

ESN Chapter 8 Multiple Choice Test

Multiple Choice

Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

_____ 1.



On the above map, the imaginary line around the middle of Earth, between the north and south poles, is called the:

- a. prime meridian.
- b. latitude.
- c. longitude.
- d. equator.

_____ 2. As shown on the diagram, the imaginary vertical lines that are east and west of the prime meridian are called:



- a. latitude lines.
- b. longitude lines.
- c. contour lines.
- d. bathymetric lines.

_____ 3. About how far away from each other are the prime meridian and the international date line?

- a. 0°
- b. 90°
- c. 180°
- d. 360°

- _____ 4. Where can you find the meanings of the symbols on a map?
- The legend
 - The scale
 - The longitude
 - The Mercator projection
- _____ 5. If you wanted to look at a map with the least amount of distortion in the continent sizes, which map would you choose?
- Mercator projection map
 - Globe
 - Weather map
 - Road map
- _____ 6. How many degrees of latitude are between the equator and the North Pole?
- 0°
 - 15°
 - 90°
 - 180°
- _____ 7. A fractional scale for a map where 1 unit on the map equals 100,000 units can be shown as:
- 1/100
 - 1/1000
 - 1/10,000
 - 1/100,000
- _____ 8. A map is drawn with a scale of 1 centimeter = 5 kilometers. How many kilometers does 5 centimeters represent?
- 1 km
 - 5 km
 - 10 km
 - 25 km
- _____ 9. Which of the following is a verbal scale equivalent to the fractional scale 1/200?
- 1 inch is equal to 200 inches
 - 1 centimeter is equal to 200 centimeters
 - 1 meter is equal to 200 meters
 - All of the above
- _____ 10. How are the lines of latitude and longitude drawn on a globe?
- Latitude lines are parallel and longitude lines meet at the poles.
 - Latitude lines are parallel and longitude lines meet at the equator.
 - Longitude lines are parallel and latitude lines meet at the poles.
 - Longitude lines are parallel and latitude lines meet at the equator.
- _____ 11. Twin Falls, Idaho is located at 42° 20' north and 113° 36' west. Boston, Massachusetts is located at 42° 20' north and 71° 01' west. What do Boston and Twin Falls have in common?
- latitude
 - longitude
 - scale
 - Mercator projection

Name: _____

ID: A

- _____ 12. New Orleans, Louisiana and Memphis, Tennessee are about 6° of latitude apart. If each degree of latitude equals about 111 kilometers, how far north of New Orleans is Memphis?
- 6 kilometers
 - 66 kilometers
 - 666 kilometers
 - 6666 kilometers
- _____ 13. If it is 12 noon in Omaha, Nebraska, what time is it on the exact opposite side of Earth?
- 12 noon
 - 12 midnight
 - 6:00 am
 - 6:00 pm
- _____ 14. Greenwich, England is located at 47° N, 0° . Accra, Ghana is located at 6° N, 0° . What do they have in common?
- They are both on the equator.
 - They are both on the prime meridian.
 - They are both on the international dateline.
 - They are both on the same Mercator projection.
- _____ 15. A map that uses special lines called contour lines to show mountains and other land features is known as a:
- bathymetric map.
 - topographic map.
 - geologic map.
 - contour map.
- _____ 16. On a map, the **height** of an object measured from sea level is known as:
- contour.
 - topography.
 - elevation.
 - scale.
- _____ 17. On a topographic map, elevation is shown by which feature?
- Contour lines
 - Scale
 - Fractional scale
 - Legend

Use the topographic map to answer the questions below.

