

Photogrammetric Brief

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What's Wrong with the Picture?

An image quiz for potential photo interpreters.

FINDING THE ERRORS

A NEW IMAGE QUIZ consisting of 20 sketches has been devised for group examinations of photo interpretation trainees. The sketches are projected as 35 mm. slides, and trainees are allotted exactly 20 seconds to determine "What's wrong with the picture?" With an additional 40 seconds provided for recording each answer, the entire quiz can be administered in only 20 minutes.

The image quiz has been taken by 230 college undergraduates majoring in forestry

responses were recorded for number 11, a sketch of an ill-designed highway overpass-interchange where left turns are impossible. Could there be a message here with respect to today's motoring population?

AVAILABILITY OF QUIZ

Admittedly, most of the sketches are crudely drawn, and the quiz scores must be applied with reasonable caution. Still, the high correlation between such scores and practical airphoto interpretation indicates

ABSTRACT: In 1965 and again in 1968, the author reported on the value of several photo interpretation screening tests. This article describes a new image quiz that provides an index to certain observational and visual search abilities. The trainee must simply decide "What's Wrong" with each of 20 sketches within a 20-second scanning period.

and geography at three different universities. Percentage scores from the quiz showed a significant correlation (0.82) with grades on an airphoto identification test administered 6 to 8 weeks later; the P. I. exam required the identification of 50 urban, industrial, and rural features commonly encountered in the United States.

IS THE QUIZ TOO EASY?

The first reaction to the 20 sketches is that the quiz is much too simple for college students. Nevertheless, possibly due to the time limitation, the most obvious errors are frequently overlooked.

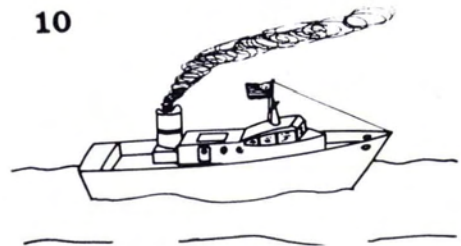
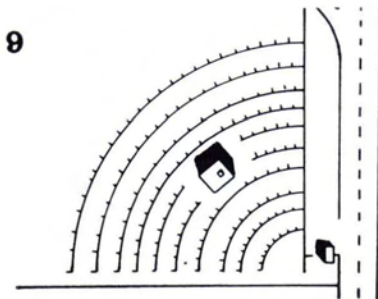
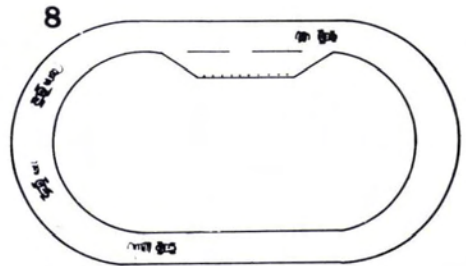
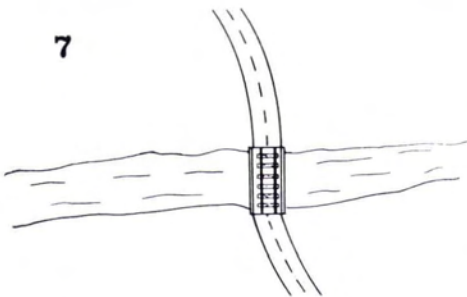
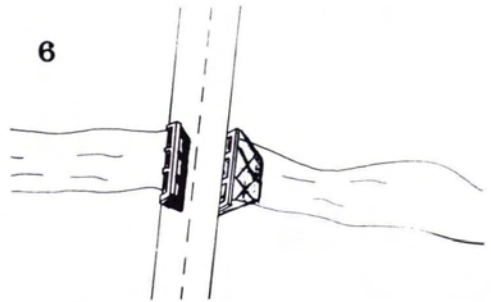
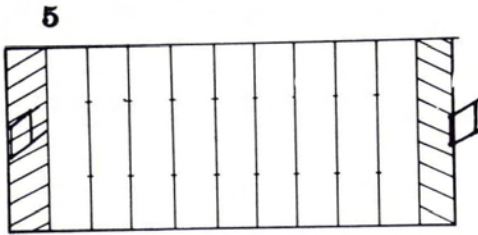
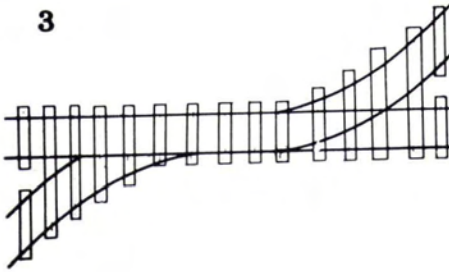
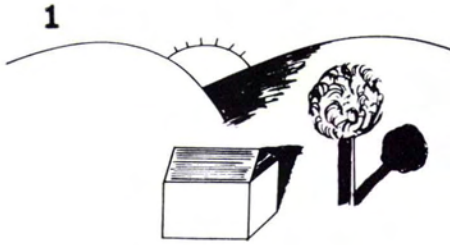
Percentages of *incorrect* responses for each sketch are shown in the listing of acceptable answers. It will be seen that for four sketches, fewer than half of the responses were correct. And there are only five sketches where the errors amounted to less than 10 percent of the 230 students tested. It is also interesting to note that the greatest number of incorrect that the image quiz can be useful to instruc-

