**Chapter 1**

**It's a Geospatial World Out There**

1. Which of the following is NOT a form of geospatial technology?

 a. GIS

 b. remote sensing

c. JPEG

 d. GPS

2. Aerial photography entails the acquisition of data and imagery from the use of satellites.

 a. True

 b. False

3. The U.S. Department of Labor believes that geospatial technology is an enormous growth area that is likely to generate many new jobs.

 a. True

 b. False

4. Acquiring real-time location information from a series of satellites in Earth's orbit is the goal of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

 a. remote sensing

 b. GPS

 c. O\*NET

 d. H1N1

5. Urban planners typically deal with issues related to waste water, green space, traffic, roads, zoning, and housing.

 a. True

 b. False

6. GIS applications that look at emergency evacuation plans, smoke plume modeling, and disaster mitigation and recovery efforts are often used in which field?

 a. health and human services

 b. law enforcement

 c. homeland security

 d. real estate

7. Geospatial technology is often used for environmental monitoring but rarely used for people-centric activities like law enforcement or health and human services.

a. True

b. False

8. Geospatial data is:

 a. primarily numerical.

 b. based on a grid system.

 c. best presented in tabular format.

 d. location-based.

9. Which of the following is NOT a form of geospatial data?

 a. the assessed value of a particular house

 b. boundaries of housing parcels in a subdivision

 c. the distribution of salary ranges in a particular county

 d. the exact address of a house in Biloxi, Mississippi

10. All data have a geospatial aspect.

a. True

b. False

11. In general, geospatial data and nonspatial data cannot be linked in useful ways.

 a. True

 b. False

12. Which of the following applications is best used to examine real estate values?

a. MapWV

b. Zillow

c. Map of the Dead

d. Google Earth

13. The images provided by remote sensing tend to be “snapshots” of a particular place at a particular time.

 a. True

 b. False

14. Geography is the study of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. Earth, which makes “geography” a synonym for “geology”

b. tectonic forces and weather patterns, including natural disasters and climate

c. place names and political forces that create boundaries between nation-states (e.g., the United States and Canada)

d. the spatial characteristics of Earth, and the relationships between people and these spatial characteristics

15. The type of geospatial content created by people who are not necessarily professional geographers is sometimes called:

a. CGD (cached geographic data).

b. FBOD (Facebook-oriented data).

c. WIKI (well-informed kinetic information).

d. VGI (volunteered geographic information).

16. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ entails using the activities of untrained volunteers to create content and resources that can be used by others.

a. Crowdsourcing

b. Flash mob production

c. Virtual reality

d. The virtual globe

17. Google Earth presents a 3D representation of Earth.

 a. True

 b. False

18. The original source of Google Earth was a program called:

 a. Keynote.

 b. Earth Viewer.

 c. GeoLocator.

 d. Landsat.

19. The first version of Google Earth was released in 2005.

a. True

 b. False

20. The images pulled from Google Earth tend to be “continuous”—that is, composed of streaming live data that is constantly updated.

 a. True

 b. False

21. Computer-based mapping and analysis of location-based data best describes:

a. GIS.

b. GPS.

c. remote sensing.

d. aerial photography.

22. Environmental conditions for the planet can be monitored by which of the following?

a. Global position system.

b. Remote sensing.

c. Non-spatial data.

d. Tabular data.

23. The National Map refers to:

a. The official geopolitical map of the United States, updated yearly by the White House staff.

b. A large geospatial data distribution program maintained and operated by the USGS.

c. A series of videos about geospatial technology, developed by Penn State University.

d. Google’s crowd-sourced map for the United States.

24. A geotag assigns location information to non-geospatial media, such a photograph.

a. True

b. False

25. Although historically of interest, privacy is no longer a concern when dealing with geospatial data.

a. True

b. False

26. Geospatial technologies range from multi-billion dollar satellite networks to free smartphone apps.

a. True

b. False