



**I Answer the following.**

- 1 The \_\_\_\_\_ are photographs obtained when the camera axis is intentionally inclined about  $60^{\circ}$  from vertical axis.
- 2 The term \_\_\_\_\_ -refers to the brightness at any point on an aerial or space image
- 3 The sensors, which produce their own electromagnetic radiation, are called \_\_\_\_\_ sensors.
- 4 \_\_\_\_\_ reflectors are rough surfaces that reflect uniformly in all directions.
- 5 The distance from one wave peak to the next wave peak is the \_\_\_\_\_.

**Define the following**

- 6 Remote sensing
- 7 Atmospheric window
- 8 Spatial resolution
- 9 End lap
- 10 Nadir point

**II Write Short notes on any FIVE of the following**

(5x2=10)

- 1 Operating principle of push-broom scanners.
- 2 Supervised and unsupervised classification
- 3 Non-selective scattering.
- 4 Mie scatter and Rayleigh scatter.
- 5 What are the successful applications of remote sensing?
- 6 Spectral signatures.
- 7 NAVSTAR, IRNSS and GLONASS.

**III Answer any FIVE of the following.**

(5x4=20)

- 1 Basic advantages of aerial photography.
- 2 GIS and its different components.
- 3 Different methods of image classification. Explain any one method with example.
- 4 Aerial photographs and map.
- 5 Draw and discuss the typical spectral reflectance curves for dry bare soil, vegetation and water.
- 6 Show the various regions of Electromagnetic Spectrum diagrammatically with their range.
- 7 Advantages and disadvantages of raster data.

**IV Answer any ONE of the following**

(1x10=10)

- 1 Photogrammetric activities in detail.
- 2 a) Image interpretation and its different elements.  
b) Principal difference between real aperture and synthetic aperture radar system.

\*\*\*\*\*