Remote Sensing & GIS

1. Kind of geography which focuses on how people living on Earth interact with nature is classified as

    A. Atmospheric geography
    B. Physical geography
    C. Environmental geography
    D. Human geography

2. In geography, study of land of Earth is classified as

    A. Physical geography
    B. Human geography
    C. Environmental geography
    D. Atmospheric geography

3. Consider the following statements. Identify the right ones.
    I. The most popular argument regarding the origin of the universe is the Big Bang Theory.
    II. It is also called expanding universe hypothesis because universe is expanding by accelerating speed.

    A. I only
    B. II only
    C. Both
    D. None

4. Which one of the following scholars suggested the Earth's origin from gases and dust particles?

    A. James Jeans
    B. H. Alfven
    C. F. Hoyle
    D. O. Schmidt

5. Propounder of Continental Drift Theory is

    A. Jolly
    B. Wegner
    C. Holmes
    D. Prat

6. The idea of Geosynclinal theory of mountain building was given by

    A. Emanual Kant
    B. F. Hoyle
    C. James Hall

D. O. Schmidt

7. Tremendous compressional forces exerted on rock layers by geological movements causes rock layers to

A. Crack
B. Bend
C. Heat up
D. Vibrate

8. Normal fault is caused by

A. Compression
B. Tension
C. Expansion
D. Collision

9. Rocks that are formed through solidification and cooling of lava are classified as

A. Allotropic rocks
B. Metamorphic rocks
C. Igneous rocks
D. Sedimentary rocks

10. Rocks that are formed at surface of Crust due to melting of rocks are classified as

A. Fabric of igneous rocks
B. Extrusive igneous rocks
C. Intrusive igneous rocks
D. Igneous sediments

11. Which of the following is not an example of a volcanic mountain?

A. Mt. Vesuvius
B. Mt. Kanchenjanga
C. Mt. Kalimanjaro
D. Mt. Fujiyama

12. Number of mountains in Tibetan Plateau whose height are more than 8,000 meters are

A. 20
B. 18

C. 14
D. 16

13. Maximum height of hills is usually

A. 950 meters
B. 800 meters
C. 750 meters
D. 600 meters

14. Residual hill in the desert

A. Inlier
B. Inselberg
C. Playa
D. Pediment

15. The instrument used for recording earthquake waves is

A. Barograph
B. Hydrograph
C. Pantograph
D. Seismograph

16. Average weather condition of specific area over many years is called

A. Atmosphere
B. Climate
C. Weather
D. Relief

17. Which of the following factors is not associated with insolation at the surface of the earth?

A. Rotation of earth on its axis
B. Angle of inclination of the sun’s rays
C. Transparency of the atmosphere
D. None of the above

18. Arrange the following gases present in atmosphere in the decreasing order of volume:

(I) Helium

(II) Oxygen
(III) Nitrogen
(IV) Argon

A. (I), (II), (III), (IV)
B. (II), (III), (IV), (I)
C. (III), (II), (IV), (I)
D. (IV), (III), (I), (II)

19. Heating of earth unevenly gives rise to formation of

A. Meridian line
B. Pressure belts
C. Longitudinal lines
D. Hemispheres

20. Circular patterns through which air moves is called

A. Pressure belts
B. Convection cells
C. Latitude
D. Longitude

21. As compared to cold air, warm air is

A. Unsaturated
B. Lighter
C. Heavier
D. Saturated

22. Form of summer precipitation in cool temperate climate is

A. Convectional rain
B. Refraction rain
C. Cirrus rain
D. Cumulus rain

23. The contact of two air masses differing sharply in humidity originates:

A. Stratospheric instability
B. Tropical cyclones
C. Inter tropical convergence
D. Temperate cyclones

24. What is the most important factor in thunderstorms development?

A. Atmospheric stability
B. Atmospheric pressure
C. Atmospheric instability
D. Temperature inversion

25. Which factors influence ocean currents?

(i) Density of the water
(ii) Convection currents
(iii) Coriolis force (Earth's rotation)
(iv) Winds across the ocean

