GPS/GIS Technologies
Supplement 1.3

GPS/GIS Work Sheet

1. GPS stands for _____ _____ _____.

2. GIS stands for _____ _____ _____.

3. GPS is an array of _____ _____ which orbit around the earth, and are launched and maintained by the US _____ ____ _____.

4. For reasons of national defense, exact satellite positions are _____.

5. SATLOC uses _____ to correct the signals based upon the curvature of the Earth and other factors.

6. To triangulate, a GPS receiver sends out radio signals at a known _____, recording the _____ it takes for each signal to return.

7. Using the relationship of _____ equals the _____ divided by the time, SATLOC calculates the _____from the satellite to the GPS unit.

8. Mathematically, a minimum of _____ satellite distances are needed to determine an exact position.

9. The greater the number of satellites accessed, the greater the positional _____.

10. Name four basic components of GIS.
_____
_____.

11. Two virtues of using GIS in decision-making are _____ of operations (data calculations, manipulation, analysis and display) and the flexibility of _____ parameters (creating multiple what-if scenarios, changing the data, altering a map's composition).

12. Most maps are _____ because they were created before GPS.

13. Geo-referencing is a process that allows a user to load a pre-existing map, and use it to overlay collected GPS data. It consists of telling the program the _____ _____of _____ _____ on the map.

14. GIS is much more than just a technical tool; it is about applying the tool and know-how to _____ _____.