

BESAVILLA CARTOGRAPHY PRACTICE EXAM (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



**SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE
WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS**

**VISIT US ONLINE FOR
THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE**

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Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,
- Improve accuracy and speed,
- Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and
- Approach the exam with greater confidence.

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

Remember: successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

How to Use This Guide

This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here's how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:

1. Start with a Diagnostic Review

Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.

2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions

Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 – 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations.

3. Learn from the Explanations

After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.

4. Track Your Progress

Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.

5. Simulate the Real Exam

Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.

6. Repeat and Review

Don't just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning. Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.

There's no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly, adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!

Questions

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- 1. A map with a scale of 1:25000 expresses that one unit on the map corresponds to how many units on the ground?**
 - A. 2,500 units on the ground
 - B. 250,000 units on the ground
 - C. 250 units on the ground
 - D. 25,000 units on the ground

- 2. Part of the camera which controls the length of time that light is permitted to pass through the lens.**
 - A. Shutter
 - B. Magazine
 - C. Camera Body
 - D. Lens Cone Assembly

- 3. Which symbol marks a hydrographic survey?**
 - A. Hyd
 - B. Hsd
 - C. Hcs
 - D. Hs

- 4. Maximum error of area in Polyconic projection is:**
 - A. 5
 - B. 7
 - C. 3
 - D. 9

- 5. The depth in the ground for barangay boundary monuments is how many centimeters?**
 - A. 50 cm
 - B. 60 cm
 - C. 70 cm
 - D. 65 cm

6. Which symbol is used to designate public land surveys such as Free Patent Application?
- A. Fpc
 - B. Fpa
 - C. F
 - D. Fcs
7. Which symbol is used to designate private land subdivision of decreed property by private land surveyor?
- A. Pst
 - B. Psd
 - C. Pcn
 - D. Pcs
8. Type of photographs taken from known ground-based positions with the camera axis horizontal or nearly so is called what?
- A. Aerial photogrammetry
 - B. Terrestrial photogrammetry
 - C. Satellite photogrammetry
 - D. Space photogrammetry
9. Which Sectional Reference example corresponds to the bottom right position?
- A. CM 14°49'N-120°54'E sec.3-C-SE
 - B. CM 14°49'N-120°54'E sec.3-C-SW
 - C. CM 14°49'N-120°54'E sec.3-C-NE
 - D. CM 14°49'N-120°54'E sec.3-C-SN
10. Which symbol is used for hydrographic surveys?
- A. Hs
 - B. Hsd
 - C. Hyd
 - D. Hcs

Answers

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1. D
2. A
3. B
4. B
5. B
6. C
7. B
8. B
9. A
10. C

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Explanations

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1. A map with a scale of 1:25000 expresses that one unit on the map corresponds to how many units on the ground?

- A. 2,500 units on the ground
- B. 250,000 units on the ground
- C. 250 units on the ground
- D. 25,000 units on the ground**

Understanding map scales: a scale of 1:25000 means the ground distance is 25,000 times the distance shown on the map. So, every single unit you measure on the map corresponds to 25,000 of those units on the ground. That's why the correct answer says 25,000 units on the ground. For example, if you measure 2 cm on the map, that would represent $2 \text{ cm} \times 25,000 = 50,000 \text{ cm}$ on the ground, which is 500 meters. The other numerical options reflect different scales (smaller or larger), so they don't match the 1:25000 relation.

2. Part of the camera which controls the length of time that light is permitted to pass through the lens.

- A. Shutter**
- B. Magazine
- C. Camera Body
- D. Lens Cone Assembly

The length of time light is allowed to pass through the lens is controlled by the shutter. The shutter opens to let light reach the sensor or film for a measured duration, called the shutter speed. A fast shutter keeps the exposure brief, reducing light and helping freeze action in bright scenes. A slow shutter lengthens the exposure, letting in more light and potentially creating motion blur or overexposure in bright conditions. The other parts mentioned don't regulate how long light is allowed through: the magazine stores film or data, the camera body houses controls and electronics, and the lens cone assembly is related to mounting and focusing light, not exposure duration.

3. Which symbol marks a hydrographic survey?

- A. Hyd
- B. Hsd**
- C. Hcs
- D. Hs

Understanding how map data sources are labeled helps you read charts quickly. The symbol that marks hydrographic survey data is Hsd, a compact abbreviation formed to signal that the information comes from hydrographic methods. Here, H stands for hydrographic, and sd points to survey data, indicating that depth and related features were collected using hydrographic sounding and related techniques rather than land-based surveying or other methods. This explicit label informs the reader about the data's origin and typically implies the data were gathered with specialized equipment and procedures suited to underwater or coastal contexts, which affects its reliability and coverage. The other forms are less precise: they don't unambiguously communicate hydrographic survey provenance, so they could be interpreted as referring to different disciplines or data types.

