BUSI 443: REAL PROPERTY ASSESSMENT

Answer Guide No. 9

CHAPTER 9: Geographic Information Systems and Real Property Assessment

Marks: 1 mark per question.

1. Answer: 1
Signals from a minimum of THREE positioning satellites are required for a GOPS receiver to estal its position.

2. Answer: 4
An enterprise solution looks beyond the assessment office to a government-wide approach linkir systems together including assessment and non-assessment applications.

3. Answer: 3
Tilt displacement occurs when the aircraft is not flying on a perfectly level path, and the lens is r aiming straight downward at the time of exposure.

4. Answer: 2
The automated mapping/facilities management (AM/FM) system features sophisticated database capable of storing and manipulating related attribute information. It is limited in its ability to an relationships between different mapping layers other than through visual inspection of the overl layers.

5. Answer: 4
The "metes and bounds" system describes the property using lines which are identified by lengt compass bearing. Options (1) and (3) are incorrect because these statements do not begin from reference point that is not on the actual property. Option (2) is incorrect because it is does not s a single direction in which to proceed, and it does not identify an exact starting point — where e in this intersection do you start from?

For student's reference, the property illustrated would be surveyed as follows. Starting from the reference point (brass disc):

- move 22 feet 45⬚ to the east (N 45⬚ E), to the south-west corner of the property;
- move 80 feet due north to the north-west corner of the property;
- move 126.2 feet due east (N 90⬚ E) to the north-east corner of the property;
- move 92.4 feet 60⬚ to the south-west (S 30⬚ W) to the south-east corner of the property
- move 80 feet due west (N 90⬚ W) to the south-west corner of the property, to close or "b the property.

6. Answer: 4
The "lot and block" method is a simple way of referencing lots once they have been surveyed us "metes and bounds" method. Information from the "metes and bounds" method is compiled an recorded onto a map, so there is no need to use compass bearings and distance measurements referring to a plot of land.

7. Answer: 3
The application engine performs all of the complex calculations and tasks that allow the user int
to function. The user interface is designed with the end-user in mind; its main goal is to provide
GIS specialists with access to GIS-based data while hiding the complex, behind-the-scenes query
calculations of the application engine that makes the GIS operate.

8. Answer: 1
The "metes and bounds" system is the earliest form of land description which describes the prop
by referencing the physical features by which the property is "bound".

9. Answer: 1
Option (1) is the correct answer. In the geographic coordinate (geocode) system, parcel splits ar
identified by their coordinates, so it is not possible to identify a split from the geocode. If two pa
are created from one larger parcel, the two "new" parcels simply take on the new geographic
coordinates. Consolidations use the coordinates of the newly combined parcel which may or ma
be the same geocode as one of the older parcels.

10. Answer: 2
Relief Displacement describes a problem in aerial photography where the photo image is distorte
because the ground is not perfectly level. Objects closer to the camera appear larger; objects fu
away appear smaller. Objects are also distorted with respect to the point directly below the cam
Option (1) is incorrect because objects above the point directly below the camera are displaced
outward. Option (2) is correct.

10 Total Marks