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Q : 1) A survey which consists of observations of the heavenly bodies such as sun or any fixed star, is known as

A : Celestial survey

B : Astrological survey

C : Heaven survey

D : Astronomical survey

Q : 2) When the measured length is less than the actual length, the error known as

A : Positive error

B : Negative error

C : Compensating error

D : Instrumental error

Q : 3) The scale of a given plan is written as 1:200. If an original length of 10 cm on the plan has now shrunk to 9.8 cm. determine the actual distance denoted by a line which currently measures 10 cm.

A : 20.4 m

B : 19.4 m

C : 21.9 m

D : 18.9 m

Q : 4) The type of surveying in which the curvature of the earth is taken into account is called:

A : Geodetic surveying

B : Plane surveying

C : Preliminary surveying

D : Topographical surveying

Q : 5) A plane drawn to a scale of 1:4000 was measured by a scale of 1:5000. The % error in the length measured will be:

A : 10

B : 1000

C : 25

D : 1.25

Q : 6) Which of the following types of survey is NOT based on the object of survey?

A : Engineering survey

B : Geological survey

C : Military survey

D : Astronomical survey

Q : 7) The residual error is the difference between:

A : True value and observed value of a quantity

B : Most probable value and observed value of a quantity

C : Most probable value and true value of a quantity

D : None of the above

Q : 8) The principle of working from 'whole to part' is used in surveying because:

A : Plotting becomes easy

B : Survey work can be completed quickly

C : Accumulation of errors is prevented

D : All of the above

Q : 9) Geodetic survey of India was done, using-

A : Triangulation

B : Traversing

C : Trilateration

D : None of the above

Q : 10) 10 divisions of the vernier scale will have the same length in

(OR)

A vernier is made using a main scale of one meter to read mm. If the vernier scale is divided into cm divisions, the vernier will have

A : 10 divisions for 9 main scale divisions

B : 11 divisions for 10 main scale divisions

C : 20 divisions for 19 main scale divisions

D : 21 divisions for 20 main scale divisions

Q : 11) Reconnaissance survey for determining feasibility and estimation of scheme falls under the classification based on the

A : Nature of the field of survey

B : Object of surveying

C : Instruments used

D : Method employed

Q : 12) The representative fraction $1/5000$ means that the scale is

A : 1 cm = 0.50 metre

B : 1 cm = 5.0 metre

C : 1 cm = 50 metre

D : 1 cm = 500 metre

Q : 13) The least count of a vernier scale is

A : Sum of the smallest divisions of main and vernier scales

B : Value of one division of primary scale divided by the total number of divisions of the vernier scale

C : Value of one division of vernier scale divided by the total number of divisions of primary scale

D : Value of one division of vernier scale

Q : 14) Statement (I) : Geodetic survey cannot be done for works requiring high precision.

Statement (II) : The curvature of earth is accounted for measurements in geodetic survey.

A : Both statement-I and statement-II are individually true and statement-II is the correct explanation of statement-I

B : Both statement-I and statement-II are individually true and statement-II is NOT the correct explanation of statement-I

C : Statement-I is true but statement-II is false.

D : Statement-I is false but statement-II is true.

Q : 15) What is the difference between two measured values of same quantity in surveying?

A : Variation

B : Discrepancy

C : International error

D : Balancing error

Q : 16) A distance of 270 m is to be taped with an error of not more than ± 0.15 m. Determine how accurately each 30 m length should be measured to ensure that the error in the above taped distance will not exceed the permissible limit.

A : 0.15 m

B : 0.05 m

C : 0.20 m

D : 0.25 m

Q : 17) A surveyor measured the distance between two points on the plane, drawn to a scale of $1 \text{ cm} = 40 \text{ m}$ and result was 235 m . Later, however, he discovered that he used a scale of $1 \text{ cm} = 20 \text{ m}$. Find the true distance between the points.

A : 554 m

B : 470 m

C : 117.5 m

D : 235 m

Q : 18) Different types of errors are given below:

A : Natural error

B : Gross error

C : systematic error

D : Random error

Which of these error s represent the errors in surveying?

(a) A and D

(b) A, B and C

(c) B, C and D

(d) A and C

Q : 19) A vernier scale in which the smallest division is longer than the smallest division on the main scale; this vernier is called as:

A : Retrograde vernier

B : Direct vernier

C : Double vernier

D : Simple vernier

E : Non-linear vernier

Q : 20) Match list I with list II in question and select the correct answer by using code given below:

List I	List II
A. Fathometer	1. Microwave instrument
B. Passometer	2. Sounding instrument
C. Tellurometer	3. Distance measuring instrument
D. Altimeter	4. Height measuring instrument
	5. Pressure measuring instrument

A : 2, 3, 1, 4

B : 3, 5, 1, 4

C : 2, 5, 4, 1

D : 3, 2, 5, 1

Q : 21) The apparatus required for measuring base line length using rigid bars, is:

A : Colby apparatus

B : Wheeler's base line apparatus

C : Both of the above

D : None of the above

Q : 22) Which of the following instruments is used for measuring of bases in India by the survey of India?

