

eExam Question Bank

Coursecode:

Choose Coursecode

Show 150 entries

Search:

<input type="checkbox"/>	Question Type ↓	Question ↑	A ↑	B ↑	C ↑	D ↑	Answer ↑	Remark ↑
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	A <input type="text"/> map is also called an economic map it shows and represents the natural resources and the economic activity of different regions of an area	geology	nautical				<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> is the entails decoding of map symbols to derive their meanings and also understand the message or information those symbols convey to the map user	map analysis	map cartography				<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Another name for literal symbol is <input type="text"/>	symbols	textual				<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	All but one is not a type of map projection <input type="text"/>	mercator	scale				<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> are symbols that are derived from the abbreviation of some words hence they are in form of texts or letters They are used to indicate the locations of the features they represent	literal	graphic				<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> lines run north and south around the earths surface they intersect at the poles, and measure distance east and west from the Prime Meridian	longtitude	cordinate				<input type="button" value="eExam"/>

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> maps are used in data analysis to make or test hypotheses such as the identification of cancer clusters examine the relationship between two distributions using simple transparent overlays; identify suitable sites for a proposed project and so on	data analysis tool	data stores				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The sources of data for map making can be grouped into <input type="text"/> broad categories	four	one				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Basically there are <input type="text"/> broad tasks involved in map analysis	four	one				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> map shows physiographic features such as forests grassland woodland tundra grazing land ocean floors, and ocean sediments could be included in this large grouping	environmental	topographical				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> ___refers to listing or counting of discrete items visible on a map for example on a large scale map showing a portion of a city we can count or take a census of the number of individual houses boreholes bus stops or petrol stations in the area	classification	measurement				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	In map <input type="text"/> we can use the information displayed on the map to make some logical inferences or conclusions about some other facts not expressly shown on the map.	analysis	delineation				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	All but one is not a map analysis tasks <input type="text"/>	delineation	topographical				eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>									
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> refers to outlining or placing boundaries round regions or areal units observed on the map	delineation	topographical					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> states that Maps are valuable timeless objects that we would be lost without	juan 2010	Carpilo 2010					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Maps can be grouped into various classes or <input type="text"/>	types	characteristics					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> maps that show climate, weather and wind are types of environmental maps	Meteorological	geology					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	A <input type="text"/> is an accurate representation of the spherical shape of the world	map	scale					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The term <input type="text"/> map refers to the maps that are not actually produced and just exist in our minds	geology	cadastral					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> is referred to as a reference tool, showing the outlines of selected natural and man-made features of the earth often acts as a frame for other information	cadastral	nautical					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Every map is a reduced version of some aspect of <input type="text"/>	vision	the earth					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	There are many different types of maps that attempt to represent specific <input type="text"/>	things	documents					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The characteristics and components of maps are <input type="text"/> to map analysis	model dirt	critical					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	All but one is not a component of map <input type="text"/>	title	scale					eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>									
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Maps and map-making have undergone some notable <input type="text"/> trend	revolutionary	evolutionary					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> tells the directions on a map using the cardinal points of North South East West and so on	compass rose	source					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> defines a map as a representation usually on a plane surface of all or part of the earth or some other body showing a group of features in terms of their relative size and position	henry gigan	jose brown					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	A map shows a two-dimensional representation of <input type="text"/> dimensional features	four	one					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The map <input type="text"/> shows the symbols on a map and gives their meaning	grid	legend					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Today maps are commonly produced on computers using software such as <input type="text"/>	geographical information system	geographical intelligent technology					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> is the mathematical transformation of the spherical earth unto a flat medium	map design	map interpretation					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Maps have changed from basic expressions of <input type="text"/> to works of art and extremely accurate scientific tool	events	locations					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> shows the coordinate system in the form of parallels of latitude and meridians of longitude so that the area can be placed in its proper geographical location on the globe	grid	title					eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>									
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The earliest maps that have withstood the test of time were made on <input type="text"/> tablets Maps were produced on leather stone and wood	clay	paper					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The course material on ESM291 Map Analysis was first printed in <input type="text"/>	2010	2013					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> refer to any visual display of information particularly if it is abstract generalised or schematic	atlas	map					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	A map is not a <input type="text"/> of the Earths surface	sketch	photograph					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> refers to both the study of maps and the process of map-making	atlas	map					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> is used to graphically display and disseminate geographical information	atlas	map					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The course material ESM291 titled Map Analysis was written by <input type="text"/>	oluocha n o	obayemi sule					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> is a long stretch of highland or ridge with a very steep slope on one side and a very gentle slope on the other side	valley	dots					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The commonest means of representing landforms or relief features on maps is by the use of <input type="text"/>	contour lines	bench mark					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> are points on the ground indicating where the angles of triangulation have been measured when mapping an area using land survey methods	map	bench mark					eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>									
