BA/B.Sc. GEOGRAPHY
FOURTH SEMESTER
REMOTE SENSING & GIS
BGE – 402
[USE OMR FOR OBJECTIVE PART]

SET
A

Duration: 1:30 hrs.   Full Marks: 35

(**Objective**)

Time: 15 mins.   Marks: 10

Choose the correct answer from the following: *1×10=10*

1. Resource evaluation should form the basis of planning in India. In order to know precisely water and forest resources, land use and mineral resources the most important method of evaluation is _____
   a. Intensive surface prospecting   b. Sampling
   c. Field survey   d. Remote sensing

2. Overlapping occurred due to adjacent flight lines can be termed as _____
   a. Forward overlap   b. Side lap
   c. Front lap   d. Straight lap

3. _____ are devices on which camera or sensors are mounted for viewing earth to get image or photographs.
   a. Platforms   b. Mounting
   c. Radio antenna   d. None of the above

4. Those areas of the spectrum which are not severely influenced by atmospheric absorption and thus are useful to remote sensors are called _____
   a. Special bands of EM spectrum   b. Atmospheric Windows
   c. Radio waves   d. None of the above

5. How does GIS technology assist in land-use planning and zoning?
   a. By designing fashionable urban spaces
   b. By predicting future land-use patterns
   c. By mapping existing land uses and regulating development
   d. By organizing fashion exhibitions in urban areas

6. GIS captures and analyses _____ data.
   a. Spatial   b. Geographic
   c. Both a and b   d. None of the above

7. GIS tools allow the user to perform which of the following task?
   a. Create searches   b. Store data
   c. Edit data   d. All of the above

8. The nature of Geospatial data is_____
   a. Static
   b. Dynamic
   c. All of the above
   d. None of the above

9. Geospatial data is a representative of_____
   a. Spatial data
   b. Attribute data
   c. Both spatial and attribute data
   d. Raster data

10. Which of the following is the advantage of vector data?
   a. Data can be represented with good resolution
   b. Data structure is simple
   c. Location specific data collection is easy
   d. Spatial analytical operations are faster

-- --- --

(__Descriptive__)

[Answer question no.1 & any two (2) from the rest]

1. Define remote sensing and various stages of remote sensing system.   2+3=5

2. Critically evaluate the role of EMR (Electromagnetic Radiation) interaction with the earth surface and atmosphere in the context of satellite remote sensing.   5+5=10

3. Explain in detail the application of remote sensing in land use planning.   10

4. Define GIS. Explain various components of GIS.   2+8=10

5. Briefly describe the application of GIS in Natural Resource Management.   10

== == *** == ==