

TYBScIT Sem VI Subject : Principles of GIS  
Sample Questions For Self Practice

sr no	Question	Option _a	Option _b	Option _c	Option _d
1	Which statement is TRUE with respect to GIS ?	GIS is used only for capturing the data	GIS is used only for processing numerical data	GIS is used only for processing the spatial data.	GIS is used for capturing and processing the spatial data.
2	_____ are the data that describes both the location and the characteristics of spatial features.	Attribute data	Geospatial Data	Spatial data	Real world data
3	_____ is a process that can transform the Earth's spherical surface to a plane surface and bridge two spatial reference systems.	Projection	Transformation	Georeferencing	Modelling
4	_____ model uses points and their x,y - coordinates to construct spatial features of points, lines and areas.	Raster Data	Geospatial Data	Vector Data	Object Data
5	_____ model uses a grid and grid cells to represent the spatial the variation of a feature.	Geospatial Data	Vector Data	Object Data	Raster Data
6	_____ refers to the storage and maintenance of the data transmitted during a GIS process.	Data Capture	Data Management	Data Manipulation	Data Presentation
7	_____ is the scientific field that attempts to integrate different disciplines studying the methods and techniques of handling spatial information.	GeoInformation Science	GISystems	GIS Applications	GIS Analysis
8	The representation of some part of the real world where some characteristics are common with real world is called as _____.	Cartography	Visualization	Spatiality	Model
9	A _____ is a miniature representation of real world that is always determined using a scale.	Globe	Map	Coordinate System	Polar Coordinates
10	Which statement is TRUE with respect to database ?	A database can be accessed by multiple users at same time	It does not support Storage Optimization.	It does not have a Query Facility.	It does not support Query Optimization.
11	_____ knows about the Spatial Reference System and supports all kinds of analyses that are inherently Geographic in nature such as distance calculation.	Spatial database	Relational database	Geodatabase	File
12	_____ is a generic term for all manipulations of spatial data carried out to improve understanding of different Geographic Phenomena	Relational Analysis	Processing	Attribute Analysis	Spatial Analysis
13	_____ is the process of producing an abstraction of the real world so that some part of it can be more easily handled.	Analysing	Modelling	Cartography	Manipulating
14	Cartographer creates _____ in order to display the geoinformation on screen after converting it from real world.	Map	Geographic Phenomena	Visualization	Model
15	What is TRUE about geographic phenomena?	Geographic Phenomena can only be assigned a name.	Geographic Phenomena can be used to record time	Geographic Phenomena can work only raster model	Geographic Phenomena cannot be georeferenced.
16	_____ populates the study area and are usually distinguished, discrete and bounded entities.	Geographic Objects	Discrete Field	Continuous Field	Boundaries
17	_____ time is composed of elements such as seconds, minutes, and so on	Absolute Time	Continuous time	Relative time	Discrete Time
18	_____ indicates that data is not changing abruptly but gradually indicating a smooth curve.	Geographic Objects	Discrete Field	Continuous Field	Geographic Field

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19	_____ is the time in which different time lines from a certain point in time onwards are possible.	Absolute Time	Branching Time	Relative time	Discrete Time
20	_____ are the values that provides a name or identifier which can be used to discriminate between different values.	Nominal data	Ordinal data	Interval data	Ratio data
21	Traditional techniques for obtaining spatial data, typically from paper sources, included _____.	planning	manual, digitizing and scanning.	marking	posting
22	In a GIS, data are usually grouped into _____.	layers	transaction	masking	intersection
23	GIS software packages provide support for _____ data.	spatial	attribute	spatial & attribute	parallel
24	_____ representation allows easy association with attribute data.	vector	raster	masking	interpreted
25	SDSS stands for_____	Support direct stand systems	Spatial direct stand system	Spatial Decision spatial system	Spatial decision support systems
26	_____ representation is efficient for image processing.	manual	vector	formal	raster
27	GIS packages provide facilities to link with a _____ and ex- change attribute data with it.	DBMS	cluster	files	file system
28	Regular cells are called _____ in 2D	voxel	vovel	pixel	novel
29	The header of the raster file will typically inform number of _____ the raster has.	rows and columns	notes & keys	scale & rows	scale & coloumns
30	_____ representation is efficient representation of topology.	vector	scalar	points	scale & coloumns
31	_____ of spatial data can be defined as computing new information that provides new insight from the existing, stored spatial data.	database	analysis	books	query
32	Regular cells are called _____ in 3D.	vowel	voxel	cell	coloumn
33	To represent spatial data in _____ computer screen is used.	softcopy	hardware	software	hardcopy
34	Which of the following in not a feature of a full fledged GIS package?	Data capture and preparation	Data storage	Presentation of spatial data	Demographic analysis
35	UMTS stands for _____	Universal Multimedia Telecommunication System	Universal Mobile Telecommunication System	Uniform Mobile Telecommunication System	Uniform Mutual Telecommunication System

