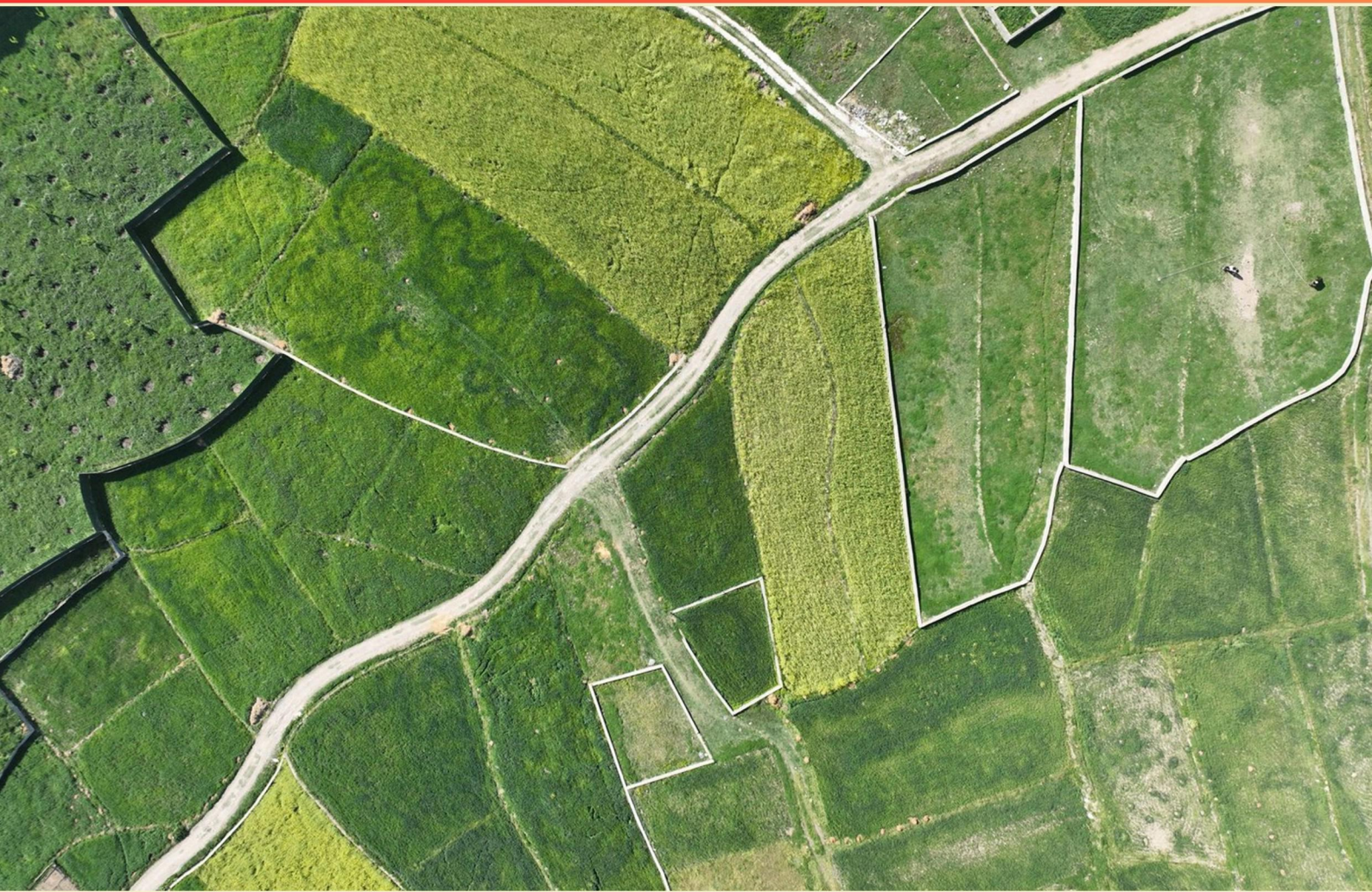


GE CARTOGRAPHY PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

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. Which component consists of a light-tight container that holds the supply of exposed and unexposed film?**
 - A. Strip Camera
 - B. Lens Cone Assembly
 - C. Magazine
 - D. Viewfinder
- 2. Which lens category would you choose for a narrow field of view mapping, under 75 degrees?**
 - A. Normal Angle Lens
 - B. Wide Angle Lens
 - C. Super Wide Lens
 - D. Single Lens
- 3. Which map is sufficiently complete to be given to an engraver for printing?**
 - A. Isometric Diagram
 - B. Guide copy
 - C. Vinylite
 - D. Globe gore
- 4. Which map is used for navigation in air or water?**
 - A. Hypsometric Map
 - B. Chart
 - C. Lithofacies Map
 - D. Chorographic Map
- 5. Which term describes the grid formed by two perpendicular, regularly spaced line sets?**
 - A. Isopleths
 - B. Grid
 - C. Focal Length
 - D. Symbol

- 6. Method permitting drawing contour lines by using two overlapping air photos under a stereoscopic instrument.**
- A. Pull-up
 - B. Stereoscopic Vision
 - C. Photolithography
 - D. Oblique Photography
- 7. What is the science and art of representation of water features on maps?**
- A. Bathymetry
 - B. Hydrography
 - C. Photogrammetry
 - D. Hypsography
- 8. Altitude Tint (Layer Tint) is described as the sequence of color marking zones of elevation between successive contour lines.**
- A. Graticules
 - B. Altitude Tint (Layer Tint)
 - C. Fix
 - D. Neatlines
- 9. What color is used for longitude and latitude?**
- A. Red
 - B. Black
 - C. Blue
 - D. Green
- 10. Which term describes the mapping device that gathers light rays from terrain to produce an image on a detector?**
- A. Lens
 - B. Rutter
 - C. Multi-Lens
 - D. Single Lens

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which component consists of a light-tight container that holds the supply of exposed and unexposed film?

- A. Strip Camera
- B. Lens Cone Assembly
- C. Magazine**
- D. Viewfinder

The main idea is how film is kept safe from light while it's being stored and advanced in the camera. The container that does this is a magazine. It acts as a light-tight housing for the film supply, holding both unexposed film and the exposed film as it's wound and fed through the camera, so no light leaks can fog the images. This lets you advance frames in order without exposing the film to light. The other items serve different roles: a strip camera exposes film through a moving slit as the image is scanned, a lens cone assembly is part of the optical system, and a viewfinder is for composing and framing the shot, not for storing film.

