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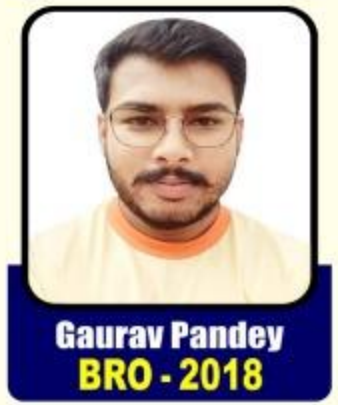

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Q : 1) Reciprocal leveling eliminate the effect of:

1. Errors due to atmospheric refraction
2. Errors due to earth's curvature
3. Errors in staff reading
4. Errors due to collimation line

Which of these statements are correct?

A : 1 and 2

B : 2 and 4

C : 1, 2 and 3

D : 1, 2 and 4

Q : 2) Process of taking levels on each side of a main line at right angles to that line is called…….

A : Differential levelling

B : Cross-section levelling

C : Profile levelling

D : Reciprocal levelling

Q : 3) The expression for sensitivity of the bubble tube (α) can be taken as, ……. Where

N = No. of divisions

S = Net staff reading

D = Radius of curvature

L = Length of one division

A : $\alpha = \frac{s}{nd} \times 206265$ seconds

B : $\alpha = \frac{d}{ns} \times 206265$ seconds

C : $\alpha = \frac{nlD}{R}$ radians

D : $\alpha = \frac{s}{nR} . \frac{l}{D}$

Q : 4) In traverse surveying, deflection angle is always:

A : Equal to the difference of 180o and the interior included angle

B : < 90^o

C : > 90^o

D : Equal to 90^o

Q : 5) Staff readings pegs x and y from X stations are 1.755 and 2.85, respectively. From station Y on staff head at Y and X are 0.655 and 1.560 m, respectively. If reduced level of X is 104.32 m, the reduced level of Y is

A : 103.320 m

B : 103.225 m

C : 103.415 m

D : 105.415 m

Q : 6) The following consecutive readings were taken with a dumpy level:

0.695, 1.525, 2.395, 0.605, 0.805, 0.125.

The instrument was shifted after the third and fifth readings. The readings 2.395 and 0.635 respectively represent.

A : F.S. and B.S.

B : F.S and I.S.

C : B.S. and F.S.

D : I.S. and B.S.

Where F.S. is foresight, B.S. is back sight and I.S. is intermediate sight.

Level at	Staff reading on	
	C	D
C	2.156 m	3.568 m
D	1.968 m	3.262 m

Q : 7) Two points C and D are on opposite banks of a river. The following reciprocal levels are taken with one level.

Find the true statements.

A : D is 1.535 m higher than C

B : C is 1.353 m higher than D

C : C is 1.412 m higher than D

D : C is 1.294 m higher than D

Q : 8) The imaginary line joining the centre of diaphragm and optical centre of the objective of a telescope is called:

A : Axis of telescope

B : Line of collimation

C : Line of sight

D : None of these

Q : 9) The probable systematic error in precise levelling as recommended by IGA should not exceed:

A : $\pm 0.1\sqrt{K}mm$

B : $\pm 0.2\sqrt{K}mm$

C : $\pm\sqrt{K}mm$

D : $0.2\sqrt{K}mm$

Q : 10) The number of horizontal cross hairs in a stadia diaphragm is

A : $\frac{1}{3}$

B : 2

C : 3

D : 4

Q : 11) The cross hairs in the surveying telescope are placed

A : Midway between eye piece and objective lens

B : Much closer to the eye-piece than to the objective lens

C : Much farther to the eye-piece than to the objective lens

D : Anywhere between eye-piece and objective lens

Q : 12) Which one of the following gives the correct distance between the light house and a ship, when the lighthouse whose height 100 m is visible just above the horizon from the ship?