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36	which of the following is not a component of GIS?	hardware	software	interpreter	data
37	RDBMS stands for _____	Manufacturing System	Relaive Database Mixing Station	Rational Database Monitoring System	Relational Database Management System
38	OGC refers to_____	Geospatial Consortium	Open Geospatial Consortium	Open Generic Consortium	Operational Generic Consortium
39	The software program which acts as the intermediate between the geographic data and the users of the web	Geo databases	Geo-webservices	Geo technologies	Geo libraries
40	which of the following does not refer to a stage of spatial data handling?	Spatial data storage and maintenance	Spatial data capture and Preparation	Spatial Query and Analysis	Spatial data discussion and elevation
41	The two main reference surfaces to approximate the shape of the Earth are _____.	Gid, Eid	Geoid, Ellipse	Gid, Ellipse	Geoid, Ellipsoid
42	The height of a point with respect to tide gauge is measured using technique known as _____.	Graph Levelling	Geodetic levelling	Ellipsodetic levelling	Geo leveling point
43	The local vertical datum is implemented through a _____.	Labeling Network	Levelling Network	Labeling Connection	Levelling Connection
44	_____ Coordinate Systems are used to locate data on the Earth's surface in a 3D space.	Planar	Global	Local	Parallel
45	Lines of equal longitude are called as _____	Parallels	Perpendiculars	Meridians	Deviations
46	Lines of equal latitude are called as _____	Parallels	Perpendiculars	Meridians	Deviations
47	A _____ is a mathematically described technique to represent Earth's curved surface on a flat map	Map Selection	Map Projection	Map Distortion	Map Reference
48	UTM stands for _____	Universal Transform	Universal Transver	Universal Transformat	Universal Transverse Meridia
49	Which of this is not a class of map projection?	Cylindrical	Ellipsical	Conical	Azimuthal
50	GCP stands for _____	Global Control Point	Ground Control Po	Global Communicatio	Ground Communication Poin
51	The Direction of gravity is known as _____.	Pump-line	Lumb-line	Glumb-line	Plumb-line
52	The height determined with respect to a tide-gauge station is known as _____ height.	Ellipsoidal	Orthometric	Geoid	GPS

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53	Geoid is used to describe _____.	Heights	Width	Ranges	Weights
54	The hardware implementations set-up by a satellite-based positioning system does not include	Space Segment	Control Segment	User Segment	Time Segment
55	A satellite equipped with a clock, at a specific moment sends a radio message that includes	Clock Reading	Space Reading	Hours Reading	Seconds Reading
56	The determination of a position based on three distances is called _____	Triangulation	Trilateration	Trial	Transformation
57	Relative positioning is also known as _____	Differ Positioning	Similar positioning	Differential Positionin	Native positioning
58	_____ is an integrated, systematic network of reference receivers covering a large area.	Native positioning	Differential Positio	Network Positioning	Reference Positioning
59	The NAVSTAR Space Segment consists of _____ satellites operated by the U.S.	24	14	25	20
60	Carrier Phase Measurement works on _____ Positioning.	Relative positioning	Absolute positioni	Carrier wave	Pseudo ranging
61	Which of these is not type of spatial analysis?	Spatial data Analysis	Spatial autocorrelation	Spatial stratified heterogeneity	Geospatial
62	What is reclassification?	An analytical technique based on	The process of simplifying data	The process of combining one or	The process of combing two or more data layers.
63	Which of the following could you use a buffer operation for?	Calculating the area of overlap between	Calculating the number of	Determining the area within a set distance	Both B and C
64	What is point-in polygon overlay?	A method interpolating point	An overlay method used to	An overlay method used to reclassify	An overlay method used to determine the distance
65	What is spatial interpolation?	The process of establishing a	The process of establishing	The process of modelling spatial	The process of establishing values for areas outside the
66	Which of the following overlay methods would you use to calculate the length of road within a forest polygon?	Union	Point-In-Polygon	Erase	Line-in-Polygon
67	Which of the following spatial interpolation techniques is an example of a local, exact, abrupt and deterministic interpolator?	TIN	Spatial moving average	Thiessen polygon	polygons
68	What is the difference between slope and aspect?	Slope is the gradient directly down the	Slope is the gradient of the fall	Slope is the distance down the fall line	Slope is the direction of the fall line, while aspect is the
69	What is not needed for Successful Spatial analysis?	Competent User	Soil Sample	Appropriate Software	Appropriate Hardware

