Cartography

1. In which projection the distribution of wheat production in the world can be better shown?
   A. Mercator's
   B. Bonne's
   C. Molle weide's
   D. Gnomonic

2. If the distance on the map between A and B is 7 cm. and the R.F. of the map is 1: 3,25,000 then what will be the distance between the two places?
   A. 18.60 km.
   B. 21.50 km.
   C. 22.75 km.
   D. 26.25 km.

3. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the code given below the lists:

	List I (*Proejections*)	*List II* (*Chief Characteristics*)
(*a*)	International	1. Equal area
(*b*)	Molle weide	2. True direction
(*c*)	Mercator	3. True Scale
(*d*)	Gall's	4. None

   Codes:

	(*a*)	(*b*)	(*c*)	(*d*)
A.	3	2	4	1
B.	3	1	2	4
C.	2	4	3	1
D.	1	2	4	3

4. The following symbol in a geological map indicates

   A. undulating strata
   B. syncline
   C. horizontal starta
   D. vertical strata

5. **Assertion (A) :** All meridians are great circle.
   Reason (R)   : The great circle divides the earth sphere into two equal parts.
   A. Both A and R are true and R is the the correct explanation of A
   B. Both A and R are true but R is not correct explanation of A
   C. A is true but R is false
   D. A is false but R is true

6. The length of equator is not correctly shown on:
   A. Cylindrical equal area projection
   B. Mercator's projection
   C. Molle weide projection
   D. Sinusoidal projection

7. The weather map of India is drawn on:
   A. Bonne's projection
   B. Polly conic projection
   C. Mercator's projection
   D. International projection

8. Which of the following properties are true for Bonne's projection? Select the correct answer from the code given below:
   1. It is an equal area projection.
   2. It's parallels are concentric curves.
   3. Only the central meridian is a straight line.

   Codes:
   A. Only 1 and 2 are correct
   B. Only 1 and 3 are correct
   C. Only 2 and 3 are correct
   D. 1, 2 and 3 are correct

9. In a map 1 c.m. represents 10 km. Its R.F. is:
   A. 1/100,000
   B. 1/1,000,000
   C. 1/10,000
   D. 1/1000

10. In a prismatic compass survey bearings are measured with reference to:
    A. Geographic north
    B. Grid north
    C. Magnetic north
    D. Assumed north

11. All parallels are standard parallels on the:
    A. Cylindrical equal area projection
    B. Mercator's projection
    C. Molleweide projection
    D. Sinusoidal projection.

12. Loxodrome is related to:
    A. Cylindrical projection
    B. Mercator projection
    C. Molleweide projection
    D. Bonne projection

13. The curve drawn to represent total area of land above each contour line as a per-centage of the total map area is known as:
    A. Area height curve
    B. Altimetric frequency curve

C. Clinographic curve
D. Hypsometric curve

14. Which one of the following is not depicted on the daily Indian weather map?
   A. Temperature   B. Cloud
   C. Rainfall   D. Wind

15. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the code given below the lists:

List I	*List II*
(*Index Number*	(*Scale of the*
of Topo Sheets)	*Topo Sheets*)
(*a*) 63	1. 1" to a mile
(*b*) 63 K	2. 1" to 16 miles
(*c*) 63K/15	3. ½" to a mile
(*d*) 63K/NE	4. Quarter inch to a mile.

   Codes:

	(*a*)	(*b*)	(*c*)	(*d*)
A.	1	2	3	4
B.	2	4	1	3
C.	3	4	2	1
D.	4	3	1	2

16. Which one of the following is a large scale map?
   A. An Atlas map   B. Wall map
   C. Topographical map   D. Cadastrol map

17. International projection is the modified version of:
   A. Polyconic
   B. Bonne's
   C. Sinusoidal
   D. Simple Conical with two standard parallels

18. Which projection is the most appropriate for defecting Trans Siberian railway?
   A. Mercator projection
   B. Simple conical with two standard parallel
   C. Cylindrical equal area projection
   D. Polar Zenithal gnomonic

