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Q1. GIS stands for

1. Geographic Information System
2. Generic Information System
3. Geological Information System
4. Geographic Information Sharing

Answer : 1

Q2. GIS deals with which kind of data

1. Numeric data
2. Binary data
3. Spatial data
4. Complex data

Answer : 3

Q3. Which of the following statements is true about the capabilities of GIS

1. Data capture and preparation
2. Data management, including storage and maintenance
3. Data manipulation and analysis
4. Data presentation
5. All of the above

Answer : 5

Q4. By *'spatial data'* we mean data that has

1. Complex values
2. Positional values
3. Graphic values
4. Decimal values

Answer : 2

Q5. What is *'Metadata'* ?

1. It is ' data about data'
2. It is 'meteorological data'
3. It is 'oceanic data'
4. It is 'contour data'

Answer : 1

Q6. Key components of *'spatial data'* quality include

1. Positional accuracy
2. Temporal accuracy
3. Lineage and completeness
4. Logical consistency
5. All of the above

Answer : 5

Q7. 'Spatial databases' are also known as

1. Geodatabases
2. Monodatabases
3. Concurrent databases
4. None of the above

Answer : 1

Q8. Successful spatial analysis needs

1. Appropriate software
2. Appropriate hardware
3. Competent user
4. All of the above

Answer : 4

Q9. Which of the following is related to GIS

1. Euclidean space
2. Ramanujan space
3. Pythagorian space
4. None of the above

Answer : 1

Q10. A (geographic) field is a geographic phenomena for which, for every point in the study area

1. A value can be determined
2. A value cannot be determined
3. A value is not relevant
4. A value is missing

Answer : 1