

# Orienteering Assessment

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Select an answer choice from among the choices provided in the box below:

1. What are the points you navigate to called in orienteering? \_\_\_\_\_
2. Where did orienteering begin around 1900? \_\_\_\_\_
3. What colors are orienteering controls generally? \_\_\_\_\_
4. On beginner O-courses, what does the clue sheet tell you? \_\_\_\_\_
5. What is the card called on which you record the fact you arrived at the correct location? \_\_\_\_\_
6. This shape is generally the starting point on an orienteering course \_\_\_\_\_
7. This shape is generally the ending point on an o-course \_\_\_\_\_
8. This shape shows the location of controls \_\_\_\_\_
9. A typical USGS map has a scale of 1: \_\_\_\_\_, while an orienteering map has a scale of between 1: \_\_\_\_\_ and 1: \_\_\_\_\_.
10. The contour interval on a USGS map is generally 20-25 feet or greater while the contour interval on an orienteering map is generally \_\_\_\_\_ feet.
11. The first step in orienteering is to \_\_\_\_\_ the map using a \_\_\_\_\_. The \_\_\_\_\_ colored compass needle should point in the same direction as the \_\_\_\_\_ facing lines on the map.
12. To \_\_\_\_\_ the terrain from the map means to use the symbols and contour on the map to think about what the terrain will look like when you get there.
13. After you recognize where you are on the map from the terrain, you must \_\_\_\_\_ your route before you move and take a \_\_\_\_\_ with your compass so you have something to verify you are moving in the correct direction.
14. The simplest orienteering courses are colored \_\_\_\_\_.

## ANSWER KEY

triangle  
15,000  
punch card  
Scandinavia  
red  
orient

24,000  
controls  
plan  
bearing  
white

5  
compass  
orange & white  
North  
A description of the  
place you are  
looking for

double circle  
5,000  
circle  
visualize