IV SEMESTER B.A. GEOGRAPHY PAPER-IV (PRACTICAL)
(Cartographic Techniques)

Multiple Choice Questions

Tick (√) the correct answer in the brackets provided.

1. *Which one of the followings is a Statement of Scale–*
   a) 1:200,000,000 ( ) b) 1cm= 2000 km (✓)
   c) 1:50,000 ( ) d) Linear Scale ( )

2. The length of the scale should vary from 12 to 20 cm or
   a) 5 to 8 inches (✓) b) 6 to 8 inches ( )
   c) 5 to 9 inches ( ) d) 5 to 6 inches ( )

3. Representative Fraction (R.F.) is also known as
   a) Statement of Scale ( ) b) Graphical Scale ( )
   c) International Scale (✓) d) Plain scale ( )

4. Plain Scale is also known as
   a) Natural Scale ( ) b) Numerical Scale ( )
   c) International Scale ( ) d) Graphical Scale (✓)

5. The most accepted length of a scale is 6 inches or
   a) 12 cm ( ) b) 14 cm ( )
   c) 15 cm (✓) d) 18 cm ( )

6. The whole scale is divided into suitable divisions known as-
   a) Natural Division ( ) b) Secondary ( )
   c) Tertiary Division ( ) d) Primary Divisions (✓)

7. In a plain scale …… is always put after leaving the first left hand division.
   a) Zero (✓) b) R.F. ( )
   c) Number One ( ) d) Secondary Divisions ( )

8. The graphical scale can broadly classified into four groups, –
   a) *Plain Scale,* Comparative Scale, *Diagonal Scale* and Graphical Scale. ( )
   b) *Plain Scale,* Comparative Scale, *Diagonal Scale* and Vernier Scale. (✓)
   c) *Plain Scale,* Comparative Scale, *Numerical Scale* and Vernier Scale. ( )
   d) *Plain Scale,* Natural Scale, *Diagonal Scale* and Vernier Scale. ( )

9. How many inches are there in a mile?
   a) 66,330 inches ( ) b) 33,660 inches ( )
   c) 63,360 inches (✓) d) 36,360 inches ( )

10. How many centimeters are there in One kilometer?
    a) 1,000 cm ( ) b) 10,000 cm ( )
    c) 10,00,000 cm ( ) d) 100,000 cm (✓)

11. One Yard equals?
    a) 3 ft (✓) b) 8 ft ( )
    c) 100 ft ( ) d) 10 ft ( )

12. One Mile equals?

a)	8 furlong	(✓)	b)	10 furlongs	( )
c)	50 furlongs	( )	d)	100 furlongs	( )

13. One furlong equals?

a)	100 yards	( )	b)	250 yards	( )
c)	160 yards	( )	d)	220 yards	(✓)

14. Which one of the followings is not a method used for reduction or enlargement of map?

a)	Photographical Method	( )	b)	Instrumental Method	( )
c)	Cartographical Method	( )	d)	Geometrical Method	(✓)

15. Instruments used for Enlargement or reduction of maps are?

a)	Pantograph, Magnetic Compass, Eidograph	( )
b)	Pantograph, Proportional Compass and Eidograph	(✓)
c)	Rotometer, Proportional Compass and Eidograph	( )
d)	Rotometer, French Curve and Eidograph	( )

16. Two main Cartographical method of enlargement and reduction of map are?

a)	Rectangle method & Square method	( )
b)	Method of similar triangle and Rectangle method	( )
c)	Square method & Method of similar triangle	(✓)
d)	Method of similar square and Rhombus method	( )

17. In reducing map using square method, it is calculated as-

a)	Side of new square = New RF / Old RF × Side of the old square	(✓)
b)	Side of new square = Old RF/New RF × Side of the old square	( )
c)	Side of new square = New RF × Old RF / Side of the old square	( )
d)	Side of new square = Old RF×New RF / Side of the old square	( )

18. An imaginary lines drawn on a map joining all places with the same height -

a)	Isobars	( )	b)	Isotherms	( )
c)	Profiles	( )	d)	Contours	(✓)

19. The outline produced where the plane of a section cuts the surface of the ground is -

a)	River Meander	( )	b)	Ox-bow lake	( )
c)	Profiles	(✓)	d)	Contours	( )

20. Closely spaced contour represents -

a)	Gentle slopes	( )	b)	Steep slopes	(✓)
c)	Concave slopes	( )	d)	Convex slopes	( )

21. Widely spaced contour represents -

a)	Gentle slopes	(✓)	b)	Steep slopes	( )
c)	Concave slopes	( )	d)	Convex slopes	( )

22. Relief Maps and Vegetation Maps are -

a)	Physical Maps	(✓)	b)	Cultural Maps	( )
c)	Political Maps	( )	d)	Meteorological Maps	( )

23. Cultural Maps are-
   a) Cadastral maps, Topographical maps, Wall maps & Atlas maps ( )
   b) Astronomical maps, Relief maps, Ocean maps & Soil maps ( )
   c) Climatic maps, Vegetation maps, Weather maps & Geological maps ( )
   d) Political maps, Language maps, Historical maps & Population maps (✓)

