1 : Which survey is checking of plot details and can be done easily on the spot itself?
A : Chain survey
B : Compass survey
C : Plane table survey
D : Dumpy level survey

---

2 : Which type of survey cannot be done in dense wooded areas?
A : Chain survey
B : Compass survey
C : Plane table survey
D : Dumpy level survey

---

3 : What is the another name of Bessel's method?
A : Graphical method
B : Mechanical method
C : Tracing paper method
D : Trial and error method

---

4 : How many setting up of operation are there in plane table survey?
A : One operation
B : Two operation
C : Four operation
D : Three operation

---

5 : Which method is positions of the point are fixed on the sheet by the rays drawn from two instrument stations?
A : Radiation method
B : Resection method
C : Traversing method
D : Intersection method

---

6 : What is the another name of mechanical method?
A : Bessel's method
B : Graphical method
C : Tracing paper method
D : Trial and error method

---

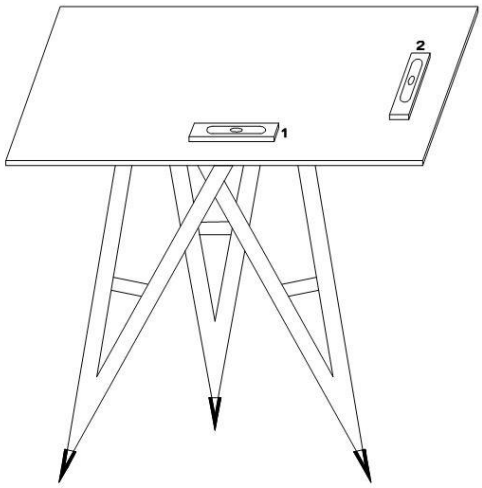
7 : What is the another name of tracing paper method?
A : Bessel's method
B : Graphical method
C : Mechanical method
D : Trial and error method

---

8 : How many methods are used to solve by three point problem?
A : Six
B : Five
C : Four
D : Three

---

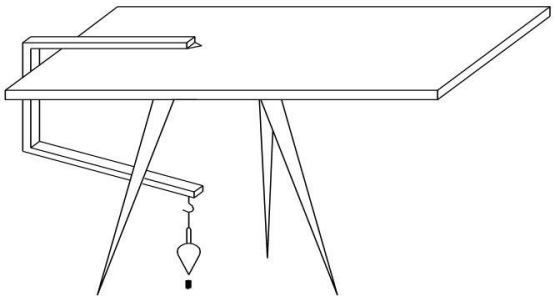
9 : What is the name of work done?



A : Centering the station
B : Levelling the plane table
C : Orienting the plane table
D : Orienting by back sighting

---

10 : What is the name of work done?



A : Orienting by sighting
B : Centering the station
C : Levelling the plane table
D : Orienting the plane table

---

11 : Which operation the table top is made truly horizontal?
A : Levelling the plane table
B : Centering the plane table
C : Orienting the plane table
D : Magnetic needle method

---

12 : What is the technical term used in the working edge of alidade?
A : Ebony edge

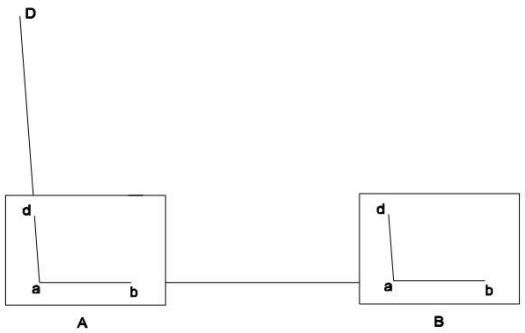
B : Ruling edge
C : Straight edge
D : Fiducial edge

---

13 : Which accessory is used for centerings the table over the point or station occupied by the plane table?
A : Plumb bob
B : Spirit level
C : Plumbing fork
D : Plumbing fork with bob

---

14 : What is the name of the work done?



A : Orienting the plane table
B : Orientation by fore sighting
C : Orientation by back sighting
D : Orienting by magnetic needle

---

15 : Which process is necessary if more than one instrument station is to be used?
A : Levelling the plane table
B : Orienting the plane table
C : Centering the plane table
D : Setting up the plane table

---

16 : Which method is used for plotting inaccessible objects, broken boundaries, river etc.?
A : Radiation method
B : Resection method
C : Traversing method
D : Intersection method

---

17 : Which method used in plane table survey is also similar to that of compass or theodolite?
A : Radiation
B : Resection
C : Traversing
D : Intersection

