SSC JE PRE 2021

EverExam
Learn More, Earn More

LIVE ONLINE CLASSES

50% OFF

START DATE
14th JUNE 2022

DURATION
300 HOURS

VALIDITY
1 YEAR

~~2500/-~~

1250/-

HELPLINE - 8595517959, 7827455078

www.everexam.org

Download EverExam App EverExam

CIVIL ENGINEERING

EverExam
Learn More, Earn More

EverExam

DDA JE 2022

LIVE ONLINE CLASSES

Course Details

- Start :- 14 June 2022
- Validity:- Till The Exam (Under 5 Months)
- Duration:- 150 Hours
- Download PDF Notes
- Enroll NOw

DELHI DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY
दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण

50% OFF

~~1001/-~~ 501/-

HELPLINE - 8595517959, 7827455078

www.everexam.org Download EverExam App EverExam

Everxm
Learn More, Earn More

CIVIL ENGINEERING

ALL FORMULA

RECORDED BATCH-2

- Validity : 5 Months
- PDF Notes
- Recorded Batch

At Just 599/- Only

DOWNLOAD NOW EVEREXAM APP

ANY QUERIES JUST CALL NOW 8595517959

INDIVIDUAL COURSES

Validity:- 3 Months

Soil Mechanics	299/-	Fluid Mechanics	299/-
RCC	299/-	Surveying	199/-
Building Material	299/-	Highway	199/-
Solid Mechanics	299/-	Environmental	399/-

8595517959, 7827455078 DOWNLOAD EVEREXAM APP

SURVEYING LECTURE – 4 || SSC JE PYQ|| BY MOOLCHAND SIR

Q : 1) For a chord of 60 m, the mid-ordinate for a circular curve of 50 m radius will be

A : 10 m

B : 12.5 m

C : 15 m

D : 18.75 m

SURVEYING LECTURE – 4 || SSC JE PYQ|| BY MOOLCHAND SIR

Q : 2) A shaft reading taken on a bench mark or a point of known elevation is called

A : Fore sight reading

B : Back sight reading

C : Intermediate sight

D : Any one of these

SURVEYING LECTURE – 4 || SSC JE PYQ|| BY MOOLCHAND SIR

Q : 3) A staff reading taken on a point whose a elevation is to be determined as on a change point is called

A : Fore sight reading

B : Back sight reading

C : Intermediate sight

D : None of these

SURVEYING LECTURE – 4 || SSC JE PYQ|| BY MOOLCHAND SIR

Q : 4) If the angle of deflection of a simple curve is θ and its radius is R, then the length of the chord is

A : $2R \sin \theta$

B : $2R \sin \frac{\theta}{2}$

C : $2R \cos \theta$

D : $2R \tan \frac{\theta}{2}$

SURVEYING LECTURE – 4 || SSC JE PYQ|| BY MOOLCHAND SIR

Q : 5) The lines passing through points at which the magnetic declination is equal at a given time are called

A : Isogonic lines

B : Agonic lines

C : Isoclinic lines

D : None of these

SURVEYING LECTURE – 4 || SSC JE PYQ|| BY MOOLCHAND SIR

Q : 6) When the magnetic bearing of the sun at noon is 185° 20’, the magnetic declination will be

A : 5°20’ east

B : 5°20’ west

C : 50°20’ north

D : 5° 20° south

SURVEYING LECTURE – 4 || SSC JE PYQ|| BY MOOLCHAND SIR

Q : 7) The method of surveying used for determining the relative height of points on the surface of the earth is called

A : Levelling

B : Simple levelling

C : Longitudinal levelling

D : Differential levelling

SURVEYING LECTURE – 4 || SSC JE PYQ|| BY MOOLCHAND SIR

Q : 8) A line normal to the plumb line at all points is known as

A : Horizontal line

B : Vertical line

C : Level line

D : Line of collimation

SURVEYING LECTURE – 4 || SSC JE PYQ|| BY MOOLCHAND SIR

Q : 9) match List-I with list-II and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists : (adopting standard notations)

Codes :

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

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

C : A-1, B-5, C-2, D-4

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

List-I	List-II
A. Cubic parabola equation	1. $\frac{NS^2}{4.4}$
B. Shifting transition curve	2. $\frac{L^2}{24R}$
C. Valley curve	3. $\frac{NS^2}{1.50+0.035S}$
D. Summit curve	4. $\frac{x^3}{6RL}$
	5. $\frac{v^3}{gR}$

Q : 10) In levelling, the correction for combined curvature and refraction (in metres) is equal to

A : 0.00785 D^2

B : 0.0785 D^2

C : 0.0112 D^2

D : 0.0673 D^2

SURVEYING LECTURE – 4 || SSC JE PYQ|| BY MOOLCHAND SIR

Q : 11) Which one of the following surveys employs alidade?

