

SSC JE DDA JE 2022

(SURVEYING MOST EXPECTED QUESTIONS TCS PATTERN)

Q : 1) In a 4 m leveling staff, the thickness of the graduation of the scale

- A : 1 mm
- B : 5 mm
- C : 10 mm
- D : 20 mm

Q : 2) The error which is not completely eliminated in reciprocal leveling, is-

- A : Error due to curvature
- B : Error due to refraction
- C : Error due to non-adjustment of line of collimation
- D : Error due to non-adjustment of bubble tube

Q : 3) A line joining the point of intersection of the cross-hairs of the diaphragm and the optical center of the object glass, is known as –

- A : Fundamental line
- B : Axis of telescope
- C : Axis of level tube
- D : Line of collimation

Q : 4) Which of the following error 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 tunction axis
- D : Error due to inaccurate graduation

Q : 5) 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 : 6) 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 : 7) List I Lists tools / instruments while list II lists the method of surveying. Match the tool/instrument with the corresponding method of surveying.

List-I	List-II
P. Alidade	(i) Chain surveying
Q. Arrow	(ii) Levelling
R. Bubble tube	(iii) Plane table surveying
S. Stadia hair	(iv) Theodolite surveying

A : (iii), (ii), (i), (iv)

B : (ii), (iv), (iii), (i)

C : (i), (ii), (iv), (iii)

D : (iii), (i), (ii), (iv)

Q : 8) Which one of the following instruments can be used as clinometers?

- A : Prism square
- B : Line ranger
- C : Abney level
- D : Optical square

Q : 9) 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 : 10) An alidade in which one edge is bevelled is called as

- A : Soft edge
- B : Fiducial edge
- C : Telescopic edge
- D : Swivel edge

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Q : 11) Two point and three point problems are the methods 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 : 12) In plane tabling failure of fix occurs when :

- A : The plane table is inside the great triangle
- B : The plane table is inside the great circle
- C : The plane table is outside the great circle
- D : The plane table is on the great circle

Q : 13) 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 : 14) In plane table survey, the error due to centering should not exceed the scale divided by

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- A : 25
- B : 40
- C : 50
- D : 80

Q : 15) Which of the following method is NOT used for the control establishment in surveying?

- A : Triangulation
- B : Traversing
- C : Trilateration
- D : Plane tabling

Q : 16) 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 : 17) 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 : 18) 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 : 19) 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 : 20) Match list 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-I	List-II
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-3

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

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

Q : 21) 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 : 22) 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

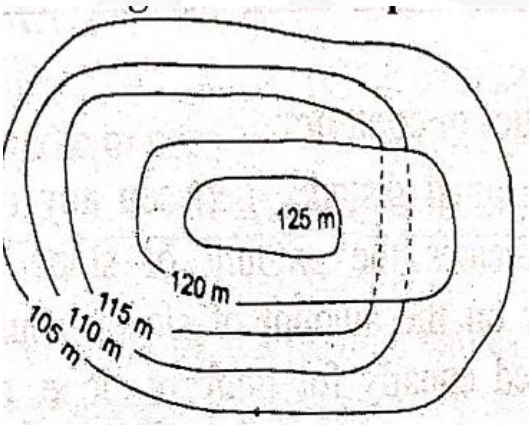
Q : 23) The slope between any two points on a contour map depends upon :

- A : Contour interval only
- B : Horizontal equivalent only
- C : Contour interval and horizontal equivalent both
- D : None of these

Q : 24) 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 vary
- D : Contour lines cross a ridge at right angles

Q : 25) The contours given below represent



- A : Depression
- B : Summit
- C : Saddle
- D : Over hanging cliff

Q : 26) Which method is used to locate contours when the area to be surveyed is small and the ground is not much undulating?

- A : Cross-sections method
- B : Direct method
- C : Tacheometric method
- D : Squares method

Q : 27) Which of the following is NOT an indirect method of contouring?

- A : radial line method
- B : Cross-section method
- C : hand level method
- D : Grid method

Q : 28) Contour gradient is

- A : A line preserving a constant inclination to the horizontal
- B : The slope of the shortest line joining two consecutive contours
- C : the rate of constant difference of RL in a contour map
- D : Permissible change in bearing in alignments in hill area