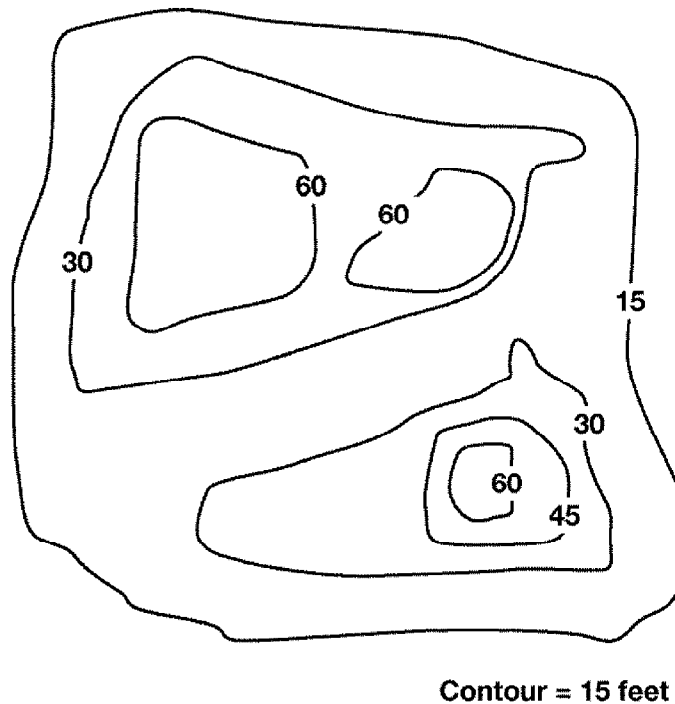


Figure 8-2A

- _____ 18. What is the lowest elevation shown on the topographic map in Figure 8-2A?
- 0 ft
 - 15 ft
 - 30 ft
 - 60 ft
- _____ 19. What is the highest elevation shown on the topographic map in Figure 8-2A?
- 0 ft
 - 15 ft
 - 30 ft
 - 60 ft
- _____ 20. What is the relief between the lowest elevation and the highest elevation on the topographic map shown in Figure 8-2A?
- 15 ft
 - 30 ft
 - 45 ft
 - 60 ft
- _____ 21. Contour lines on a topographic map that are close together indicate that:
- the land slopes gradually.
 - the land is very steep.
 - the elevation is very high.
 - the elevation is very low.

- _____ 22. Contour lines on a topographic map that are spread far apart indicate that:
- the land slopes gradually.
 - the land is very steep.
 - the elevation is high.
 - the elevation is low.
- _____ 23. Which of the following scales would you be most likely to find on a United States Geological Survey (USGS) topographic map?
- 1 centimeter = 100 kilometers
 - 1 centimeter = 5 kilometers
 - 1 centimeter = 5 centimeters
 - 1 centimeter = 5 meters
- _____ 24. How can you find the steepest slope on a topographic map?
- Where the contour lines are farthest apart
 - Where the contour lines are closest together
 - At the highest elevation
 - At the farthest point from sea level
- _____ 25. Contour lines are used to show elevation and depth on:
- topographic maps.
 - bathymetric maps.
 - road maps.
 - topographic and bathymetric maps.
- _____ 26. A topographic map:
- uses contour lines to show the shape and elevation of the land.
 - is a type of globe with bumps showing the shape of the land.
 - shows the depths of the oceans.
 - uses contour lines to show latitude and longitude.
- _____ 27. Contour lines:
- can never cross.
 - can cross in very steep areas.
 - can cross on very precise maps.
 - can cross in very flat areas.
- _____ 28. Maps that show the depth of a body of water, such as a sea or an ocean are known as:
- topographic maps.
 - hydrologic maps.
 - bathymetric maps.
 - equatorial maps.

Use the bathymetric map to answer the questions below.

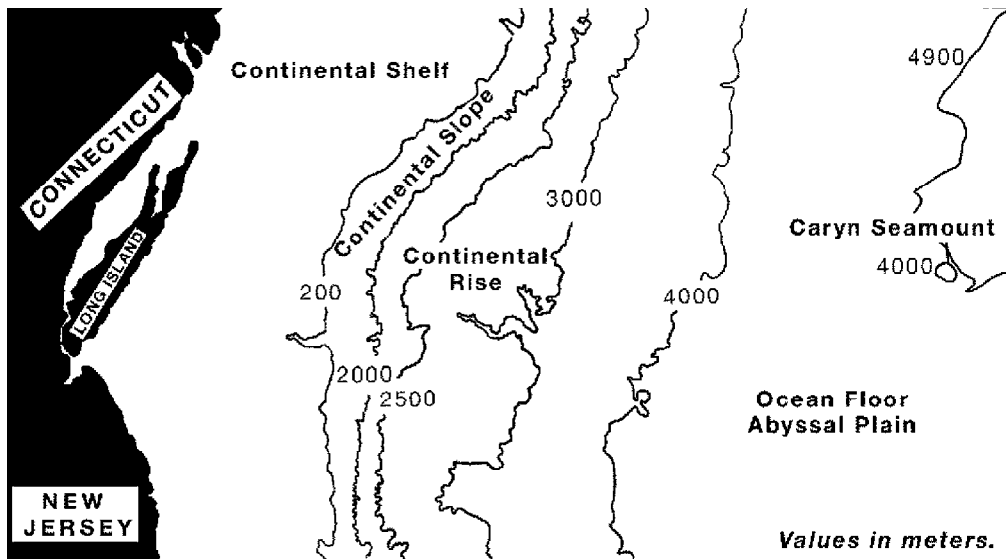


Figure 8-1A

- _____ 29. What are the lines with numbers called that are shown on the bathymetric map in Figure 8-1A?
- Topographic lines
 - Bathymetry lines
 - Contour lines
 - Sea level lines
- _____ 30. What is the deepest marked depth on the bathymetric map in Figure 8-1A?
- 200 m
 - 4000 m
 - 4900 m
 - 5000 m
- _____ 31. What would the zero line show on the bathymetric map in Figure 8-1A?
- The lowest sea depth
 - Sea level
 - The highest land elevation
 - The bathymetric level
- _____ 32. Looking at the bathymetric map in Figure 8-1A, how could the Abyssal Plain be described?
- Steep
 - Flat
 - Shallow
 - Mountainous
- _____ 33. What is the range of depth for the Continental Slope on the bathymetric map in Figure 8-1A?
- 0-200 m
 - 200-2000 m
 - 2000-3000 m
 - 3000-4000 m