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	In map analysis <input type="text"/> is a measure that is used to determine if one location on a contour map can be physically seen from another location given clear weather conditions	contour	intervisibility					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> in particular show the shape of the earth surface in a particular region	contour	relief					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> features are prominent components of the earth surface	relief	dawn					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	A cross-section is usually drawn between <input type="text"/> places of interest on a map	four	one					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	On a contour map a <input type="text"/> slope is shown with widely spaced contour lines	frontier	lateral					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> is the difference in elevation between the high and low points of a land surface usually measured as relative relief	relief	ridge					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> is a long stretch of highland or ridge with a very steep slope on one side and a very gentle slope on the other side	pass	escarpment					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> refers to the angle or inclination of any side of a highland hill or mountain	slope	valley					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	A cross-section is usually drawn to show the shape of the <input type="text"/> represented by a series of contour lines on a map	environment	water					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	A <input type="text"/> is a narrow long chain or range of highlands	relief	kate					eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The major difference between a col and a saddle is that a saddle is usually <input type="text"/> than a col	taller	smaller				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	A <input type="text"/> is large area of highland with an almost flat or table top	plain	knol				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Hachures are <input type="text"/> lines drawn to show the shape of the land	long	small				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	A valley is a long, narrow depression in-between <input type="text"/> highlands	four	one				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> is a piece of land which rises above the surrounding environment	hill	contour				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	There are <input type="text"/> types of trigonometrical stations	four	one				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	A <input type="text"/> height is a point whose height above mean sea level has been accurately determined through land surveying techniques	pass	dawn				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	_____ symbols are mostly used in producing maps for children and non-literate adults	pictorial	Line	base	graph	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The _____ of a map shows how much the given area has been reduced to paper size and hence how much you would have to enlarge your map to get the actual size of the piece of land shown on the map	characteristics	height	designs	scale	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	_____ is one of the most important elements of a map	Scale	title	legend	cordinate	A	eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	A projection is a method by which the curved surface of the earth is represented on a _____ surface	round	flat	earth	coordinate	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	As a _____ rule the higher the denominator the smaller the scale and vice versa	principle	normal	coordinate	general	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	_____ preserve distances to places from one or two point	Equidistant projections	conformal projections	equal area	account blank	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	_____ of longitude are arbitrary but conventional lines and together with the parallels based upon the naturally given equator constitute the globe grid	pararel	Meridians	equator	scale	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The _____ Scale tells the user how the map relates to the real world features it represents	topographical	ariel	Map projection	Map	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Latitudes and longitudes as well as other geographical referencing systems are very useful in fixing the positions of features on a _____	map	chart	Map projection	coordinate	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	A _____ is an isolated one family residence	homestead	tent	conurbation	village	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Coordinate systems such as geographical coordinates and _____ coordinates are very useful in determining the accurate locations of features on the map	semester	vertical	horizontal	rectangular	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Every map is symbolised Symbols are the _____ of the map maker	language	tools	map design	sign	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	It is always good to provide a legend or key that explains what each _____ on a map represents	signs	scale	symbol	compass	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Drainage here refers to _____ and rivers	ocean	sea	lake	streams	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	There are _____ broad categories into which map scales can be grouped	four	three	two	one	B	eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Symbols are used to represent one-dimensional or linear features such as roads rivers railways pipelines and power or telecommunication cables _____	area	Line	base	graph	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	A map scale can be expressed in _____ different ways	four	three	two	one	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	_____ has to do with showing the curved surface of the earth on a plane or flat sheet	Map projection	map analysis	map design	map cartography	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	_____ is an electronic or digital device used to record information on the latitude and longitude of any location on the surface of the earth	geographical information system	geographical cartographic system	global positioning system	geographical intelligent technology	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Maps are usually produced based on certain _____ systems that enable us to accurately determine the locations of features	geographic	coordinate	analysis	dimentional	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	A _____ map is also called an economic map it shows and represents the natural resources and the economic activity of different regions of an area	geology	resource	thematic	nautical	