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511

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SURVEYING LECTURE – 3 || SSC JE PYQ|| BY MOOLCHAND SIR

Q:1) A line joining the apex of a triangle to some fixed point on the opposite side is called a A : Check line **B**: Tie line C: Base line **D** : None of these



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- Q:2) A base line in a chain survey
- 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 the above



- Q:3) Consider the following assumptions of Bowditch method
- **1.** Angular measurements are more precise than linear measurements.
- 2. Linear measurements are more precise than angular measurements.
- 3. Errors in linear measurements are proportional to
- 4. Correction to latitude or departure of any side

 $= \frac{Total \ error}{\times} \frac{Length \ of \ the \ side}{}$

in L (orD) **Perimeter of traverse**

Which of these statements are correct?

- A:1 and 4 B:1, 2 and 3
- C: 2, 3 and 4 D: 3 and 4



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Q:4) When R is the radius of the curve (in metres), D is the degree of curve (in degrees) and length of the chord is 30m, then the relation between R and D is A : R = 1520/DB : R = 1720/DC: R = 4500/DD: R = 5400/D



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Q: 5) The total length of the curve is equal to $A:\pi R\phi$ $\mathsf{B}:^{\pi R\phi}$ 90 $\mathbf{C} \cdot \frac{\pi R \phi}{2}$ 180 $\pi R \phi$ D

 $\frac{\pi n \varphi}{360}$



Q: 6) According to Lehman's rule of plane tabling A : The distance to the point sought from each of the tree rays is proportional to the distance of the three known point from the instrument station **B**: When the instrument station is outside the great circle, the point sought is always on the same side of the ray drawn to the most distant point as the intersection of the other two rays **C**: When looking in the direction of the reference points, the point sought is on the same side of each of the three rays **D** : All of the above



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Q:7) If the following magnetic bearing would represent the true bearing of S25°20'E? A : S19°20E B:S31°0'E C: S20°0'E **D**: S19°2CW



Q:8) The contour interval depends upon the

- A : Nature of the ground
- **B** : Scale of map
- **C** : Purpose and extent of survey
- **D** : All of these



Q: 9) When several contours coincide, it indicates **A : A vertical cliff B** : A valley C : A ridge **D** : A saddle



Q:10) Which one of the following pairs is not correctly matched?

A : Declination	Horizontal angle between magnetic meridian and true meridian
B: Bowditch's rule	Employed to adjust closing error of a closed traverse
C : Deflection	Measured in case of open traverse instead of measuring included angle
D : Reconnaissance	Employed detailed and precise survey



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Q:11) A plumb bob is required A: When measuring distance along slopes in a hilly country **B** : For accurate centering of a theodolite over a station mark **C** : For testing the verticality of ranging poles **D** : All of the above



Q:12) Chain surveying is most suitable when

- A : Area to be surveyed is small
- B : Ground is fairly level and open with simple details
- **C : Plans are required on a large scale**
- **D** : All of the above



Q: 13) What is the angle between two plane mirrors of an optical square? A:30° **B**: 60° **C**: 45° **D**:90°



Q:14) The length of a long chord is equal to A: R sin ϕ **B** : **R** cos ϕ C: 2 R sin $\frac{\phi}{2}$ D:2 R cos $\frac{\phi}{2}$



- Q:15) The multiplying constant for the tacheometer is
- A : f/i
- B:i/f
- C:f/d
- D:f+d
- Where
- f = Focal length of the objective,
- i = interval between the stadia lines or hairs, and
- d = horizontal distance from the optical centre to
- the vertical axis of the tacheometer



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Q:16) The additive constant for the tacheometer is A : f/i **B**:i/f **C** : f/d **D** : f+d



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Q : 17) if the whole circle bearing is 315° 20', its quadrantal bearing would be A : S 36°'W B : N44°40'W

- C:N 57°24'W
- D:S60°40'W



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Q:18) In a whole circle bearing system N 25°15'W corresponds to A:115°15' **B**: 154°45' C:205°15' D: 334°45'



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Q: 19) If the fore bearing of a line is N 26°35'W, its back bearing will be A:S 26°35'E **B : S 26°35'W** C : N 26°35'E D : N 53°25'W



Q:20) A curve of varying radius is known as

- A : Simple curve
- **B : Comound curve**
- **C : Reverse curve**
- **D** : Transition curve



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Q:21) The magnetic bearing of a line is 55° 30' and the magnetic declination is 4°30' east. The true bearing of a line will be A : 60° **B: 34°30'** C: 49°30' **D**: 51°



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Q:22) In plane tabling, the instrument used to measure horizontal and vertical distances directly, is known as A : Plane alidade **B**: Telescopic alidade **C** : Tacheometer **D** : Clinometer



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Q: 23) For locating an inaccessible point with the help of only a plane table, one should use A : Traversing **B**: Resection **C** : Radiation

D : Intersection



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Q:24) The operation of turning the table so that all the lines on the paper are parallel to the corresponding lines on the ground, is called A : Levelling **B**: Centering **C**: Setting **D**: Orientation



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Q:25) The method of plane tabling commonly used for establishing the instrument station is the method of

A : radiation

- **B**: Intersection
- **C** : Resection
- **D** : Traversing



Q:26) In a quadrantal system, the bearing of a line is measured

A : Always clockwise from the south point of the reference meridian towards the line right round the circle

B : Clockwise or anticlockwise from the east or west whichever is nearer the line towards north or south

C : Clockwise or anticlockwise from the north or south whichever is nearer the line towards east or west

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