A. (i), (ii) & (iii)
B. (ii), (iii) & (iv)
C. (i), (ii) & (iv)
D. (i), (ii), (iii) & (iv)

26. Which of the following influence the oceanic salinity?

A. Land
B. Wind
C. River
D. Ash from volcanoes

27. In which of the following the direction of Ocean currents are reversed with season?

A. Pacific Ocean
B. Atlantic Ocean
C. Indian Ocean
D. Arctic Ocean

28. Which of the following ocean current is not found in northern hemisphere?

A. Oyashio Current
B. West wind drift
C. Gulf stream
D. Canaries current

29. Which of the following is incorrect about tides?

A. Neap tide has maximum range of tide.
B. Spring tide occurs when sun, moon and earth are in a straight line.
C. Neap tide occurs when moon and sun are perpendicular to each other.
D. Time between the high tide and low tide, when the water level is falling is called ebb.

30. In sea, plants are restricted upto the depth of

A. 2000 m
B. 1000 m
C. 200 m
D. 20 m

31. Maps that shows individual countries and each country is separated by national boundary are called

A. Airlines maps
B. Political maps
C. Thematic maps
D. Resource maps

32. Two cities that are 2 1/2 inches apart on a map are actually 750 miles apart. Therefore, one inch on the map is equal to how many miles?

A. 250
B. 300
C. 350
D. 400

33. Maps with minute details are drawn on _____ scale:

A. Small
B. Large
C. Medium
D. None of these

34. The unit of Representative Fraction (R.F.) is

A. Centimeter
B. Square centimeter
C. Cubic centimeter
D. None of these

35. A compass indicates direction by detecting

A. Pressure differences
B. Variations in gravity
C. Solar wind directions
D. Magnetic lines of force

36. In which direction could one travel from the North Pole?

A. South
B. East
C. West

D. Any direction

37. A compass bearing of 165 degrees describes a

A. Northwesterly direction
B. Southeasterly direction
C. Southwesterly direction
D. northeasterly direction

38. Proportional compass used for enlargement and reduction of maps belongs to which method

A. Geometrical
B. Mechanical
C. Projectional
D. Photographic

39. Contour interval is

A. Inversely proportional to the scale of the map
B. Directly proportional to the flatness of ground
C. Larger for accurate works
D. Larger if the time available is more

40. When you observe contour lines with hachure's on a topographic map, this indicates that

A. The elevation of this area is increasing
B. You are entering a mountainous area
C. You have crossed a stream
D. A depression is located in this part of the map

41. How would you determine if a feature is a hill or a valley by observing the contours?

A. A valley would have close together contour lines with hachure's
B. A hill would have contour lines that are close together and form ovals or circles
C. A valley would have contour lines that are close together and form ovals or circles
D. A hill would have v shaped contour lines which are close together

42. Considering weather forecast, PM stands for

A. Afternoon

B. Midnight
C. Morning
D. Dawn

43. Comparative ratio between humidity of certain area with maximum limit is called

A. Absolute humidity
B. Relative humidity
C. Ultra humidity
D. Mild humidity

44. Weather map showing isobars is an example of

A. Isopleth maps
B. Choropleth maps
C. Chorochromatic maps
D. Topographic maps

45. Which one of the following is a point symbol?

A. Isopleths
B. Hachures
C. Graduated circle
D. Chorisograms

46. The changes in the population data over a decade are best shown by

A. Choroschematic map
B. Choropleth map
C. Chorochrematic map
D. Chorographical map

47. The most appropriate symbol for representing urban centres on proportion maps is

A. Dots
B. Spheres
C. Circles
D. Lines

48. The maps in which distribution of population is shown by putting dots of uniform size are called

A. Isopleth maps

B. Choropleth maps
C. Bonitative maps
D. Dot maps

49. Which method uses light and shade for representation of relief?

A. Hill shading
B. Hachure
C. Spot heights
D. Benchmarks

50. Topographical maps are produced in India by

A. NATMO
B. Survey of India
C. NRSC
D. DRDO

51. To represent Earth's features, topographic maps use

A. Solid lines
B. Dotted lines
C. Colors
D. Shades

52. A star diagram is used to represent

A. Duration of winds only
B. Flows between central places and dependent places
C. Direction of winds only
D. Wind direction and duration

