Seat No.

M.A. (SEM/CR) CBCS Part-II Semester-III Examination: Oct/Nov.-2023
Geography (Compulsory) Paper-X
GEOC28: Fundamentals of RS & DIM

Day and Date:Monday,11/12/2023 **Total Marks: 60**
Time: 11.00 AM To 1.00 PM

Instructions:
1. All Questions are Compulsory.
2. All Questions carry equal marks.
3. Figures to the right indicate full marks
4. Draw the diagram wherever necessary.
5. Allowed to use map stencil, if necessary

Q.1.Choose the Correct alternatives from the following. 15

1 What was the name of the world's first satellite?

A) Sputnik 1 B) Landsat -1 C) IRS – 1 D) Quick Bird

2 In visible region, the blue light is having a wavelength range of _____

A) 380 - 500 nm B) 1 - 15 mm C) 0.10 - 0.00257 nm D) 15 - 48 mm

3 Which of the following are not example of Passive Sensor?

A) Accelerometer B) Radiometer C) Radar D) Sounder

4 Which region of the electromagnetic spectrum is very much useful to acquire the images of volcanic hotspots or forest fire?

A) Visible B) thermal IR C) UV D) microwave

5 When we use one band of EMS to acquire an image then the image known as _____ image.

A) hyperspectral B) multispectral C) super spectral D) panchromatic

6 Overlapping occurred due to adjacent flight lines can be termed as_____.

A) Front lap B) Forward lap C) Side lap D) Straight lap

7 Platforms for ------- photography include fixed-wing aircraft, helicopters, unmanned aerial vehicles, drones, balloons, blimps and dirigibles, rockets, pigeons, kites, parachutes, stand-alone telescoping and vehicle-mounted poles.

A) Aerial B) Terrestrial C) Cloud D) Digital

8 ----photography, the tilt is not enough to show the horizon; usually tilt is 3o to 30o.

A) Terrestrial B) Cloud C) Low oblique D) Vertical

9 --- is vertical distance between exposure station and mean sea level.

A) Fiducial axis B) Exposure station C) Focal Length D) Flying height

10 ----- is a binocular optical instrument that helps us view two properly oriented photos to obtain a 3-dimensional model.

A) Stereoscope B) Stereo pairs C) Isocenter D) Parallax bar

11 ------ Satellites are designed to observe planet Earth.

A) Earth Observation B) Communication C) Astronomical D) Navigational

12 July 23, 1972, NASA and USGS launched the ---- satellite.

A) LANDSAT B) SPOT C) IRS D) QuickBird

13 ------- satellites are primarily designed to help vessels, aircraft, and vehicle operators determine their geographical location.

A) Earth Observation B) Communication C) Astronomical D) Navigational

14 ---- satellite system is the largest constellation of remote sensing satellites for civilian use in operation today in the world

A) LANDSAT B) SPOT C) IRS D) QuickBird

15 Which of the following is not an Ocean and Atmospheric Observation satellite of India?

A) Oceansat B) Resourcesat C) Megha Tropiques D) Scatsat

Q.2.Write short Notes (Three out of Four) . 15

1 Scope and development of remote sensing

2 Types of Resolution in remote sensing

3 Geometry of aerial photographs

4 Earth observation Satellite

Q.3.Write short Answers (Three out of Four) . 15

1 Explain Thermal remote sensing.

2 Difference between aerial photograph and Photogrammetry.

3 Explain types of Sensors

4 Describe Remote Sensing Scenario in Indian Context.

Q.4.. Answer the following question on broad. (One out of two). 15

1 What is remote sensing? Give the details of remote sensing application in various field.

2 Describe the elements of photo interpretation.

Model Answer Paper

M.A. (SEM/CR) CBCS Part-II Semester-III Examination: Oct/Nov.-2023
Geography (Compulsory) Paper-X
GEOC28: Fundamentals of RS & DIM

Day and Date:Monday,11/12/2023 **Total Marks: 60**
Time: 11.00 AM To 1.00 PM

Q.1.Choose the Correct alternatives from the following. 15

1 What was the name of the world's first satellite?

A) Sputnik 1 B) Landsat -1 C) IRS – 1 D) Quick Bird

Option 1

2 In visible region, the blue light is having a wavelength range of _____

A) 380 - 500 nm B) 1 - 15 mm C) 0.10 - 0.00257 nm D) 15 - 48 mm

Option 1

3 Which of the following are not example of Passive Sensor?

A) Accelerometer B) Radiometer C) Radar D) Sounder

Option 3

4 Which region of the electromagnetic spectrum is very much useful to acquire the images of volcanic hotspots or forest fire?

A) Visible B) thermal IR C) UV D) microwave

Option 1

5 When we use one band of EMS to acquire an image then the image known as _____ image.

A) hyperspectral B) multispectral C) super spectral D) panchromatic

Option 4

6 Overlapping occurred due to adjacent flight lines can be termed as_____.

A) Front lap B) Forward lap C) Side lap D) Straight lap

Option 3

7 Platforms for ------- photography include fixed-wing aircraft, helicopters, unmanned aerial vehicles, drones, balloons, blimps and dirigibles, rockets, pigeons, kites, parachutes, stand-alone telescoping and vehicle-mounted poles.

A) Aerial B) Terrestrial C) Cloud D) Digital

Option 1

8 ----photography, the tilt is not enough to show the horizon; usually tilt is 3o to 30o.

A) Terrestrial B) Cloud C) Low oblique D) Vertical

Option 3

9 --- is vertical distance between exposure station and mean sea level.

A) Fiducial axis B) Exposure station C) Focal Length D) Flying height

Option 4

10 ----- is a binocular optical instrument that helps us view two properly oriented photos to obtain a 3-dimensional model.

A) Stereoscope B) Stereo pairs C) Isocenter D) Parallax bar

Option 1

11 ------ Satellites are designed to observe planet Earth.

A) Earth Observation B) Communication C) Astronomical D) Navigational

Option 1

12 July 23, 1972, NASA and USGS launched the ---- satellite.

A) LANDSAT B) SPOT C) IRS D) QuickBird

Option 1

13 ------- satellites are primarily designed to help vessels, aircraft, and vehicle operators determine their geographical location.

A) Earth Observation B) Communication C) Astronomical D) Navigational

Option 4

14 ---- satellite system is the largest constellation of remote sensing satellites for civilian use in operation today in the world

A) LANDSAT B) SPOT C) IRS D) QuickBird

Option 3

15 Which of the following is not an Ocean and Atmospheric Observation satellite of India?

A) Oceansat B) Resourcesat C) Megha Tropiques D) Scatsat

Option 2

Q.2.Write short Notes (Three out of Four) . 15

1 Scope and development of remote sensing

Ans:

2 Types of Resolution in remote sensing

Ans:

3 Geometry of aerial photographs

Ans:

4 Earth observation Satellite

Ans:

Q.3.Write short Answers (Three out of Four) . 15

1 Explain Thermal remote sensing.

Ans:

2 Difference between aerial photograph and Photogrammetry.

Ans:

3 Explain types of Sensors

Ans:

4 Describe Remote Sensing Scenario in Indian Context.

Ans:

Q.4.. Answer the following question on broad. (One out of two). 15

1 What is remote sensing? Give the details of remote sensing application in various field.

Ans:

2 Describe the elements of photo interpretation.

Ans:

*****