Name: _____

ID: A

- _____ 34. How would a mountain shown on a topographic map be different than an undersea mountain shown on a bathymetric map?
- a. The topographic map would show closer together contour lines than the bathymetric map.
 - b. The bathymetric map would show closer together contour lines than the topographic map.
 - c. The elevation numbers going up a mountain would increase, while the depth numbers going up an undersea mountain would decrease.
 - d. The depth numbers going up an undersea mountain would increase, while the elevation numbers going up a mountain would decrease.

ESN Chapter 8 Multiple Choice Test Answer Section

MULTIPLE CHOICE

- | | | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------------|-------------|
| 1. ANS: D | DIF: basic | REF: section 8.1 | STA: S6CS5b |
| 2. ANS: B | DIF: basic | REF: section 8.1 | STA: S6CS5b |
| 3. ANS: C | DIF: basic | REF: section 8.1 | STA: S6CS5b |
| 4. ANS: A | DIF: basic | REF: section 8.1 | STA: S6CS5b |
| 5. ANS: B | DIF: intermediate | REF: section 8.1 | STA: S6CS5b |
| 6. ANS: C | DIF: intermediate | REF: section 8.1 | STA: S6CS5b |
| 7. ANS: D | DIF: intermediate | REF: section 8.1 | STA: S6CS5b |
| 8. ANS: D | DIF: intermediate | REF: section 8.1 | STA: S6CS3b |
| 9. ANS: D | DIF: intermediate | REF: section 8.1 | STA: S6CS5b |
| 10. ANS: A | DIF: intermediate | REF: section 8.1 | STA: S6CS5b |
| 11. ANS: A | DIF: advanced | REF: section 8.1 | STA: S6CS5b |
| 12. ANS: C | DIF: advanced | REF: section 8.1 | STA: S6CS5b |
| 13. ANS: B | DIF: advanced | REF: section 8.1 | STA: S6CS5b |
| 14. ANS: B | DIF: advanced | REF: section 8.1 | STA: S6CS5b |
| 15. ANS: B | DIF: basic | REF: section 8.2 | STA: S6CS5b |
| 16. ANS: C | DIF: basic | REF: section 8.2 | STA: S6CS5b |
| 17. ANS: A | DIF: basic | REF: section 8.2 | STA: S6CS5b |
| 18. ANS: B | DIF: basic | REF: section 8.2 | STA: S6CS5b |
| 19. ANS: D | DIF: basic | REF: section 8.2 | STA: S6CS5b |
| 20. ANS: C | DIF: intermediate | REF: section 8.2 | STA: S6CS5b |
| 21. ANS: B | DIF: intermediate | REF: section 8.2 | STA: S6CS5b |
| 22. ANS: A | DIF: intermediate | REF: section 8.2 | STA: S6CS5b |
| 23. ANS: B | DIF: intermediate | REF: section 8.2 | STA: S6CS5b |
| 24. ANS: B | DIF: intermediate | REF: section 8.2 | STA: S6CS5b |
| 25. ANS: D
STA: S6CS5b | DIF: intermediate | REF: section 8.2 section 8.3 | |
| 26. ANS: A | DIF: intermediate | REF: section 8.2 | STA: S6CS5b |
| 27. ANS: A | DIF: advanced | REF: section 8.2 | STA: S6CS5b |
| 28. ANS: C | DIF: basic | REF: section 8.3 | STA: S6CS5b |
| 29. ANS: C | DIF: basic | REF: section 8.3 | STA: S6CS5b |
| 30. ANS: C | DIF: intermediate | REF: section 8.3 | STA: S6CS5b |
| 31. ANS: B | DIF: intermediate | REF: section 8.3 | STA: S6CS5b |
| 32. ANS: B | DIF: intermediate | REF: section 8.3 | STA: S6CS5b |
| 33. ANS: B | DIF: intermediate | REF: section 8.3 | STA: S6CS5b |
| 34. ANS: C
STA: S6CS5b | DIF: advanced | REF: section 8.2 section 8.3 | |