1. Data that describe the characteristics of spatial features.
    a. Coverage
    b. Data Exploration
    c. Geospatial Data
    d. Attribute data
2. Spatial features that exist between observations.
    a. Continuous features
    b. Dynamic segmentation model
    c. Georelational data model
    d. Discrete features
3. An ESRI data format for topological vector data.
    a. coordinate system
    b. Coverage
    c. Segmentation model
    d. None of the above
4. Data-centered query and analysis is known as _____.
    a. Discrete Structure
    b. GIS modeling
    c. Data exploration
    d. Attribute data
5. Spatial features that do not exist between observations, form separate entities, and are individually distinguishable.
    a. GIS modeling
    b. Data exploration
    c. Attribute data
    d. Discrete features
6. A data model that allows the use of linearly measured data on a coordinate system.
    a. Dynamic segmentation model
    b. Geodatabase data
    c. GPS data
    d. None of the above

7. Model that is object-based.
    a. Attribute data
    b. Geodatabase data model
    c. Spatial Data
    d. Raw Data
8. A computer system for capturing, storing, querying, analyzing, and displaying geographically referenced data.
    a. GPS
    b. MIS
    c. GIS
    d. DSS
9. A vector data model that uses a split system to store spatial data and attribute data.
    a. Geospatial data model
    b. Spatial data model
    c. MIS data model
    d. Georelational data model
10. Data that describe both the locations and characteristics of spatial features on the Earth's surface.
    a. Geospatial data
    b. Spatial data model
    c. MIS data model
    d. Georelational data model
11. The process of using GIS in building models with spatial data.
    a. DSS modeling
    b. GIS modeling
    c. Data modeling
    d. MIS modeling
12. A data model that uses objects to organize spatial data and stores spatial data and attribute data in a single system.
    a. Vector based data model
    b. Raster based data model
    c. Object-based data model
    d. None of the above

13. One type of map projection that retains certain accurate directions. **OR**
    It also refers to one type of map projection that uses a plane as the projection surface.
    a. Conformal projection
    b. Central lines
    c. Cylindrical projection
    d. Azimuthal projection
14. The central parallel and the central meridian. Together, they define the center or the origin of a map projection.
    a. Central lines
    b. Conic projection
    c. Vector lines
    d. Datum
15. A ground-measured spheroid, which is the basis for the North American Datum of 1927 (NAD27).
    a. Datum
    b. Clarke 1866
    c. WMS
    d. None of the above
16. One type of map projection that preserves local shapes.
    a. Clarke 1866
    b. NAD27
    c. Conformal projection
    d. Conic Projection
17. One type of map projection that uses a cone as the projection surface.
    a. Azimuthal
    b. Cylindrical projection
    c. Parallel projection
    d. Conic projection
18. One type of map projection that uses a cylinder as the projection surface.
    a. Cylindrical projection
    b. Parallel projection
    c. Conic projection
    d. All of the above

19. The basis for calculating the A geographic coordinates of a location. A spheroid is a required input to the derivation of a datum.
    a. WMS
    b. Datum
    c. Both a & b
    d. None of the above
20. A measurement system for longitude and latitude values such as 42.5°.
    a. Datum
    b. WMS
    c. Decimal degrees (DD) system
    d. All of the above
21. A measuring system for longitude and latitude values such as 42°30'00", in which 1 degree equals 60 minutes and 1 minute equals 60 seconds.
    a. Datum
    b. WMS
    c. Decimal degrees (DD) system
    d. Degrees-minutes-seconds (DAIS) system
22. A model that approximates the Earth. Also called spheroid.
    a. Ellipsoid
    b. Equivalent projection
    c. Equidistant projection
    d. All of the above
23. One type of map projection that maintains consistency of scale for certain distances.
    a. Ellipsoid
    b. Equidistant projection
    c. Equivalent projection
    d. Both b & c
24. One type of map projection that represents areas in correct relative size.
    a. Decimal degrees (DD) system
    b. Ellipsoid
    c. Equivalent projection
    d. None of the above

25. A value applied to the origin of a coordinate system to change the .r-coordinate readings.
    a. Geodetic coordinates
    b. Geographic coordinate system
    c. Spatial
    d. False tasting
26. A value applied to the origin of a coordinate system to change the y-coordinate readings.
    a. False northing
    b. False tasting
    c. Both a and b
    d. None of the above
27. Geographic coordinates that are based on a spheroid.
    a. Quadratic system
    b. Geodetic coordinates
    c. Vector data
    d. Raster Data
28. A location reference system for spatial features on the Eanh's surface.
    a. Quadratic system
    b. Geodetic coordinates
    c. Geographic coordinate system
    d. All of the above
29. A satellite-determined spheroid for the Geodetic Reference System 1980.
    a. GPS80
    b. NAD80
    c. NAD87
    d. GRS80
30. A common map projection, which is the basis for the SPC system for many states.
    a. Lambert conformal conic projection
    b. Azimuthal Projection
    c. Parallel projection
    d. Cylindrical Projection

31. The angle north or south of the equatorial plane.
    a. Globe
    b. Latitude
    c. Equator
    d. Meridian
32. The angle cast or west from the prime meridian.
    a. Equator
    b. Meridian
    c. Longitude
    d. Earth
33. A systematic arrangement of parallels and meridians on a plane surface.
    a. Meridians
    b. Equator
    c. Surface
    d. Map projection
34. Lines of longitude that measure locations in the E-W direction on the geographic coordinate system.
    a. Meridians
    b. Map projection
    c. Equator
    d. Surface
35. North American Datum of 1927, which is based on the Clarke 1866 spheroid and has its center at Meades Ranch, Kansas.
    a. NAD88
    b. NAD27
    c. NAD97
    d. NAD1927
36. North American Datum of 1983, wind) IS based on the GRS80 spheroid and has its origin at the center of the spheroid.
    a. NAD88
    b. NAD1983
    c. NAD83
    d. None of the above

37. Lines of latitude that measure locations in the N-S direction on the geographic coordinate system.
    a. Perpendicular
    b. Intersects
    c. Crosses
    d. Parallels
38. Same as the scale of the reference globe. Projected coordinate system: A plane coordinate system that is based on a map projection.
    a. Principal scale
    b. Projection
    c. Spatial Scale
    d. Vector Scale
39. The process of transforming the spatial relationship of features on the Earth's surface to a flat map.
    a. Intersection
    b. Projection
    c. Rotation
    d. Translation
40. A reduced model of the Earth, from which map projections are made. Also called a nominal or generating globe.
    a. Projection globe
    b. Parallel globe
    c. Reference globe
    d. All of the above
41. Projection of spatial data from one projected coordinate system to another.
    a. Projection globe
    b. Parallel globe
    c. Reference globe
    d. Reprojection

42. Ratio of the local scale to the scale of the reference globe. The scale factor is 1.0 along a standard line.
    - **a. Scale factor**
    - b. Vector
    - c. Raster
    - d. None of the above
43. A model that approximates the Earth. Also called ellipsoid.
    - a. Circle
    - **b. Spheroid**
    - c. Paralleloid
    - d. All of the above
44. Line of tangency between the projection surface and the reference globe.
    - a. Simple line
    - b. Tangent line
    - **c. Standard line**
    - d. All of the above
45. Standard line that follows a meridian.
    - a. Middle line
    - b. Tangent line
    - c. Parallel line
    - **d. Standard meridian**