Q: ) Surveys which are carried out to provide a national grid of control for preparation of accurate maps of large areas, are known

A : Plane surveys

B : Geodetic surveys

C : Geographical surveys

D : Topographical surveys

# Q: ) Correction per chain length of 100 links along a slope of a°

A : $\dfrac{1.5\alpha^2}{100}$

B : $\dfrac{1.5\alpha}{100}$

C : $\dfrac{1.5\alpha^3}{100}$

D : $1.5\alpha^3$

**Q: ) A tape of length l and weight W kg/m s suspended at its ends with a pull of p kg, the sag correction is**
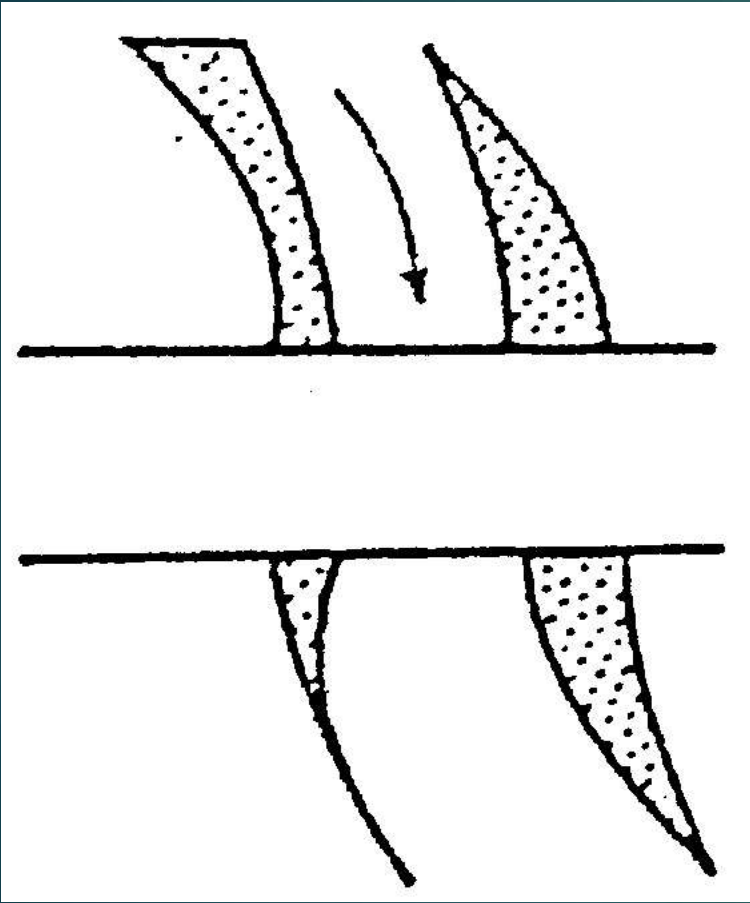
A : $\dfrac{l^3 W^2}{24 P^2}$

B : $\dfrac{l^2 W^3}{24 P^2}$

C : $\dfrac{l^2 W^2}{24 P^3}$

D : $\dfrac{l W^2}{24 P}$

# Q: ) The conventional sign shown is Fig. 4.1 represents a



A : road bridge

B : railway Bridge

C : canal bridge

D : aqueduct.

Q: ) The Imaginary line passing through the intersection of cross hairs and the optical centre of the objective, is known as

A : Line of sight

B : Line of collimation

C : Axis of the telescope

D : None of these.

Q: ) An internal focusing type surveying telescope, may be focused by the movement of
A : Objective glass of the telescope
B : Convex-lens in the telescope
C : Concave lens in the telescope
D : Plano-convex lens in the telescope

# Q: ) The sensitiveness of a level tube decreases if

A : Radius of curvature of its inner surface is increased

B : Diameter of the tube is increased

C : Length of the vapour bubble is increased

D : Both viscosity and surface tension are increased

# Q: ) Let angular value of one graduation of a tube of length x be φ second and R be the radius of its internal curved surface, then

A : $\phi = \dfrac{x}{206265\,R}$

B : $\phi = \dfrac{R}{206265\,x}$

C : $\phi = \dfrac{206265}{x.R}$

D : $\phi = \dfrac{x.R}{206265}$

Q: ) Diaphragm of a surveying telescope is held inside

A : Eye-piece

B : Objective

C : Telescope tube at its mid point

D : Telescope at the end nearer the eye-piece.

**Q: ) An imaginary line joining the points of equal elevation on the surface of the earth, represents**

**A : Contour surface**

**B : Contour gradient**

**C : Contour line**

**D : None of these**

**Q: ) Closed contours of decreasing values towards their centre, represent**
**A : A hill**
**B : A depression**
**C : A saddle or pass**
**D : A river bed**

Q: ) The operation of revolving a plane table about its vertical axis so that all lines on the sheet become parallel to corresponding lives on the ground, is known

A : Levelling

B : Centering

C : Orientation

D : Setting

**Q: ) Plotting of inaccessible points on a plane table, is done by**

**A : Intersection**

**B : Traversing**

**C : Radiation**

**D : None of these**

**Q: ) You have to observe an included angle with better accuracy than what is achievable by a vernier, you will prefer the method of**

**A : Repetition**

**B : Reiteration**

**C : Double observations**

**D : Exactness.**

**Q: ) Removal of parallax, may be achieved by focusing**

**A : The objective**

**B : The eye-piece**

**C : The objective and the eye-piece**

**D : none of these**

**Q: ) The most reliable method of plotting a theodolite traverse, is**

**A : By consecutive co-ordinates of each station**

**B : By independent co-ordinates of each station**

**C : By plotting included angles and scaling off each traverse leg**

**D : By the tangent method of plotting**

Q: ) The orthographical projection of a traverse leg upon the reference meridian, is known as
A : Departure of leg
B : Latitude to the leg
C : Co-ordinate of the leg
D : Bearing of the leg.

Q: ) In a closed traverse, sum of south latitudes exceeds the sum of north latitudes and the sum of east departures exceeds the sum of west departures, then, the closing line will lie in

A : North-west quadrant

B : North east quadrant

C : South-east quadrant

D : South-west quadrant

Q: ) If the angular measurements of a traverse are more precise than its linear measurements, balancing of the traverse, is done by

A : Bowditch's rule

B : Transit rule

C : Empirical rule

D : All of the above.

**Q: ) The length of a traverse leg may be obtained by multiplying the latitude and**

**A : Secant of its reduced bearing**

**B : Sine of its reduced bearing**

**C : Cosine of its reduced bearing**

**D : Tangent of its reduced bearing**