19. The proportion of the area of the surface at various elevations above or depths below a given datum is properly represented by:
   A. Hypsometric curve
   B. Lorentz curve
   C. S-curve
   D. Frequency curve

20. Which one of the following is the most suitable method for representing the constituents as well as the sum total over a consecutive period of time?
   A. Band graph
   B. Compound bar diagram
   C. Multiple line graph
   D. Wheel diagram

21. Which of the following pairs is not correctly matched?

List I	*List II*
Projection	*Use*
(*a*) Mercator	1. Navigation
(*b*) Mollweide	2. World Distribution
(*c*) Gnomonic	3. Area measurement
(*d*) International	4. Topographical map

22. Which one of the following is the most suitable for the depiction of distribution of rural population on a map?
   A. Dot method   B. Shade method
   C. Circle method   D. Spehere method

23. The most suitable map projection for the map of Uttar Pradesh is:
   A. Bonne's projection.
   B. International projection
   C. Interrupted sinusoidal projection
   D. Mollweide projection

24. The weather map of India does not show:
   A. Cloudiness   B. Wind direction
   C. Isobars   D. Isotherms

25. Which one of the following projection is a non-perspective projection?
   A. Zenithal Gnomonic
   B. Zenithal Streographic
   C. Zenithal equidistant
   D. Zenithal orthomorphic

26. The name of map projection where in a portion of the globe is projected upon a plane tangent to it is:
   A. Polyconic projection
   B. Zenithal projection
   C. Cylindrical projection
   D. Globular projection
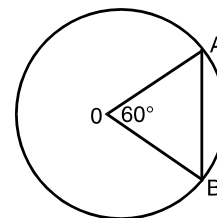
27. Which one of the following scales is suitable for drawing town guide maps?
   A. 1: 20,000   B. 1: 50,000
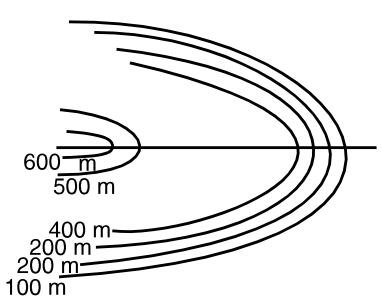   C. 1: 63,360   D. 1: 1,000,000

28. The most consistent measure of nodal accessibility is:
   A. T matrix   B. Valued matrix
   C. Graded matrix   D. Morpho-matrix

29. In the circle '0' is the centre. If AB = 10 the area of the circle is:

   A. 10 π B. 25 π
   C. 50 π D. 100 π

30. The scale of 1: 10 million can represent the real globe by a sphere with a diameter of:
A. 63.5 cm
B. 75.0 cm
C. 127.0 cm
D. 150 cm

31. Ergograph was designed by:
A. G. P. Kellaway
B. K. P. Dhurandhar
C. E Raise
D. A. Geddes

32. On which of the following map projections the Great circle is shown as a straight line?
A. Cylindrical equal area
B. Bonne
C. Mercator
D. Polar Gnomonic streographic

33. Using the following code select the correct properties on sinusoidal projection.
1. Area will be correct
2. Shape will be correct
3. Direction will be correct
4. Shape will be distorted
Codes:
A. 1 and 2
B. 2 and 3
C. 1 and 4
D. 3 and 4

34. Which of the following symbols is used for overcast sky by high clouds?
A. ◕
B. ●
C. ⊘.
D. ⊘

35. Which of the following diagram is the best suited for depictiny soil classification?
A. Bar diagram
B. Circle diagram
C. Triangular graph
D. Circular graph

36. **Assertion (A) :** A map is a true representation of the earth's surface pattern.
Reason (R) : It is drawn to scale.
A. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
B. Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A
C. A is true but R is false
D. A is false but R is true

37. Who was the pioneer in the use of map projection?
A. Cassini
B. Adrisi
C. Mercator
D. Ptolemy

38. A graph in which means monthly temperature is plotted against the monthly rainfall is known as:
A. Hythergraph
B. Climograph
C. Ergograph
D. Hypsograph