---

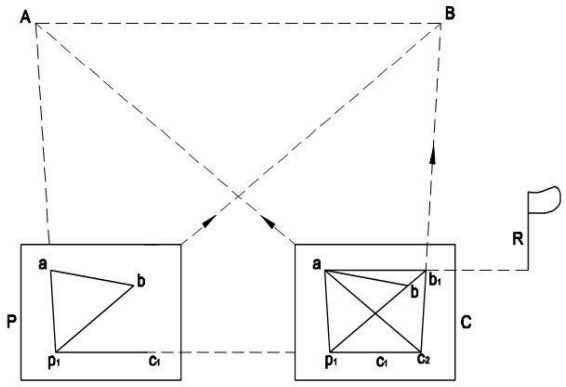
18 : Which method is suitable for the survey of small areas in plane table?
A : Radiation
B : Resection
C : Traversing
D : Intersection

---

19 : Which is the line joining two stations in plane table survey?
A : Base line
B : Offset line
C : Check line
D : Survey line

---

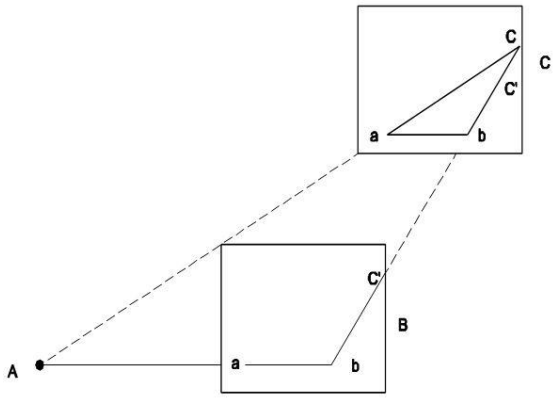
20 : What is the name of the work done in plane table survey?



A : One point problem
B : Two point problem
C : Three point problem
D : Mechanical problem

---

21 : What is the name of the method done by plane table survey?



A : Traverse method
B : Radiation method
C : Resection method
D : Intersection method

---

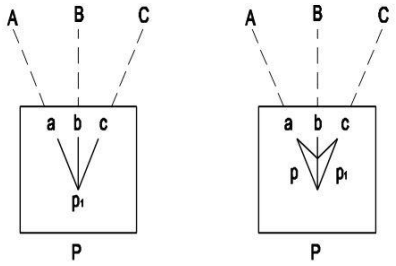
22 : Which is the method used only for locating station points?
A : Radiation
B : Resection
C : Traversing
D : Intersection

---

23 : What is the back ray method in plane table survey?
A : Radiation method
B : Resection method
C : Traversing method
D : Intersection method

---

24 : What is the name of the work done in plane table survey?



A : One point problem
B : Two point problem
C : Three point problem
D : Mechanical problem

---

25 : What is the triangle formed by joining the three ground points in three point problem?
A : Great triangle
B : Scalene triangle
C : Equilateral triangle
D : Isosceles triangle

---

26 : Which circle is passing through the three ground points in three point problem?
A : Circle
B : Great circle
C : Eccentric circle
D : Concentric circle

---

27 : Which is quick and accurate method in three point problem?
A : Bessel's method
B : Graphical method
C : Mechanical method
D : Trial and error method

---

28 : Which accessory is used to read the angles of both elevation and depression and can be read on the vertical circle?
A : Plain alidade
B : Trough compass
C : Magnetic compass
D : Telescopic alidade

---

29 : How the vanes are fixed in plain alidade?
A : Bolted
B : Hinged
C : Welded
D : Screwed

---

30 : Which accessory can be used if the elevations or depressions of the object are low?
A : Alidade
B : Plain alidade
C : Trough compass
D : Telescopic alidade

---

31 : Which accessory is required to take inclined sights?
A : Alidade
B : Plain alidade
C : Trough compass
D : Telescopic alidade

---

32 : Which is the axis of graduated scale mounted in a telescopic alidade?
A : Vertical axis
B : Inclined axis
C : Bevelled axis
D : Horizontal axis

---

33 : How many levelling screws carry the upper plate of theodolite?
A : 2 screws
B : 3 screws
C : 4 screws
D : 6 screws

---

34 : Which device helps in exactly centering the theodolite instruments over the station?
A : Levelling head
B : Shifting head
C : Lower plate
D : Upper plate

---

35 : What is the name of theodolite if its telescope can be revolved through 180° in a vertical plane about its horizontal axis?
A : Transit theodolite
B : Non - transit theodolite
C : Horizontal axis theodolite
D : Vertical axis theodolite

---

36 : What is the name of theodolite, if its telescope cannot be revolved through 180° in vertical plane about its horizontal axis?
A : Transit theodolite
B : Non - transit theodolite
C : Horizontal axis theodolite
D : Vertical axis theodolite

---

37 : How many level tubes are there in theodolite instruments?
A : One
B : Two
C : Three
D : Four

---

38 : What is the name of term that the fundamental axis going out of adjustment in theodolite?
A : Natural error
B : Personal error
C : Instrumental error
D : Temperature error

