

**FEDERAL UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY MINNA  
SCHOOL OF NATURAL AND APPLIED SCIENCES  
DEPARTMENT OF GEOGRAPHY  
2013/2014 ACADEMIC SESSION EXAMINATION**

**GRY 115P: Introduction to practical geography.**

**Time Allowed: 2 Hours**

**Instructions: Answer all questions in section A, and any two from section B**

**SECTION A: Answer all questions in this section**

1. According to Paul Theroux "cartography is the most scientific of the arts and the most artistic of the sciences" this is  
(a) Understatement (b) absurd (c) A fact (d) an assertion over blown
2. Cartography helps in observing the measure variety of objects/features that exist on the earth surface.  
(a) This is far from the truth (b) this is actually the wrong notion about cartography (c) this is the fact about what cartography is capable of doing.
3. The most common end-product of cartographic process is a  
(a) Book (b) cartel (c) cartoon (d) map.
4. The terrestrial thing that can be mapped among others  
(a) Rock (b) moon (c) sun (d) forest
5. One of the efficacy of cartography is that it can be used as a means  
(a) Transportation (b) diversification (c) communication through handsets (d) Graphicacy
6. An outline map used for plotting information is called  
(a) Base map (b) topographic map (c) Thematic map
7. Manual dexterity to draw information using data and symbols lines and colors so that " \_\_\_\_\_ " is minimized and the map is everywhere legible.  
(a) Clutter (b) spatial (c) name placements
8. Maps are historic and sociological documents for this reason, maps and their creators are the subject of much academic study for they illuminate  
(a) History (b) data (c) features
9. There is no correct way to make a map  
(a) False (b) True
10. The way maps are produce depends on the following  
(a) The tools available to the cartographer only (b) the purpose of the map only (c) tools available, purpose of the map and knowledge base of the cartographer
11. The process that brings out the similarities and differences among maps is called  
(a) Maps modification (b) maps modernization (c) maps transformation (d) maps classification
12. The proportion or ratio between map dimension and earth dimension is called?  
(a) Ratio scale (b) earth dimension (c) map scale (d) scale line
13. The last interval on the left end of the linear scale is called?

- (a) Origin (b) beginning of scale (c) scale margin (d) venier
14. Which one of the statements is at variance to the importance of scale?  
(a) Scale helps in the determination of the size (b) it helps in the production of maps (c) it helps in map decoration
15. On a map with a representative fraction scale of 1: 85,000 determine how many cm that would represent 1Km  
(a) 1.17cm (b) 1.30,000 (c) 1.35,000 (d) 1.2cm
16. How wide on the map will a 200m wide expressway be on the map scale 100,000  
(a) 0.02cm (b) 0.002com (c) 2cm (d) 2.5cm
17. On a map of representative fraction 1:75,000 determine how many cm that would represent 1Km  
(a) 13.3cm represent 10km (b) 1.73cm represent 1km (c) 1.33cm represent 1km
18. The principle elements of good draughtmanship includes among others except  
(a) accuracy (b) speed (c) tidiness (d) quality (e) lethargy
19. a road intersection just like mobile round about in minna is more of one of these:  
(a) More of linear data (b) More of area data than volumetric data (c) Volumetric data (d) positional or point data.
20. The differentiating factor of a point data is the conception of their existence at  
(a) Different places but single location (b) different positions (c) all locations (d) special locations (e) many locations.

**SECTION B:** Answer two questions from this section.

1. (a) As an architect, state five relevance of a topographical map in site selection for any development of your choice.  
(b) In a sequence order state the processes involved in drafting dot map.
2. (a) Draw a sketch map showing vegetal distribution pattern over Nigeria and use any of the visual variables to show the differences in spatial distribution.  
(b) On the same map indicate five major elements of a map.  
(c) Explain the importance of two of the elements.
3. Write short notes on the following;
- Name placement.
  - Base map.
  - Area data and volumetric data.