

Surveying - 1
1st sem (civil)

① The object of surveying is to prepare
a

(a) Drawing (b) cross-section (c) ~~Map~~

② The curvature of the earth is ignored
in

(a) Geodetic surveying (b) ~~plane surveying~~
(c) hydrographic surveying

③ The curvature of the earth is taken
into account when the extent of area is
more than

(a) 50 km^2 (b) 100 km^2 (c) ~~250 km^2~~

④ The main principle of surveying is to
work from

(a) The centre to the boundary

(b) ~~The whole to the part~~

(c) The part to the whole

⑤ Surveys which depict the natural
features of a country are known as

(a) cadastral surveys

(b) ~~topographical surveys~~

(c) Engineering surveys.

⑥ A 20m chain is divided into

(a) 150 links (b) ~~100 links~~ (c) 200 links

- 7) For ranging a line, the no. of ranging rods required is
- (a) At least two (b) At least 3 (c) At least 4
- 8) One-link means the distance from
- (a) centre to centre of middle rings
 (b) centre to centre of inner rings
 (c) centre to centre of outer rings
- 9) The walking step of a man is considered equal to
- (a) 80cm (b) 90cm (c) 100cm
- 10) Chain survey is recommended when the area is
- (a) crowded (b) undulating (c) simple & fairly level
- 11) In chain survey, the area is divided into
- (a) Rectangles (b) Triangles (c) Squares
- 12) The sketch prepared during reconnaissance survey is known as the
- (a) hand sketch (b) Index sketch (c) Rough sketch
- 13) A triangle is said to be well-conditioned when its angle should lie between
- (a) 30° & 120° (b) 20° & 150° (c) 15° & 135°

- (14) The working principle of the optical square is based on
- (a) reflection (b) refraction (c) double-reflection
- (15) The field records of the chain survey is enclosed by a/an
- (a) exercise book (b) field book (c) level book
- (16) In an optical square, the mirrors are fixed at an angle of
- (a) 30° (b) 60° (c) 45°
- (17) Perpendicular offsets may be taken by setting the right angle in the ratio
- (a) 3:6:9 (b) 3:4:5 (c) 2:4:5
- (18) A cross staff is used for
- (a) marking of survey station
- (b) setting perpendicular lines to survey line
- (c) alignment of a survey line
- (d) setting a line at an angle to a survey line at a point.
- (19) The main object of running a tie line is
- (a) To check accuracy of work
- (b) To take details of a nearby object.
- (c) To take an offset for detailed surveying
- (d) None of the above.

20) In plane table survey, the operation which must be carried out is
(a) Resection (b) Orientation (c) Intersection.

21) The principle of plane table is
(a) parallelism (b) Triangulation (c) Traversing

22) The size of the plane table is
(a) 750mm x 900mm (b) 600mm x 750mm
(c) 450mm x 600mm (d) 300mm x 450mm

23) The two point problem is a method of
(a) resection (b) Orientation (c) Both (a) & (b)
(d) None of the above

24) An alidade is used in plane table surveying for
(a) Centring (b) Orientation (c) Drawing lines
(d) None of the above

25) In a prismatic compass, the zero is marked on the
(a) North end (b) South end (c) West end

26) In a Surveyor's Compass, the ring is graduated
(a) from 0° to 360° (b) In quadrants - 0° to 90°
(c) In anyway

27) The compass box is made of
(a) Iron (b) Aluminium (c) brass

- (28) At the equator the dip of the needle is
 (a) 180° (b) 0° (c) 90°
- (29) At the magnetic pole, the dip is
 (a) 0° (b) 45° (c) 90°
- (30) The line passing through "zero" declination is known as the
 (a) Isogonic line (b) agonic line (c) Contour line
- (31) In the WCB system, a line is said to be free from local attraction if the difference between the FB & BB is
 (a) 0° (b) 90° (c) 180°
- (32) A line joining the points of zero declination is
 (a) Magnetic declination (b) Agonic line
 (c) Gonic line (d) zero line
- (33) If the WCB of a line $170^\circ 40'$, the quadrantal bearing is
 (a) ~~S~~ $S 9^\circ 20'$ (b) $N 10^\circ 40'$ (c) $9^\circ 20'$
 (d) $S 9^\circ 20' W$
- (34) The datum adopted for India is the
 (a) MSL at Madras (b) MSL at Bombay
 (c) MSL at Karachi

35) The operation of levelling across a river is termed

- (a) Profile levelling (b) Reciprocal levelling
(c) Compound levelling

36) The staff reading taken on a point of known elevation is termed the

- (a) IS reading (b) BS reading (c) IS reading

37) The correction due to curvature in levelling is

- (a) $d^2/2R$ (b) $2/5 (d^2/2R)$ (c) d^2/R (d) $d^2/4R$

38) The diaphragm is fitted

- (a) At the centre of the telescope
(b) in front of the eye-piece
(c) in front of the object glass

39) The line joining points of equal elevation is known as a

- (a) horizontal line (b) contour line
(c) level line

40) The horizontal distance between two consecutive contours is termed a

- (a) Contour interval (b) horizontal equivalent
(c) horizontal interval

41) When contours of different elevation cross each other, it indicates a/an

- (a) vertical cliff (b) saddle (c) overhanging cliff