

## **MGIS–02/PGDGIS–02/CGIS–02**

### **Geographical Information Systems**

Master of Geographical Information System/Post  
Graduate Diploma in Geographical Information  
System/Certificate in Geographical Information  
System (MGIS/PGDGIS/CGIS-11/16/17)

First Year/First Semester, Examination, 2018

**Time : 3 Hours**

**Max. Marks : 80**

**Note :** This paper is of **eighty (80)** marks containing **three (03)** Sections A, B and C. Learners are required to attempt the questions contained in these Sections according to the detailed instructions given therein.

#### **Section–A**

##### **(Long Answer Type Questions)**

**Note :** Section ‘A’ contains four (04) long answer type questions of nineteen (19) marks each. Learners are required to answer *two* (02) questions only.

1. Compare and contrast raster and vector data representation with suitable examples.
2. How will you improve highway planning with the help of GIS ? Explain.

3. Explain in detail the Digitization and Scanning Processes in GIS.
4. Explain in detail, what is GIS ? What are its components ?

### **Section–B**

#### **(Short Answer Type Questions)**

**Note :** Section ‘B’ contains eight (08) short answer type questions of eight (08) marks each. Learners are required to answer *four* (04) questions only.

1. Explain the following :
  - (i) DEM
  - (ii) TIN
2. What do you mean by Rectification ?
3. Compare the characteristics of spatial and non-spatial data.
4. What are the components of toposheet ?
5. Describe the fundamental projection classification of maps.
6. What is UTM in GIS ?
7. Write a short note on requirement of GIS.
8. Define cylindrical projection.

### **Section–C**

#### **(Objective Type Questions)**

**Note :** Section ‘C’ contains ten (10) objective type questions of one (01) mark each. All the questions of this Section are compulsory.

Write True/False :

1. Elevation is the example of continuous field.
2. GIS stands for Geographic Information Sharing.

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3. Metadata is data about data.
4. Map Scale is defined as  $\text{Map Scale} = \text{Map Distance} / \text{Earth Distance}$ .
5. A contour line is drawn to show places of equal heights.
6. Positional values mean spatial data.
7. A thematic map that displays a quantitative attribute using ordinal classes is called a choropleth map.
8. VRMC stands for virtual reality markup language.
9. Thematic maps are example of non-cartographic output.
10. GIS output can include graphs and tables.

