**Chapter 7**

**Using GIS to Make a Map**

1. Cartography is the art and science of:

 a. GIS programming.

 b. regional study.

 c. map making.

 d. historical archiving.

2. Which of the following is NOT a principle of good map design?

 a. The map’s purpose should be clear.

 b. The map should be easily readable.

 c. The map should be well designed.

 d. The map should make use of as much color as possible.

3. A map’s visual hierarchy refers to the decisions the map makers have made regarding the relative importance of various map elements.

 a. True

 b. False

4. A large-scale map typically shows a large geographic area.

 a. True

 b. False

5. Suppose a map uses the scale 1:24, and the unit used is the inch. On this particular map, what does two inches represent?

 a. 1 foot

 b. 2 feet

 c. 4 feet

 d. 24 feet

6. Which of the following is the smallest-scale map?

 a. 1:500,000

 b. 1:250,000

 c. 1: 50,000

 d. 1: 75

7. Small-scale maps usually show more detail than large-scale maps.

 a. True

 b. False

8. A visual element on a map shows that 1 centimeter is the equivalent of 40 miles. Which element are you looking at?

 a. legend

 b. scale bar

 c. reference point

 d. choropleth

9. Most maps have a graphical device that looks like a compass pointing in one specific direction. Which direction?

 a. east

 b. west

 c. north

 d. south

10. The map element that serves as a guide to the various colors and symbols on the map is the:

 a. scale bar.

 b. north arrow.

 c. isorhythm.

 d. legend.

11. Which of the following is NOT a principle of effective map layout?

a. It should leave fairly large areas empty to give readers’ eyes a rest.

 b. It should be balanced.

 c. Items should be proportional to one another.

 d. It should not cram too much information into a small space.

12. You are visiting Seattle and receive a map from the Seattle Visitors’ Bureau showing the streets of downtown Seattle and points of interest. You are looking at a:

 a. reference map.

 b. thematic map.

 c. choropleth map.

 d. normalized map.

13. A map that shows the percentage of the population in each U.S. state that was born in a different country is an example of a:

 a. reference map.

 b. thematic map.

 c. choropleth map.

 d. quantile map.

14. Which of the following is NOT a type of data classification commonly used by GIS in creating choropleth maps?

 a. quantile

 b. equal interval

 c. median

 d. standard deviation

15. The means of data classification that creates a relatively even distribution of data between ranges on a map is the:

 a. natural breaks method.

 b. quantile method.

 c. equal interval method.

 d. standard deviation method.

16. In the CMYK color scheme, which letter represents black?

 a. C

 b. M

 c. Y

 d. K

17. The color scheme used by computer monitors is RGB, not CMYK.

 a. True

 b. False

18. Suppose you are looking at a map that has a single-hue color ramp. At one end is a very faint pink. Which color is likely to be at the other end of the ramp?

 a. black

 b. dark red

 c. green

 d. yellow

19. For clearer graphics and better resolution, it is better to save your map as a TIFF file rather than a JPEG file.

 a. True

 b. False

20. A photo of 300 DPI will have lower resolution than a photo of 72 DPI.

 a. True

 b. False

21. The simplification of representing items on a map is referred to as cartographic generalization.

a. True

b. False

22. Maps often use only \_\_\_\_\_ different fonts to avoid making the map too difficult to read.

a. 2

b. 3

c. 4-5

d. 2-4

23. The data classification method sometimes referred to as Jenks optimization:

 a. natural breaks method.

 b. quantile method.

 c. equal interval method.

 d. standard deviation method.

24. When discussing map design, what does RF stand for?

a. Radio Frequency

b. Relative Form

c. Ratio Function

d. Representative Fraction

25. Graduated symbols use different hues to convey thematic information on a map.

a. True

b. False