4. Maximum error of area in Polyconic projection is:

- A. 5
- B. 7**
- C. 3
- D. 9

In map projections, area distortion shows how much the projected area deviates from the true surface area. The Polyconic projection is not equal-area, so its areas are not preserved everywhere; distortion varies with latitude. The largest relative difference between projected area and actual area for this projection is about 7 percent. That means, at its worst, a region's area on the map can be off by roughly 7% compared with its true area on the globe. This is why the correct choice corresponds to 7. Choosing much smaller values like 3% or 5% would underestimate the true maximum distortion, while 9% would overstate it for this projection.

5. The depth in the ground for barangay boundary monuments is how many centimeters?

- A. 50 cm
- B. 60 cm**
- C. 70 cm
- D. 65 cm

In land surveying, the depth at which barangay boundary monuments are buried is chosen to keep the marker secure over time. Embedding the monument about 60 centimeters below ground level provides a stable anchor against soil movement, weather, and unintended disturbance, while still allowing enough of the marker to be located and identified in the future. A shallower depth, such as 50 cm, is more vulnerable to disturbance and displacement. Going deeper than standard, like 70 cm or 65 cm, makes the work harder without adding meaningful stability under typical conditions, so the established practice is 60 centimeters.

6. Which symbol is used to designate public land surveys such as Free Patent Application?

- A. Fpc
- B. Fpa
- C. F**
- D. Fcs

In land survey maps, the notation is designed for quick, universal recognition of the land's status. A single-letter symbol is used to denote a type of public land survey, specifically Free Patent land. The letter F serves as a concise, standardized mark on plats to indicate lands that have a Free Patent situation, such as Free Patent Applications, across the map. This compact symbol is preferred because it's easy to print and immediately readable on multiple sheets, ensuring consistency for readers. The longer forms like Fpc, Fpa, or Fcs aren't standard map symbols for this designation, so they wouldn't reliably communicate the status to someone interpreting the survey.

7. Which symbol is used to designate private land subdivision of decreed property by private land surveyor?

- A. Pst
- B. Psd**
- C. Pcn
- D. Pcs

In cadastral notation, the symbol that flags a private land subdivision of decreed property done by a private land surveyor is the one that specifically marks a private survey of decreed land. This symbol tells you who prepared the subdivision (a private professional) and that the property involved has a decreed status, which affects how the plan is filed and recognized. That's why this symbol is the best choice for describing private subdivision work by a private surveyor. The other symbols would indicate different surveying contexts or authorities and don't match this particular case.

8. Type of photographs taken from known ground-based positions with the camera axis horizontal or nearly so is called what?

- A. Aerial photogrammetry
- B. Terrestrial photogrammetry**
- C. Satellite photogrammetry
- D. Space photogrammetry

The idea here is distinguishing photogrammetry by how and where the photos are taken. When pictures are captured from known positions on the ground with the camera aimed roughly level, you're using terrestrial photogrammetry. This ground-based, horizontally oriented setup provides strong control over scale and geometry through ground references, and it's distinct from aerial photogrammetry (images taken from aircraft or drones) or space/satellite photogrammetry (images captured from space). So the type described matches terrestrial photogrammetry.

9. Which Sectional Reference example corresponds to the bottom right position?

- A. CM 14°49'N-120°54'E sec.3-C-SE**
- B. CM 14°49'N-120°54'E sec.3-C-SW
- C. CM 14°49'N-120°54'E sec.3-C-NE
- D. CM 14°49'N-120°54'E sec.3-C-SN

In sectional references, the location inside a section is shown with a quadrant code: NE, SE, SW, or NW. The bottom of the map is south and the right side is east, so the bottom-right quadrant is SE. The example that uses SE after the section and grid indicates the bottom-right position, which is why it matches the bottom-right reference. The others point to bottom-left (SW), top-right (NE), or use an invalid/nonstandard quadrant (SN), so they don't correspond to the bottom-right location.

10. Which symbol is used for hydrographic surveys?

- A. Hs
- B. Hsd
- C. Hyd**
- D. Hcs

Hyd is used because it's the conventional abbreviation for hydrography, the study of bodies of water. On maps, hydrographic survey data are labeled with Hyd so readers immediately know the information comes from hydrographic work (depths, seabed features, etc.). The other abbreviations don't align with the standard shorthand for hydrography and could be confused with unrelated terms, so they aren't used to denote hydrographic surveys.

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Next Steps

Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.

As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.

If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at hello@examzify.com.

Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:

<https://besavillacartography.examzify.com>

We wish you the very best on your exam journey. You've got this!

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