ELIZADE UNIVERSITY
ILARA-MOKIN, ONDO STATE, NIGERIA

FACULTY: HUMANITIES, SOCIAL AND MANAGEMENT SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT: TOURISM AND HOSPITALITY MANAGEMENT
FIRST SEMESTER EXAMINATIONS
2020/2021 ACADEMIC SESSION
COURSE CODE: HTM 315
COURSE TITLE: GEOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION SYSTEMS
COURSE UNIT: 3
DURATION: 2 Hours

HOD'S SIGNATURE

SECTION A (NON ESSAY TYPE)
Multiple Choice Questions/Fill in the Gap Questions/ True or False Questions. 60 Questions at 1/2 (0.5) mark each.
Total Marks for Section A: 30 Marks

SECTION B (ESSAY TYPE)
Written essays, definitions, description of concepts etc. 4 Questions, answer 3. 10 Marks each.
Total Marks for Section B: 30 Marks
TOTAL MARKS FOR EXAMINATIONS: 60 MARKS.

SECTION A

1. GIS helps us to bridge the gap between scientific understanding of the environment and sound resource management.
   (a) True (b) False
2. Geographical data implies any data that occupy space on the earth surface
   (a)True (b) False
3. The information that GIS handle was previously in paper map format
   (a)True (b) False
4. The computerized databases of GIS enable information not to be easily retrieved
   (a)True (b) False

5. GIS technology is only useful for geographers and not applicable in social science and humanities

   (a)True (b) False

6. GIS is capable of combine quantitative and qualitative data

   (a)True (b) False

7. Anything that can be put on a map is geographical data

   (a)True (b) False

8. Some data that can be described by geographical co-ordinates are not geographical data

   (a)True (b) False

9. Geographical data is different from geometrical data

   (a)True (b) False

10. Geometrical data refers to objects with a spatial structure such as vegetation, buildings, topography etc

    (a)True (b) False

11. Longitude and latitude are example of co-ordinates used by geographers to describe position or location but it is not relevant in GIS

    (a)True (b) False

12. Examples of geometrical data that can be represented with points are roads, watercourse, border

    (a)True (b) False

13. Geometrical data that represent objects with some sort of spatial structure .i.e. vegetation, building and topography is referred to as line data

    (a)True (b) False

14. Geographical data that have no specific spatial delimitation such as precipitation, temperature, topography are called continuous surface.

    (a)True (b) False

15. On a map points, lines and polygons can not be used to represent different objects

    (a)True (b) False

16. Attribute data is data that provides information about the geometrical objects

    (a)True (b) False

17. Attribute data excludes tables, texts, images, sounds .e.t.c

    (a)True (b) False

18. To connect geometric data (maps) and their attributes data (e.g films) you need to have Links

(a)True (b) False

19. Computer hardware used in GIS include ARC/INFO, MAP INFO, WEB-Applications etc
20. _____ helps us to bridge the gap between technology, natural science, social science .e.t.c.
21. _____ can be used to represent objects like a well, a tree, a soil sample pit .e.t.c.
22. _____ can be used to represent objects like road, a river, or a power supply line
23. Geographical data that have no spatial delimitation can best be represented as a _____
24. _____ is data that provides information about the geometrical objects
25. To connect geometric data and their attributes data you need to have _____
26. _____ is the very essence of GIS since without it the system will not operate properly
27. All object on the map are to assigned _____
28. _____ helps the system to distinguish between two rows in the table or between two objects on the map
29. The tools for visualizing the information in the database is called _____
30. The tools to reflect changes in the real world, updating the information is referred to as _____
31. By combining existing data _____ create new information
32. _____ can combine any type of information types as long as the database are well organized and stored in a compatible format.
33. _____ speeds up handling of data and maps since everything can be accessed from the user's computer, reducing time for search and retrieval of information.
34. Stimulation, modelling and creation of scenarios are part of _____ GIS analysis.
35. The GIS user that make it as a tool for collecting information from different geographical database are called _____
36. The user of GIS are divided into how many groups?
37. Which category of users make GIS tools to answer questions like who owns that property? What property belongs to Peter?
38. Which category of users makes GIS tools to describe the spatial distribution of a specific phenomena_____
39. The following server, printers/plotters, digitizing table, scanner belong to _____ component of computer.

40. Which of the following is not characteristic of GIS data

(a)Data can be allocated a location

(b) data is described by geographical co-ordinates

(c) anything that can be put on a map is a geographical data

(d) the map data is stored in paper format

41. which of the following is not object with a spatial structute that's geometrical data

(a) vegetation

(b) topography

(c) cultivated areas

(d) drill holes

42. Points can be used to represent the following objects except

(a) Well

(b) A soil sample pit

(c) Settlement

(d) Vegetation

43. Attribute data in GIS can describe the following except

(a) Vegetation covered of an area

(b) The speed limit of a property

(c) Age of a forest

(d) The size of a house

44. To connect geometric data and their attribute data in GIS, we need

(a) Connector

(b) Cartographer

(c) Links

(d) Data

45. When we use GIS to reflect changes in the real world, updating the information, we are performing the function of

(a) Store

(b) Analyse

(c) Edit

(d) Display

46. The GIS function that helps us to visualizing information in the database is called

(a) Store

(b) Analyse

(c) Display

(d) Edit

47. GIS "cycle" starts with

(a) Input of data

(b) Data collection

(c) Data retrieval and analysis

(d) Information for decision making

48. Which of the following is not advantage of GIS

(a) Results from analysis often had to be redrawn

(b) Data from different sources can easily be combined

(c) It is possible to create new knowledge

(d) Tool that makes storing and handling of data more efficient

49. Which of the following is not part of advanced GIS analysis?

(a) Simulation

(b) Visualization

(c) Modelling

(d) Creation of scenarios

50. Geographical data in a GIS used by _____ category of users

(a) 2

(b) 3

(c) 4

(d) 5

51. Which of the following are the most common users of GIS?

(a) Dynamic

(b) Modelling

(c) Visualization

(d) Simulation

52. Question like what property belongs to Dr. Tijani can be answered through _____

(a) Modelling

(b) Visualization

(c) Simulation

(d) Creation of scenarios

53. Question like relationship between different phenomena in space can be answered through _____

(a) Analysis
(b) Visualization
(c) Modelling
(d) Search

54. GIS is useful in which of the following fields

(a) Social planning
(b) Social studies
(c) Tourism
(d) All of the above

55. Regulations as of the requirement to use GIS in an organization include

(a) Data
(b) Staff
(c) Agreements
(d) Scanner

56. Computer hardware include the following except

(a) Server
(b) Printers
(c) Scanner
(d) Staff

57. Which of the following involved using a LAN

(a) Database should be accessible via a network
(b) Database should not be accessible via a network
(c) Database should be done in paper format
(d) Database should be in remote sensing format

58. The real world is in how many dimension

(a) 2
(b) 3
(c) 4
(d) 6

59. The oldest and common forms of attribute data is _____

(a) Texts

(b) Tables

(c) Images

(d) Sounds

60. Which of the following is the least common users of GIS?

(a) Dynamic

(b) Modelling

(c) Visualization

(d) Simulation

SECTION B

1a. What is Geographical Information System (GIS)?

1b. Discuss with aid of examples 3 different types of geometrical object in a GIS

2. State 5 reasons for using GIS instead of traditional manual techniques.

3. Highlight what is needed to use GIS in an organization

4. Highlight three areas where GIS is useful in Tourism and Hospitality industry