## SSC JE DDA JE 2022

(SURVEYING MOST EXPECTED QUESTIONS TCS PATTERN)

Q : 1) When the measured length is less than the actual length, the error known as
A : Positive error
B : Negative error
C: Compensating error
D : Instrumental error

Q:2) The scale of a given plan is written as 1 : 200. If an original length of 10 cm on the plan has now shrunk to 9.8 cm . Determine the actual distance denoted by a line which currently measures 10 cm .

A: 20.4 m
B : 19.4 m
C : 21.9 m
D: 18.9 m
Q:3) The type of surveying in which the curvature of the earth is taken into account is called :

A: Geodetic surveying
B : Plane surveying
C : Preliminary surveying
D: Topographical surveying

Q:4) A plan drawn to a scale of $1: 4000$ was measured by a scale of $1: 5000$. The \% error in the length measured will be :
A: 10
B : 1000
C: 25
D: 1.25

Q : 5) Match List I with List II and select correct answer using the given lists.

| List-I Type of survey | List II Recommended <br> scale |
| :--- | :--- |
| A. Building survey | $1.1: 1000$ |

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and other cultural details are known as :
A: Cadastral surveys
B : City survey
C : Topographical survey
D : Guide map surveys
Q : 11) The least count of a vernier scale is
A : Sum of the smallest divisions of main and vernier scales
B : Value of one division of primary scale divided by the total number of divisions of the vernier scale
$C$ : Value of one division of vernier scale divided by the total number of divisions of primary scale
D : Value of one division of vernier scale
Q : 12) The permissible error in chaining for measurement with chain on rough or hilly ground is
A: 1 in 100
B : 1 in 250
C : 1 in 500
D : 1 in 1000

Q:13) Diagonal scales are generally used for representing how many units of measurement?
$A$ : Five units
B : Three units
$C$ : Six units
D: One unit
Q : 14) A vernier scale in which the smallest division is longer than the smallest division on the main scale; this vernier is called as :
A : Retrograde vernier
B : Direct vernier
C : Double vernier
D : Simple vernier
Q : 15) Match List I with List II in question and select the correct the correct answer by using code given below :
Code :

| List-I | List-II |
| :--- | :--- |


| A. Fathometer | 1. Microwave instrument |
| :--- | :--- |
| B. Passometer | 2. Sounding instrument |
| C. <br> Tellurometer | 3. Distance measuring <br> instrument |
| D. Altimeter | 4. Height measuring instrument |
|  | 5. Pressure measuring <br> instrument |

A: 2, 3, 1, 4
B: 3, 5, 1, 4
C: 2, 5, 4, 1
D : 3, 2, 5, 1
Q : 16) The apparatus required for measuring base line length using rigid bars, is :
A : Colby apparatus
B : Wheeler's base line apparatus
$C$ : both of the above
D : None of the above
Q : 17) Well-conditioned triangles are preferred because
A: They causes less survey work
B : Their apex are sharp and can be locate easily
$C$ : They give good pictures on drawing sheets
D : None of the above
Q : 18) The total length of eight links in a
'Revenue chain' is
A : 16.5 feet
B : 33 feet
C : 26 feet
D : 13 feet
Q : 19) in chain surveying work, the line joining tie stations for taking offsets from it, is known as :
A : Tie line
B : Check line
C: Chain line
D: Base line

Q : 20) A 30 m metric chain is found to be 0.1 m too short throughout the measurement. If the distance measured is recorded as 300 m , then the actual distance will be
A : 300.1 m
B : 301.0 m
C: 299.0 m
D : 310.0 m
Q:21) While applying correction due to sag in a chain or tape survey, which of the following shapes is assumed to be followed
A : Circular
B : Parabolic
C: Hyperbolic
D: Quadratic
Q : 22) Length of a 50 m chain is short by 0.05 m . What kind of error will it introduce
A : Positive cumulative error
B : Negative cumulative error
C : Negative compensating error
D : Positive compensating error
Q:23) Pick the incorrect pair:
A : Butt Rod: Measuring offsets
B : Invar tap : Baseline measurement
C : Plasters laths: Marking terminal points
D : Prism square : Setting right angles
$Q$ : 24) A tape of length ' $\ell$ ' and weight ' $w$ ' $\mathrm{kg} / \mathrm{m}$, is suspended at its ends with a pull of ' $P$ ' $k g$, the sag correction is :
A $: \frac{\ell^{3} w^{2}}{24 P^{2}}$
B $: \frac{\ell^{2} w^{3}}{24 P^{2}}$
C: $\frac{\ell^{3} w^{2}}{24 P^{3}}$
D: $\frac{\ell w^{2}}{24 P}$
$Q: 25)$ The length of a ranging rod should be
A: 1.5 to 2.0 m
B : 2 to 3.0 m
C : 3 to 4.0 m
D : 2.5 to 4.5 m
Q : 26) As per Indian standard specification, the length of one link in 30 metre chain is
A: 20 cm

