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Q : 1) If the quadrant bearing of a line is S 35o W then the whole circle bearing of the line is

A : 325°

B : 145°

C : 215°

D : 125°

Q : 2) In the prismatic compass

A : The magnetic needle moves with the box

B : The line of sight does not move with the box

C : The magnetic needle and graduated circle is fixed to each other

D : The graduated circle is fixed to the box and the magnetic needle always remains in the N-S direction

Line	Fore Bearing	Back Bearing
AB	104°30'	284°30'
BC	48°15'	226°00'
CD	290°30'	115°15'
DA	180°15'	357°15'

Q : 3) The following bearings were observed while traversing with a compass

Which stations were affected by local attraction?

A : A and B

B : B and C

C : C and D

D : A and D

Q : 4) If the quadrantal bearing of a line is N 25° W, the whole circle bearing of the line is

A : S 25° E

B : 205°

C : 335°

D : 295°

Q : 5) Read the following statements.

- 1. Dip of a magnetic needle is its inclination with the ground surface.**
- 2. In the northern hemisphere, the north end of the magnetic needle is deflected downward.**
- 3. In the southern hemisphere, the north end of the magnetic needle is deflected downward.**
- 4. The amount of dip varies in different parts of the earth.**

The correct statements are:

A : 1 and 2

B : 1 and 3

C : 3 and 4

D : 2 and 4

Q : 6) If “fore bearing” of line is S $49^{\circ} 52'$ E (assuming there is no local attraction), the ‘Back bearing’ of the line will be:

A : S $52^{\circ} 49'$ E

B : S $49^{\circ} 52'$ E

C : N $49^{\circ} 08'$ E

D : N $49^{\circ} 52'$ W

Q : 7) Magnetic declination is

A : The deflection of magnetic needle due to external magnetic sources

B : The error in the bearings due to external magnetic influences

C : The angle between the true meridian and the magnetic meridian at a place

D : The dip of the needle to the earth's magnetic field

Q : 8) The horizontal angle between the true meridian and magnetic meridian is known as:

A : Declination

B : Dip

C : Bearing

D : Local attraction

Q : 9) In compass traverse, the fore bearing depends on

A : The extent of area to be surveyed

B : The direction of true north

C : The direction of progress of survey

D : The direction of magnetic north

Q : 10) The latitude and departure of a line AB are +78 m and -45.1 m respectively. The whole circle bearing of the line AB is

A : 30°

B : 150°

C : 210°

D : 330°

Line	Fore bearing
AB	60°30'
BC	122°0'
CD	46°0'
DE	205°30'
EA	300°0'

Q : 11) The following bearings were observed with compass. The interior angle at C is:

A : 326°00

B : 256°00'

C : 216°00'

D : 146°00

Q : 12) The lines passing through points of zero declination are said to be:

A : Isogonic lines

B : Agonic lines

C : Isometric lines

D : Isochronous lines

Q : 13) The first temporary adjustment of a prismatic compass

A : Levelling

B : Focusing of the prism

C : Removing the parallex

D : Centring

Q : 14) The horizontal angle between the true meridian and survey line is called

A : Azimuth

B : Magnetic bearing

C : Dip

D : Magnetic declination

Q : 15) The box of prismatic compass is made of:

A : Aluminum

B : Brass

C : Steel

D : Iron

Q : 16) In triangulation, in order to control the accumulation of errors of length and azimuth subsidiary bases are selected. At certain stations, the astronomical observations for azimuth and longitude are also made. These stations are called

A : Transportation stations

B : Bowditch stations

C : Universe stations

D : Laplace stations

Q : 17) When the whole circle bearing of a traverse line is between 90° to 180° , then

A : The latitude is positive and departure is negative

B : The departure is positive and latitude is negative

C : Both latitude and departure are positive

D : Both latitude and departure are negative

Q : 18) The magnetic bearing of a line is S 30° W. Find its true bearing, if the magnetic declination is 10° E.

A : S 25_{\circ} W

B : S 35° W

C : S 30° W

D : S 40° W

Q : 19) A prismatic compass has 0° graduation at the

A : North end

B : South end

C : East end

D : West end

Q : 20) When the area to be surveyed is large having undulating grounds and higher accuracy is not required, then the best method suitable for surveying will be

A : Chain survey

B : Compass survey

C : Plane table survey

D : Theodolite survey

Q : 21) Find the error of reading of a level staff if the observed reading is 4.5 m at the point sighted, the staff being 15 cm off the vertical through the bottom.

A : 2.5 m

B : 10.13 m

C : 12.74

D : 4.5 m

Q : 22) According to Bowditch's rule correction to latitude or departure of any side is equal to:

A : Total error in latitude or departure X length of that size/perimeter of traverse

B : Total error in latitude or departure X perimeter of traverse/ length of that side

C : Total error in latitude / perimeter of traverse

D : None of these

Q : 23) If l is the length of the line, then according to Bowditch's method, the linear and angular errors are proportional to-

A : l & $l / (l)$

B : $l^{0.5}$ & $l(l^{0.5})$

C : $l^{0.67}$ & $l(l^{0.67})$

D : l^2 & $l(l^2)$

Q : 24) Bowditch's rule is applied in the adjustment of

A : Open traverse

B : Closed traverse

C : Local attraction

D : None of the above

Q : 25) Analectic lens is fitted with

A : External focusing telescope

B : Internal focusing telescope

C : Astronomical telescope

D : Ordinary telescope

Q : 26) Hypsometry is a method of

A : Surveying of water bodies

B : Determining elevations based on the boiling point of liquids

C : Determining elevations based on the atmospheric pressure

D : Finding temperatures at different heights

Q : 27) Axis method of traverse correction is used when

A : The lengths are measured very accurately

B : The angle are measured very accurately

C : The percentage error in angles and lengths is same

D : Neither angles nor lengths are measured accurately

Q : 28) The staff readings taken at stations A, B, C, D from a single setup of the level are 0.535, 1.105, 2.155, 1.785.

The station B is:

A : Below A and D

B : Above C and D

C : Between C and D

D : None of the above

Q : 29) Which of the following errors can be eliminated by taking the mean of both face observations-

A : Errors due to eccentricity of verniers

B : Error due to imperfect adjustment of plate levels

C : Error due to imperfect graduation

D : Error due to line of collimation not being perpendicular to the horizontal axis

Q : 30) Back sight reading taken on a point with R.L. of 100 m is 1.5m and fore sight reading is taken with top of a tunnel with inverted reading of 1.5m. The R.L. of tunnel top is

A : 101.5 m

B : 103 m

C : 105 m

D : 106 m

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