

Geography I Pre Test #1

1. The sun is a star in the _____ galaxy.
a) Orion b) Milky Way c) Proxima Centauri d) Alpha Centauri e) Betelgeuse
2. The response to earth's rotation is
a) an equatorial bulge b) polar bulge c) equatorial flattening d) Death Valley e) Mt. Everest
3. The Greenwich Meridian is also known as the _____.
a) Perihelion b) Aphelion c) Prime Meridian d) Equator e) small circle
4. At the North Pole, one degree of longitude extends _____ kilometers on the ground.
a) 10 b) 69 c) 0 d) 35 e) 50
5. The distance lights travels in a year is approximately _____ miles.
a) 93 million b) 93 billion c) 6 trillion d) 6 billion e) 6 million
6. Of the following, which is truly a great circle?
a) Tropic of Capricorn b) Tropic of Cancer c) Equator d) Arctic Circle e) Antarctic Circle
7. Our current calendar system, in Europe and North America, is known as the _____ calendar.
a) Gregorian b) Metron c) Julian d) Meson e) Jovian
8. The maximum distance away from the sun occurs each year in July and its position is called _____.
a) Coriolis b) aphelion c) sidereal d) ecliptic e) perihelion
9. The inner, or terrestrial, planets include Mercury, Venus, Earth, and _____.
a) Uranus b) Jupiter c) Mars d) Neptune e) Pluto
10. The geographic grid line opposite the Prime Meridian is the _____.
a) Tropic of Cancer b) 90° meridian c) 180° meridian d) 320° meridian e) Tropic of Capricorn
11. Any division of the Earth into two hemispheres is separated by a
a) circle of illumination b) great circle c) small circle d) perihelion e) none of the above
12. Meridians are divided into multiples of _____ for the purpose of delimiting time zones.
a) 10 b) 15 c) 25 d) 30 e) 34
13. The 0° Meridian is the same thing as the _____ Meridian.
a) International Date Line b) Equator c) Perihelion d) Prime e) geographic grid

14. A spot on the Earth's surface moves the fastest at the _____.
a) Equator b) Tropic of Cancer
c) Arctic Circle d) Tropic of Capricorn
e) Antarctic Circle
15. The Milky Way is a galaxy some _____ light years in diameter.
a) 10 b) 100 c) 1,000 d) 10,000 e) 100,000
16. The outer planets are most likely composed of _____.
a) gas b) interstellar dust c) granite d) basalt e) water
17. The only parallel which is a great circle is the _____.
a) Arctic Circle b) Tropic of Cancer c) Equator d) International Date Line
e) Antarctic Circle
18. At the International Date Line, there is a change of _____.
a) season b) hour c) year d) day e) day and hour
19. The highest numerical measurement when calculating latitude is _____°.
a) 90 b) 100 c) 180 d) 360 e) 450
20. Meridians
a) are arcs of great circles b) are east-west lines c) diverge as they near the poles
d) are the same thing as parallels e) are numbered from 0-100 in three hemispheres
21. The most important effect of the earth's rotation is _____.
a) increased gravity b) seasonal change c) alternation of light and dark d) Daylight Saving Time e) all of the above
22. The size of the Universe is best described as
a) 100,000 light years across b) small
c) in terms of the width of 5 galaxies across
d) 1 astronomical unit across e) vast beyond comprehension
23. Which of the following rotates from west to east?
a) Mars b) Mercury c) Earth d) Jupiter e) all of the above
24. The best description of the actual shape of the earth is as a
a) circle b) sphere c) spheroid d) oblate spheroid e) centroid
25. The Earth rotates about its
a) great circle b) revolution c) inclination d) axis e) equator
26. Which of the following is NOT defined by latitude?
a) parallel b) Arctic Circle c) Antarctic Circle d) North Pole e) meridian

27. Which of the following best describes the latitude and longitude of North America?
a) northern and southern hemispheres b) eastern and western hemispheres
c) northern and eastern hemispheres d) eastern and southern hemispheres
e) northern and western hemispheres

28. Which of the below takes the LONGEST time?
a) the rotation of the Earth on its axis b) a sidereal day c) a solar day
d) a revolution of the Earth e) they all take approximately the same time