---

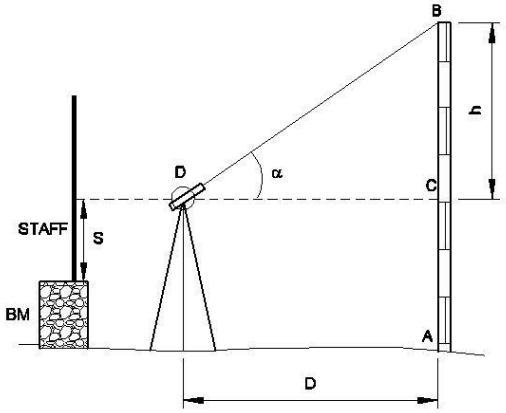
39 : Which is natural error?
A : Wind effect
B : Slip in screws
C : Inaccurate levelling
D : Improper setting

---

40 : Which is personal error?
A : Eccentricity of Vernier
B : Inaccurate sighting
C : Temperature
D : Atmospheric

---

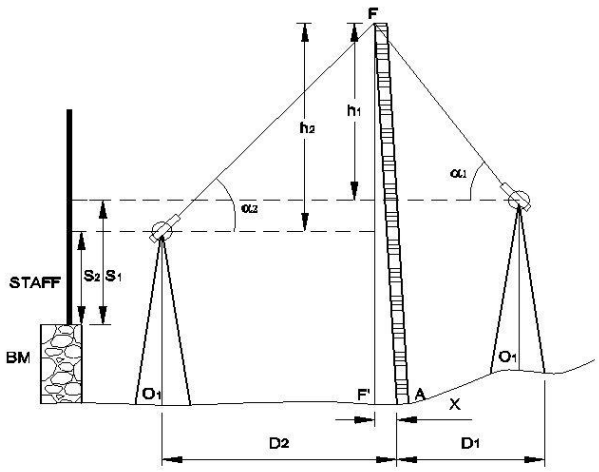
41 : What is the position of object in method of trigonometric levelling?



A : Base of the object accessible
B : Single plane method
C : Double plane method
D : Base of the object inaccessible

---

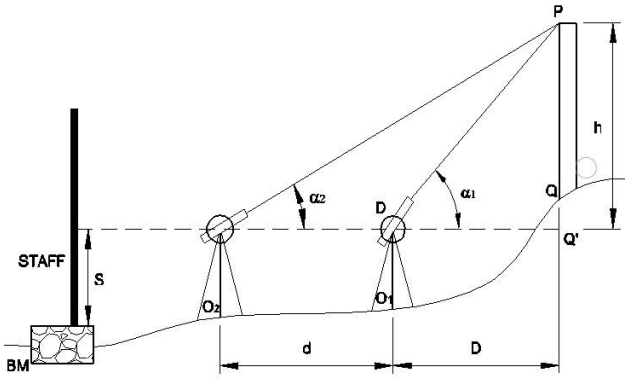
42 : What is the position of object in trigonometric levelling?



A : Base of object inaccessible
B : Base of the object accessible and inclined
C : Single plane method
D : Double plane method

---

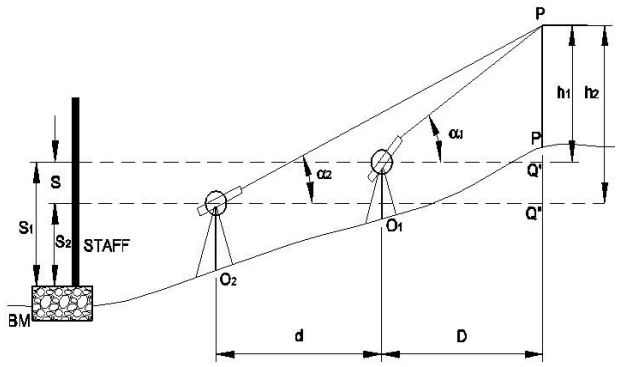
43 : What is the position of instrument in trigonometric levelling?



A : Single plane method
B : Double plane method
C : Single plane, height of instrument are same
D : Single plane, height of instrument different level

---

44 : What is the position of instrument in trigonometric levelling?



A : Single plane method
B : Double plane method
C : Single plane, height of instrument are same
D : Single plane, height of instrument different level

---

45 : Which surveying instrument is used to measure the angle?
A : Theodolite
B : Chain
C : Plane table
D : Tape

---

46 : What is the name of traversing instrument that the direction of lines are fixed by linear measurement only?
A : Chain traversing
B : Compass traversing
C : Plane table traversing
D : Theodolite traversing

