

Test Bank for Introduction to Geospatial Technologies 3rd Edition Shellito 1464188726 9781464188725

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Chapter 2

Where in the Geospatial World Are You?

1. Geospatial technology rarely links geospatial data to nonspatial data. a. True
*b. False
2. For geospatial technology to work, every location on Earth must be: a. inhabited by both humans and vegetation.
*b. identified and measured.
c. mapped and named.
d. imposed on a gridlike system.
3. A reference surface or model of Earth, used for plotting locations across the globe, is called a(n):
a. geoid.
b. ellipsoid.
*c. datum.
d. model.
4. Earth is perfectly round.
a. True
*b. False
5. Geodesy is the science of measuring Earth's:
a. gravitational pull.
b. weight.
c. size.
*d. shape.
6. One datum is used for all measurements of Earth's locations. a. True
*b. False
7. Which of the following is NOT a commonly used datum? *a. DAT86
b. WGS84
c. NAD83
d. NAD27
8. Which datum is used by the Global Positioning System?
a. WGS04

- *b. WGS84
- c. NAD83
- d. NAD27

9. Measurements made from one datum may not precisely match the measurements made from another datum.

- *a. True

b. False

10. Lines of latitude run in an east-to-west direction around the globe. *a. True

b. False

11. The key reference point for lines of latitude is the:

a. International Date Line.

b. Greenwich Mean.

c. Prime Meridian.

*d. Equator.

12. Lines of longitude are also known as parallels. a. True

*b. False

13. The key reference point for lines of longitude is the: a. International Date Line.

b. Tropic of Cancer.

*c. Prime Meridian.

d. Equator.

14. The Equator and the Prime Meridian both have a value of _____ in geographic coordinate systems.

*a.

zero b.

30 c. 90

d. 180

15. Lines of longitude are closer together at the poles and farthest apart at the Equator.

*a. True

b. False

16. In general, GCS measurements are made

in: a. feet.

b. miles.

*c. DMS.

d. meters.

17. A degree is composed of _____ minutes, and a minute is composed of _____ seconds. a. 10; 30

b. 40; 90

*c. 60; 60

d. 90; 180

18. Negative values can be used when making measurements _____ of the Equator and/or _____ of the Prime Meridian.

*a. south; west

- b. east; north
- c. north; south
- d. west; north

19. When making measurements on a sphere, the distance between two points is referred to as the: a. prime distance.

- b. equatorial distance.
- *c. great circle distance.
- d. circumference.

20. Every time zone is (in theory)_____degrees wide.

- a. 5
- b. 10
- *c. 15
- d. 20

21. If it is 1:00 pm in Greenwich, England, what time is it in Madagascar (3 time zones to the East)? a. 10:00 am

- b. 11:00 am
- *c. 4:00 pm
- d. 3:00 pm

22. Time zones strictly follow lines of longitude, regardless of the country's size or location.

- a. True
- *b. False

23. The only representation of the world that could accurately capture all its features is a globe. *a. True

- b. False

24. All flat maps of the world have some distortion built into them.

- *a. True
- b. False

25. In a Mercator projection,_____remain intact but_____can be grossly distorted. a. positions; lines of latitude

- *b. shapes; sizes
- c. measurements; the Equator
- d. time zones; shapes

26. A map's distortion is minimized at:

- *a. the point of tangency.
- b. the Equator.
- c. the Prime Meridian.
- d. the International Date Line.

27. Which of the following is NOT one of the three main "developable surfaces" used in creating world maps?

- a. azimuthal
- b. conical
- c. cylindrical
- *d. rhomboid

28. Which type of projection is commonly used to create maps of the United States and other east-west trending areas?

- a. Transverse Mercator
- b. UTM
- c. Azimuthal
- *d. Lambert Conformal Conic

29. A Transverse Mercator projection is more likely to be used for north-south trending areas than for east-west trending areas.

- *a. True
- b. False

30. The UTM is used for mapping Earth's polar zones.

- a. True
- *b. False

31. The Universal Transverse Mercator grid system divides the world into _____ zones. a. 12

- b. 24
- c. 50
- *d. 60

32. The unit of measurement used by the UTM system is:

- *a. meters.
- b. feet.
- c. degrees, minutes, and seconds.
- d. miles.

33. The false northing value of _____ is used in UTM to avoid negative values in the Southern Hemisphere.

- a. 10 miles.
- b. 1,000 nautical miles.
- c. 10,000 meters.
- *d. 10,000,000 meters.

34. In the UTM system, each UTM zone has its own central meridian. *a. True

- b. False

35. The maximum size of a zone in the UTM system is 10 million meters. a. True

- *b. False

36. SPCS is a coordinate system used for the data of which region?

- a. Europe
- *b. the United States
- c. China
- d. the Russian Federation

37. SPCS zones are formed by following state or county boundaries. *a. True

- b. False

38. SPCS uses DMS for its measurements.

- a. True
- *b. False

39. Which U.S. state is composed of more than one SPCS zone? a. New Jersey

- b. Montana
- *c. Texas
- d. Delaware

40. A false easting is a measurement made east or west of an imaginary meridian set up for a particular zone in the UTM system.

- *a. True
- b. False