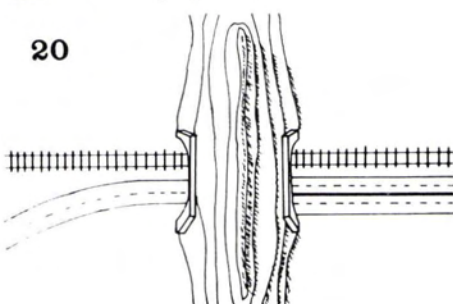
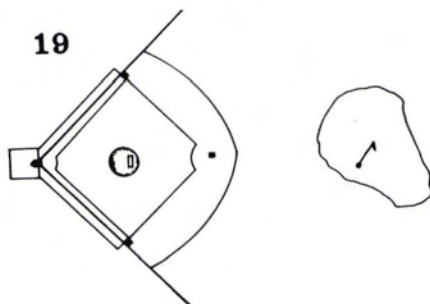
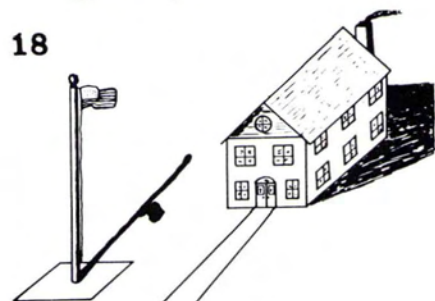
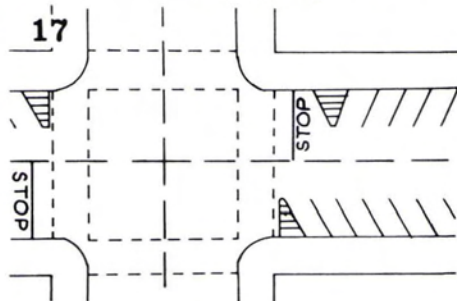
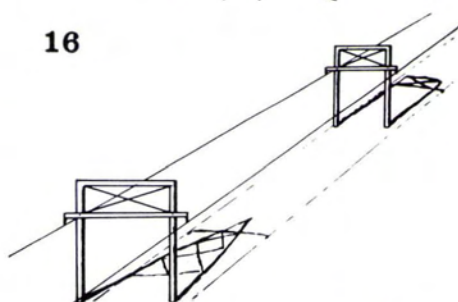
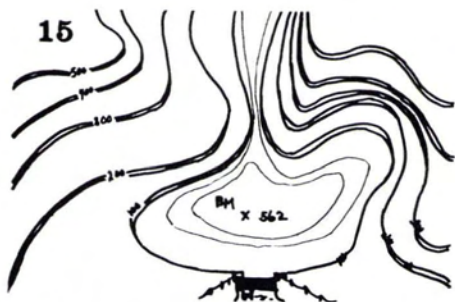
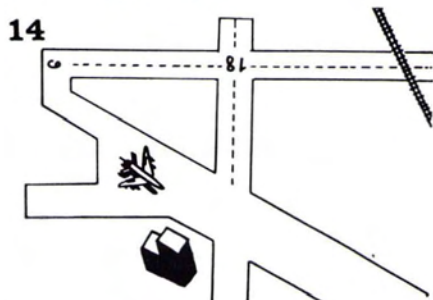
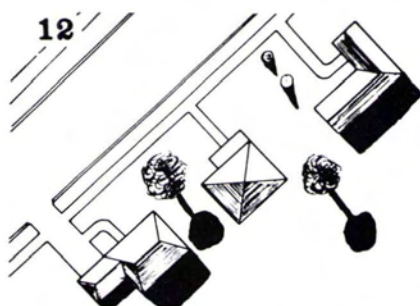
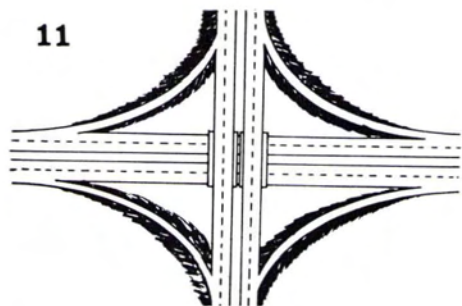
tors of beginning P. I. classes. In brief, the quiz should be a valuable index to potential interpretation ability when used in conjunction with other screening exercises.

