

Default for ESM238

The default category for questions shared in context 'ESM238'.

Fill in the Blank (FBQs)

FBQ1

The more linear and directive radiations are characterized with _____ wavelengths.

Shorter wavelength

1.0000000

0.0000000

FBQ2

Ability of the photographic system to sharply define image is _____

Resolution

1.0000000

0.0000000

FBQ3

About _____% of the solar radiations reaches the earth surface

50

1.0000000

0.0000000

FBQ4

The use of images from the various regions of the Electromagnetic Spectrum is known as _____

Multi-Spectral

1.0000000

0.0000000

FBQ5

The _____ of an object is the degree of reflectance of the object over a broader segment of the electromagnetic spectrum.

Albedo

1.0000000

0.0000000

FBQ6

Thermal radiation from a black body is a function of _____ and wavelength

Temperature

1.0000000

0.0000000

FBQ7

_____ remote sensing is a type of microwave remote sensing in the microwave region

Passive Microwave

1.0000000

0.0000000

FBQ8

_____ coefficient is detected in Active microwave remote sensing

Back scattering

1.0000000

0.0000000

FBQ9

_____ is used to detect EMR reflected off a surface in a specified spectral band

Radiometer

1.0000000

0.0000000

FBQ10

_____ Theory may be used to express Thermal Radiation

Black Body

1.0000000

0.0000000

FBQ11

Scattering by aerosols with larger size than the wavelength of the sunlight is called

Mie Scattering

1.0000000

0.0000000

FBQ12

_____ decay produces only a small amount of electromagnetic energy

Radioactive

1.0000000

0.0000000

FBQ13

The use of images from various regions of EM spectrum is _____

Multispectral

1.0000000

0.0000000

FBQ14

On a scale of 1:25,000, one kilometer on the map may be represented by _____ centimeters

4

1.0000000

Four

1.0000000

FBQ15

_____ is each distinguishable variation from white to black

Tone

1.0000000

0.0000000

FBQ16

_____ Is the spatial arrangement of objects in aerial photos

Pattern

1.0000000

0.0000000

FBQ17

The spectral range of near Infrared and short range infrared is sometimes called the _____

Reflective Infrared

1.0000000

0.0000000

FBQ18

The sun radiates electromagnetic energy with a peak wavelength of _____

0.5 Åµm

1.0000000

0.5Åµm

1.0000000

FBQ19

The source of radiant energy used in thermal infrared remote sensing is the _____

Object itself

1.0000000

0.0000000

FBQ20

When electromagnetic energy is taken in by an opaque medium _____ occurs.

Absorption

1.0000000

0.0000000

FBQ21

Of the incoming solar radiation reaching the earth's surface, only _____% is reflected back into the atmosphere

4

1.0000000

FOUR

1.0000000

FBQ22

The process of transmission of electromagnetic radiation through the atmosphere, and the influence of the atmosphere, is called _____

Radiative transfer

1.0000000

0.0000000

FBQ23

The distance from the middle of the camera lens to the focal plane is called _____

Focal length

1.0000000

0.0000000

FBQ24

The ratio of the distance between two points on a photo to the actual distance between the same two points on the ground is called _____

Scale

1.0000000

0.0000000

FBQ25

If the focal length of a camera is 152 mm and the plane's altitude above ground level is 7,600 m, the scale of the map will be _____

1:50,000

1.0000000

1/50,000

1.0000000

FBQ26

If the focal length of a camera is 50 mm and the plane's altitude above Ground Level is 50000 cm, the scale of the map will be _____

1:1,000,000

1.0000000
1/1,000,000
1.0000000

0.0000000
FBQ27

If the scale of a photo is 1 mm = 50 m, the ratio scale will be _____

1:500,000
1.0000000
1/500,000
1.0000000
FBQ28

_____ scale photos covers small areas

Large
1.0000000

0.0000000
FBQ29

Maps show _____ details with large scales

Greeter
1.0000000

0.0000000
FBQ30

A 3-dimensional view which results when two overlapping photos are placed side by side using a stereoscope is known as _____

Stereoscopic Coverage
1.0000000
Stereoscopic view
1.0000000
FBQ31

Unique index numbers on aerial photographs are called _____

Roll and Photo numbers
1.0000000

0.0000000
FBQ32

A _____ is a photographic reproduction of a series of aerial photographs put together in such a way that the details of one photograph matches the details of all adjacent photographs

Mosaic
1.0000000

0.0000000

FBQ33

The arrangement of objects with respect to one another or terrain features in aerial photographs is known as _____

Site

1.0000000

0.0000000

FBQ34

Field verification can be considered as a form of _____ material

Collateral

1.0000000

0.0000000

FBQ35

The successive overlapping of images taken along a given flight line is known as _____

Multi-Station

1.0000000

0.0000000

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

MCQ1

Remote sensing deals with _____ acquisition

Word

0.0000000

Knowledge

0.0000000

Data

1.0000000

Trees

0.0000000

MCQ2

The following are aspects of Remote sensing except _____

Photogeology

0.0000000

Photogrammetry

0.0000000

Mineral chemistry

1.0000000

Aerial Photographs

0.0000000

MCQ3

_____ scattering by atmospheric molecules is smaller than wavelength of the sun

Rayleigh

1.0000000

Short put

0.0000000

Short Scatter

0.0000000

Long Scatter

0.0000000

MCQ4

The Sun does generate _____electromagnetic energy required in sensing

Some

0.0000000

All

1.0000000

Platform

0.0000000

Emission

0.0000000

MCQ5

Areas of the electromagnetic spectrum that allows easy passage of atmospheric rays are called._____

