Q. 1. A map that displays different quantities of flow data by varying the width of the line symbol.

a) Choropleth map
b) Chart map
c) Dasymetric map
d) Flow map

Q.2 The quality that distinguishes one color from another, such as red from blue.

a) Rays
b) RGB
c) Contrast
d) Hue

Q. 3. A GIS operation that divides the input layer into two or more layers.

a) Divide
b) Multiply
c) Merge
d) Split

Q.4. An overlay method that preserves features falling within the area extent that is common to only one of the input layers.

a) Symmetrical Difference
b) Equal representation
c) Null
d) Union representation

Q.5. A polygon-on-polygon overlay method that preserves all features from the input layers.

a) Intersection
b) Union
c) Crosses
d) Split

Q6. GIS stands for

a) Geographic Information System
b) Generic Information System
c) Geological Information System
d) Geographic Information Sharing

Q7. GIS deals with which kind of data

a) Numeric data
b) Binary data

c) Spatial data
d) Complex data

Q8 Which of the following statements is false about the capabilities of GIS

a) Data loss and preparation
b) Data management, including storage and maintenance
c) Data manipulation and analysis
d) Data presentation

Q9. By *'spatial data'* we mean data that has

a) Complex values
b) Positional values
c) Graphic values
d) Decimal values

Q10. What is *'Metadata'* ?

a) It is ' data about data'
b) It is 'meteorological data'
c) It is 'oceanic data'
d) It is 'contour data'

Q11. The following is not the examples of 'geographic fields'

a) Air temperature
b) Barometric pressure
c) Elevation
d) Embedded system

Q12.Which of the following statements are true?

a) Natural phenomena are usually *fields*
b) Man-made phenomena are usually *objects*
c) Both 'a' & 'b' are true
d) Barometric pressure

Q13. Fields can be

a) Discrete only
b) Continuous only
c) Discrete or continuous
d) Discrete analysis

Q14. Following which is not Examples of 'continuous fields' are

a) Air temperature
b) Barometric pressure
c) Soil salinity
d) Discrete analysis

Q15. Which of the following is true about *'Discrete fields'*

a) Discrete fields divide the study space in mutually exclusive, bounded parts, with all locations in one part having the same field value
b) No 'Land classification' is an example of discrete fields
c) Not Discrete fields make use of 'bounded' features
d) Soil salinity

Q16. Which of the following is false about *'Nominal Data Values'*

a) They are values that provide a name or identifier so that we can discriminate between different values
b) True computations cannot be done with these values
c) When the values assigned are sorted according to some set of non-overlapping categories, they are called 'categorical data'
d) They do not support multiplication or division

Q17. Which of the following is true about *'Ordinal Data Values'*

a) They are date values that can be put in some natural sequence but that do not allow any other type of computation
b) An example of Ordinal data value is classifying household income as 'low', 'average' or 'high'
c) They do not support multiplication or division
d) Bothe 'a' & 'b'

Q18. Which of the following is true about *'Internal Data Values'*

a) They are quantities, in that they allow simple forms of computation like addition & subtraction
b) They do not support multiplication or division
c) Centigrade temperatures are internal data values
d) All of the above

Q19. Which of the following is false about *' Ratio Data Values'*

a) They allow most, if not all, forms of arithmetic computation
b) Multiplication & division of values are possible
c) They not have a natural zero value
d) Continuous fields can have ratio data values

Q20. Which of the following is true

a) Nominal & categorical data values are not referred to as *'qualitative data'*
b) External & Ratio data is known as *'quantitative data'*
c) Ordinal data refers to a ranking scheme or some kind of hierarchical phenomena
d) Spatial Autocorrelation

Q21. Interpolation is made possible by a principle called

a) Spatial Autocorrelation

b) Spatial auto-correction
c) Thematic Autocorrelation
d) Thematic auto-correction

Q22. The fundamental principle which refers to the fact that locations that are closer together are more likely to have similar values than locations that are far apart, is commonly referred to as

a) *1*. Tobler's first low of Geography
b) Kepler's first law of Geography
c) Anthony's first law of Geography
d) Thompson's first law of Geography

Q23. A …….. is a set of regularity spaced (and contiguous) cells with associated (field) values. The associated values represent call values, not point values. This means that the value for a cell is assumed to valid for all locations within the cell

a) Crystal
b) Raster
c) Segment
d) Polygon

Q24. Which of the following is true

a) Tessellations partition the study space into cells & assign a value to each cell
b) A raster is a regular tessellation with square cells (by far the most commonly used)
c) Both 'a' & 'b'
d) Neither 'a' nor 'b'