Copies of the quiz are available from the author at nominal cost. The 20 illustrations (plus one "example") are supplied in the form of standard 35 mm. slides.

ANSWERS AND PERCENT OF INCORRECT RESPONSES

1. Shadows fall in wrong direction (14%)
2. Boundary missing between Georgia and South Carolina (65%)
3. Part of rail missing at one switch (26%)
4. Plane shadow shows two engines (13%)
5. Football field only 90 yards long between goal lines (35%)
6. Incorrect shadow on right side of bridge (32%)
7. Highway has rails on bridge (1%)
8. One racer is going in wrong direction (1%)





9. No projection screen at drive-in movie (52%)
10. Smoke blowing in wrong direction (3%)
11. No provision for making left turns at interchange (72%)
12. No shadow shown for center building (48%)
13. Aircraft stabilizer missing (39%)
14. Railroad tracks across aircraft runway (12%)
15. Bench mark in lake is incorrect for contours shown (31%)
16. One tower casts an incorrect shadow (3%)
17. Parking lanes are slanted in wrong direction on one side of street (71%)
18. Shadow of flag is shown at half-mast (8%)
19. Golf green in center of baseball outfield (14%)
20. Highway changes from two to four lanes inside tunnel (18%)

REFERENCES

1. Avery, T. Eugene, 1965. Evaluating the potential of photo interpreters. *Photogrammetric Engineering*, 31: 1051-1059.
2. Avery, T. Eugene, 1968. Screening tests for rating photo interpreters. *Photogrammetric Engineering*, 34: 476-482.

New Publication

Metric Change in India, Edited by Dr. Lal C. Verman. Size, 148 × 210 mm; xxvii + 530 pages; 97 illustrations; price \$15. Indian Standards Institution, 9 Bahadur Sha Zafar Marg, New Delhi 1, India. Published in 1970.

India decided to switch over to the metric system in December 1956 and adopted a ten-year plan to effect the change. The book contains a short account of these ten years.

The writing of this book has indeed been motivated by the demand from abroad for information concerning the Indian experience in meeting the multifarious problems and difficulties that are bound to arise in bringing about a basic change in the system of mea-

surements of a complex economy. The systematic account of the progress of changeover, phase by phase, sector by sector, is presented in this compilation. The historical background which covers the technological, legislative, educational, public relations and other aspects is expected to be useful to those countries which may decide to go metric and help them in avoiding the pitfalls and in expediting their programs.

Symposium Proceedings Available

	<i>Price to Members</i>	<i>Price to Nonmembers</i>
Annual March Conventions		
1968—428 pages, 1969—415 pages, 1970—769 pages; 5.8 × 8.5 inches	\$2.50	\$ 5.00
Fall 1969 Convention		
Portland, Oregon. 363 pages, 39 papers, 5.8 × 8.5 inches	2.50	5.00
Remote Sensing		
21 selected papers, 1966, 290 pages. 8½ × 11 inches	2.00	3.00
Computational Symposium, 1970		
32 papers, 247 pages, 5.5 × 8.5 inches	5.00	10.00

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