39. For showing the intensity of cropping in different districts of a state which of the following maps will be most suited?
A. Isopleths map
B. Choropleth map
C. Chorochromatic map
D. All of these

40. "Dot method" is used for showing:
A. Distribution of crops on the field
B. Distribution of population on the map
C. Distribution of mineral and means of power
D. None of these

41. What is the least count of a diagonal scale if secondary and 10 diagonal division?
A. 5 cm
B. 10 cm
C. 15 cm
D. 20 cm

42. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer by using the code given below the lists:

List I (*Books*)	List II (*Authors*)
(*a*) Block diagram	1. Mon Khouse and Wilkinson
(*b*) Map projection	2. Robinson
(*c*) Elements of Cartogrpahy	3. Kellaway
(*d*) Maps and Diagrams	4. Lobeck

Codes:

	(*a*)	(*b*)	(*c*)	(*d*)
A.	4	3	1	2
B.	4	3	2	1
C.	1	4	2	3
D.	4	2	3	1

43. The first detailed map of India was prepared by:
A. P. Anville
B. Eratosthenes
C. Ptolemy
D. James Rennel

44. When on a map one c.m. represents 2 kms., the R. F. is?
A. 1/20,000
B. 1/40,000
C. 1/80,000
D. 1/200,000

45. In the map the contours represent:

600 m
500 m
400 m
200 m
200 m
100 m

A. Concave slope
B. Uniform slope
C. Convex slope
D. Undulating slope

46. Cartography includes the whole series of map making from an actual survey of the ground to printing of the map. This definition is given by:
A. Robinson   B. Raisz
C. Monk house   D. Kellaway

47. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the code given below the lists:

	List I (*Books*)		*List II* (*Authors*)
(*a*)	Elements of cartogrpahy	1.	By gott
(*b*)	An introduction of the study of map projections	2.	Bowyer
(*c*)	A guide to map projection	3.	Steers
(*d*)	An Introduction to map work and practical Geography	4.	Robinson

Codes:

	(*a*)	(*b*)	(*c*)	(*d*)
A.	4	3	2	1
B.	1	2	3	4
C.	4	1	2	3
D.	1	3	4	2

48. The age-sex composition of population is the best represented by:
A. Simple bar diagram
B. Compound bar diagram
C. Pyramidal diagram
D. Multiple linegraph

49. Which of the following has no match?
A. Shower Ñ   B. Hail ▲
C. Sand storm ⌇   D. Fog ≡

50. Which one of the following statements about sinusoidal projection is not true?
A. It is an equal - area projection
B. The scale is correct on all the parallels
C. The scale is correct on all the meridians
D. Shape is distorted away from the central meridian

51. The interval of 1° latitude measures:
A. 211 kilometers   B. 11 kilometers
C. 91 kilometers   D. 241 kilometers

52. Which one of the following is the most suitable map projection for showing the world distribution of rice cultivation?
A. Bonne projection
B. Cylindrical equal area projection
C. Mollweide projection
D. Simple cylindrical projection

53. The weather map of India is drawn on:
A. Bonne projection   B. Polyconic projection
C. Mercator projection   D. Molleweide projection

54. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the code given below the lists:

	List I		*List II*
(*a*)	Chorochromatic map	1.	Atlas map on a very small scale.
(*b*)	Choroschematic map	2.	Different objects are shown by diffrent colour.
(*c*)	Choropleth map	3.	Distribution of objects by various symbols.
(*d*)	Chorographical map	4.	Different shading by horizontal and vertical lines.

