

## Module 2: Transport Data Collection and Management

### Lecture 5: Transport Data Types and Sources

#### Section 7: Quiz Answer Sheet - 10min

**1. What is the primary purpose of transport data?**

- A) To increase the number of vehicles on the road
- B) To improve decision-making, planning, and efficiency in transportation
- C) To make transportation more expensive
- D) To reduce the number of roads in a city

✓ **Correct Answer: B**

**Explanation:** Transport data helps in making informed decisions, optimizing public transport, reducing congestion, and improving road safety.

**2. Which of the following is an example of raw transport data?**

- A) A report summarizing monthly traffic congestion patterns
- B) A government policy document on transport planning
- C) GPS coordinates collected from vehicles at different time intervals
- D) A newspaper article about a new metro system

✓ **Correct Answer: C**

**Explanation:** Raw transport data includes unprocessed facts such as GPS logs, sensor readings, and ticket transactions. Reports and policies are processed data (information).

**3. What is the key difference between data and information?**

- A) Data is always more accurate than information
- B) Information is unprocessed, whereas data is structured
- C) Data is raw, while information is processed and meaningful
- D) Data and information are the same and can be used interchangeably

✓ **Correct Answer: C**

**Explanation:** Data consists of raw, unprocessed facts, while information is structured and meaningful, derived from analyzing data.

**4. Which of the following is NOT a common source of transport data?**

- A) Traffic sensors and cameras
- B) Passenger surveys
- C) Stock market reports
- D) GPS tracking devices

✓ **Correct Answer: C**

**Explanation:** Stock market reports do not provide transport-related data, while traffic sensors, surveys, and GPS devices are widely used in transport data collection.

**5. Public transport data includes all of the following EXCEPT:**

- A) Passenger ridership numbers
- B) Air quality measurements from vehicles
- C) Fare collection data
- D) Bus and train schedules

✓ **Correct Answer: B**

**Explanation:** Air quality measurements fall under **environmental transport data**, while ridership, fare collection, and schedules are public transport data.

**6. Which of the following is an example of environmental transport data?**

- A) The number of passengers using a bus route daily
- B) The average noise level measured near a busy highway
- C) The time it takes for a train to travel between two stations
- D) The number of taxis operating in a city

✓ **Correct Answer: B**

**Explanation:** Environmental transport data includes air pollution, noise levels, and fuel emissions, which help assess the impact of transportation on the environment.

**7. Why is socioeconomic data important in transport planning?**

- A) It helps determine if transport services are accessible to different income groups
- B) It is only useful for calculating bus fares
- C) It has no relation to transport planning
- D) It is mainly used to control vehicle ownership

✓ **Correct Answer: A**

**Explanation:** Socioeconomic data (ex: income levels, employment rates, car ownership) helps ensure transport services are accessible to all social groups.

**8. Which transport data source provides real-time tracking of vehicle movements?**

- A) Household travel surveys
- B) Manual traffic counts
- C) GPS tracking systems
- D) Public transport ticket sales

✓ **Correct Answer: C**

**Explanation:** GPS tracking systems provide real-time data on vehicle locations, speeds, and routes, helping with traffic management and route optimization.

**9. What is a common application of traffic data?**

- A) Designing movie theaters
- B) Adjusting traffic signals to improve flow
- C) Selling bus tickets at a lower price
- D) Increasing the number of taxis in rural areas

✓ **Correct Answer: B**

**Explanation:** Traffic data is used to optimize signal timings, reduce congestion, and improve road infrastructure planning.

**10. Which of the following is a challenge in collecting transport data?**

- A) Data collection methods are always 100% accurate
- B) Data can be incomplete, inconsistent, or biased
- C) Transport data is always available for free from all sources
- D) Transport data is only useful for road projects

✓ **Correct Answer: B**

**Explanation:** Transport data can suffer from missing values, inaccuracies, and biases due to different collection methods (ex: manual surveys vs. automated sensors).

### **Summary of Key Learning Points from MCQs**

- Transport data **helps decision-making** and improves efficiency.
- **Data vs. Information:** Raw facts vs. processed insights.
- **Traffic, public transport, environmental, and socioeconomic data** are key categories.
- **Sources of transport data** include sensors, surveys, GPS, and public transport systems.
- **Challenges in transport data collection** include missing or inconsistent data.