---

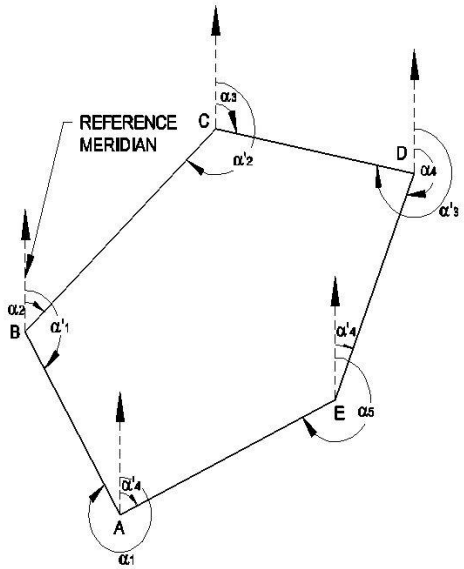
47 : What instrument is used to measure deflection angle in traverse survey?
A : Chain survey
B : Compass survey
C : Plane table survey
D : Theodolite survey

---

48 : Where the term bearing is commonly used in surveying?
A : Chain survey
B : Compass survey
C : Levelling survey
D : Theodolite survey

---

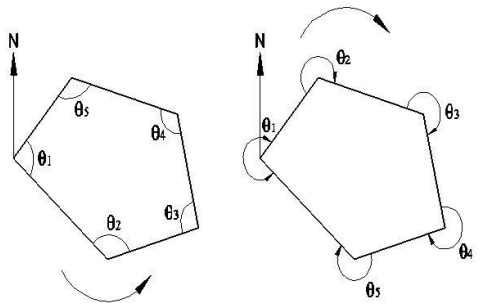
49 : What is the name of the traversing method in theodolite survey?



A : Included angle method
B : Azimuth method
C : Deflection method
D : Direct angle method

---

50 : What is the name of the traversing method in theodolite survey?



A : Included angle method
B : Azimuth method

C : Deflection method
D : Direct angle method

---

51 : What is the formula used to find the length of traverse line?
A : L2 + D2
B : L2 - D2
C : $\sqrt{L^2 + D^2}$
D : $\sqrt{L^2 - D^2}$

---

52 : What is the formula used to find reduced bearing of traverse line?
A : tan (D/L)
B : tan (DxL)
C : tan (D-L)
D : $\tan \sqrt{D/L}$

---

53 : Find the error of angle if the sum of the observed interior angle of the traverse is ∠A+∠B+∠C+∠D = 110°+63°+130°+53°.
A : -1°
B : + 4°
C : - 4°
D : + 1°

---

54 : Find the back bearing AB if bearing of AB is 30°.
A : 180°
B : 150°
C : 210°
D : 280°

---

55 : What is used as vertical arm in index frame of theodolite instrument?
A : Index arm
B : Clipping arm
C : Lower arm
D : Upper arm

---

56 : What is used as horizontal arm in Vernier frame of theodolite instrument?
A : Index arm
B : Clipping arm
C : Lower arm
D : Upper arm

---

57 : What is the process of turning the telescope in vertical plane about its axis through 180°?
A : Swing
B : Centering
C : Transiting
D : Inverting

---

58 : What is the term, if rotating telescope in horizontal plane, about its vertical axis in theodolite?
A : Centering
B : Swing
C : Transiting
D : Plunging

---

59 : What is the term, while the vertical circle is on the right of the telescope and the target on the telescope is down in theodolite?
A : Telescope forward
B : Telescope backward
C : Telescope inverted
D : Telescope normal

---

60 : What is the term, while the vertical circle is on the left of the telescope and the target on telescope is up in theodolite?
A : Telescope forward
B : Telescope backward
C : Telescope inverted
D : Telescope normal

---

61 : What is the purpose of focussing is done in theodolite?
A : Eliminate parallax error
B : Eliminate instruments error
C : Minimize the error
D : Eliminate the error

---

62 : What test is that the bubbles control to run while the vertical axis of the theodolite is truly vertical?
A : Cross hair ring test
B : Plate level test
C : Collimation test
D : Spire test

---

63 : What test is that the vertical and horizontal cross hair lie in a plane perpendicular to the horizontal axis in theodolite?
A : Cross hair ring test
B : Plate level test
C : Collimation test
D : Spire test

---

64 : What test is that the line of sight perpendicular to the horizontal axis in theodolite?
A : Cross hair ring test
B : Plate level test
C : Collimation test
D : Spire test

---

65 : What test is that the horizontal axis perpendicular to the vertical axis in the theodolite?
A : Cross hair ring test
B : Plate level test
C : Collimation test
D : Spire test

---

66 : What test is that telescope bubble central while the line of sight is horizontal in theodolite?
A : Bubble tube adjustment test
B : Collimation test
C : Vertical arc test
D : Plate level test

---

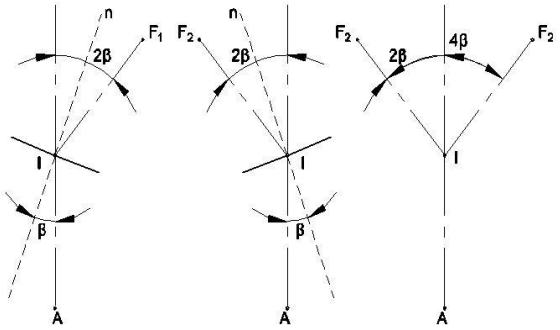
67 : What test is that the vertical circle indicate zero while the line of sight is perpendicular to the vertical axis in theodolite?
A : Bubble tube adjustment test
B : Collimation test
C : Vertical arc test
D : Plate level test

