

IAT2_SCRS

Test will have 25 questions. Each question carries 2 marks. Duration 1 hour.

1. Which of the following is not a reason why remote sensing is ideal for use in physical geography?

- It can be applied at any scale
- It minimizes the need for fieldwork in dangerous, isolated and sensitive areas
- It can monitor change over time
- It will always be more reliable than fieldwork studies

2. Which form of scattering in the atmosphere is NOT dependent on wavelength?

- Non-Selective
- Mie
- Rayleigh

3. Which of the following is not a type of image resolution that is very important in image analysis?

- Spectral
- Energy
- Spatial
- Temporal

4. What is the most common wavelength band which electro-optical scanners work within?

- 0.9 and 14 μ m
- 0.3 and 14 μ m
- 0.3 and 0.9 μ m
- 0.7 and 14 μ m

5. Which space-borne satellite program has a goal of improving our understanding of the Earth-Sun system and its response to natural and human induced changes?

- High Resolution Sensors
- Spot
- Earth Observing System
- Landsat

6. Which of the following is the definition of 'parallax'?

- The apparent change in position of an object when viewed from two different positions
- The area on the ground covered by the remote sensing instrument
- A mathematical method for fitting a model to data so as to minimize error between the observed values and the estimated values
- The fading, disturbance or degradation of a signal from surface reflectance caused by signals from unwanted sources

7. Which of the following types of sensors uses a highly focused beam of light?

- Side-looking radar
- Sonar
- Lidar
- Ground penetrating radar

8. Which of the following is not a type of radiometric correction used in image processing when there is interference with the radiance measured by an instrument?

- Haze correction
- Ozone depletion correction
- Noise removal
- Sun angle correction

9. What is meant by the term 'spatial filtering' in remote sensing?

- Changing the position of pixels in an image because of inconsistencies in the relationship between sensor and surface during data collection
- Separating a scene into separate constituent parts and focusing on a smaller section to increase the resolution
- Making parts of the image at a different scale to another part of the image
- Selectively preserving certain pixel frequencies in an image to enhance particular features or edges of objects

10. In the process of image classification, which of the following methods results in a greater accuracy of classes within an image actually matching land use patterns on the ground?

- Manual/supervised by a user
- Fully automated
- Unprocessed image interpretation
- Robotic classification

11. Which of the following factors does not affect the scale of the aerial photographs?

- Focal length
- Flying height
- Ground elevation
- None of the above

12. The changes in the reflectivity/emissivity with time is called:

- Spectral variation
- Spatial variation
- Temporal variation
- None of these

13. The most widely used antenna in GPS is:

- Parabolic antenna
- Microstrip antenna
- Horn antenna
- Slotted antenna

14. Which one of the following geometric errors of satellite sensors is random?

- Scan skew
- Panoramic distortion
- Earth rotation
- Altitude variation

15. The interaction of the electromagnetic radiation produced with a specific wave length to illuminate a target on the terrain for studying its scattered radiance , is called:

- Passive remote sensing
- Active remote sensing
- Neutral remote sensing
- None of the above

16. The arrangement of terrain features which provides attributes: the shape, size and texture of objects, is called:

- Spectral variation
- Spatial variation
- Temporal variation
- None of the above

17. Which of the following statements is correct?

- The function of an information system is to improve one's ability to make decisions
- The information system is the chain of operations
- A map is a collection of stored, analyzed data, its stored information is suitability used in making decisions
- All the above

18. The objective of photo-interpretation is:

- Identification
- Recognition of objects
- Judging the significance of objects
- All of these

19. Pick up the correct statement from the following:

- The first man-made satellite, Sputnik-I' was launched on 4th October, 1957
- The United State's Explorer 6 transmitted the first picture of the earth in August 1959
- Television Infrared Observation Satellite (TIROS) designed for meteorological observations, started systematic earth observations from space from 1, April, 1960
- All of these

20. Earth observations from a satellite a provide

- Synoptic view of a large area
- Constant solar zenith angles and similar illumination conditions
- Repetitive observations of the same area with intervals of a few minutes to a few weeks
- All of these

21. The instruments which provide electromagnetic radiation of specified wave length or a band of wavelengths to illuminate the earth surface are called:

- Sensors
- Passive sensors
- Active sensors
- None of these

22. Due to scan geometry of a satellite sensor:

- The off-nadir resolution is degraded
- The ground distance swept by the sensor, IFOV is proportional to $\sec^2\theta$, where θ is the angle of scan measured from the nadir
- The details towards the edge of the scan get compressed
- All of these

23. A passive sensor uses:

- Sun as the source of energy
- Flash light as a source of energy
- Its own source of energy
- None of the above

24. Repetitive observations of the same area at equal interval of time are useful to monitor the dynamic phenomena:

- Cloud evolution
- Vegetative cover
- Snow cover
- All of these

25. Polar orbiting satellites are generally placed at an altitude range of _____

- 7-15km
- 7000-15000km
- 700-1500km
- 70-150km

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