A : 30,68 km

B : 36.50 km

C : 38.54 km

D : 60.54 km

Q : 13) The arithmetic check for the computation of RL by 'Rise and Fall' method is given by:

A : $\sum FS - \sum$BS = RL of last station point – RL of first station point = $\sum$ fall - $\sum$ Rise

B : $\sum BS - \sum$FS = RL of last station point – RL of last station point = $\sum$ Rise - $\sum$ Fall

C : $\sum BS - \sum$FS = RL of last station point – RL of first station point = $\sum$ Rise - $\sum$ Fall

D : $\sum BS - \sum$FS = RL of first station point – RL of last station point = $\sum$ fall - $\sum$ Rise

Q : 14) Which of the following types of levelling cannot be done with a dumpy level?

A : Differential levelling

B : Reciprocal levelling

C : Trigonometric levelling

D : Profile levelling

Q : 15) Least count of a levelling staff is-

A : 1 cm

B : 5 mm

C : 1 mm

D : None of the above

Q : 16) In levelling, the correction for curvature (C_C) is given by (where D is distance and R is the radius of the Earth):

A : $\frac{D^2}{2R}$

B : $\frac{D}{2R}$

C : $\frac{D^2}{R}$

D : $\frac{2D^2}{R}$

Q : 17) In levelling, mistakes in rod handling are counted under the _____ error.

A : Nature

B : Personal

C : natural as well is instrumental

D : Instrumental

Q : 18) The combined correction of curvature and refraction for a distance of 1400 m is:

A : 0.153 m

B : 0.132 m

C : 0.094 m

D : 0.021 m

Q : 19) Which of the following errors is not eliminated by the method of repetition for horizontal angle measurement?

A : Error due to eccentricity of verniers

B : Error due to displacement of station signals

C : Error due to wrong adjustments of line and trunnion axis

D : Error due to inaccurate graduation

Q : 20) Which of the following is WRONGLY stated application of triangulation survey?

A : Assisting in the determination of mean sea level

B : Determining accurate locations for setting out of civil engineering works

C : Establishing accurate control for photogram metric surveys for large areas

D : Establishing accurate control for plane and geodetic surveys covering large areas

Q : 21) Sanjeev wants to do levelling measurements for a river tributary where in he is finding it impossible to balance back sight and foresight distances. He only has access to a simple level. Which of the following methods of levelling would you recommend?

A : Benchmark levelling

B : Reverse levelling

C : Reciprocal levelling

D : Cross-section levelling

Q : 22) The following set of reading taken with a level: 1.565, 0.985, 1.235, 2.545, 3.455, 1.875, 1.985, 0.865 and 1.285. If the instrument was shifted after the 2nd and the 5th reading, then the entries in the foresight column would be-

A : 0.985, 3.455 and 1.285

B : 0.985, 1.875 and 1.285

C : 1.235, 1.985 and 1.285

D : 1.235, 1.985 and 0.865

Q : 23) Subtense bar is an instrument used for

A : Levelling

B : Measurement of horizontal distances in plane areas

C : Measurement of horizontal distance in undulated areas

D : Measurement of angles

Q : 24) The area of irregular plotted figure can be easily determined by using instrument named as

A : Pentagraph

B :Planimeter

C : Subtense bar

D : Vernier

Q : 25) Clinometer is mostly used for measuring

A : The distance between two objects

B : The angles of slope

C : The perimeter of traverse

D : None of the above

Q : 26) The subtense bar can be used to measure:

A : Horizontal angle

B : Horizontal distance

C : Vertical angle

D : Vertical distance

Q : 27) Match List I (Instrument) with List II (Usage) and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists:

A : 2, 4, 1, 2 **B : 4, 2, 1, 5**

C : 2, 4, 1, 5 **D : 2, 3, 4, 1**

List I	List II
A. Sextant	1. To determine horizontal distance
B. Tangent clinometer	2. To measure angular distance
C. Subtense bar	3. To establish right angles
D. Heliotrope	4. To determined difference in elevation between the points
	5. To mark the positions of participants in a land survey

Q : 28) The process of determining the location of the station (on the map) occupied by the plane table is called as:

A : Intersection

B : Three-point-problem

C : Traversing

D : Resection

Q : 29) An alidade in which one edge is bevelled is called as

A : Soft edge

B : Fiducial edge

C : Telescopic edge

D : Swivel edge

Q : 30) Two point and three point problems are the method of

1. Resection
2. Orientation
3. Radiation
4. Intersection

The correct answer are

A : Both 1 and 2

B : Both 1 and 3

C : Both 1 and 4

D : 1, 2 and 3

Q : 31) Which method would you apply for locating inaccessible points?

