

I MID IV-B.Tech CIVIL

Sub: REMOTE SENSING & GIS

Date: 21-2-2017

Time: 20min

ROLL NO:

Max.Marks.10

1. ----- is the science and technology of taking spatial measurements from photographs and preparing geometrically reliable derivative products.
2. -----are usually acquired from aircraft but can also come from satellites, hot air balloons or even kites.
3. -----come from cameras based on the ground, and generally are used in different applications from aerial.
4. The point on the photo that falls on a line halfway between the principal point and the Nadir point is called-----
5. Unlike the principal point, there are no marks on the photograph that permit to locate the -----
6. -----to collect and record energy reflected or emitted from a target or surface.
7. The radiation reflected from that target is detected and measured by the -----
8. -----can be used for examining wavelengths that are not sufficiently provided by the sun, such as microwaves, or to better control the way a target is illuminated.
9. Satellites at very high altitudes, which view the same portion of the Earth's surface at all times have-----
10. Many of these satellite orbits are also sun-synchronous such that they cover each area of the world at a constant local time of day called -----
11. The nadir, also called-----
12. The ----- is important because relief displacement is radial from this point and is a function of the distance of the displaced image from it.
13. optical or geometric center of the photograph - the intersection between the projection of the optical axis (i.e., the perpendicular to the center of the lens) and the ground is called-----
14. -----is radial from nadir, and is a function of the distance of the displaced image from it.
15. The point in the overlapping photo that is equivalent to the principal point of adjacent photograph is called-----
16. RS full form-----
17. GIS abbreviation-----
18. GCP abbreviation-----
19. Radiant energy - the transfer of energy via electromagnetic waves is called-----
20. Heat transfer through molecular motions from warm to cold is called-----

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