A : Tellurometer

B : Jaderin's apparatus

C : Colby apparatus

D : Hunter's short base

Q : 23) The total length of eight links in a 'Revenue chain' is

A : 16.5 feet

B : 33 feet

C : 26 feet

D : 13 feet

Q : 24) In chain surveying work, the line joining tie stations for taking offsets from it, is known as:-

A : Tie line

B : Check line

C : Chain line

D : Base line

Q : 25) Correct length of a 100 m tape, weighing 24 N when pull of 200 N is applied at the ends is freely suspended is

A : 100.12 m

B : 100.06 m

C : 99.88 m

D : 99.94 m

Q : 26) When two stations for which ranging is to be done are not intervisible, the ranging method used in such case is:

A : Reciprocal ranging

B : Direct ranging

C : Partial ranging

D : Simultaneous ranging

Q : 27) While applying correction due to sag in a chain or tape survey, which of the following shapes is assumed to be followed

A : Circular

B : Parabolic

C : Hyperbolic

D : Quadratic

Q : 28) Cross staff is an instrument used for:

A : Measuring approximate horizontal angles

B : Setting out right angles

C : Measuring bearing of the line

D : None of these

Q : 29) Triangulation stations should be

A : In commanding positions

B : All of three mentioned here

C : Intervisible

D : Easily accessible

Q : 30) Length of a 50 m chain is short by 0.05 m. What kind of error will it introduce

A : Positive cumulative error

B : Negative cumulative error

C : Negative compensating error

D : Positive compensating error

Q : 31) Survey of a piece of land is being carried out. Out of the following errors, which one may be either cumulating positive or cumulating negative error

A : Sag

B : Erroneous length of chain

C : Bad ranging

D : Bad straightening

Q : 32) Pick the incorrect pair:

A : Butt rod : Measuring offsets

B : Invar tape : Baseline measurement

C : Plasters laths : Marking terminal points

D : Prism square : Setting right angles

Q : 33) A tape of length ' ℓ ' and weight ' w ' kg/m, is suspended at its ends with a pull of ' P ' kg, the sag correction is:

A : $\frac{\ell^3 w^2}{24P^2}$

B : $\frac{\ell^2 w^3}{24P^2}$

C : $\frac{\ell^3 w^2}{24P^3}$

D : $\frac{\ell w^2}{24P}$

Q : 34) Assertion (A) : The base lines are usually much shorter than average length of the triangle sides.

Reason (R) : It is difficult and expensive to measure long base lines.

Select the correct answer:

A : Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A

B : A is true but R is false

C : A is false but R is true

D : A and R both are false

Q : 35) The length of a ranging rod should be

A : 1.5 to 2.0 m

B : 2 to 3.0 m

C : 3 to 4.0 m

D : 2.5 to 4.5 m

Q : 36) AS per Indian standard specification, the length of one link is 30 metre chain is

A : 20 cm

B : 30 cm

C : 40 cm

D : 10 cm

Q : 37) An invar tape is made up of an alloy of:

A : Copper and steel

B : Brass and nickel

C : Brass and steel

D : Nickel and steel

Q : 38) In chain surveying, perpendiculars to the chain line are set out by-

A : A theodolite

B : A prismatic compass

C : A clinometer

D : An optical square

Q : 39) The maximum tolerances in overall length of a 20 m and 30 m metric chain should be respectively-

A : ± 2 mm, ± 8 mm

B : ± 3 mm, ± 5 mm

C : ± 5 mm, ± 8 mm

D : ± 8 mm, ± 5 mm

Q : 40) What is the angle between two plane mirrors of an optical square

A : 30°

B : 45°

C : 60°

D : 90°

Q : 41) In chain surveying, in order to locate the position of a point accurately by perpendicular offsets we should determine the direction of perpendicular by

A : Dumpy level

B : Planimeter

C : Theodolite

D : Optical square

Q : 42) A tie line in a chain surveying

A : Checks the accuracy of the framework

B : Enables the surveyor to locate the interior details which are far away from the main chain lines

C : Fixes up the directions of all other lines

D : All of these

Q : 43) The adjustable cross-staff is used for setting out an offset:

A : At any angle

B : At an angle of 45 degree

C : At a right angle

D : At an angle of 60 degree

Q : 44) Example for an obstacle that obstructs both chaining and ranging:

A : River

B : Hillock

C : Lake

D : Building

Q : 45) An average length of a pace is:

A : 60 cm

B : 80 cm

C : 100 cm

D : 120 cm

A. Standardized tapes	i. Short base in plain ground
B. Hunter's short base	ii. Fairly long distances
C. Tacheometric base	iii. Used or measuring 80 m long base
D. EDM	iv. Undulating ground for small bases

Q : 46) Choose the correct combination for base line measurement in triangulation:

A : A-iii, B-iv, C-ii, D-i

B : A-ii, B-I, C-iv, D-iii

C : A-iv, B-iii, C-1, D-ii

D : A-I, B-iii, C-iv, D-ii

Q : 47) The process of establishing number of intermediate points between two fixed end points on ground is known as

A : Ranging

B : Offsets

C : Station points

D : Auxiliary points

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