Partial Bands

0.0000000

Binds

0.0000000

Absorption

1.0000000

Moon

0.0000000

MCQ6

The temperature below which emission will not begin is_____

10 K

0.0000000

Absolute zero

1.0000000

5 K

0.0000000

3 K

0.0000000

MCQ7

_____devices are used in the study remote sensing

Water tight

0.0000000

Sand proof

0.0000000

Recording

1.0000000

Walk tight

0.0000000

MCQ8

The Sun does generate electromagnetic energy required in sensing

True

1.0000000

False

0.0000000

Uncertain

0.0000000

None

0.0000000

MCQ9

Areas of the electromagnetic spectrum that allows easy passage of atmospheric rays are called_____

Easy bands

0.0000000

Transmission

1.0000000

Vertical bands

0.0000000

Runosol

0.0000000

MCQ10

Cameras used to acquire oblique images are _____held

Plane

0.0000000

Leg

0.0000000

Oblique

0.0000000

Hand

1.0000000

MCQ11

_____ are used to acquire reflectance characteristics of an area

Radiometers

1.0000000

Radios

0.0000000

Videos

0.0000000

Meters

0.0000000

MCQ12

Scattering depends on direction of incident light

False

0.0000000

True

1.0000000

Incorrect

0.0000000

None

0.0000000

MCQ13

A photographic scale of 1 millimeter representing 20 meters on the ground is expressed as_____

1:2000

0.0000000

1:20000

1.0000000

1:200000

0.0000000

1:2000000

0.0000000

MCQ14

The amount by which one photograph covers the area of another is known as_____

Overskip

0.0000000

Overstep

0.0000000

Overlap

1.0000000

Underlap

0.0000000

MCQ15

Small registration mark on the edge of an aerial photograph is called _____

Judicial marks

0.0000000

Fiducial marks

1.0000000

Dental mark

0.0000000

Paper mark

0.0000000

MCQ16

A photographic scale of 1:50000 means 1 cm on the map represents what on the ground?

50000 cm

0.0000000

5000 m

0.0000000

500 meters

1.0000000

5 kilometers

0.0000000

MCQ17

Rays detected by Remote Sensing Devices are _____

Electromagnetic

1.0000000

Electrical only

0.0000000

Magnetic only

0.0000000

Magneto-sensitive

0.0000000

MCQ18

Stereographic coverage of an area is usually a _____plate

1-D

0.0000000
2-D

0.0000000
4-D

0.0000000
3-D

1.0000000
MCQ19
Tone is each distinguishable variation from _____ to _____?

Blue to red

0.0000000
Green to White

0.0000000
Black to White

1.0000000
Red to Green

0.0000000
MCQ20
When prints are tone matched and rectified to fit base map, the map is said to be

Uncontrolled

0.0000000
Controlled

0.0000000
Fit

1.0000000
Unfit

0.0000000
MCQ21
Frequency of change and arrangement of tones is known as _____?

Time

0.0000000

Texture

1.0000000

Tone-march

0.0000000

Dark

0.0000000

MCQ22

The use of photography to obtain reliable data is called_____

Photography

0.0000000

Phototrueth

0.0000000

Photogrammetry

1.0000000

Photodetails

0.0000000

MCQ23

Air photo index maps relate air photos to _____

Geographic location

1.0000000

Atmospheric index

0.0000000

Groundwater

0.0000000

Mineral Index

0.0000000

MCQ24

Data collection in remote sensing involves which of the following?

Emission

0.0000000

Reflection

0.0000000

Platform

0.0000000

All

1.0000000

MCQ25

Photographic cameras use _____coated systems to record images

Video

0.0000000

Film

1.0000000

Radio

0.0000000

Phone

0.0000000

MCQ26

The spatial arrangement of objects in aerial photos is called_____

Deed

0.0000000

Distribution

0.0000000

Pattern

1.0000000

Texture

0.0000000

MCQ27

Waves whose spatial range is more influenced by Solar reflection rather than emission from the ground surface are called_____

Ground Infrared

0.0000000

Emission Infrared

0.0000000

Reflective Infrared

1.0000000

Atmospheric Infrared

0.0000000

MCQ28

The Spatial signature of an object is its _____ of _____ over a range of wavelength

Commonality of wavelengths

0.0000000

Pattern of reflectance

1.0000000

Scatter of array

0.0000000

Many of waves

0.0000000

MCQ29

Trimetregon camera has an array of _____ cameras and takes simultaneous overlapping images in a mountainous terrain

2

0.0000000

3

1.0000000

4

0.0000000

5

0.0000000

MCQ30

Reflectance is the ratio of _____ on a sample surface to reflected flux from the surface is it's _____

Absorbance flux

0.0000000

Transmittance flux

0.0000000

Incidence flux

1.0000000

Emittance flux

0.0000000

MCQ31

The reduction of the intensity of sunlight as it moves through the atmosphere is known as _____

Extinction

1.0000000

Reduction

0.0000000

Absorption

0.0000000

Reflection

0.0000000

MCQ32

The process of transmission of the electro-magnetic radiation through the atmosphere and influence of the atmosphere is called _____.

Electric Transfer

0.0000000

Radioactive transfer

1.0000000

Magnetic transfer

0.0000000

Union transfer

0.0000000

MCQ33

Images obtained from remote sensing platforms with higher altitudes always have _____ scale

Large

0.0000000

Small

1.0000000

Medium

0.0000000

Insignifcant

0.0000000

MCQ34

Radiations from Objects used in remote sensing are called_____

Electronic radiations

0.0000000

Magnetic radiations

0.0000000

Electromagnetic radiations

1.0000000

Radioactive radiations

0.0000000

MCQ35

Remote sensing deals with data_____

Transportation

0.0000000

Adoration

0.0000000

Acquisition

1.0000000

Overloading

0.0000000