Q.30 Explain the traversing method of plane table surveying.

Q.31 Explain any three sources of error in plane table surveying.

Q.32 What is surveying? What is the purpose of surveying?

Q.33 Write any five advantages and disadvantages each of a plane table surveying.

Q.34 Explain which types of measurements are taken on plane surveying.

Q.35 Write any five advantages and disdvantages each of compass survey.

SECTION-D

Note: Long answer type questions. Attempt any two questions out of three questions.   (10x2=20)

Q.36 The following consecutive readings were taken with a level. The level was shifted after 4th, 7th and 10th readings. The first reading was taken on a B.M of R.L 150.000m. Draw out a page of level book, enter the readings and calculate the reduced levels of all the points by Height of instrument method. Apply the arithmetic check.

1.520,0.965,1.475,1.545,0.435,2.545,1.715,1.630, 1.915,0.860,1.790,1.365,1.135

Q.37 Enumerate and explain briefly instruments used in plane table surveying with sketches.

Q.38 Describe the characteristics of contour?

3rd Sem / Arch
Subject:- Surveying/Surveying-I

Time : 3Hrs.   M.M. : 100

SECTION-A

Note: Multiple choice questions. All questions are compulsory   (10x1=10)

Q.1 One hectare is equal to_____ Sqm.
a) 10^6 b) 10^2
c) 0^4 d) 10^8

Q.2 The surface of still water is considered to be_____
a) Parallax   b) Level
c) Temporary   d) G.T.S

Q.3 The Box of compass is made of_____
a) Brass   b) Aluminum
c) iron   d) Copper

Q.4 The Prismatic compass can be used without fixing it on _____
a) Plumb bob   b) U-fork
c) Alidade   d) Tripod stand

Q.5 FB and BB should differ by_____
a) 180^0 b) 0^0
c) 360^0 d) 270^0

Q.6 The effect of curvature is to_____ the staff reading.
a) Decrease   b) Temporary
c) Increase   d) Last

Q.7 The curvature of earth is ignored in_____
a) Contour   b) Magnified
c) MKS   d) Plane surveying

Q.8 Reduced bearing is always less than_____
a) 270^0 b) 370^0
c) 90^0 d) 0^0

Q.9 Fore Sight is_____ reading of the setting of level.
a) Last   b) B.M
c) Temporary   d) First

Q.10 p radian is equal to_____ degree.
a) 0^0 b) 90^0
c) 180^0 d) 270^0

SECTION-B

Note: Objective type questions. All questions are compulsory.   (10x1=10)

Q.11 The metric system of measurement is known as_____

Q.12 The art of determining the_____ position of objects on the surface of earth is known as surveying.

Q.13 When the needle is deflected towards west of the true meridian it is said_____

Q.14 The datum adopted for India is mean sea level at_____

Q.15 The plane table survey is suitable for_____ scale mapping.

Q.16 Name any two instruments used for taking measurement?

Q.17 A 20 meter chain have_____ links.

Q.18 Define whole circle bearing.

Q.19 Length of an Engineer chain is_____ ft.

Q.20 Define Back bearing.

SECTION-C

Note: Short answer type questions. Attempt any twelve questions out of fifteen questions.   (12x5=60)

Q.21 What are the function of a prismatic compass?

Q.22 Enumerate the different sources sources of error's in plane table surveying.

Q.23 What is the local attraction? How it is detected and removed?

Q.24 Write short note on height of collimation method.

Q.25 Write short note on:
A) whole circle bearing

Q.26 Define magnetic declination. What are different types of variation in declination?

Q.27 Explain in brief temporary adjustment of dumpy level.

Q.28 Explain the principles of surveying with sketches.

Q.29 Define plane surveying and geodetic surveying.