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	_____ is the entails decoding of map symbols to derive their meanings and also understand the message or information those symbols convey to the map user	map analysis	map interpretation	map design	map cartography	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Another name for literal symbol is _____	symbols	map analysis	words	textual	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	All but one is not a type of map projection _____	mercator	transerse mercator	stereographic	scale	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	_____ are symbols that are derived from the abbreviation of some words hence they are in form of texts or letters They are used to indicate the locations of the features they represent	literal	visual	compet	graphic	A	eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	_____ lines run north and south around the earths surface they intersect at the poles and measure distance east and west from the Prime Meridian	longitude	latitude	equator	cordinate	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	_____ maps are used in data analysis to make or test hypotheses such as the identification of cancer clusters examine the relationship between two distributions using simple transparent overlays identify suitable sites for a proposed project and so on	data analysis tool	critical component analysis	data display	data stores	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The sources of data for map making can be grouped into _____ broad categories	four	three	two	one	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Basically there are _____ broad tasks involved in map analysis	four	three	two	one	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	_____ map shows physiographic features such as forests grassland woodland tundra grazing land ocean floors and ocean sediments could be included in this large grouping	environmental	mental	thematic	topographical	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	_____ refers to listing or counting of discrete items visible on a map For example on a large scale map showing a portion of a city we can count or take a census of the number of individual houses boreholes bus stops or petrol stations in the area.	classification	delineation	enumeration	measurement	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	In map _____ we can use the information displayed on the map to make some logical inferences or conclusions about some other facts not expressly shown on the map	analysis	designs	classification	delinneation	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	All but one is not a map analysis tasks _____	delineation	classification	measurement	topographical	D	eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	_____ refers to outlining or placing boundaries round regions or areal units observed on the map	delineation	classification	measurement	topographical	A	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	_____ states that Maps are valuable timeless objects that we would be lost without	juan 2010	samson	henry 2008	Carpilo 2010	D	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Maps can be grouped into various classes or _____	types	designs	kinds	characteristics	A	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	_____ maps that show climate, weather and wind are types of environmental maps	Meteorological	climate	physiological	geology	A	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	A _____ is an accurate representation of the spherical shape of the world	map	globe	distance	scale	B	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The term _____ map refers to the maps that are not actually produced and just exist in our minds	geology	topographic	mental	cadastral	C	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	_____ is referred to as a reference tool showing the outlines of selected natural and man-made features of the earth often acts as a frame for other information	cadastral	topographic	thematic	nautical	B	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Every map is a reduced version of some aspects of _____	vision	life	reality	the earth	C	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	There are many different types of maps that attempt to represent specific _____	things	places	boundaries	documents	A	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The characteristics and components of maps are _____ to map analysis	model dirt	hypothetical	regionalisation	critical	D	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	All but one is not a component of map _____	title	design	orientation	scale	B	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Maps and map-making have undergone some notable _____ trend	revolutionary	paradigm	quotum	evolutionary	D	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	_____ tells the directions on a map using the cardinal points of North South East West and so on	compass rose	grid lines	legend	source	A	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	_____ defines a map as A representation usually on a plane surface of all or part of the earth or some other body showing a group of features in terms of their relative size and position	henry gigan	samson klop	Norman Thrower,	jose brown	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	A map shows a two-dimensional representation of _____ dimensional features	four	three	two	one	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The map _____ shows the symbols on a map and gives their meaning	grid	layout	design	legend	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Today maps are commonly produced on computers using software such as _____	geographical information system	geographical cartographic system	global positioning system	geographical intelligent technology	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	_____ is the mathematical transformation of the spherical Earth unto a flat medium	map design	map analysis	Map projection	map interpretation	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Maps have changed from basic expressions of _____ to works of art and extremely accurate scientific tool	events	features	distance	locations	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	_____ shows the coordinate system in the form of parallels of latitude and meridians of longitude so that the area can be placed in its proper geographical location on the globe	grid	legend	scale	title	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The earliest maps that have withstood the test of time were made on _____ tablets Maps were produced on leather stone and wood	clay	leather	water	paper	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The course material on ESM291 Map Analysis was first printed in _____	2010	2011	2012	2013	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	_____ refer to any visual display of information, particularly if it is abstract generalised or schematic	atlas	diagram	sketch	map	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	A map is not a _____ of the Earths surface	sketch	scale	picture	photograph	A	eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	_____ refers to both the study of maps and the process of map making	atlas	Cartography	sketch	map	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	_____ is used to graphically display and disseminate geographical information	atlas	diagram	sketch	map	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The course material ESM291 titled Map Analysis was written by _____	oluocha n.o	henry agbebaaku	samson gadafur	obayemi sule	A	eExam

Showing 1 to 120 of 120 entries

Previous

1

Next