

Chapter 1 Test Bank Questions

Multiple Choice:

1. Computer-based mapping and analysis of location-based data best describes
  - a. **GIS.**
  - b. GPS.
  - c. remote sensing.
  - d. aerial photography.
2. Acquiring real-time location information from a series of satellites in orbit best describes
  - a. a Geographic Information System.
  - b. **a Global Positioning System.**
  - c. remote sensing.
  - d. satellite imagery.
3. Which of the following is an example of non-spatial data?
  - a. **List of addresses for a delivery truck to visit**
  - b. Parcel database of all residential developments in a neighborhood
  - c. Digital map of all roads in a township
  - d. Map of locations of emergency phones on a college campus
4. Which of the following is NOT an example of geospatial data?
  - a. The dimensions of a lake
  - b. **The length of a piece of wood**
  - c. The measurement made between two road intersections
  - d. The size and shape of the continent of North America
5. What makes geospatial data unique?
  - a. It does not contain any location information.
  - b. It contains descriptive information for all locations.
  - c. It contains a unique name for every potential location.
  - d. **It is connected to a real-world location.**
6. Google Earth is an example of a
  - a. social map.
  - b. satellite map.
  - c. **virtual globe.**

- d. GPS.
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- 7. Imagery that you can see in Google Earth
    - a. **represents one “snapshot” in time from when the image was acquired.**
    - b. is updated via a live link to a Google satellite in orbit.
    - c. represents the current satellite image from when you start Google Earth.
    - d. is not updated—you must use the Keyhole Viewer program to see current imagery.
  - 8. Environmental conditions for the planet Earth can be monitored by which of the following?
    - a. **Remote sensing**
    - b. Global Positioning Systems
    - c. Non-spatial data
    - d. Tabular data
  - 9. The concept of individuals contributing spatial data and knowledge to a database best describes
    - a. **volunteered geographic information.**
    - b. wiki spatial data.
    - c. geo-sponsored information.
    - d. open geospatial consortiums.
  - 10. Which of the following is NOT an example of VGI?
    - a. **Obtaining a satellite image provided from a commercial vendor**
    - b. Updating an online road map with information about a closed road
    - c. Geotagging a photo and adding it to Google Earth
    - d. Adding information about the location of dead birds to a Center for Disease Control online map

#### Short Answer / Essay

- 11. Describe three applications of geospatial technology in the private sector.

There are numerous answers to this question, as geospatial technologies are used in a wide variety of settings. From information presented in the chapter, geospatial technologies can be used for the following three examples: 1) map the locations of

homes for sale so that users can spatially compare home values and selling prices, 2) determine the best new site for a new restaurant or retail business, and 3) track the location of new housing developments over time.

12. Describe three fields in the public sector that utilize geospatial technology.

There are many possible answers to this question as geospatial technologies are used in such a large variety of fields. From information presented in the chapter, geospatial technologies can be used for the following three fields: 1) homeland security, 2) law enforcement, and 3) public health and human services.