



NOTE-TAKING QUESTIONS

47. We learn from the brief introduction that

- a. mapmaking started as early as the 9th millennium BC
- b. maps have been made with digital methods for the last 70 years
- c. mapmaking can be a science but it is definitely not an art
- d. most scientific maps are not bought as they are quite boring

48. Studies on cave paintings show that

- a. cave paintings might actually not be maps
- b. these paintings are not the first maps in human history
- c. people wanted to leave maps for future generations
- d. they were definitely maps of the rivers and trees

49. Maps in Ancient Babylon

- a. made on paper
- b. burned away in big fires
- c. were made by the Ancient Egyptians
- d. included other cities as well

50. Scientists in Ancient Greece

- a. were not the first ones to study mapmaking scientifically
- b. established certain principles for mapmaking
- c. wrote books which were very popular during the Roman Ages
- d. started studying mapmaking around 100 BC

51. Arab scientists

- a. translated their works into other languages
- b. could not use the books written by Greek scientists
- c. started studying mapmaking around 700 AD
- d. did not make significant contributions to mapmaking

52. Sextant

- a. helped mapmakers find their location on the planet
- b. became less popular than the compass
- c. was available before the fifteenth century
- d. is used to measure the angle between two stars

53. In modern times

- a. plane photography contributed more to mapmaking than satellite images
- b. satellite data can be used to follow changes in the earth's geography
- c. plane photography was problematic in the mapmaking of streets and avenues
- d. the first satellites produced high-quality pictures to be used in mapmaking

54. The lecturer is about maps and mapmaking.

- a. bored
- b. annoyed



SAMPLE PROFICIENCY EXAM

NOTE-TAKING (SESSION II)

- c. careful
- d. passionate