

The main difference between an optical square and a prism square is

- Difference in principle of working
- That optical square is more accurate than prism square
- That no adjustment is required in a prism square the angle between the reflecting surfaces cannot be changed
- All of the above

The angle of intersection of the two plane mirrors of an optical square is

- $30^\circ$
- $45^\circ$
- $60^\circ$
- $90^\circ$

The allowable length of an offset depends upon the

- Degree of accuracy required
- Method of setting out the perpendiculars and nature of ground
- Scale of plotting
- All of the above

Which of the following angles can be set out with the help of French cross staff ?

- $45^\circ$  only
- $90^\circ$  only
- Either  $45^\circ$  or  $90^\circ$
- Any angle

Which of the following methods of offsets involves less measurement on the ground ?

- Method of perpendicular offsets
- Method of oblique offsets
- Method of ties
- All involve equal measurement on the ground

The permissible error in chaining for measurement with chain on rough or hilly ground is

- 1 in 100
- 1 in 250
- 1 in 500
- 1 in 1000

The correction for sag is

- Always additive
- Always subtractive
- Always zero
- Sometimes additive and sometimes subtractive

Cross staff is an instrument used for

- Measuring approximate horizontal angles
- Setting out right angles
- Measuring bearings of the lines
- None of the above

Normal tension is the pull which

- Is used the time of standardising the tape
- Neutralizes the effect due to pull and sag
- Makes the correction due to sag equal to zero
- Makes the correction due to pull equal to zero

Which of the following is not used in measuring perpendicular offsets ?

- Line ranger
- Steel tape
- Optical square
- Cross staff

If the length of a chain is found to be short on testing, it can be adjusted by

- Straightening the links
- Removing one or more small circular
- Closing the joints of the rings if opened out
- All of the above

The maximum tolerance in a 20 m chain is

- $\pm 2$  mm
- $\pm 3$  mm
- $\pm 5$  mm
- $\pm 8$  mm

For accurate work, the steel band should always be used in preference to chain because the steel band

- Is lighter than chain
- Is easier to handle
- Is practically inextensible and is not liable to kinks when in use
- Can be easily repaired in the field

The length of a chain is measured from

- Centre of one handle to centre of other handle
- Outside of one handle to outside of other handle
- Outside of one handle to inside of other handle
- Insider of one handle to insider of other handle

Select the incorrect statement.

- The true meridians at different places are parallel to each other
- The true meridian at any place is not variable.
- The true meridians converge to a point in northern and southern hemispheres.
- The maps prepared by national survey departments of any country are based on true meridians.

If the true bearing of a line AB is  $269^\circ 30'$ , then the Azimuth of the line AB is

- $0^\circ 30'$
- $89^\circ 30'$
- $90^\circ 30'$
- $269^\circ 30'$

### In the prismatic compass

- The magnetic needle moves with the box
- The line of the sight does not move with the box
- The magnetic needle and graduated circle do not move with the box
- The graduated circle is fixed to the box and the magnetic needle always remains in the N-S direction.

### For a line AB

- The forebearing of AB and back bearing of AB differ by  $180^\circ$
- the forebearing of AB and back bearing of BA differ by  $180^\circ$
- Both (a) and (b) are correct
- None of the above

### Local attraction in compass surveying may exist due to

- Incorrect leveling of the magnetic needle
- Loss of magnetism of the needle
- Friction of the needle at the pivot
- Presence of magnetic substances near the instrument

If the quadrantal bearing of a line is  $N 25^\circ W$ , then the whole circle bearing of the line is

- $S 25^\circ E$
- $205^\circ$
- $335^\circ$
- $295^\circ$

