

**SOCIAL SCIENCE STD 10**  
**PREVIOUS YEAR QUESTIONS**

**SS II CH:6 Eyes in the sky and Analysis of Information**

1. What do you mean by Remote Sensing ? Explain the types of Remote Sensing based on the platform. **(4) SSLC 2019.**
2. What is aerial remote sensing ? Explain 'Overlap' in aerial photographs and its importance. **(4) Model 2020**
3. What are the limitations of Aerial Photography ? **(4) SSLC 2017**
4. What do the following statements regarding remote sensing indicate ? **(2) 2nd Term 2019.**
  - (i) The amount of electromagnetic radiation reflected by each object.
  - (ii) The device used for data collection in remote sensing.
5. The given information is concerned with two methods of remote sensing. Name these two methods
  - a. Captures continuous photographs of the places over which the aircraft passes.
  - b. Gathers information using sensors fitted in artificial satellites. **(2) 2nd Term 2016.**
6. What is Remote Sensing ? Classify and explain Remote Sensing by using the given hints.  
Hints:
  - Source of energy
  - Platform **(6) 2nd Term 2019.**
7. Though aerial photography has several merits, it has some limitations as well' What are these limitations? **(4) 2nd Term 2017.**
8. What are the two different types of artificial satellites ? Explain the characteristic features of these satellites. **(6) 2nd Term 2018**
9. Prepare a note explaining the features of Geostationary satellites. **(4) 2nd Term 2017.**
10. Write a short note on Geostationary Satellites. **(4) Model 2018**
11. Vinod presented a seminar on natural resources and Aswathy presented a seminar on climatic changes; both by making use of the possibilities of remote sensing.

If Vinod made use of the data obtained from Sun synchronous satellites, from what kind of satellites might Aswathy have collected the data? Differentiate these two types of satellites? **(5) 2nd Term 2016.**

12. Explain the terms "Spatial Resolution" and "Spectral signature". **(4) Model 2017**

13. How are satellite imageries prepared? What is Spatial Resolution? **(4) Model 2019**

14. Suppose you are analysing the satellite imageries of two strategically important locations A and B. The spatial resolutions of the imageries are 1 km x 1 km and 1m x 1m respectively.

(i) Which of these imageries are of high spatial resolution?

(ii) Which of these imageries cannot be utilised for microlevel studies?

(iii) What do you mean by the term spatial resolution? **(3) 2nd Term 2016.**

15. Pair formed by matching the items in columns A and B are given below. Identify the correct one. **(3) 2nd Term 2017.**

A	B
1. Sensor 2. Passive Remote Sensing 3. Active Remote Sensing	a. Artificial source of light b. Electromagnetic radiation c. Solar energy

I. 1.a, 2.b, 3.c

II. 1.b, 2.c, 3.a

III. 1.a, 2.c, 3.b

IV. 1.b, 2.a, 3.c

16. What are the uses of Geographic Information System? **(4) 2nd Term 2018**

17. What are the various analytical capabilities of GIS? Explain. **(6) 2nd Term 2018**

18. Substantiate the capability of Buffer analysis in the Geographical Information System with examples. List the other analytical capabilities of GIS. **(4) SSLC 2020.**

19. Which of the following help to find the latitude - longitude position, elevation and time of objects on the earth surface? **(1) 2nd Term 2017.**

a. Geographical Information System.

b. Aerial Remote Sensing

c. Satellite Remote Sensing

d. Global Positioning System (GPS)

20. Explain the modern techniques in geography based on the given hints.

Hints :

- Geographical Information System and its uses
- Global Positioning System and its method of function. (6) 2nd Term 2019.

21. Arrange the items in column B appropriate to column A. (4) 2nd Term 2019.

A	B
1. INSAT	Aerial Remote Sensing
2. IRS	Geo stationary Satellite
3. Stereoscope	Geographic Information System
4. Computer software	Sun synchronous Satellite.

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