2. Which lens category would you choose for a narrow field of view mapping, under 75 degrees?

- A. Normal Angle Lens
- B. Wide Angle Lens
- C. Super Wide Lens
- D. Single Lens**

For mapping with a narrow field of view, you want a lens that narrows what you capture, which typically means using a longer focal length. Lenses labeled as wide or super wide are designed to cover broader scenes and therefore produce FOVs larger than 75 degrees. A normal angle lens sits in the middle but still doesn't target the particularly narrow framing you're after. The single lens option represents a fixed focal length setup that yields a tighter frame, making it the best fit when you need a narrow field of view under 75 degrees.

3. Which map is sufficiently complete to be given to an engraver for printing?

- A. Isometric Diagram
- B. Guide copy**
- C. Vinylite
- D. Globe gore

The key idea is knowing which form of a map is prepared so an engraver can directly transfer it to a printing plate. A guide copy is a complete, corrected version of the map that includes every element exactly as it should appear in print—lines, symbols, lettering, scale, legend, title, margins, and all layout details. This is the form that can be handed to an engraver and used to create the printing plates with fidelity. Other options aren't suitable for engraving in this context. An isometric diagram is a 3D-like representation used for illustrating a concept, not the full map ready for printing. Vinylite is a material or substrate, not a map itself. Globe gore refers to the individual gores of a globe and does not provide a single, print-ready map layout for engraving.

4. Which map is used for navigation in air or water?

- A. Hypsometric Map
- B. Chart**
- C. Lithofacies Map
- D. Chorographic Map

Navigational mapping is about precision for moving through space in real-time, so the map type used for air or sea travel is designed with explicit navigation information like routes, bearings, scales, and symbols for hazards and aids to navigation. A chart serves this purpose precisely, providing the detailed, standardized data mariners and pilots rely on to determine position, plan courses, and avoid dangers. The other map types desk different tasks: hypsometric maps focus on elevation and relief, lithofacies maps show rock types and depositional environments, and chorographic maps depict the distribution of features across a region but aren't tailored for navigation. Therefore, for navigating in air or water, a chart is the appropriate choice.