Codes:

	(*a*)	(*b*)	(*c*)	(*d*)
A.	1	2	3	4
B.	2	3	4	1
C.	4	3	2	1
D.	4	3	3	1

55. A twelve-sided figure showing the average monthly temperature and rainfall condi-tions at a particular station is known as:
A. Thermograph   B. Hythergraph
C. Climograph   D. Ergograph

56. Which of the following projection is suitable to show cape-cairo rail route?
A. Mercator   B. Polyconic
C. Bonne   D. Sinusoidal

57. Which one of the following is not correctly matched?
A. Graveyard   ⌒⌒
B. Mine   ●
C. Permanent Hut   ■■
D. Spring   X

58. When the R.F. = 1/80,000, one c.m. represents:
A. 80 metres   B. 800 metres
C. 4,000 metres   D. 8,000 metres

59. What is the least count of a diagonal scale if its one primary division, measuring 10 m, has been divided into 10 secondary and 10 diagonal divisions?
A. 5 cm.   B. 10 cm.
C. 15 cm.   D. 20 cm.

60. Match the following pairs of cultural features and symbols, and select the correct answer from the given code:

	Cultural features		*Symbols*
(*a*)	Lined well	1.	○
(*b*)	Unlined well	2.	▱
(*c*)	Graveyard	3.	●
(*d*)	Fort	4.	⌒⌒

Codes:

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
A.	1	2	3	4
B.	2	1	4	3
C.	3	1	4	2
D.	3	1	2	4

61. Which one of the following is not correctly matched?
   A. Fog   ≡
   B. Mist   =
   C. Rain   ⊿
   D. Thunderstorm   ⊼

62. What are the advantages of mapping and monitoring of natural resources using satellite remote sensing techniques?
   A. Satellite data provide a synoptic view over a wide areas coverage
   B. Satellite data can be acquired of any geographical area repeating at regular intervals
   C. It represents an unbiased record
   D. All of these

63. Cadastral maps are meant for:
   A. Showing the boundaries of fields and buildings
   B. Distribution of crops
   C. Showing urban areas
   D. Relief and drainage

64. International projection is a modified from of:
   A. Cylindrical equal area projection
   B. Sinusoidal projection
   C. Polyconic projection
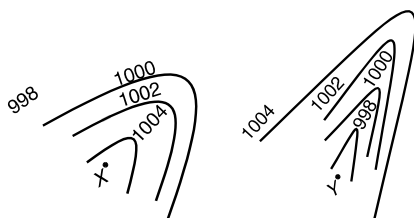   D. Bonne's projection

65. Pie diagram is best example for representation of:
   A. Land use
   B. Distribution of population
   C. Spot heights
   D. crop production

66. The ergograph shows the relationship between:
   A. temperature and rainfall
   B. temperature and rainfall
   C. climate and growing season of crops
   D. Wet bulb temperature and humidity

67. Which one of the following statements about x and y marked on the Isobaric sketch-map given below is correct?

68. Proportional compasses are used in the:
   A. measurement of flat land
   B. reduction and elargement of maps
   C. Measurement of undulating land
   D. Measurement of Mountains

69. The lines showing the depth of the sea bed are called:
   A. Isobars   B. Isobaths
   C. Contours   D. Cliff

70. The science of constructing maps and charts, it includes the making of original survey. Selection of suitable map projections and decision of colours, layer and other visual representation is called:
   A. Cartography
   B. Topography
   C. Techniques of map constructing
   D. All of these

71. Vellums are:
   A. Equipment used in measurement of an area
   B. Equipments used in surveying
   C. Plastic media
   D. Semi transparent papers to be used for colour maps

72. The standard colour for forest is:
   A. Yellow   B. Light green
   C. Brown   D. Dark green

73. The standard colour for grass lands is:
   A. Dark brown   B. Dark green
   C. Light green   D. Blue

74. The length of a Guntar chain is:
   A. 76 feet   B. 100 feet
   C. 66 feet   D. 56 feet

75. The standard colour for cultivated area on the map is:
   A. Brown   B. Yellow
   C. Light green   D. Dark green

76. In order to adopt to metric system our country uses chains of:
   A. 30 mts. and 15 mts.   B. 20 mts. and 10 mts.
   C. 30 mts. and 60 mts.   B. 20 mts. and 40 mts.

