



# **GEOGRAPHY**

## **BOOKS - FULL MARKS GEOGRAPHY (HINGLISH)**

### **INTRODUCTION TO REMOTE SENSING**

#### **Ncert Textbook Questions With Answer**

**1. Which of the following is not used in visual interpretation technique ?**

A. Spatial arrangements of objects

B. Frequency of tonal change o the image

C. Location of objects with respect to other  
objects

D. Digital image processing.

**Answer:**



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2. Why is remote sensing a better technique than other traditional methods?



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3. Differentiate between IRS and INSAT series of satellites.



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4. Describe in brief the functioning of push broom scanner.



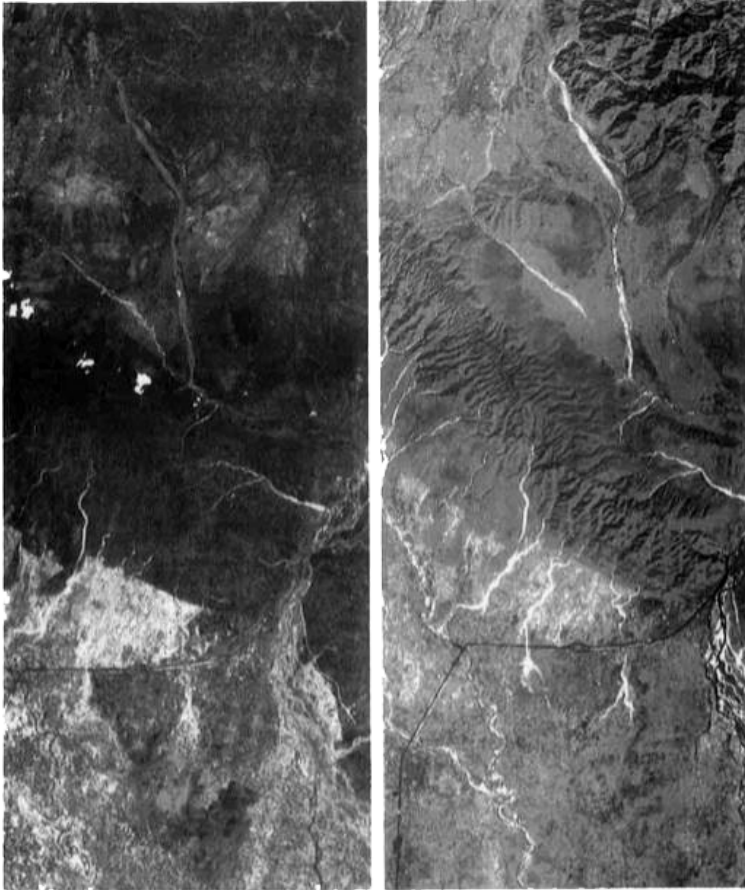
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5. Describe the operation of a whiskbroom scanner with the help of a diagram. Explain how it is different from push-broom scanner.



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6. Identify and list the changes that can be observed in the vegetation of Himalaya.



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# Additional Questions With Answers Multiple Choice Questions

1. The range of the wavelengths in the continuous spectrum such as the green band ranges from 0.5 to 0.6  $\mu$  and the range of NIR band 0.7 to 1.1  $\mu$ . What is it called?

A. Sensor

B. False Colour Composite

C. Spectral Band

D. Electro Magnetic Spectrum

**Answer:**



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2. The ratio of the radiant energy reflected by a substance to the energy it receives is called:

- A. Reflectance
- B. False Colour Composite
- C. Spectral Band
- D. Electro Magnetic Spectrum

**Answer:**



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**3. When was the term remote sensing used for the first time?**

A. Early 1950s

B. Early 1960s

C. Early 1970s

D. Early 1980s



**Answer:**



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**4.** What is the mode of collection of images by scanners called?

A. Sensing

B. Satellite images

C. Bit-by-bit.

D. Electromagnetic images

**Answer:**



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5. The principle that is utilised in obtaining  
Multispectral Images:

A. Dispersion of Light

B. Rainbow Principle

C. Prism Principle

D. Spectral Band

**Answer:**



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6. The continuum of electromagnetic radiation that ranges from short wave high frequency cosmic radiations to long wavelength low frequency radio waves is called:

A. Reflectance

B. False Colour Composite

C. Spectral Band

## D. Electro Magnetic Spectrum

**Answer:**



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7. There is an artificially generated colour image in which blue, green and red colours are assigned to the wavelength regions to which they do not belong in nature. It is called:

A. Sensor

B. False Colour Composite

C. Spectral Band

D. Electro Magnetic Spectrum

**Answer:**



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**Additional Questions With Answers Very Short  
Answer Type Questions**

**1. What is remote sensing?**



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2. What is a sensor?



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3. What is false colour composite?



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4. What is special about photographic sensor?



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5. What do you mean by swath?



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6. What are electrical signals?



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7. All images are not photographs but all photographs are images. How?



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8. What is temporal resolution?



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[Additional Questions With Answers Short Answer Type Questions](#)



1. What is a scanner?How does it work?



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2. Explain about different types of sensor resolutions.



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3. How can we classify the characteristics of an object ?



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4. Differentiate between :

Photographs and images.



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5. Whiskbroom and Pushbroom Scanners.



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6. Sun synchronous (or polar) and geostationary orbits.



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7. Photographic and non - photographic sensors.



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8. Photographic image and digital image.



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## Additional Questions With Answers Long Answer Type Questions

1. How does remote sensing help in the collection of information about the properties of the objects and phenomena of the earth surface ?



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2. Explain about different types of multispectral scanners.



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3. Based upon the the mechanism used in detecting and recording , in how many categories can we classify the remotely sensed data products?



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4. Explain various elements of visual interpretation .



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5. What do you mean by Radiometric Resolution ?



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6. Four different types of light sensitive film emulsion bases are used to obtain photographs. What are these ?



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7. What is a digital image ?



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8. When was the term remote sensing first used ?



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9. What is a sensor?



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10. Based upon the the form of the data output , the sensors are classified into how



many types ?



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11. How will you distinguish photographic sensors from non - photographic sensors?



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12. Why is remote sensing a better technique than other traditional methods ?



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