---

68 : How the parallax error is eliminated in theodolite?
A : By refocusing lens in proper position
B : By turning the eye piece
C : Centering the instruments
D : Setting up the instruments

---

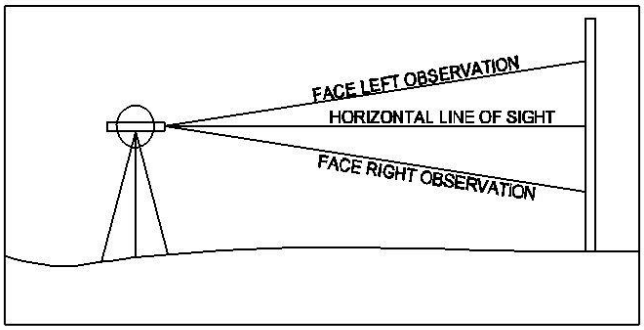
69 : What is the name of test in theodolite instruments?



A : Bubble tube adjustment test
B : Collimation in azimuth test
C : Vertical arc test
D : Plate level test

---

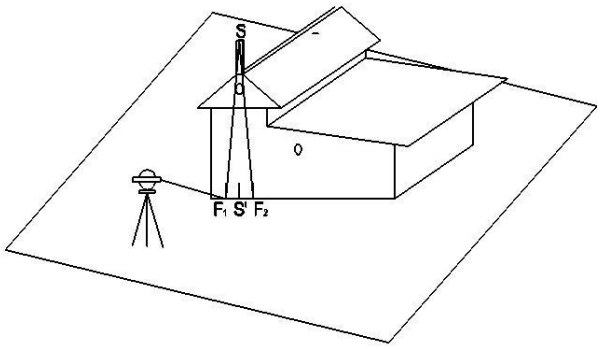
70 : What is the name of test in theodolite instruments?



A : Collimation in azimuth
B : Vertical circle index test
C : Plate level test
D : Cross hair ring test

---

71 : What is the name of test in theodolite instruments?



A : Collimation in azimuth
B : Vertical circle index test
C : Collimation in spire test
D : Cross hair ring test

---

72 : Which method is a single set of observations made for measuring a horizontal angle between any two point at a station?
A : Repetition method
B : Reiteration method
C : Ordinary method
D : Deflection method

---

73 : Which method is the eccentricity of the spindle eliminated by reading both vernier in theodolite?
A : Reiteration method
B : Ordinary method

C : Direct angle method
D : Deflection method

---

74 : Which method if the eccentricity of vernier is eliminated by reading both vernier in theodolite?
A : Ordinary method
B : Deflection method
C : Direct angle method
D : Repetition method

---

75 : What method is used for imperfect graduations are minimized by reading on different parts of the graduated circle in theodolite?
A : Ordinary method
B : Deflection method
C : Direct angle method
D : Repetition method

---

76 : Which method is possible to obtain valves lesser than least count of the theodolite instruments?
A : Ordinary method
B : Deflection method
C : Repetition method
D : Direct angle method

---

77 : What type of method is the displacement of signal are not eliminated in horizontal measurement?
A : Ordinary method
B : Repetition method
C : Deflection method
D : Direct angle method

---

78 : Which method is useful for measuring precisely a number of horizontal angle from a single station point in theodolite instrument?
A : Reiteration method
B : Ordinary method
C : Repetition method
D : Direct angle method

---

79 : How to eliminate error while plate level axis not being perpendicular to vertical axis in theodolite?
A : By permanent adjustment
B : By temporary adjustment
C : By proper setting
D : By accurate levelling

---

80 : Which is instrumental error?
A : Eccentricity of vernier
B : Wind effect
C : Refraction effect
D : Slip in screws

---

81 : What is the term, if the angle between the line of sight and a horizontal line at a station in theodolite survey?
A : Vertical angle
B : Depression angle
C : Deflection angle
D : Direct angle

---

82 : What is the term, if the angle is measured above the horizontal line in theodolite survey?
A : Angle of deflection
B : Angle of depression
C : Angle of elevation
D : Horizontal angle

---

83 : What is the term, if the angle is measured below the horizontal line in theodolite survey?
A : Angle of deflection
B : Angle of depression
C : Angle of elevation
D : Horizontal angle

---

84 : What type of instrument is used for measuring vertical angle?
A : Levelling instruments
B : Electronic theodolite
C : Plane table
D : Chain survey

---

85 : How many methods are there to measure horizontal angle in theodolite?
A : 2 methods
B : 3 methods
C : 4 methods
D : 5 methods