29. The perihelion is during the month of
a) January b) March c) July d) September e) December

True or False

30. The geographic grid is a natural phenomenon discovered by the Greeks.
31. The circle of illumination divides the earth into a light and a dark hemisphere.
32. The Equator is an example of a great circle in the geographic grid.
33. At the North Pole, the speed of rotation of the earth is 0 kilometers per hour.
34. The International Date Line and the 180th meridian are the same line.
35. Until about a century ago, most major nations had their own separate prime meridians for mapping purposes.
36. The International Date Line follows the Arctic/Antarctic Circle.
37. One rotation of the earth takes exactly 24 hours.
38. The earth has the shape of a true sphere.
39. The circle of illumination is a small circle.
40. The great circle route is displayed as a straight line on all maps.
41. The Prime Meridian is, by design, shorter than other meridians.
42. The adoption of Daylight Savings Time would be of little value for most nations in the Tropics.
43. The apparent motion of the sun, moon, and stars is actually an illusion created by the easterly spin of the earth.
44. The plane of the Equator and the plane of the Ecliptic are the same plane.
45. The orbits of the nine planets in our solar system are nearly all in the same plane.
46. Of seconds, degrees, and minutes of latitude, minutes are associated with the shortest distances.
47. The vertical rays of the sun migrate between 23.5° N and 23.5° S.
48. The sun makes up more than 90% of the total mass of the solar system.
49. An analemma is shaped like a figure 8.
50. _____ is the brightest object in the night sky.
a) Venus b) The sun c) The moon d) Mercury e) Alpha Centauri
51. Of the following list, _____ is the planet without an atmosphere.
a) Mars b) Earth c) Jupiter d) Venus e) Mercury
52. Literally, the term "a.m."
a) is derived from classical Greek scholars b) refers to standard time at Greenwich
c) is no longer used by most of the world d) means "before noon" e) "local solar noon"

53. Earth's axis is tilted _____ degrees from the plane of the ecliptic.
54. If the axis of the Earth was not tilted, Earth would not experience _____.
55. The phase of the moon which occurs about a week after the moon is completely dark is known as the _____.
56. Geography is
a) a physical science b) a social science c) an art, not a science d) much the same as geology e) a combination of physical and social sciences
57. Which of the following is not contained within earth's system of latitude and longitude?
a) A longitude of 5W° b) A longitude of 185°E c) A latitude of 0° d) A latitude of 89°N e) A latitude of 36°N
58. Using an analemma, one can readily figure the _____.
a) amount of time taken by one rotation of the earth b) angle of the noon sun for any date and any place c) phases of the moon d) length of day at the Equator e) amount of time since the "big bang"
59. The most famous and, undoubtedly, most widely used of all the map projections is the _____.
a) gnomonic b) Mercator's c) polyconic d) sinusoidal e) Mollweide's
60. The family of map projections designed with reference to a center point is _____.
a) cylindrical b) elliptical c) azimuthal d) conic e) meridional
61. 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
62. The scale of one inch equals one mile is fractionally represented as _____.
a) 1/10,000 b) 1/63,360 c) 1/100,000 d) 1/1,000,000 e) 1/250,000
63. 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
64. A true compass heading is referred to as a(n) _____.
a) rhumb line b) equirectangular c) prime meridian d) photogrammetry e) gnomonic
65. 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) any of the above e) none of the above
66. All map projections have this in common:
a) small scale b) no distortion c) correct location of latitude and longitude lines
b) d) conformality e) all of the above

67. Conformal maps greatly distort _____ of continents in higher latitudes.
a) shapes b) sizes c) the number d) the latitude e) the longitude
68. 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
69. 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
70. A loxodrome is another term for _____.
a) rhumb line b) x-ray c) gnomon d) thermal scanner e) none of the above
71. A _____ scale remains correct even if the map is enlarged or reduced when reproduced.
a) isogonic b) large c) graphic d) representative fraction e) color
72. Map essentials include all of the following EXCEPT _____.
a) direction b) legend c) scale d) conformality e) none of the above
73. 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
74. 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
75. 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) none of the above

True or False

76. A globe maintains the properties of conformality and equivalence.
77. A globe is a better model of earth than any flat map can ever be.
78. All map projections have the basic property of equivalence.
79. Maps are inherently inaccurate because of their attempt to depict the curved earth on a flat surface.
80. Conformality and equivalence are, in general, mutually exclusive properties.
81. A loxodrome is
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) all of the above.

82. With a light bulb and paper, a Mercator projection is made by projecting the grid of the globe onto a(n) _____ made from the paper.

- a) flat surface b) cone c) cylinder d) interrupted surface e) circle

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

84. 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) none of the above

85. 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) any of the above

86. 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

87. 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 KEY

1. b 2. a 3. c 4. c 5. c 6. c 7. a 8. b 9. c 10. c 11. b 12. b 13. d 14. a 15. e 16. a
17. c 18. d 19. a 20. a 21. c 22. e 23. e 24. d 25. d 26. e 27. e 28. d 29. a 30. False 31. True
32. True 33. True 34. False 35. True 36. False 37. False 38. False 39. False 40. False
41. False 42. True 43. True 44. False 45. True 46. False 47. True 48. True
49. True 50. c 51. e 52. d 53. 66.5 54. seasons 55. first quarter 56. e 57. b 58. b 59. b
60. c 61. e 62. b 63. c 64. a 65. e 66. c 67. b 68. e 69. d 70. a 71. c 72. d 73. e 74. c 75. b
76. True 77. True 78. False 79. True 80. True 81. a 82. c 83. True 84. a 85. c 86. e 87. b