QUIZIZZ Worksheets

Geodesy 2 - Quiz III
Total questions: 20
Worksheet time: 7mins
Instructor name: reda fekry

Name
Class
Date

1. Fundamental point (initial point) of the Egyptian geodetic network is ……. on the Almokattam hills

   a) A1B1
   b) O1
   c) Venus F1
   d) none of the above

2. a one-dimensional coordinate system used to express the metric distance of a point above a reference surface.

   a) None of the above
   b) height system
   c) Ellipsoid
   d) Geodesic

3. Geopotential number is constant for the geopotential (level) surface

   a) False
   b) True

4. Dynamic heights are NOT constant for the level surface and have no geometric meaning

   a) False
   b) True

5. Orthometric heights differ for points on the same level surface because the level surfaces are not …….....

   a) parallel
   b) non of the above
   c) similar
   d) intersected

6. They are measured along the curved plumb line with respect to geoid level.

   a) ellipsoidal heights
   b) Normal heights
   c) orthometric heights
   d) dynamic heights

7. All types of heights (normal, orthometric, and dynamic) are derived from geopotential numbers

   a) False
   b) True

8. Geopotential number is a measure of the gravitational potential energy per unit mass at a point in a gravitational field.

a) False
b) True

9. An ellipsoid that fits the geoid very well in a certain country does necessarily fit in other country.

a) False
b) True

10. All the angles observed by a theodolite are measured when it is leveled in such a way that .....

a) its vertical axis lies in the direction of the gravity vector
b) None of the above
c) its vertical axis lies in the direction of the normal to ellipsoid
d) its vertical axis lies in the direction of north pole

11. The replacement of the actual, the corresponding ellipsoidal one knows observations by the fictitious ones, ellipsoidal, is known as .....

a) map projection
b) referencing
c) none of the above
d) the reduction of the actual observations

12. In three-dimensional geodesy: The network is adjusted in a two-dimensional frame consisting of latitudes and longitudes coordinate system defined on the surface of the reference ellipsoid

a) False
b) True

13. combining the horizontal and vertical adjustment of the network in one adjustment process

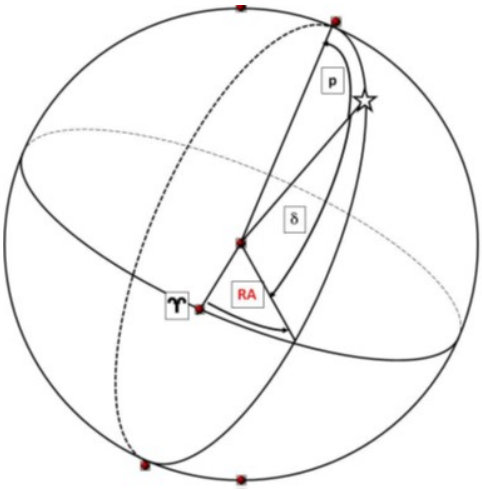
a) None of the above
b) three-dimensional computations
c) error propoagation
d) two-dimensional computations

14. At laplace's station, geodetic cooridnates must be oberved.

a) True
b) False

15. In the horizon system of coordinates, the position of a star is uniquely specified by its azimuth and either its .....

a) none of the above
b) right ascension or its zenith distance
c) altitude or its zenith distance
d) ellipsoidal or orthometric height

16. 

In the shown figure, angle denoted by RA refers to .....

a) altitude of the star
b) right ascension of the star
c) declination of the star
d) All of the above

17. Astronomically determined azimuths provide orientation for terrestrial networks

a) False
b) True

18. On ....., All points 90° away from zenith.

a) Horizon
b) Moon
c) None of the above
d) Geodesic

19. The Sun's apparent path around the celestial sphere

a) altitude
b) Ecliptic
c) nadir
d) zenith

20. ..... occur when the Sun's path on ecliptic crosses the celestial equator

a) Equinoxes
b) Solstices
c) Earthquakes
d) none of the above

Answer Keys

1. c) Venus F1
2. b) height system
3. b) True
4. a) False
5. a) parallel
6. c) orthometric heights
7. b) True
8. b) True
9. a) False
10. a) its vertical axis lies in the direction of the gravity vector
11. d) the reduction of the actual observations
12. a) False
13. b) three-dimensional computations
14. b) False
15. c) altitude or its zenith distance
16. b) right ascension of the star
17. b) True
18. a) Horizon
19. b) Ecliptic
20. a) Equinoxes