---

86 : What is the term, if the angle between the preceding and succeeding line?
A : Depression angle
B : Horizontal angle
C : Deflection angle
D : Vertical angle

---

87 : Which angle is very useful in open traverse by theodolite such as alignment of highways, railways etc.?
A : Vertical angle
B : Depression angle

C : Horizontal angle
D : Deflection angle

---

88 : What is the variation of direct angle?
A : 0° to 180°
B : 90° to 270°
C : 180° to 360°
D : 0° to 360°

---

89 : What is the variation of deflection angle?
A : 0° to 180°
B : 90° to 270°
C : 180° to 360°
D : 0° to 360°

---

90 : How many methods are there for prolonging a line by theodolite?
A : 2 methods
B : 3 methods
C : 4 methods
D : 5 methods

---

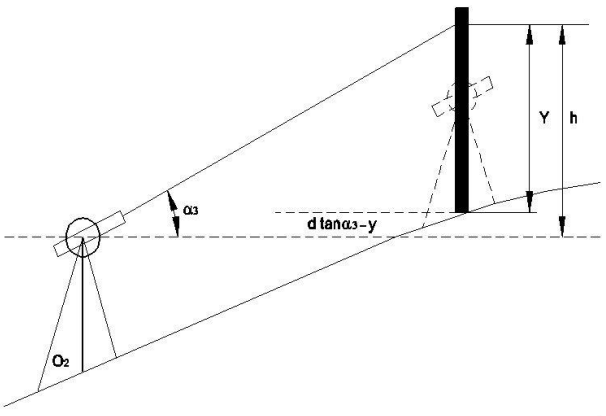
91 : Which method, the error is not carried over to the other span in prolonging line by theodolite?
A : Methods I
B : Methods II
C : Methods III
D : Methods IV

---

92 : What type of works in trigonometric levelling is commonly used?
A : Topographical work
B : City survey
C : Field survey
D : Cadastral survey

---

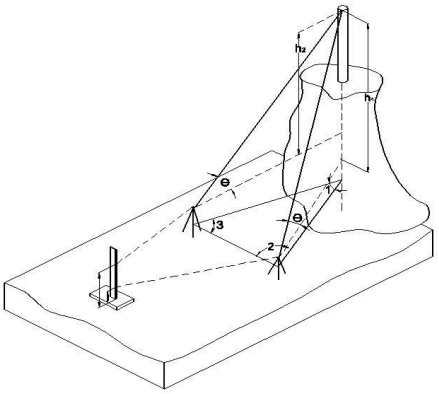
93 : What is the method of trigonometric levelling?



A : Single plane method
B : Double plane method
C : Single plane at same level
D : Single plane-height of instrument different level

---

94 : What is the method of the trigonometric levelling?



A : Single plane method
B : Double plane method
C : Single plane height of instrument are same
D : Single plane height of instruments different level

---

95 : Which method is rarely used in theodolite traverse survey as it is prone to local attraction?
A : Fast needle method
B : Direct angle method
C : Loose needle method
D : Azimuth method

---

96 : Which method is more accurate than loose needle method in theodolite traverse survey?
A : Loose needle method
B : Included angle method
C : Direct angle method
D : Deflection angle method

---

97 : Which method without transiting gives the best results even while the theodolite instrument is not in perfect adjustment by traverse survey?
A : Loose needle method
B : Fast needle method
C : Direct method
D : Included angle method

---

98 : Which method is suitable for closed traverse in theodolite survey?
A : Loose needle method
B : Fast needle method

C : Direct method
D : Included angle method

---

99 : What rule is applicable so that the total error in latitude and departure is distributed in proportion to the latitude and departure of the traverse line?
A : Graphical method
B : Axis method
C : Transit rule method
D : Compass rule method

---

100 : Which method is most suitable for traverse in compass survey?
A : Transit rule method
B : Bowditch's rule method
C : Graphical method
D : Axis method

---

101 : What is the reduced bearing, if the whole circle bearing of 270° 20'23"?
A : S 86°39'40"W
B : S 86°39'40"E
C : N 86°39'40"E
D : N 86°39'40"W

---

102 : What is the height, if the horizontal distance between two points is 19.950m and observed angle of elevation is 19°44'45"?
A : 6.160m
B : 6.610m
C : 7.160m
D : 7.610m

---

103 : What is the reduced level of A, if reduced level of bench mark = 100.000m
Reading of bench marks =0.745m, height of object (h) = 7.160m?
A : 107.805m
B : 107.905m
C : 106.805m
D : 106.905m

---

104 : What is the R.L of A (R.L of B.M =100.000m
Reading of BM =0.945m
height of object =5.260m)?
A : 106.205m
B : 106.105m
C : 107.205m
D : 107.105m

---

105 : What is the co-ordinate of a line AB. observed radially from station A, whose W.C.B is <45°00'00"?
A : -70.71m
B : +70.71m
C : -71.70m
D : +71.70m

