

**SURVEYING**  
**(CIV2104)**

**Time Allotted : 2½ hrs**

**Full Marks : 60**

*Figures out of the right margin indicate full marks.*

*Candidates are required to answer Group A and any 4 (four) from Group B to E, taking one from each group.*

*Candidates are required to give answer in their own words as far as practicable.*

**Group – A**

1. Answer any twelve:

**12 × 1 = 12**

*Choose the correct alternative for the following*

- (i) In this type of survey curvature of the earth is taken into consideration  
(a) Plane survey (b) Geodetic survey  
(c) Contouring (d) Chain survey
- (ii) If the tangent distance of a curve is 242m and deflection angle is 36 degree, then the length of the curve is  
(a) 246m (b) 492m (c) 632m (d) 783m
- (iii) Closing error correction can be performed using the following method  
(a) Rise and Fall method (b) Method of ranging  
(c) 3-4-5 method (d) Bowditch rule
- (iv) A 30m metric chain is found to be 10 cm too short throughout a measurement. If the distance measured is recorded as 300 m, then the actual distance is  
(a) 300.1 m (b) 301.0 m (c) 299.0 m (d) 310.0 m
- (v) If the least count of the main scale of a vernier theodolite is 20 minute, then range of vernier scale will be  
(a) 0 – 10 (b) 0 – 20 (c) 0 – 30 (d) 0 – 40
- (vi) Angles of simple triangulation figures for triangles should not be less than  
(a) 45 degree (b) 30 degree  
(c) 60 degree (d) 90 degree
- (vii) The correction for sag is  
(a) Always additive  
(b) Always subtractive  
(c) Always zero  
(d) Sometimes additive and sometimes subtractive

- (viii) Solution of three point problem is  
 (a) Analytical solution (b) Graphical solution  
 (c) Mechanical solution (d) All the above
- (ix) The following sights are taken on a “change point”  
 (a) Fore sight only (b) Back sight only  
 (c) a and b (d) Fore sight and intermediate sight
- (x) Area of any irregular figure of the plotted map is measured with  
 (a) Pentagraph (b) Sextant  
 (c) Clinometer (d) Planimeter

*Fill in the blanks with the correct word*

- (xi) Length of each link for a 20m chain is \_\_\_\_\_.
- (xii) Measurement of under water depth is known as \_\_\_\_\_
- (xiii) The least count of prismatic compass is \_\_\_\_\_.
- (xiv) Method of repetition is related to \_\_\_\_\_ traversing.
- (xv) Difference in angle between geographical north and magnetic north is known as \_\_\_\_\_.

### Group - B

2. (a) Illustrate different parts of a 30m metric chain with their use. [[CIV 2104.1](Remember/LOCQ)]
- (b) What is meant by ranging in chain survey? [[CIV 2104.1](Understand/LOCQ)]
- (c) The following are the bearings of closed traverse mentioned in Table 1, determine the included angle.

**Table 1:** Bearings of the traverse

Line	Fore bearing	Back bearing
AB	160°30'	340°30'
BC	30°45'	210°45'
CD	310°45'	130°45'
DE	225°30'	45°30'
EA	137°45'	317°45'

[[CIV 2104.1](Apply/IOCQ)]

**2 + 2 + 8 = 12**

3. The following data shown as (×) in the Table 2 of a level are missing due to exposure of sudden rainfall. Determine the missing data. Rebook all the data and apply usual checks.

**Table: 2:** Level book data

Station	BS	IS	FS	HI	RL	Remarks
1	×			134.600	132.385	BM
2		×			132.995	
3	2.080		0.985	×	×	CP
4		×			132.940	
5	0.605		×	×	134.440	CP

Station	BS	IS	FS	HI	RL	Remarks
6		×			133.070	
7		1.045			×	
8			×		132.360	Last point

[[CIV 2104.1](Analyse/HOCQ)]

**12**

### Group - C

4. (a) A tacheometer was set up at station P and observations were made to a staff held normal to the line of sight over point Q. The vertical angle measured was  $6^{\circ}36'$ . The three hair readings were 1.905, 2.480 and 3.055. The reading from P, with the line of sight horizontal to a benchmark of reduced level (RL) 852.55 was 1.855. If the instrument constants are 100 and 0.5, evaluate the RL of Q.

[[CIV 2104.1,CIV 2104.2](Analyse/HOCQ)]

- (b) Explain the following terms:  
 (i) Face left and face right condition in theodolite  
 (ii) Transit theodolite  
 (iii) Least count of a theodolite  
 (iv) Use of bubble tube in a theodolite.

[[CIV 2104.1](Understand/LOCQ)]

**8 + 4 = 12**

5. The perpendicular offsets taken from chain line to an irregular boundary are given in Table 3. Evaluate the area enclosed between the survey lines by trapezoidal rule and Simpson's rule.

**Table: 3: Offset data**

Chainage	0	5	10	15	20	30	40	50	70	90
Offset	2.54	3.98	5.55	10.58	12.96	8.25	15.02	10.00	12.54	3.22

[[CIV 2104.1, CIV 2104.2](Analyse/IOCQ)]

**12**

### Group - D

6. (a) Compare various triangulation systems. [[CIV 2104.5,CIV 2104.6](Understand/LOCQ)]  
 (b) Write short note on 'tower' in triangulation survey.

[[CIV 2104.5,CIV 2104.6](Remember/LOCQ)]

- (c) Describe various 'signals' in triangulation survey. [[CIV 2104.5,CIV 2104.6](Remember/LOCQ)]

**3 + 5 + 4 = 12**

7. (a) Outline the process of setting out of simple circular curve by Rankine's method. [[CIV 2104.3](Understand/IOCQ)]

- (b) Evaluate the super elevation required for a narrow gauge railway track in a circular curve with radius 300m and maximum velocity 30 km/Hr.

[[CIV 2104.3](Apply/IOCQ)]

**8 + 4 = 12**

## Group - E

8. (a) State and explain the term “EDM”. *[(CIV 2104.5,CIV 2104.6)(Understand/LOCQ)]*  
(b) Describe the working principle of the following instruments:  
(i) Geodimeter  
(ii) Tellurometer  
(iii) Distomats. *[(CIV 2104.5,CIV 2104.6)(Understand/LOCQ)]*  
(c) State and explain the classification of EDMs based on the type of carrier wave employed. *[(CIV 2104.5,CIV 2104.6)(Understand/LOCQ)]*  
**3 + 3 + 6 = 12**
9. (a) Discuss the importance of accurate sounding for navigation and underwater mapping, and highlight the advantages and limitations of these methods. *[(CIV 2104.4,CIV 2104.6)(Understand/LOCQ)]*  
(b) Explain the concept of sounding in hydrographic surveying and describe the various methods used for locating soundings. *[(CIV 2104.4,CIV 2104.6)(Understand/IOCQ)]*  
**6 + 6 = 12**
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Cognition Level	LOCQ	IOCQ	HOCQ
Percentage distribution	39.6	39.6	20.8