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70	What is location-allocation modelling?	A method of site location based on	A method of allocating	A method within network analysis used	A method of matching supply with demand across a
71	Spatial Analysis is also called one of these names?	Spatial Integration	Spatial Statistics	Spatial Unification	Spatial System
72	An area is _____ has the properties of area(size)and perimeter.	one Dimentional	Two Dimentional	Three Dimentional	Zero Dimentional
73	A _____ is a set of objects with similar attributes.	BLOB	Class	Aggregation	Association
74	Kriging is also called as _____.	Spatial Interpolation	Geostatistical Method	Kernal density estimation	Spatial System
75	_____ Convert street addresses or street interpolation into point feature.	Geocoding	Path Distance	Networking	Coding
76	The conversion of raster data into vector data is called _____.	Rasterization	Vectorization	Spatial system	Geospatial
77	A digital image prepared from aerial photograph or other remotely sensed data, in which the displacement, caused by camera tilt and terrain relief has been removed is called _____.	Digital on/off service	Double Orthophoto quad	Digital orthophoto quad	Double on/off service
78	_____ is a proprietary “ESRI” format for raster data	ESRI grod	X and Y grod	DOQ	Geospatial
79	A raster that contains cells of continuous values is called _____.	Floating point Raster	Georeference Raster	Contiguous Raster	Poly Raster
80	What does GPS stand for?	Going Places Sometimes	Global Positioning	Government Positioning Satellites	Global Positioning System
81	GI Science majorly contributing _____.	Data	Computer Science	Factory	Coding
82	SDT means	Specific Data Type	Special Data Type	Spatial Data Type	System Data Type
83	GIS does not support _____ data type	Text	Decimal	Date	Double
84	_____ databases are known as GEO Databases.	Spatial	Monodatabases	Concurrent databases	Hierarchical databases
85	TIN stands for _____.	Traffic Internet Network	Triangulated Irregular Network	Temporal Interest Network	Temperature Interface Node
86	SDI stands for _____	Spatial Data Interface	Spatial Data Infrastructure	Spatial Data Intention	Spatial Data International

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87	SDSS stands for _____.	Support Direct Stand System	Spatial Direct Stand System	Spetial Decision Spatial System	Spatial Decision Support Systems
88	UMTS stands For_____.	Telecommunication System	Telecommunication System	Telecommunication System	Uniform Mutual Telecommunication System
89	In GIS , the agricultural field is represented by _____.	Point	Line	Polygon	Boundary
90	Which is not a reason for which DBMS is used.	DBMS does not allow the data redundancy.	the storage and manipulation of	instructed to guard over data correctness	concurrent use of the same data set by many users
91	Thematic Maps visualises _____.	Railroads and roads	Built up area of city	a & b both	Neither a nor b
92	On-screen maps are _____.	Moderate	database	best user guide	Representative
93	Animated GIF can be seen as a _____.	draw only version of dynamic map	view only version of dynamic map	draw only version of static map	view only version of static map
94	Advantage of scale bars in digital maps is that _____.	when map is zoomed out	when map is enlarged after	when map is enlarged for scanning	Not changed
95	Map scale is the ratio between _____.	distance in reality and distance on map	map and the corresponding	corresponding shape in reality	size in reality and size on map
96	On-screen maps are _____.	Moderate	database	best user guide	Representative
97	Topographic Map represents_____.	Administrative Boundaries	Population Density	Earths Surface as accurately as possible	Literacy Percentage of the state
98	Cartographic grammar refers to_____.	Cartographic data	Cartographic maps	Cartographic locations	Cartographic rules
99	What is reclassification?	technique based on point data.	simplifying data in a data layer.	combining one or more data ranges into a new	The process of combing two or more data layers.
100	Which of the following is not true about DBMS	control of 'data redundancy'	high-level, 'declaration query	supports the use of a 'data model'	and 'recovery' functions to ensure data availability at all