A : Contour survey

B : Archeological survey

C : Plane table survey

D : Reconnaissance survey

Q : 12) An imaginary line tangential to the longitudinal curve of the level at the centre of the tube is called

A : Horizontal axis

B : Vertical axis

C : Axis of the level tube

D : Line of collimation

SURVEYING LECTURE – 4 || SSC JE PYQ|| BY MOOLCHAND SIR

Q : 13) The angle of field of the telescope

A : Is independent of the size of the object glass

B : Increases as the size of the eye piece increases

C : Decreases as the distance between eye piece and object increases

D : All of the above

SURVEYING LECTURE – 4 || SSC JE PYQ|| BY MOOLCHAND SIR

Q : 14) Which of the following sights will be applicable for a change point?

A : back sight

B : Intermediate sight and fore sight

C : Fore sight

D : Back sight and fore sight

SURVEYING LECTURE – 4 || SSC JE PYQ|| BY MOOLCHAND SIR

Q : 15) The optical square is used to measure angles by

A : Refraction

B : Reflection

C : Double reflection

D : Double reflection

SURVEYING LECTURE – 4 || SSC JE PYQ|| BY MOOLCHAND SIR

Q : 16) The instrument, belonging to a class of reflecting instrument, is

A : Line ranger

B : Box sextent

C : Prismatic compass

D : All of these

SURVEYING LECTURE – 4 || SSC JE PYQ|| BY MOOLCHAND SIR

Q : 17) Error due to inclination of line of collimation in levelling across a river can be eliminated by

A : Reversion

B : Reciprocal ranging

C : Reciprocal levelling

D : Keeping level in middle

SURVEYING LECTURE – 4 || SSC JE PYQ|| BY MOOLCHAND SIR

Q : 18) A fixed point of reference of known elevation is called

A : Change point

B : Station point

C : Bench mark

D : Datum

SURVEYING LECTURE – 4 || SSC JE PYQ|| BY MOOLCHAND SIR

Q : 19) An imaginary line tangential to the longitudinal curve of the bubble tube at its middle point is called

A : Axis of telescope

B : Axis of level tube

C : Level line

D : Line of collimation

SURVEYING LECTURE – 4 || SSC JE PYQ|| BY MOOLCHAND SIR

Q : 20) Which of the following terms related to levelling are correctly defined?

1. Line of collimation – Line joining the inter-section of the crosshairs to the optical centre of the object glass and its continuation.
2. Back-sight – first staff reading taken after the level is set up
3. Fore-sight – last staff reading prior to shifting of level, or termination of the process of levelling
4. Height of instrument – height of centre of telescope above the ground where the level is set up.

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

SURVEYING LECTURE – 4 || SSC JE PYQ|| BY MOOLCHAND SIR

Q : 21) The horizontal angle between the true meridian and a survey line is called

A : Magnetic bearing

B : Azimuth

C : Dip

D : Magnetic declination

SURVEYING LECTURE – 4 || SSC JE PYQ|| BY MOOLCHAND SIR

Q : 22) At the equator, the amount of dip is

A : 0°

B : 45°

C : 60°

D : 90°

SURVEYING LECTURE – 4 || SSC JE PYQ|| BY MOOLCHAND SIR

Q : 23) Cumulative errors that occur in chaining are proportional to

A : L

B : $\sqrt{L}$

C : 1/L

D : 1/ $\sqrt{L}$

SURVEYING LECTURE – 4 || SSC JE PYQ|| BY MOOLCHAND SIR

Q : 24) When a tape of length (L) and weight (w) N/m is stretched at its ends with a pull (P) N, then the correction for sag required is

