Additional Exercises

10.1 GIS Worksheet

Directions: Using correct markup symbols, edit these sentences for grammar and punctuation. **Do not worry about spelling, capitalization, or hyphenation.** Make the grammar and punctuation correct even if you have to guess at content in your revision.

For each emendation, **note the reason for the editing.** Name the error. Some sentences or groups of sentences may contain more than one error. Some may be correct.

Hint: Work "**top down**" from sentence pattern and clauses, to phrases, to words.

- Find the subject(s) and verb(s) for each sentence, identify the clause(s), determine the sentence pattern, and punctuate appropriately. Look for subject-verb agreement and faulty predication problems.
- Then find modifying phrases and punctuate or rearrange or restructure appropriately.
- Then find **words** that need attention (perhaps to distinguish plural from possessive or to use a pronoun in the correct case).

1. Geographic information systems (GIS) manipulate, analyze and graphically present an array of information associated with geographic locations.

2. Their usefulness in disaster responses were demonstrated during the Space Shuttle Columbia recovery effort.

3. GIS provided precise maps and search grids to guide crew's to the debris strewn across 41 counties in Texas and Louisiana.

4. The federal government, has long been attempting to develop an integrated nationwide GIS network.

5. By coordinating efforts within and outside the federal government, duplicative geospatial data collection would be reduced.

6. In 1990, the Office of Management and Budget established the Federal Geographic Data Committee which promoted the coordinated use, sharing, and dissemination of geospatial data nationwide.

7. In 1994, the National Spatial Data Infrastructure (NSDI) program was established to address the problem of the redundancy and incompatibility of geospatial information by executive order.

8. More recently, Geospatial One-Stop, a component of NSDI was initiated.

9. The purpose of Geospatial One-Stop is aimed at promoting coordinated geospatial data collection and maintenance across all levels of government.

10. Among it's objectives are deploying an Internet portal for one-stop access to geospatial data and to develop data standards.

11. These objectives are important, however, Geospatial One-Stop has focused on limited, near-term tasks.

12. Although efforts to build the NSDI are progressing; achieving the vision of a nationwide GIS network remains a formidable challenge.

13. Developing standards, which meet stakeholders' needs, remains a challenging and time-consuming task.

14. Existing draft standards may need further revision and more extensive coordination efforts may be required to ensure broad adoption at all levels of government.

15. Developing standards will require a continuing effort over an extended period of time, significant investments have already been made in existing non-standard systems.

16. The federal governments efforts to coordinate GIS activities are included in a report from the Government Accounting Office.

Bonus (5 points):
Name two parts of speech that make a clause dependent, and give two examples of each:

Directions: Using correct markup symbols, edit this section of a report for policy makers.

Mark the title to be set in 18 point bold Helvetica, caps and lowercase, centered. Mark the paragraphs to be set in 10-point Times over 12 on a 19-point line, flush left, ragged right, with a one-em paragraph indention.
Create a style sheet at the bottom that indicates choices of capitalization, hyphenation, spelling, and other mechanics when a choice is available. (The full report is more than 30 pages long, so choices you make here might apply beyond these paragraphs.)

Developing and Implementing Geospatial Standards

Developing common geospatial standards to support vital public services have proven to be a complex and time consuming effort. The amount of types of geospatial data and the complexity of those data make developing geospatial standards a daunting task. For example, 34 different broad categories of geospatial data, called "data themes" have been identfied as a necesary foundation for the National Spatial Data Infrastructure. These basic themes relate to all types of services provided by the Federal government - including climate, flood hazards, federal land ownership, public health, soils and transportation. Each of these themes have subthemes. The transportation theme, for example, includes such divergent subthemes as road, railroad, air, transit, and waterway, each is the domain of a different organization or group of organizations. For data associated with the NSDIs themes and subthemes to be effectively shared; standards must be developed, that allow interoperability and integration of the many disperate formats of data currently collected for each theme and subtheme. The Federal Geographic Data Committee (FGDC) has been working to coordinate the development of these themes as well as other standards since it was establsihed thirteen years ago. Although FCGD has developed versions of several of these standards; it has not attempted to finalize a complete set of the 7 frame-work standards. These framework standards would define the simplest level of geographic data commonly used in most geospatial data sets.

Style Sheet

A-H	I-P	Q-Z
numbers	spacing	misc