DEPARTMENT OF TEACHER EDUCATION
SCHOOL OF EDUCATION AND LEADERSHIP
COLLEGE OF EDUCATION
END OF YEAR TWO SEMESTER TWO EXAMINATIONS, 2022/2023
B.ED. PROGRAMME

COURSE CODE: TEJS 254
COURSE TITLE: MAP USE AND INTERPRETATION

Instruction: Answer **all** questions in Section A and any **three** in Section B. All questions must be answered in the answer booklet.

Time: 2 hours

SECTION A
[25 Marks]
Attempt all the questions in this section.

1. Which type of map displays elevations and changes in terrain?
   A. Political Map
   B. Topographical map
   C. Choropleth Map
   D. Thematic Map

2. Which type of map is shown as Fig 1?
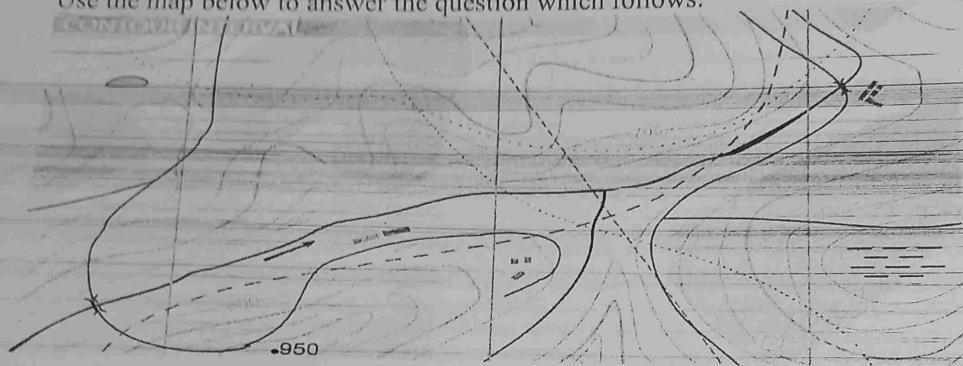
Fig. 1
A. Topographic map
B. Cadastral map
C. Strategic map
D. Economic map

3. A _____ is one which shows the nature and types of rocks and how they are distributed in an area.
   A. Geographic map
   B. Geologic map
   C. Geodetic map
   D. Geography map
4. In your view, why are bearings and directions important in navigation?
   A. They have no relevance in navigation
   B. They help to determine the distance between two points
   C. They guide users in the right direction when navigating
   D. They make navigating more confusing

Use the map below to answer the question which follows.

5. How will you describe the dashed line shown on the map?
   A. a footpath
   B. a river
   C. a highway
   D. a train track
6. Which statistical technique is useful for showing proportions of different categories in a data set?
   A. Line graph
   B. Histogram
   C. Pie chart
   D. Bar graph
7. Which of the following cartographic techniques is the best for representing population density
   A. Choropleth maps
   B. Flow maps
   C. Point symbol maps
   D. Isoline maps
8. Given the scale of 4 maps as shown, select the map the largest scale map.
   A. 1: 10,000
   B. 1: 25,000
   C. 1: 50,000
   D. 1: 100,000

9. The degree of steepness of a slope is called?
   A. Relief
   B. Bearing
   C. Gradient
   D. Vertical exaggeration

10. What is the relevance of conventional signs on maps?
    A. To make maps look pretty
    B. To confuse map readers
    C. To convey information
    D. To make maps more expensive

11. What colour is conventionally used to represents waterbodies on a map?
    A. Green
    B. Red
    C. Brown
    D. Blue

12. To convert a true bearing to a magnetic bearing, you .... the magnetic variation.
    A. Subtract
    B. Multiply
    C. Add
    D. Divide

13. Conventional symbol represented by a triangle with a number written against it is known as?
    A. Trigonometrical station
    B. Contour
    C. Spot height
    D. Hachure

14. The break in landmark between two hills or highlands that could be dry or contain water is referred to as a?
    A. Coll
    B. Gap
    C. Outlier
    D. Foothill

15. Calculate the area of a map in km² whose length and breadth are 30cm and 22cm respectively.
    A. 165,000km²
    B. 144km²
    C. 144,000km²
    D. 165km²

16. Who developed the system of latitudes and longitudes as a means of describing locations on earth surface?
    A. Claudius Ptolemy
    B. Anaximander
    C. Eratosthenes
    D. Hecataeus

17. The distance *"as the crow flies"* from A to B is 8.5cm on a map. Calculate the ground distance in kilometres using the scale 1:50,000.

    A. 4.25 km
    B. 4.35 km
    C. 4.45 km
    D. 4.55 km

18. Identify the highest height on Map A.
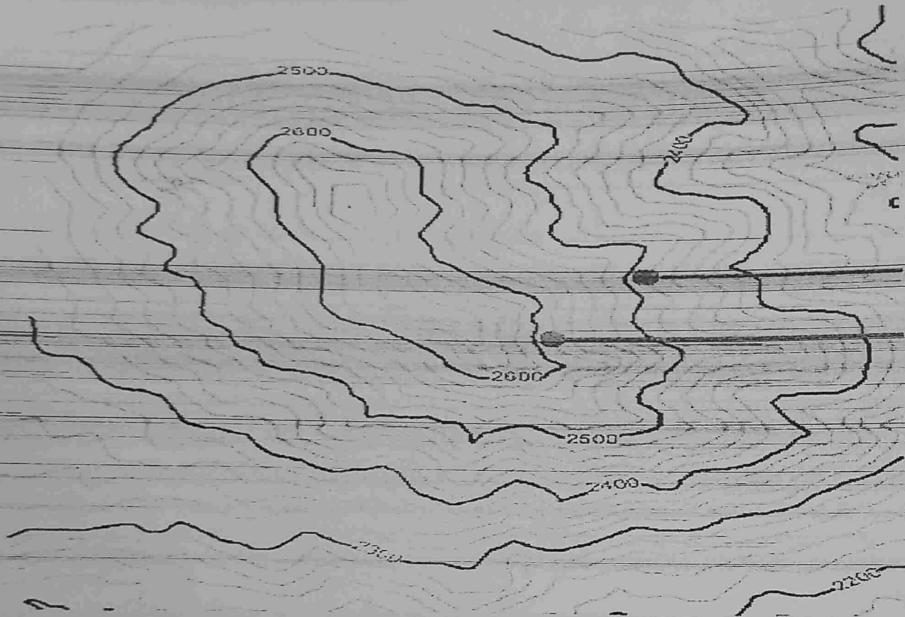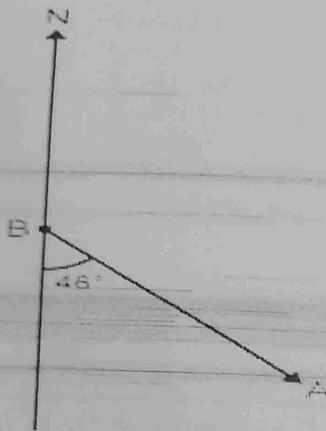

Fig. 2: Map A.

    A. 2,680m
    B. 2.600m
    C. 3,000m
    D. 2,200m

Use the bearing below to answer the question which follows.

19. What is the bearing of *A* from point *N*?

A. 175°
B. 275°
C. 134°
D. 315°

20. What is the name of the statistical method in which a series of bars with equal width but different heights or lengths are drawn side-by-side and attached to one another to show a single item?

    A. Group bar graph
    B. Histogram
    C. Divergent bar graph
    D. Composite bar graph

21. *"The bearing of a mountain from here is 270°".* What is the location of the mountain from the observer?

    A. North
    B. South
    C. East
    D. West

22. If you move 180° from the E clockwise, what will be the geographical coordinate of your position?

    A. North
    B. South
    C. East
    D. West

23. The grid lines running from west to east are called?

    A. Eastings
    B. Northings
    C. Southings
    D. Westings

24. The ringlike drainage pattern of a river is referred to as?
   A. Centripetal
   B. Radial
   C. Annular
   D. Dendritic

25. The graphical representation of the nature of topography of a landscape is known as?
   A. Longitudinal profile
   B. Cross section
   C. Vertical exaggeration
   D. Annotated profile

SECTION B

[75 Marks]

Answer three questions from this section. Each question carries 25 marks.

1. The table below shows the quantities of various commodities exported from a certain country in 1980 and 1990.

a. Using the table, calculate the percentage change in the amount exported between 1980 and 1990 for:

   i. Cocoa   [4marks]
   ii. Total commodity export   [4marks]

b. Represent the data by means of two group bars graphs using the graph paper provided.
                                               [17marks]

Commodities	1980	1990
Coffee	360	640
Cocoa	560	920
Timber	206	480
Kola nuts	188	420
Others	102	300

2. Use the topographical Map A to answer the questions that follow.

a. Calculate the area of the map in:

   (i) Square metres   [4 marks]
   (ii) Square kilometres   [4 marks]
   (iii) Hectares   [4 marks]

b. Insert Natural State Park found in the central part of the map on a sketch map of Map A. [6 marks]

c. Illustrate the following conventional signs and symbols shown on Map A.

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i. International boundary
ii. Bench mark
iii. Village/settlement
iv. 1st Class Road
v. Bridge
vi. Church
vii. Railway line

[7marks]

MAP A
SCALE 1:50,000

3. A map is the basic tool for geographers. Discuss the statement.

4. With appropriate diagrams where appropriate, describe any **five (5)** of the following terms in cartography.
   a. Latitudes and longitudes
   b. Grid system
   c. Form lines
   d. Small scale and large scale maps
   e. Escarpment
   f. Valley and spur

5. With reference to examples and illustration/s describe the processes involved in the construction of a linear scale.