

University of Mumbai
Examination 2020 under cluster APSIT

Program: Civil Engineering
Curriculum Scheme: Rev2016

Examination: Second Year Semester III
Course Code: CE-C302 and Course Name: Surveying I

Time: 1 hour

Max. Marks: 50

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

Q1.	The object of surveying is to prepare a
Option A:	Drawing
Option B:	Cross-section
Option C:	Map
Option D:	Circle
Q2.	A 30 m chain is divided into
Option A:	100 links
Option B:	150 links
Option C:	300 links
Option D:	350 links
Q3.	The diagonal scale is used to read
Option A:	One unit
Option B:	Two units
Option C:	Three consecutive units
Option D:	Four units
Q4.	Compensating error is proportional to
Option A:	L
Option B:	\sqrt{L}
Option C:	L^2
Option D:	L^6
Q5.	In a prismatic compass, the zero is marked on the
Option A:	North end
Option B:	South end
Option C:	West end
Option D:	East end
Q6.	The compass box is made of
Option A:	Iron
Option B:	Aluminum
Option C:	Brass
Option D:	Copper
Q7.	At the magnetic pole, the dip is
Option A:	0°
Option B:	45°
Option C:	90°
Option D:	95°
Q8.	The accuracy of open traverse is checked by the

Option A:	Cutoff line
Option B:	Auxillary line
Option C:	Random line
Option D:	Curved line
Q9.	The closing error in a closed traverse is adjusted by
Option A:	Lehman's rule
Option B:	Bowditch's rule
Option C:	Slide rule
Option D:	Random rule
Q10.	The surface tangential to a level surface is said to be a
Option A:	Vertical surface
Option B:	Horizontal surface
Option C:	Ground surface
Option D:	Inclined surface
Q11.	The length of staff with telescopic levelling staff is
Option A:	3.5 m
Option B:	4 m
Option C:	5 m
Option D:	10 m
Q12.	The BM fixed at the end a days work is called the
Option A:	Permanent BM
Option B:	Arbitrary BM
Option C:	Temporary BM
Option D:	Fixed BM
Q13.	The diaphragm is fitted
Option A:	At the centre of the telescope
Option B:	At the centre of eyepiece
Option C:	In front of object glass
Option D:	In front of eyepiece
Q14.	The sensitiveness of the bubble is directly related to
Option A:	The length of the bubble tube
Option B:	The radius of curvature of the bubble tube
Option C:	The cross section of the bubble tube
Option D:	None of the above
Q15.	The contour interval for a particular map is
Option A:	Kept constant
Option B:	Made variable
Option C:	Made irregular
Option D:	Made inconsistent
Q16.	When lower values are inside the loop, it indicates a
Option A:	High ground
Option B:	Hill
Option C:	Level ground
Option D:	Depression
Q17.	When the anchor point is inside the figure the area of the zero circle is
Option A:	Added

Option B:	Subtracted
Option C:	Multiplied
Option D:	Divided
Q18.	The U-fork and plumb bob are required for
Option A:	Centring
Option B:	Levelling
Option C:	Orientation
Option D:	Focussing
Q19.	The face left position is also called
Option A:	Telescope inverted
Option B:	Telescope normal
Option C:	Telescope reversed
Option D:	Telescope turned
Q20.	In a closed traverse, the algebraic sum of departure and latitude must be equal to
Option A:	90°
Option B:	180°
Option C:	0°
Option D:	120°
Q21.	Balancing of traverse is done according to the
Option A:	Transit rule
Option B:	Prismoidal rule
Option C:	Trapezoidal rule
Option D:	Non transit rule
Q22.	The included angles of the traverse are measured
Option A:	Clockwise
Option B:	Anticlockwise
Option C:	Either way
Option D:	None of the above
Q23.	If θ be the RB of a line of length L, then departure is given by,
Option A:	$L \cos \theta$
Option B:	$L \sin \theta$
Option C:	$L \operatorname{cosec} \theta$
Option D:	$L \tan \theta$
Q24.	The stadia diaphragm is provided for measuring
Option A:	Elevation
Option B:	Bearing
Option C:	Horizontal distance
Option D:	Radius
Q25.	An anallatic lens is provided to make the additive constant equal to
Option A:	100
Option B:	0
Option C:	90
Option D:	80