---

106 : What is the error if sum of the observed included angles of the traverse 95°00'00"+75°00'00"+125°00'00"+70°00'00"
A : -05°00´00"
B : +05°00'00"
C : -05°05'00"
D : +05°05'00"

---

107 : What is the bearing of BC (Bearing of line AB =140º00'00"∠B = 73º45'00")?
A : 33°45'00"
B : 33°00'00"
C : 32°45'00"
D : 32°00'00"

---

108 : What is RB, if the W.C.B is 135°00'00"?
A : N 45°00'00"E
B : S 45°00'00"E
C : S 45°00'00"W
D : N 45°00'00"W

---

109 : What is RB, if the W.C B is 225°00'00"?
A : N 45°00'00"E
B : S 45°00'00"E
C : S 45°00'00"W
D : N 45°00'00"W

---

110 : What is RB, if the W.C.B is 315°00'00"?
A : N 45°00'00"E
B : S 45°00'00"E
C : S 45°00'00"W
D : N 45°00'00"W

---

111 : What is the corrected included angle at A if observed included angle of A is 95°00'00" the correction should be applied each angle is -01°15'00"?
A : 94°45'00"
B : 93°45'00"
C : 95°15'00"
D : 96°45'00"

---

112 : What is the closing error(e) (Sum of the latitude (L)= -24.2495m Sum of the departure (D)=-29.7592m)?
A : 37.4168
B : 38.4186
C : 38.4168
D : 39.4168

---

113 : What is the reduced bearing of closing error (Sum of the latitude (L)= -24.2495m
A : 50°49’30”
B : 50°30’49”
C : 49°49’30”
D : 49°30’49”

---

114 : What is the whole circle bearing, if the reduced bearing of N 74°05’25”W?
A : 285°53’25”
B : 285°54’35”
C : 285°54’45”
D : 285°53’35”

---

115 : Which column is used for first entry on the level book page?
A : Fore sight
B : Back sight
C : Intermediate sight
D : Height of instrument

---

116 : Which column is used for last entry on the level book page?
A : Fore sight
B : Back sight
C : Intermediate sight
D : Height of instrument

---

117 : What is the another name of positive or plus sight in levelling survey?
A : Staff reading
B : Back sight
C : Intermediate sight
D : Fore sight

---

118 : Which levelling rod is used for precise work?
A : Invar staff
B : Telescopic staff
C : Folding staff
D : Target staff

---

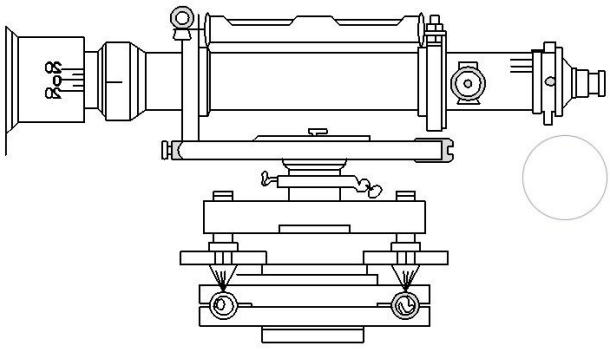
119 : How to calculate the height of collimation?
A : R.L of Bench mark + Back sight reading
B : R.L of Bench mark – I.S reading
C : R.L of Bench mark – F.S reading
D : R.L of Bench mark – Back sight reading

---

120 : What formula is used with arithmetical check in height of collimation method?
A : ΣB.S –ΣF.S = Last R.L – First R.L
B : ΣB.S+ ΣF.S = Last R.L – First R.L
C : B.S – F.S = Last R.L – First R.L
D : ΣB.S+ ΣF.S = Rise – Fall = Last R.L – First R.L

---

121 : What is the name of levelling instrument?



A : Dumpy level
B : Wye level
C : Cooke's reversible level
D : Tilting level

---

122 : Which is the fundamental line in levels?
A : The line of collimation
B : Horizontal line
C : Vertical line
D : Slant line

---

123 : How many permanent adjustment are required in dumpy level?
A : One
B : Two
C : Three
D : Four

---

124 : Which surface is normal to the direction of gravity at all points?
A : Horizontal surface
B : Vertical surface
C : Level surface
D : Curved surface

---

125 : Which line is normal to plumb line at all points?
A : Curved line
B : Horizontal line
C : Vertical line
D : Level line

---

126 : What is the full form of GTS?
A : Great triangulation survey
B : Global trigonometrical survey
C : Great trigonometrical survey
D : Great traverse survey

---

127 : Which place the mean sea level is fixed in India?
A : Chennai
B : Kolkata
C : Bombay
D : Visakhapatnam

---

128 : What is the distance of interval all over country with respect to the mean sea level of Mumbai as datum?
A : 50 Km
B : 75 Km
C : 100 Km
D : 150 Km