53. When we plot the profiles on a single frame to compare and correlate. These type of profiles are known as

A. Serial profiles
B. Superimposed profiles
C. Composite profiles
D. Projected profiles

54. Linear features like roads, railway or river are represented by

A. Serial profile
B. Reconstructed profile

C. Longitudinal profile
D. Projected profiles

55. For drawing the map of the world, Ptolemy apparently used a modified form of

A. Conical projection
B. Azimuthal equidistant projection
C. Mercator's projection
D. Cylindrical equal area projection

56. In which of the following projections, scale is correct along 45° latitude?

A. Equal area cylindrical projection
B. Gall's projection
C. Mercator's projection
D. Mollweide's projection

57. Rhumb line is a

A. Line on the Earth's surface which cuts all meridians at the same angle
B. Technical name for the international date line
C. Line which give correct distance on Mercator's projection
D. Line connecting the Greenwich meridian with the international date line.

58. Which one of the following map projections look like a photograph of the Earth grid taken from a considerable height?

A. Gnomonic
B. Orthomorphic
C. Stereographic
D. Orthographic

59. A survey which is specifically concerned with landed property I known as

A. Geodetic survey
B. Cadastral survey
C. Thematic survey
D. Triangulation survey

60. Global Positioning System (GPS) is a

A. Satellite Station
B. Satellite Signal

C. Satellite System
D. Satellite Solution

61. NAVSTAR Global Positioning Service (GPS) uses 24 satellites in

A. 9 Orbits
B. 8 Orbits
C. 7 Orbits
D. 6 Orbits

62. Airplane and boat pilots use GPS for

A. Mapping
B. Limit setting in air or water
C. Navigation
D. Bearing

63. GIS is used to

A. Store geographic information
B. Use geographic information
C. View geographic information
D. Store, use and view geographic information

64. GIS stands for

A. Geographic Information System
B. Generic Information System
C. Geological Information System
D. Geographic Information Sharing

65. GIS deals with which kind of data

A. Numeric data
B. Binary data
C. Spatial data
D. Complex data

66. Rasters are _____.

A. Thematic maps
B. Features
C. Pictures of the ocean
D. Graphic blocks or cells

67. Vector and raster data are used in

A. Global Positioning System
B. Remote Sensing
C. Geographic Information System
D. Topographic sheets

68. The acquisition of data about Earth's surface from a satellite orbiting the planet

A. Conformal map projection
B. Selection & elimination
C. Remote Sensing
D. Map projections

69. When was the first aerial photograph taken from an aeroplane?

A. 1909
B. 1915
C. 1918
D. 1938

70. When was the LANDSAT-1 placed in orbit

A. 1966
B. 1962
C. 1985
D. 1975

71. Indian Institute of Remote Sensing (IIRS) was earlier known as

A. NATMO
B. ISRO
C. IIPI
D. RRSC

72. Satellite Remote Sensing is done by

A. Geostationary satellites
B. Polar sun synchronous satellites
C. Space Shuttles
D. All of above

73. WWW stands for

A. World Whole Web
B. Wide World Web
C. Web World Wide
D. World Wide Web

74. Where is RAM located?

A. Expansion board
B. External drive
C. Mother board
D. Internal hard disk

75. If a computer provides database services to other, then it will be known as?

A. Web server
B. Application server
C. Database server
D. FTP server