24. Physical Maps are-
   a) Cadastral maps, Topographical maps, Wall maps & Atlas maps ( )
   b) Climatic maps, Relief maps, Ocean maps & Soil maps (✓)
   c) Land utilization maps, Transport maps and Socio cultural maps ( )
   d) Political maps, Language maps, Historical maps & Population maps ( )

25. According to scale, maps are classified into-
   a) Cadastral maps, Topographical maps, Wall maps & Atlas maps (✓)
   b) Climatic maps, Relief maps, Ocean maps & Soil maps ( )
   c) Land utilization maps, Transport maps and Meteorological maps ( )
   d) Political maps, Language maps, Historical maps & Population maps ( )

26. According to purpose, maps are broadly classified into
   a) Political & Historical maps ( ) b) World map and Atlas maps ( )
   c) Physical & Cultural maps (✓) d) Ocean and Relief maps ( )

27. The network of the parallels and meridians so formed in a map projection is called
   a) Graticule (✓) b) Latitude ( )
   c) Longitude ( ) d) Equator ( )

28. Based on the method of construction, map projections are classified into-
   a) Stereographic Projection and Orthographic Projection (✓)
   b) Perspective and Non-Perspective map projection ( )
   c) Zenithal Projection and Conventional Projection ( )
   d) Orthomorphic projection and Azimuthal Projection ( )

29. Perspective map projection includes
   a) Stereographic Projection and Orthographic Projection (✓)
   b) Cylindrical Projection and Conical Projection ( )
   c) Zenithal Projection and Conventional Projection ( )
   d) Ortomorphic projection and Azimuthal Projection ( )

30. Based on the family of projection, map projections are classified into-
   a) Equal Area, True Shape, True Direction and True Scale Projection ( )
   b) Polar, Equatorial and Oblique projection ( )
   c) Rectangular, Elliptical, Circular and Butterfly Shape Projection ( )
   d) Cylindrical, Conical, Zenithal and Conventional Map Projection (✓)

31. Based on their Characteristics, map projections are classified into-
   a) Equal Area, True Shape, True Direction and True Scale Projection (✓)
   b) Polar, Equatorial and Oblique projection ( )
   c) Rectangular, Elliptical, Circular and Butterfly Shape Projection ( )
   d) Cylindrical, Conical, Zenithal and Conventional Map Projection ( )

32. Bonne's Projection is a
   a) Cylindrical Map Projection ( ) b) Conical Map Projection (✓)
   c) Zenithal Map Projection ( ) d) Conventional map projection ( )

33. Mercator's Projection is a

a)	Cylindrical Map Projection	(✓)	b)	Conical Map Projection	( )
c)	Zenithal Map Projection	( )	d)	Conventional map projection	( )

34. Mercator's Projection is also known as

a)	True Direction Azimuthal Projections	( )
b)	Equal Area or Homolographic Projection	( )
c)	Conformal or Orthomorphic Projection	( )
d)	Cylindrical Orthomorphic Projection	(✓)

35. Bonne's Projection was invented by

a)	Rigobert Bonne	(✓)	b)	Richard Bonne	( )
c)	Robert Bonne	( )	d)	Geradus Bonne	( )

36. Mercator's Projection was devised by

a)	Robert Mercator	( )	b)	William Mercator	( )
c)	Joseph Mercator	( )	d)	Geradus Mercator	(✓)

37. Radius of the earth equals

a)	250,000,000 cm	( )	b)	350,000,000 cm	( )
c)	640,000,000 cm	(✓)	d)	540,000,000 cm	( )

38. In Dot Method, if one dot on a map represents 2000 persons, 240,000 person of a particular area will be represented by-

a)	100 dots	( )	b)	120 dots	(✓)
c)	140 dots	( )	d)	240 dots	( )

39. The Word 'Choropleth' is derived from

a)	Latin Word	( )	b)	Arab Word	( )
c)	Romans Word	( )	d)	Greek Word	(✓)

40. We have to find out cube root in

a)	Spherical Diagrams	(✓)	b)	Proportional Circle	( )
c)	Choropleth method	( )	d)	Flow diagram	( )

41. Proportional Circles are also called-

a)	Spherical Diagrams	( )	b)	Dynamic Circle	( )
c)	Graduated Circles	(✓)	d)	Flow Maps	( )

42. We have to find out square root in

a)	Spherical Diagrams	( )	b)	Proportional Circle	(✓)
c)	Choropleth method	( )	d)	Flow diagram	( )

43. The Survey of India has been established in

a)	1767	(✓)	b)	1676	( )
c)	1776	( )	d)	1667	( )

44. In Topographical Map produced by Survey of India, the sheet Number is written in

a)	The bottom right corner	( )	b)	The top left corner	( )
c)	The bottom left corner	( )	d)	The top right corner	(✓)

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