Q25. TIN stands for

a) Traffic Internet Network
b) Triangulated Irregular Network
c) Temporal Interest Network
d) Temperature Interface Node

Q26. Which of the following is true about *'Delaunay Triangulation'*

a) The triangles are as equilateral s they can be
b) For each triangle, the circumcircle through its anchor points does not contain any other anchor point
c) Both 'a' & 'b'
d) Neither 'a' nor 'b'

Q27. The *'boundary model'* is sometimes also called

a) Topological data model
b) Temporal data model
c) Topological discrete model
d) Temporal discrete model

Q28. Which of the following relationships is worng

1. Point : (0-Simplex)
2. Polygoan segment : (1-simplex)

3. Triangle : (2-simplex)
4. Tetrahedron : (3-simplex)

Q29. Which of the following not belong to the eight spatial relationships?

a) Disjoint, meets, equals
b) Inside, covered by
c) Contains, covers, overlaps
d) Cross,overlap

Q30. Which of the following statements are true about the *'temporal dimension'*

a) Time cannot be measured along a 'discrete' or 'continuous' scale.
b) Valid time (or world time) is the time when an event really happened, or a string of events took place.
c) Time can be considered to be 'linear' extending from past to the present ('now'), & into the future
d) Both 'b' and 'd'

Answer : 6

Q31. Which of the following is False?

a) 'Fields' are geographic phenomena that occur everywhere in the study area
b) 'Objects' are geographic phenomena that occur 'sparsely' over the study area
c) Fields cannot be continuous or discrete
d) Objects can be classified based on location, shape, size & orientation

Q32. Which of the following are full-fledged GIS packages

a) ILWIS
b) GeoMedia
c) Both 'a' and 'b'
d) Neither 'a' and 'b'

Q33. A GIS package cannot be called full-fledged if the following capabilities are missing

a) Data capture and preparation
b) Data storage
c) Both 'a' and 'b'
d) Neither 'a' and 'b'

Q34. SDI stands for

a) Spatial Data Interface
b) Spatial Data Infrastructure
c) Spatial Data Intention
d) Spatial Data International

Q35. DBMS stands for

a) Database Management System
b) Database Monitoring System
c) Database Manufacturing System
d) Database Mixing Station

Q36. What are the various reasons for which DBMS is used

a) A DBMS supports the storage and manipulation of very large data sets
b) A DBMS can be instructed to guard over data correctness
c) Both 'a' and 'b'
d) Neither 'a' and 'b'

Q42. Which of the following is true about DBMS

a) A DBMS provides a high-level, 'declaration query language'
b) A DBMS supports the use of a 'data model'
c) Both 'a' and 'b'
d) Neither 'a' and 'b'

Q43. A 'data model' is a language that allows the definition of

a) The 'structures' that will be used to store the base data
b) The 'integrity constraints' that the stored data has to obey at all moments in time
c) Both 'a' and 'b'
d) Neither 'a' and 'b'

Q44. Which of the following statements is true

a) A table or relation is itself a collection of 'tuples' (or records)
b) Each table is a collection of tuples that are similarly shaped
c) Both 'a' and 'b'
d) Neither 'a' and 'b'

Q45. Which of the following statements is false in connection with a 'tuple'

a) The set of tuples in a relation at some point in time is called the 'relational instance' at that moment
b) This tuple set is not always finite
c) It is possible to count how many tuples are there
d) Both 'a' and 'b'

Q46. Not Key components of *'spatial data'* quality include

a) Positional accuracy
b) Temporal accuracy
c) Lineage and completeness
d) Linear consistency

Q47. 'Spatial databases' are also known as

a) Geodatabases
b) Monodatabases
c) Concurrent databases
d) Temporal accuracy

Q48. Successful spatial analysis needs

a) Appropriate software
b) Appropriate hardware
c) Competent user
d) All of the above

Q49. Which of the following is related to GIS

a) Euclidean space
b) Ramanujan space
c) Pythagorian space
d) None of the above

Q50. A (geographic) field is a geographic phenomena for which, for every point in the study area

a) A value can be determined
b) A value cannot be determined
c) A value is not relevant
d) A value is missing