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|  1. What convex landforms can be found in Poland? a) Mountains, hills, elevations b) Valleys, basins, gorges c) Embankments, mounds, basins d) Hollows, concave forms |
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|  2. What concave landforms occur in Poland? a) Mountains, hills, elevations b) Valleys, basins, gorges c) Embankments, mounds, basins d) Hollows, convex forms |

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|  3. What colors are used on the hypsometric map of Poland? a) Green, yellow, red b) Black, white, blue c) Red, yellow, green d) Blue, green, violet |
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|  4. What are the three main categories of elevation on the hypsometric map of Poland? a) Lowlands, uplands, mountains b) Coastline, plains, valleys c) Plains, uplands, basins d) Uplands, lowlands, mountain ranges |

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|  5. How do we read the absolute height of a mountain on the map? a) From the base of the mountain to the summit b) From sea level to the summit c) From the lowest point on the map to the highest d) From the lowest point on the map to sea level |
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|  6. What does a gentle slope on a mountain model indicate? a) Contour lines are close together b) Contour lines are far apart c) There are no contour lines on the slope d) The peak of the mountain is on a gentle slope |

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|  7. What phenomena are internal processes in shaping the terrain? a) Wind and sea b) Mountain-building movements and land-building movements c) Volcanic lava and earthquakes d) Erosion and deposition |
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|  9. What height does the color red indicate on the map? |
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