards 1

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

125) "Equivalence" in map projections means having no scale changes over the entire map.

Answer: FALSE

Diff: 2

Topic: Equivalence

Geog Standards: New Geog Standards 1

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

126) The main useful trait of color infrared photography is its depiction of the states of vegetation.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 2

Topic: Visible Light and Infrared Sensing

Geog Standards: New Geog Standards 1

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

127) Maps are inherently inaccurate because of their attempt to depict the curved Earth on a flat surface.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 1

Topic: The Nature of Maps

Geog Standards: New Geog Standards 1

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

128) The one inch to the mile scale map is a small scale map.

Answer: FALSE

Diff: 3

Topic: Large and Small

Geog Standards: New Geog Standards 1

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

129) There are major discrepancies between the true shape of the Earth and that of a globe.

Answer: FALSE

Diff: 2

Topic: The Role of Globes

Geog Standards: New Geog Standards 1

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

130) Conformality and equivalence are, in general, mutually exclusive properties.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 3

Topic: Conformality

Geog Standards: New Geog Standards 1

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

131) Interrupted projections are neither conformal nor equidistant.

Answer: FALSE

Diff: 3

Topic: Interrupted Projections

Geog Standards: New Geog Standards 1

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

132) Images from radar sensors can be acquired only during the daytime.

Answer: FALSE

Diff: 2

Topic: Radar and Sonar Sensing

Geog Standards: New Geog Standards 1

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

133) A Mercator map shows loxodromes as straight lines.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 3

Topic: Mercator: The Most Famous Projection

Geog Standards: New Geog Standards 1

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

134) The Mercator projection should not be used to show tropical areas because they are greatly distorted in area on this projection.

Answer: FALSE

Diff: 2

Topic: Mercator: The Most Famous Projection

Geog Standards: New Geog Standards 1

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

135) A major advantage in using oblique aerial photography is the easy measurement of Earth features.

Answer: FALSE

Diff: 3

Topic: Aerial Photographs

Geog Standards: New Geog Standards 1

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

136) Microwave remote sensing is associated with wavelengths much shorter than those of visible light.

Answer: FALSE

Diff: 2

Topic: Microwave Sensing

Geog Standards: New Geog Standards 1

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

137) Radar imagery is especially appropriate for terrain analysis.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 2

Topic: Radar and Sonar Sensing

Geog Standards: New Geog Standards 1

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

138) A map is usually much smaller than the part of the Earth's surface it represents.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 1

Topic: Map Scale

Geog Standards: New Geog Standards 1

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

139) A map which showed your classroom building as being 6 inches long on the map would be a large scale map.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 2

Topic: Large and Small Map Scales

Geog Standards: New Geog Standards 1

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

140) There is no possible way to avoid distortion on a map projection.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 2

Topic: Map Projections

Geog Standards: New Geog Standards 1

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

141) The primary reason for use of a stereoscope is to magnify the photos under study.

Answer: FALSE

Diff: 2

Topic: Portraying the Three-Dimensional Landscape

Geog Standards: New Geog Standards 1

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

142) Satellites in the SPOT and Landsat series carry identical sensors.

Answer: FALSE

Diff: 3

Topic: Commercial High Resolution Satellites

Geog Standards: New Geog Standards 1

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

143) GPS was originally developed by the U.S. Department of Defense to guide missiles.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 2

Topic: GPS-The Global Positioning System

Geog Standards: New Geog Standards 1

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

144) The enhanced thematic mapper on the newer Landsat satellites is a great improvement because it increases the spectral range within each spectral band used.

Answer: FALSE

Diff: 3

Topic: Landsat

Geog Standards: New Geog Standards 1

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

145) A map at large scale generally shows a large portion (continental size or larger) of Earth's surface.

Answer: FALSE

Diff: 2

Topic: Large and Small

Geog Standards: New Geog Standards 1

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

146) It is important that all maps have their meridians parallel to each other as they extend east to west.

Answer: FALSE

Diff: 2

Topic: Map Projections

Geog Standards: New Geog Standards 1

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

147) Title, date, and legend are three of the five _____ .

Answer: map essentials

Diff: 3

Topic: Map Essentials

Geog Standards: New Geog Standards 1

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

148) A(n) _____ scale is a type of map scale which makes use of a line marked off in graduated distances.

