BOOK 3 NEW QUESTIONS ON GPS

173. When using GPS (Global Positioning System) you may expect your position to be accurate 95% of the time to within a radius of _____.
A. 10 meters
B. 20 meters
C. 50 meters
D. 100 meters
ANSWER: D

200. When navigating using DGPS (Differential Global Positioning System) you may expect your position to be accurate to within a radius of _____.
A. 10 meters
B. 20 meters
C. 50 meters
D. 100 meters
ANSWER: A

213. When using GPS, how many position lines are required for a 2D (dimensional) fix?
A. 1
B. 2
C. 3
D. 4
ANSWER: C

249. When using GPS, how many position lines are required for a 3D (dimensional) fix that takes into account altitude?
A. 1
B. 2
C. 3
D. 4
ANSWER: D

518. The modified civilian system that approaches military precision in global positioning is called _____.
A. DGPS
B. CGPS
C. PGPS
D. GPS
ANSWER: A

635. A low HDOP (Horizontal Dilution of Precision) number such as 2 indicates a _____.
A. poor fix
B. good fix
C. poor signal quality
D. good signal quality
ANSWER: B

724. Which statement concerning GPS is TRUE?
A. It cannot be used in all parts of the world.
B. There are 12 functioning GPS satellites at present.
C. It may be suspended without warning.
D. Two position lines are used to give a 2D fix.
ANSWER: C

738. Most GPS receivers use the doppler shift of the carrier phase to compute _____.
A. Latitude
B. Longitude
C. Speed
D. Time
ANSWER: C

790. The theory of the Transit satellite system is based on calculating _____.
A. the distance from one satellite to a receiver
B. the doppler effect (frequency shift) as one satellite crosses the sky
C. the distance from multiple satellites to a receiver
D. None of the above
ANSWER: B

769. What does not contribute to the commercial GPS receiver position error?
A. Satellite clock
B. Ship's speed
C. Atmospheric/ionospheric propagation
D. Receiver
ANSWER: B