

- 1) The most useful platform for remote sensing of earth **systems** is **a satellite**
 - a) True
 - b) False
- 2) Infrared, Visible, and Microwave frequencies or wavelengths refer to
 - a) Satellite Sensors
 - b) **Electromagnetic Radiation**
 - c) Satellite Orbits
- 3) Healthy, green vegetation reflects radiation with the following wavelength
 - a) Blue
 - b) **Green**
 - c) Microwave
- 4) Precipitation can be derived **by** measuring microwave radiation emitted by water particles
 - a) True
 - b) False
- 5) Radar flying on-board a satellite is **which type of sensor?**
 - a) **An Active Sensor**
 - b) A Passive Sensor
- 6) A satellite usually carries one sensor
 - a) True
 - b) **False**
- 7) List the types of satellite orbits
Geostationary, polar low earth orbit, and non-polar low earth orbit
- 8) A satellite **would** be in a ----- orbit if it provides measurements every hour at the same location.
 - a) Polar
 - b) **Low Earth**
 - c) **Geostationary**
- 9) A satellite in a non-polar orbit cannot provide global coverage.
 - a) True
 - b) False
- 10) If a satellite is flying at 1500 km above the earth, it must be in a low Earth orbit
 - a) True
 - b) False

11) The smallest spatial unit measured by a satellite sensor is:

- a) Electromagnetic radiation
- b) a Pixel
- c) an Orbit

12) If a sensor is a '12-bit sensor' this refers to its

- a) Radiometric Resolution
- b) Spatial Resolution
- c) Spectral Resolution

13) Satellite data levels L1 and L3 generally have the same spatial/temporal resolutions

- a) True
- b) False

14) This is the satellite data level that provides geolocated and calibrated geophysical data products at the highest spatial resolution

- a) L0
- b) L1
- c) L2
- d) L3

15) Satellite data provide better spatial coverage than ground-based measurements

- a) True
- b) False