5. Which term describes the grid formed by two perpendicular, regularly spaced line sets?

- A. Isopleths
- B. Grid**
- C. Focal Length
- D. Symbol

Two perpendicular, regularly spaced line sets form a grid, which gives the map a simple coordinate reference system. This grid creates a regular network of lines that you can use to locate points by where the lines cross from each direction. Isopleths are contour lines that connect points of equal value, so they describe elevation or other quantities rather than a regular crosshatch reference system. Focal length is a camera or lens term and doesn't describe map line patterns. A symbol is just a graphical representation for features, not the network of lines itself.

6. Method permitting drawing contour lines by using two overlapping air photos under a stereoscopic instrument.

- A. Pull-up
- B. Stereoscopic Vision**
- C. Photolithography
- D. Oblique Photography

Viewing two overlapping air photos through a stereoscopic instrument lets you see terrain in three dimensions. The slight differences in position of features between the left and right images create parallax, which your eyes fuse into a single 3D impression. With that 3D effect, a cartographer can trace where elevations rise and fall to produce contour lines. This is the essence of stereoscopic vision (stereoscopy) in photogrammetry. The other options don't involve using a stereo pair to interpret depth for contouring: a single method like pull-up isn't about stereo 3D interpretation, photolithography is a printing process, and oblique photography refers to angled shots without the depth perception provided by two overlapping photos viewed in a stereo instrument.

7. What is the science and art of representation of water features on maps?

- A. Bathymetry
- B. Hydrography**
- C. Photogrammetry
- D. Hypsography

Representing water features on maps is hydrography. This field covers the science and craft of mapping water bodies—coastlines, rivers, lakes—and the depth information that helps convey how those features relate to navigation and planning. Bathymetry is the measurement of how deep the water is beneath the surface, which is part of the data used in hydrography but not the entire practice of depicting water features. Photogrammetry involves deriving measurements from photographs and can support mapping in general, but it isn't specifically about portraying water bodies. Hypsography deals with elevations and land relief rather than water surfaces. So hydrography best fits the description.

8. Altitude Tint (Layer Tint) is described as the sequence of color marking zones of elevation between successive contour lines.

- A. Graticules
- B. Altitude Tint (Layer Tint)**
- C. Fix
- D. Neatlines

Altitude tint, also called layer tint, is the color-coded filling between contour lines that shows elevation ranges. This approach uses a sequence of colors to mark zones of equal or progressively changing elevation between successive contours, giving a quick, intuitive sense of the terrain's relief and making elevation changes easier to read at a glance. Graticules refer to the latitude/longitude grid, neatlines are the map's boundary frame, and a fix isn't a standard term for shading between contours. So the description matches altitude tint (layer tint) exactly.

9. What color is used for longitude and latitude?

- A. Red**
- B. Black
- C. Blue
- D. Green

The grid that represents latitude and longitude is colored to stand out so you can read coordinates quickly. Red is commonly used for this graticule on many maps and textbooks because it provides strong contrast against land and water features, making the vertical and horizontal lines easy to follow. This color-coding helps you distinguish the coordinate grid from boundaries, roads, and bodies of water, which are often shown in black, green, or blue. So, red is used for longitude and latitude to emphasize the coordinate grid and make reading geographic coordinates straightforward.

10. Which term describes the mapping device that gathers light rays from terrain to produce an image on a detector?

A. Lens

B. Rutter

C. Multi-Lens

D. Single Lens

The lens is the device that gathers light from the terrain and focuses it onto the detector, creating the image. It bends and directs incoming light so rays from every scene point converge onto corresponding points on the sensor, producing a sharp representation of the scene. While configurations like a single lens or multiple lenses describe how a system is built, the fundamental component that performs the gathering and focusing of light is the lens. The other terms don't describe this core function as directly.

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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://gecartography.examzify.com>

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

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