77. In the setting of a map, the north point should correspond to:
   A. the North Pole   B. the magnetic north
   C. the true north   D. none of these

The question 67 options (appearing at top right):

A. Both x and y are located in v-shaped depressions
B. Both x and y are located in wedge areas
C. x is located in V-shaped depression and y in wedge area
D. x is located in wedge area and y in V-shaped depressions

78. Wall maps are:
A. small scale maps
B. large scale maps
C. large scale maps with inter polations
D. small scale maps intended to convey the main feature in bold manner

79. Topographic maps are:
A. large-scale maps
B. small-scale maps
C. intermediate between small scale and large-scale maps
D. none of the above

80. Which among the following is a common scale of topographic maps or topo sheets?
A. 1:62,500
B. 1:40,000
C. 1:30,000
D. 1:20,000

81. Drawing contours, with the help of spot height given on the map is known as:
A. Interpretation of contours
B. Interpolation of contours
C. Intermission of contours
D. None of these

82. Pantogrpah is used for:
A. reduction of maps only
B. enlargement of maps only
C. enlargement for reduction of maps with accuracy
D. recording map's direction

83. Ranging Rod, isused in:
A. map making
B. shading
C. measurement of an area
D. surveying

84. A diagram showing the frequency and direction of wind is known as:
A. Wind vane
B. Wind Rose
C. Frequency diagram
D. None of these

85. A narrow elevated tract of ground separating water flowing in opposite directions is known as:
A. Lagoon
B. Archipelago
C. Watershed
D. Landscape

86. Relief features on the topographic map can be shown by:
A. circles
B. Hachures
C. Contours
D. Layer colouring

87. The amount of rainfall of a given place over a fixed duration can be measured by
A. Rain Rod
B. Rain Rose
C. Rain Vane
D. Rain Guage

88. Cadastral maps are
A. Topographical maps
B. Large scale maps
C. Medium scale maps
D. Small scale maps

89. The instrument to measure area on a map is known as:
A. planimeter
B. Opisometer
C. Bonnemeter
D. Both A and B

90. The instrument to measure distance on a map is called:
A. Planimeter
B. Opisometer
C. Hygrometer
D. Pantometer

91. A drainage pattern can be shown on:
A. Mercator projection
B. Cylindrical projection
C. Azimuthal projection
D. None of the above

92. Which of the following is a characteristic of simple cylindrical projection?
A. All parallels are equal to the equator and all meridians are half of the equator in length
B. It is also known as Azimuthal projection
C. It is also known as mercator projection
D. The pole is projected as an area of a circle

93. Parallels and meridians are spaced at equal intervals is a characteristic of:
A. Parallel projection
B. Mercator projection
C. Azimuthal projection
D. Simple cylindrical projection

94. Azimuthal projections are:
A. Mercator projection
B. False bearing projection
C. True bearing projection
D. All of the above

95. In flow maps the flow or movement of people and commodities is represented by:
A. Ribands
B. Suitable scale
C. Circles
D. Contours

96. Spacing of contour lines is supposed to indicate:
A. Land use
B. Settlement
C. Amount of Slope
D. Direction of Slope

97. Aerial photography is:
A. Two dimensional optical model of the terrain
B. One dimensional optical model of the terrain
C. Three dimensional optical model of the terrain
D. All of these

98. Automatic recording of pressure can be done by
A. Barometer
B. Pressometer
C. Hygrometer
D. None of the above

99. Wind direction can be found out by:
A. Wind vane
B. Hygrometer
C. Barometer
D. Anemometer

100. Ergograph was devised by:
A. Geddes
B. Kellaway
C. Mercator
D. Rait

ANSWERS

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
C	C	B	A	A	C	B	D	B	C

11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
D	B	D	A	B	D	A	B	A	B

21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
C	A	A	D	C	B	A	A	D	C

31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
D	C	C	D	C	D	D	A	B	B

41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
B	B	C	D	C	C	C	C	C	C

51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
B	B	B	B	B	D	D	B	B	C

61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70
C	D	A	C	A	C	D	B	B	A

71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80
D	D	C	C	B	A	C	A	C	A

81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90
B	C	D	B	C	C	D	B	A	A

91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
A	A	D	C	A	D	C	A	D	A

● ● ●