A : Method of radiation

B : Method of intersection

C : Both of the above

D : None of these

Q : 32) The operation of revolving a plane table about its vertical axis so that all the lines on the sheet become parallel to the corresponding lines on the ground is known as

A : Levelling

B : Centering

C : Orientation

D : Setting

Q : 33) The standard size of plane table is

A : 50 cm × 30 cm

B : 70 cm × 30 cm

C : 75 cm × 60 cm

D : 75 cm × 50 cm

Q : 34) In plane table surveying the method in which the rays are drawn from station No.1 towards objects then the plane table is shifted to second station, again from station No. 2 the rays are drawn towards the same objects then the cutting point represents the respective objects on map. This method is known as:-

A : Orientation method

B : Intersection method

C : Resection method

D : Radiation method

Q : 35) In gales traverse table which of the following coordinates are in first quadrant?

A : Dependent coordinate

B : Consecutive coordinate

C : Independent coordinate

D : Relative coordinate

Q : 36) A contour map indicates that there are closed contours with higher values inside. What does this feature represent?

A : Depression

B : Lake

C : Hill or mountain

D : Plateau

Q : 37) The contours which are parallel and equidistant on an area, then that area should be

A : Flat

B : Steep slope

C : Gentle slope

D : Uniform slope

Contour (m)	Area enclosed (ha)
105	100
110	150
115	350
120	500
125	900

Q : 38) In a topographical map of a proposed reservoir, the area enclosed by contour lines is known below.

The volume of impounded water using trapezoidal formula will be

A : 50000 ha-m

B : 7500 ha-m

C : 8200 ha-m

D : 10000 ha-m

Q : 39) Match the items in List 1 (Features of contour line) with those in List 2 (Type of feature) and select the best correct answer using the codes given below:

List 1	List 2
P. Contour lines with higher values inside them	1. Steep slope
Q. Contour lines of different elevation cross one another	2. Hill
R. Contour lines are closely spaced	3. Vertical cliff
S. Contour lines of different elevations unite to form one line	4. Overhanging cliff

A : P-2, Q-3, R-1, S-4 B : P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-4

C : P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3 D : P-4, Q-1, R-3, S-2

Q : 40) Which of the following is not an indirect method of contouring?

A : Graphical method

B : Cross sections method

C : Squares method

D : Tacheometric method

Q : 41) Contours of different elevations do not units to form one contour except in case of a

A : Pond

B : Vertical cliff

C : Ridge

D : Valley

Q : 42) At what angle does a ridge line intersect contour?

A : 90^o

B : 45^o

C : 30^o

D : 0^o

Q : 43) A canal aligned nearly parallel to the contours of a country is known as

A : Water shed canal

B : Ridge canal

C : Side slope canal

D : Contour canal

Q : 44) The line jointing points of equal elevation (RL) is known as a

A : Contour line

B : Level line

C : Horizontal line

D : Gradient line

Q : 45) If town planning or a reservoir survey is conducted and the scale is taken as 1 cm = 50 m – 100 m, the contour interval should be:

A : 0.1 – 0.5 m

B : 2 – 5 m

C : 5 – 10 m

D : 0.5 – 2 m

Q : 46) The slope between any two points on a contour map depends upon:

A : Contour interval only

B : Horizontal equivalent only

C : Contour interval and horizontal equivalent both

D : None of these

Q : 47) An imaginary line lying on the ground and maintaining a constant slope is known as :

A : Contour line

B : Horizontal equivalent

C : Contour interval

D : Grade contour

Q : 48) Which one of the following statement is incorrect?

A : The contour lines are closed curves

B : In steep slopes, the spacing of contours is small

C : Contour interval on a map can very

D : Contour lines cross a ridge at right angles

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