## Sample Question Paper

## Program: SE Civil Engineering

## Curriculum Scheme: Revised 2012 <br> Examination: Second Year Semester IV <br> Course Code: CE-C402 and Course Name: Surveying-II

Time: 1hour
Max. Marks: 50



Note to the students:- All the Questions are compulsory and carry equal marks .

| Q1. | A branch of surveying in which the horizontal and vertical distances of points are <br> obtained by instrumental observations, is known as |
| :--- | :--- |
| Option A: | chain surveying |
| Option B: | plane table surveying |
| Option C: | tacheometric surveying |
| Option D: | hydrographic surveying |
|  |  |
| Q2. | A stadia telescope, in a tacheometer, is fitted with |
| Option A: | two additional vertical hairs |
| Option B: | two additional horizontal hairs |
| Option C: | one additional horizontal hairs |
| Option D: | one additional vertical hairs |
|  |  |
| Q3. | The principle of tacheometry is not used |
| Option A: | for locating contours |
| Option B: | on hydrographic surveys |
| Option C: | for filling in detail in topographic surveys |
| Option D: | Photogrammetric survey |
|  |  |
| Q4. | The additive constant for the tacheometer is |
| Option A: | f/ i |
| Option B: | I / f |
| Option C: | f/d |
| Option D: | f + d |
|  |  |
| Q5. | The multiplying constant for the tacheometer is, generally, kept as |
| Option A: | 20 |
| Option B: | 40 |
| Option C: | 60 |
| Option D: | 100 |
|  |  |

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| Q6. | When the curve is to be set out over a rough ground, the method used is |
| :--- | :--- |
| Option A: | Rankine's method |
| Option B: | two theodolite method |
| Option C: | Chain surveymethod |
| Option D: | three theodolite method |
|  |  |
| Q7. | The curve of varying radius is known as |
| Option A: | simple curve |
| Option B: | compound curve |
| Option C: | reverse curve |
| Option D: | transition cruve |
|  |  |
| Q8. | The curve used for ideal transition curve is a |
| Option A: | cubic parabola |
| Option B: | clothoid spiral |
| Option C: | cubic spiral |
| Option D: | lemniscates |
|  |  |
| Q9. | A simple circular curve is designated by the |
| Option A: | radius of the curve |
| Option B: | curvature of the curve |
| Option C: | angle subtended at the centre by a chord of any length |
| Option D: | angle subtended at the centre by a chord of particular length |
|  |  |
| Q10. | The degree of the curve is the angle subtended by a chord of |
| Option A: | 15 m |
| Option B: | 20 m |
| Option C: | 25 m |
| Option D: | 30 m |
|  |  |
| Q11. | When R is the radius of the curve (in metres), D is the degree of curve (in degrees) <br> and length of the chord is 30 m, then the relation between R and D is |
| Option A: | $\mathrm{R}=1520 / \mathrm{D}$ |
| Option B: | $\mathrm{R}=1720 / \mathrm{D}$ |
| Option C: | $\mathrm{R}=4500 / \mathrm{D}$ |
| Option D: | $\mathrm{R}=5400 / \mathrm{D}$ |
|  |  |
| Q12. | The angle between the back tangent and forward tangent of a curve is known as |
| Option A: | deflection angle |
| Option B: | central angle |
| Option C: | angle of intersection |
| Option D: | angle of chord |
|  |  |
|  | Which of the following is the type of vertical curve ? |


| Option A: | Sag curve |
| :--- | :--- |
| Option B: | Transition curve |
| Option C: | Simple curve |
| Option D: | Spiral curve |
|  |  |
| Q14. | Super elevation is provided to counterbalance ---- |
| Option A: | Frictional force |
| Option B: | Centrifugal Force |
| Option C: | Gravity force |
| Option D: | Centripetal force |
|  |  |
| Q15. | Laying foundation plan on the ground is known as |
| Option A: | Tacheometric survey |
| Option B: | Setting out work |
| Option C: | Cadastal survey |
| Option D: | Hydrographic survey |
|  |  |
| Q16. | Boning rod is used for setting out work for ----- |
| Option A: | Bridge |
| Option B: | Culvert |
| Option C: | Sewer lines |
| Option D: | Building |
|  |  |
| Q17. | The principle rule is applicable for setting out work |
| Option A: | $3-4-5$ principle |
| Option B: | $1-2-3$ principle |
| Option C: | $5-4-3$ principle |
| Option D: | $3-2-1$ principle |
|  |  |
| Q18. | The accuracy of EDM devices are |
| Option A: | 1 in 10,000 |
| Option B: | 1 in 1,00,000 |
| Option C: | 1 in 10 |
| Option D: | 1 in 100 |
|  |  |
| Q19. | Which of the following is the type of EDM |
| Option A: | RADAR |
| Option B: | Infrared |
| Option C: | Autolevel |
| Option D: | Tacheometer |
|  |  |
| Q20. | Following is the modern surveying equipment which serves maximum purpose <br> of surveying <br> Option A: <br> Option B: Electronic theodolite |


| Option C: | Total Station |
| :--- | :--- |
| Option D: | Geodometre |
|  |  |
| Q21. | How long does it take a GPS satellite to orbit the earth? |
| Option A: | 1 hour |
| Option B: | 2 hour |
| Option C: | 8 hour |
| Option D: | 12 hour |
|  |  |
| Q22. | Three segment of GPS system are, space segment, user segment and ---- <br> segment. |
| Option A: | Control |
| Option B: | Interface |
| Option C: | Computer |
| Option D: | Human |
|  |  |
| Q23. | GlS stands for |
| Option A: | Generic Information System |
| Option B: | Geographic Information System |
| Option C: | Geological Information System |
| Option D: | Geographic Information Sharing |
|  |  |
| Q24. | GlS deals with which kind of data |
| Option A: | Numeric data |
| Option B: | Binary data |
| Option C: | Spatial data |
| Option D: | Complex data |
|  |  |
| Q25. | Remote sensing uses which of the following waves in its procedure? |
| Option A: | Electric field |
| Option B: | Sonar waves |
| Option C: | Gamma- rays |
| Option D: | Electro-magnetic waves |
|  |  |

