ASSOCIATION OF CANADA LANDS SURVEYORS - BOARD OF EXAMINERS WESTERN CANADIAN BOARD OF EXAMINERS FOR LAND SURVEYORS ATLANTIC PROVINCES BOARD OF EXAMINERS FOR LAND SURVEYORS

SCHEDULE I / ITEM 6

March 2005

MAP PROJECTIONS AND CARTOGRAPHY

Note: This examination consists of 10 questions on 1 page.

Time: 3 hours <u>Q. No</u> Earned Value Different countries use different map projections. How does this fact relate to the 1 10 position and shape of countries? Knowing that the scale factor for the central meridian of a 6° TM (Transverse Mercator) map is 0.9996 while it is 0.9999 for a 3° TM map, which map allows 2 10 for the more precise distance measurements without mathematical correction (both projections are secant)? Explain why. Explain the complete mapping process that takes place when one measures very precisely the position of several points on the Earth, produces a map with these 3 data, plans the building of a new infrastructure (e.g. a bridge), and goes back to 16 the field to implement this new infrastructure. Identify the information needed and the data manipulation required. 4 Describe the National Topographic System used to index map sheets in Canada. 4 Several GIS packages offer a function called "address matching" or "Geocoding". 5 Define what it is and discuss its spatial precision with regard to planimetric 10 position and in consideration of altimetric position. What are the characteristics of the UTM map projection used by the federal 5 6 government for topographic maps? (type of projection and constants) What are "conformal" and "equivalent" maps? There also exist hybrid projections. 10 7 Define what a hybrid projection is and what an aphylactic projection is. What is map generalization? What is it used for? Describe 5 map generalization 8 20 operators with examples. Why do we hear "every map lies"? 9 What is a Geospatial Data Infrastructure? Give one example. 8 10 Precisely speaking, is the scale a constant value in a 1:50,000 map? Explain. 7 Total Marks: 100

<u>Marks</u>