Answer: graphic

Diff: 3

Topic: Graphic Scales

Geog Standards: New Geog Standards 1

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

149) The representative fraction equivalent to the statement "one inch equals one mile" is _____.

Answer: 1:63,360

Diff: 4

Topic: Fractional Map Scales

Geog Standards: New Geog Standards 1

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

150) _____ is the measurement or acquisition of information by a recording device which is not in physical contact with the object under study.

Answer: Remote sensing

Diff: 2

Topic: Remote Sensing

Geog Standards: New Geog Standards 1

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

151) One is able to view overlapping vertical aerial photographs in "3 dimensions" using a device called a _____.

Answer: stereoscope

Diff: 2

Topic: Portraying the Three-Dimensional Landscape

Geog Standards: New Geog Standards 1

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

152) A _____ is another name for a loxodrome.

Answer: rhumb line

Diff: 3

Topic: Mercator: The Most Famous Projection

Geog Standards: New Geog Standards 1

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

153) _____ micrometers is a wavelength of visible light (ANY of the wavelengths will do).
Answer: Any wavelength between .36 and .72 micrometers is acceptable.

Diff: 4

Topic: Visible Light and Infrared Sensing

Geog Standards: New Geog Standards 1

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

154) _____ is the property of map projections which causes areas to be portrayed at the same relative sizes they are on the globe.

Answer: Equivalence

Diff: 3

Topic: Equivalence

Geog Standards: New Geog Standards 1

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

155) _____ is the Landsat spectral band used for identification of wetlands, organic soils, and water bodies.

Answer: The near infrared

Diff: 4

Topic: Landsat

Geog Standards: New Geog Standards 1

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

156) The main problem with conformal projections is that _____.

Answer: areas must be distorted to show proper shapes

Diff: 3

Topic: Conformality

Geog Standards: New Geog Standards 1

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

157) _____ is an active form of remote sensing based on sound.

Answer: Sonar

Diff: 3

Topic: Radar and Sonar Sensing

Geog Standards: New Geog Standards 1

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

158) Explain how the use of multispectral scanning is an advantage over the use of a single band when identifying Earth features via remote sensing.

Diff: 3

Topic: Multispectral Remote Sensing

Geog Standards: New Geog Standards 1

Bloom's Taxonomy: Skills

159) Suppose a geographer was hired to help assess the health/vigor of the winter wheat crop (to be harvested in the late spring) in an agricultural county of a Great Plains state; the object would be to predict the winter wheat yield two months in advance. What sort of remote sensing techniques might be used and why?

Diff: 3

Topic: Remote Sensing

Geog Standards: New Geog Standards 1

Bloom's Taxonomy: Skills

160) Explain how the global positioning system operates to locate your position within a few meters.

Diff: 3

Topic: GPS-The Global Positioning System

Geog Standards: New Geog Standards 1

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

161) Explain how the properties of conformality and equivalence always pose a dilemma to the mapmaker.

Diff: 3

Topic: The Major Dilemma: Equivalence versus Conformality

Geog Standards: New Geog Standards 1

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

162) A plane projection is obtained by projecting the markings of a center-lit globe onto a flat piece of paper.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 3

Topic: Plane Projections

Geog Standards: New Geog Standards 1

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

163) A Great Circle Route is always shown as a curved line on a map projection.

Answer: FALSE

Diff: 3

Topic: Mercator: The Most Famous Projection

Geog Standards: New Geog Standards 1

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

164) On a conic projection, the circle of tangency becomes the principal parallel of the map.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 3

Topic: Conic Projections

Geog Standards: New Geog Standards 1

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

165) The Wide Area Augmentation System and the Continuously Operating GPS Reference Stations exist to increase the accuracy of GPS measurements.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 3

Topic: GPS-The Global Positioning System

Geog Standards: New Geog Standards 1

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

166) A(n)_____ is a recent development in cartography that readily allows computer manipulation of maps of Earth's surface.

A) isoline

B) satellite image

C) digital elevation model

D) stereoscope

E) interrupted projection

Answer: C

Diff: 3

Topic: Portraying the Three-Dimensional Landscape

Geog Standards: New Geog Standards 1

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge