

Geography  
Unit 1 Assessment

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Answer the following questions.

1. Why is it said that geographical space can be traceable, differentiated and changeable?

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2. What components is geographical space made of?

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3. What are the two types of natural components and what does each of them include?

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4. What are the categories of Spatial Analysis?

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5. Exemplify each of the spatial analysis categories:

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6. Mention the three scales that a cartographic representation refers to:

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7. What is a scale in a map?

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8. Which are the two types of scales used in maps?

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9. What are scales used for?

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10. What are the names of the vertical and horizontal imaginary traced lines on Earth?

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11. Explain which are the three coordinates that are considered essential to accurately locate a point on Earth's surface:

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12. What is the difference between altitude and height?

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13. What are Time Zones?

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14. What is a projection?

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15. Which are the main projections that are used in map building?

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16. Describe the main characteristics of Mercator, Peters and Robinson projections:

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17. Describe the applications of Satellite Images, the Global Positioning System and the Geographic Information Systems.

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18. What is geographical space?

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Unit 1 Assessment Answer Key

**Students are expected to give in their own words, the following information:**

1. It is traceable because coordinates are given to identify it; it is differentiated because no exact duplicate exists; and it is changeable because the human race transforms it.
2. The components of geographical space are: natural, social, cultural, economic and politic ones.
3. Biological components include living creatures, like plants and animals; physical components include unanimated elements such as rivers, mountains, and weather.
4. Place, landscape, region and territory.
5. Place: plaza, Geographic space: rural, Landscape: desert, Region: Sahara Desert, Territory: Egypt.
6. Local, national, global and regional.
7. It is the relation between the real dimensions of the surface that is being represented and its proportion on the map.
8. Numerical and Geographical.
9. They are used to calculate other scales or distances within a map.
10. Imaginary lines; the main ones are meridians and parallels.
11. Latitude is the distance that exists between any point on Earth's surface and the equator ( $0^\circ$ ). Longitude is the distance that exists between any point on the surface of the Earth and the Greenwich Meridian. Altitude is the distance between a point on the Earth's surface, and sea level.
12. Height is calculated according to the geographical element until its summit; altitude is measured according to sea level.
13. Time Zones are a universal and standardized system for time use.
14. A Map Projection is the process that the cartographer follows to trace a map according to specific needs.
15. Cylindrical, Conic and Azimuthal projections.
16. Mercator created a projection of a unique map where every projected straight line is loxodromic, which makes the direction accurate and real. In Peters' projection, meridians appear as parallel, vertical lines and the distance between parallels shortens as it approaches to the poles, thus allowing following exact paths on a projection with the help of a compass. Robinson developed a pseudo-cylindrical

projection, where the central parallel, usually the Equator and a Central Meridian, cross in a right angle in the center of the map. At this intersection, the projection doesn't have any distortion. However, the distortion increases as we approach the edge of the map.

17. Aerial photography is an essential tool in cartography. These photographs help to develop reliable and precise maps of vegetation coverage, urban growth, the evaluation of natural disasters, as well as to trace roadways.
18. Geographical space can be differentiated based on its specific coordinates.