

NAME _____

Date _____

1) The Canada Geographic Information System, Minnesota Land Management System and the Land Use and Natural Resources Inventory System were

- a) Based on ESRI's ArcGIS software
- b) Developed at the Harvard University Laboratory for Computer Graphics
- c) Pioneering examples of GIS in the 1960s
- d) Early computer mapping packages
- e) All of the above

2) Ken Dueker's definition of GIS is notable because

- a) It emphasizes information systems technology as the basis for GIS.
- b) He introduced the term "geographical information science".
- c) It includes all the social process of GIS functions and how GIS fits into institutions, organizations and communities.
- d) He emphasizes the multi-million dollar business aspect
- e) All of the above

3) The earth seen as a sphere is approximately:

- a) The size of a baseball
- b) 40 Million meters in circumference
- c) 6.4 Million meters in radius.
- d) The earth is flat not spherical
- e) b and c

4) Clarke (1866), the Geodetic Reference System (GRS80) and the World Geodetic System (WGS84) provide

- a) Measurements of the longer and shorter axes of the earth
- b) The datum for measuring elevations
- c) Essential data for the use of GIS and Global Positioning Systems (GPS)
- d) Ellipsoid
- e) All of the above

5) "GIS is built on knowledge from..." (name four disciplines)

- a) _____ b) _____ c) _____ d) _____
(2 points)

6) The geographic coordinate system consists of a) -- _____ and

b) _____

7) Spatial data is comprised of a) _____ and b) _____

8) Complete the four steps characterizing the transformation of real world entities as bits (ones and zeros) in a GIS:

- a) REALITY b) _____ c) _____ d) PHYSICAL FILE

- 9) T/F The representative fraction (RF) statement of map scale is defined by the ratio of distance on the ground to distance on the map.
- 10) T/F Three map projection classes are: Cylindrical, Azimuthal and Conic
- 11) T/F Conformal projections preserve the area property of maps.
- 12) T/F Vector data are stored in the form of a grid of cells containing values.
- 13) T/F Cartesian coordinates identify the location of an object on a plane or in a volume.
- 14) T/F The map layer concept has its origins in manual map overlay techniques used by planners in the 1950s and earlier.
- 15) T/F Attributes are numerical entries in a database reflecting measurements or values for a feature.
- 16) T/F An easting and a westing define a coordinate pair in a coordinate system.
- 17) T/T Area features are two-dimensional and are built from points and lines
- 18) T/F Information systems that have ownership parcels as a main layer are often called Land Information Systems by the surveying community