B : 30 cm
C : 40 cm
D : 10 cm
Q : 27) Well conditioned triangle is related with
A : 50누́
B : 56 ${ }^{\circ} 14^{\prime}$
C: 60 ${ }^{\circ} 20^{\prime}$
D:66¹5'
Q:28) An invar tape is made up of an alloy of:
A : Copper and steel
B : Brass and Nickel
C: Brass and steel
D : Nickel and steel
Q:29) In chain surveying, perpendiculars to the chain line are set out by-
A : A theodolite
B : A prismatic compass
C : A clinometer
D : An optical square
Q:30) The maximum tolerances in overall length of a 20 m and 30 m metric chain should be respectively-
A : $\pm 2 \mathrm{~mm}, \pm 8 \mathrm{~mm}$
B: $\pm 3 \mathrm{~mm}, \pm 5 \mathrm{~mm}$
C : $\pm 5 \mathrm{~mm}, \pm 8 \mathrm{~mm}$
D: $\pm 8 \mathrm{~mm}, \pm 5 \mathrm{~mm}$
$Q: 31) A$ tie line in a chain surveying
A : Check the accuracy of the framework
B : Enables the survey or 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 these
Q:32) Which of the following is not used to in measuring perpendicular offsets?
A : Line ranger
B: Tape
C: Optical square
D : Cross-staff
Q : 33) Which was/is the standard length (in ft.) of Gunter's chain and in how many parts was/is it sub-divided?

A : 66, 100
C: Lake
B : 60,100
C: 66, 50
D: 60, 50
Q : 34) Dimensions of the embankment was measured with 20 m chain and the volume was calculated as 400 cum. It was then found that the chain was 8 cm too long. The true volume of the embankment is

A: 395.24
B: 403.2
C: 404.82
D : 40.6
Q : 35) Chain surveying is well adopted for :
A : Small areas in open ground
B : Large areas with simple details
C : Small areas with crowded details
D : Large areas with difficult details
Q:36) In surveying offsets are
A : Lateral measurements made with respect to main survey line
B : Perpendiculars are elected from chain lines
C : taken to avoid unnecessary walking between chain line
D : Measurements which are not made at right angles to the chain line

Q:37) Which of the following is NOT a cumulative type of error in chaining?
A : Error in marking tape length
B : Incorrect length of tape
C : Error due to temperature
D: Tape not stretched horizontal
Q:38) The position of a point can be fixed more accurately by
A : Cross staff
B : Optical square
C : oblique offsets
D : Perpendicular offsets
Q:39) Example for an obstacle that obstructs both chaining and ranging
A : river
B : Hillock

D : Building
Q:40) An average length of a pace is :
A : 60 cm
B : 80 cm
C : 100 cm
D : 120 cm
Q : 41) Choose the correct combination for base measurement in triangulation

| A. Standardized <br> tapes | i. Short base in plain <br> ground |
| :--- | :--- |
| B. Hunter's short <br> base | ii. Fairly long distances |
| C. Tacheometric <br> base | iii. Used for measuring 80 <br> m long base |
| D. EDM | iv. Undulating ground for <br> small bases |

A : A-iii, B-iv, C-ii, D-I
$B$ : A-ii, B-I, C-iv, D-iii
C : A-iv, B-iii, C-I, D-ii
D : A-I, B-iii, C-iv, D-ii
Q:42) The process of establishing number of intermediate points between two fixed end points on ground is known as
A : ranging
B : Offsets
C: Station points
D : Auxiliary points