A : $\frac{wL}{24\,P}$

B : $\frac{w^2L^2}{24\,P^2}$

C : $\frac{w^3L^3}{24\,P^3}$

D : $\frac{w^4L^4}{24\,P^4}$

SURVEYING LECTURE – 4 || SSC JE PYQ|| BY MOOLCHAND SIR

Q : 25) 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

SURVEYING LECTURE – 4 || SSC JE PYQ|| BY MOOLCHAND SIR

Q : 26) The theodolite is an instrument used for measuring very accurately

A : Horizontal angles only

B : Vertical angles only

C : Horizontal and vertical angles

D : Linear measurements

Q : 27) In the surveying telescopes, cross hairs are fitted in

A : Centre of the telescope

B : Optical centre of the eye piece

C : Front of the eye piece

D : Front of the objective

SURVEYING LECTURE – 4 || SSC JE PYQ|| BY MOOLCHAND SIR

Q : 28) Match List-I (terms) with List-II (description) and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists:

List-I	List-II
A. Contour	1. Line joining magnetic north and south
B. Line of collimation	2. Line joining subsidiary station on the main line
C. Tie line	3. Line joining points of same elevation
D. Magnetic meridian	4. Line joining optical centre of the objective jens with points of intersection of cross-wires

Codes :

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

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

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

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

SURVEYING LECTURE – 4 || SSC JE PYQ|| BY MOOLCHAND SIR

Q : 29) In levelling, the correction for curvature (in metres) is equal

A : 0.00785 D^2

B : 0.0785 D^2

C : 0.0112 D^2

D : 0.0673 D^2

Q : 30) The method of plane tabling commonly used for establishing the instrument stations only, is a

A : Method of radiation

B : Method of intersection

C : Method of traversing

D : Method of resection

SURVEYING LECTURE – 4 || SSC JE PYQ|| BY MOOLCHAND SIR

Q : 31) The obstacle, which obstructs vision but not chaining, is a

A : River

B : Pond

C : Hill

D : All of these

SURVEYING LECTURE – 4 || SSC JE PYQ|| BY MOOLCHAND SIR

Q : 32) In a whole circle 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 noth or south

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

D : None of the above

SURVEYING LECTURE – 4 || SSC JE PYQ|| BY MOOLCHAND SIR

Q : 33) The arithmetical 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 first 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 = $\sum$Rise - $\sum$Fall

SURVEYING LECTURE – 4 || SSC JE PYQ|| BY MOOLCHAND SIR

Q : 34) The height of instrument is equal to

A : Reduce level of bench mark + back sight

B : Reduced level of bench mark + fore sight

C : Reduced level of bench mark + intermediate sight

D : Back sight + fore sight

SURVEYING LECTURE – 4 || SSC JE PYQ|| BY MOOLCHAND SIR

Q : 35) The rise and fall method for obtaining the reduced levels of points provides a check on

A : For sights only

B : Back sights only

C : Intermediate sight only

D : All of these

SURVEYING LECTURE – 4 || SSC JE PYQ|| BY MOOLCHAND SIR

Q : 36) The method of orienting a plane table with two inaccessible points is known as

A : Intersection

B : Resection

C : Back sighting

D : Two-point problem

SURVEYING LECTURE – 4 || SSC JE PYQ|| BY MOOLCHAND SIR

Q : 37) A tie line a chain surveying

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 : Fixed up the directions of all other lines

D : All of the above

SURVEYING LECTURE – 4 || SSC JE PYQ|| BY MOOLCHAND SIR

Q : 38) Theory of errors and adjustments deals with minimizing the effects of

A : Instrumental errors

B : Mistakes

C : Systematic error

D : Personal and accidental error

EverExam
Learn More, Earn More

Congratulations To All Selected Candidates Of SSC JE MAINS 2020

ARPIT VERMA
(MES)

CHILAKA SUNNY TEJA
(MES)

GOPAL KRISHAN
(MES)

GAURAW GAUTAM
(CPWD)

KANDUKURI PRANAY
(CWC)

KUMAR KRISHNA
(MES)

MITTHU KUMAR TATMA
(CPWD)

MOOD CHARITHA
(CPWD)

NITESH PRATAP
(CPWD)

PALURU MOHAN
(BRO)

PANKAJ GUPTA
(MES)

PRASHANT KUMAR
(MES)

RAHUL SINGH
(MES)

RISHABH GUPTA
(CWC)

SAURABH PATEL
(MES)

SOUBHIK SHEEL
(MES)

TUSHAR MARAVI
(MES)

Many More.....

Install The EverExam App Now GET IT ON Google Play | **Telegram Channel EVEREXAM TECH**

Learn More, Earn More

किसी भी प्रकार की सहायता के लिए संपर्क करें।

8595517959, 7827455078