---

129 : What is the another name of assumed bench mark?
A : GTS bench mark
B : Permanent bench mark
C : Arbitrary bench mark
D : Temporary bench mark

---

130 : Which bench mark is established for short duration such as at the end of a day's work?
A : Arbitrary bench mark
B : Temporary bench mark
C : Permanent bench mark
D : GTS bench mark

---

131 : What is the smallest graduated division in levelling staff?
A : 0.5m
B : 0.05m
C : 0.005m
D : 0.0005m

---

132 : What type of staff is used, if the sight are long?
A : Solid staff
B : Folding staff
C : Telescopic staff
D : Target staff

---

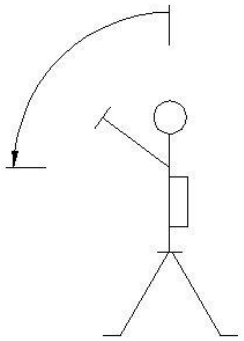
133 : Which levelling staff consists of three pieces?
A : Solid staff
B : Folding staff
C : Telescopic staff
D : Invar staff

---

134 : How the staff should be read?
A : Downwards
B : Upwards
C : Left side
D : Right side

---

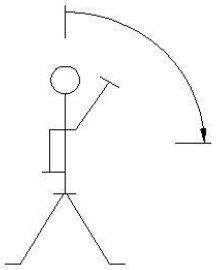
135 : What does the hand signal represents?



A : Move to my left
B : Move to my right
C : Establish the position
D : Return to me

---

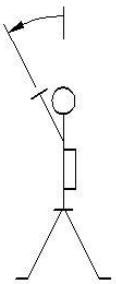
136 : What does the hand signal represents?



A : Move to my left
B : Move to my right
C : Move top of staff to my left
D : Move top of staff to my right

---

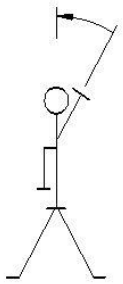
137 : What does the hand signal represent?



A : Move to my left
B : Move to my right
C : Move top of staff to my left
D : Move top of staff to my right

---

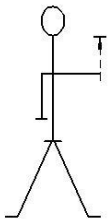
138 : What does the hand signal represent?



A : Move to my left
B : Move to my right
C : Move top of staff to my left
D : Move top of staff to my right

---

139 : What does the hand signal represent?



A : Raise height of peg or staff
B : Lower height of peg or staff
C : Establish the position
D : Return to me

---

140 : What is the folded length of staff, while folding staff is not in use?
A : 2m
B : 2.5m
C : 3m
D : 3.5m

---

141 : Which levelling is the relative height of point is found out by some direct observation?
A : Indirect levelling
B : Direct levelling
C : Simple levelling
D : Different levelling

---

142 : Which levelling is adopted while the points are a great distance apart?
A : Profile levelling
B : Reciprocal levelling
C : Differential levelling
D : Longitudinal levelling

---

143 : Which levelling is adopted if the obstacles between the points?
A : Differential levelling
B : Reciprocal levelling
C : Longitudinal levelling
D : Profile levelling

---

144 : What is the another name of differential levelling?
A : Simple levelling
B : Profile levelling
C : Continuous levelling
D : Longitudinal levelling

---

145 : What is the levelling used while it is not possible to set up the level midway between two points as across river or lake?
A : Simple levelling
B : Profile levelling
C : Reciprocal levelling
D : Differential levelling

---

146 : Which instrument is mainly designed for precise levelling work?
A : Dumpy level
B : Wye level
C : Cushing level
D : Tilting level

---

147 : What type of level does not require any protection from the sun?
A : Modern tilting level
B : Automatic level
C : Cushing's level
D : Dumpy level

---

148 : What is the process of levelling while the difference of level between two points is determined by setting the levelling instrument midway the point?
A : Simple levelling
B : Differential levelling
C : Reciprocal levelling
D : Profile levelling

---

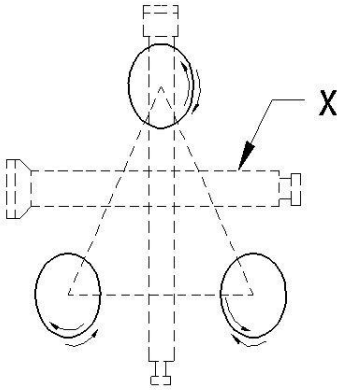
149 : What is the term of sight, if the last sight taken on a levelling staff held over a point of unknown elevation before shifting the instruments?
A : Back sight
B : Fore sight
C : Intermediate sight
D : Positive sight

---

150 : What is the term of sight, if the sight taken between the back sight and fore sight on a levelling staff held over a point of unknown elevations?
A : Back sight
B : Fore sight
C : Intermediate sight
D : Positive sight

---

151 : What is the name of part marked as 'X'?



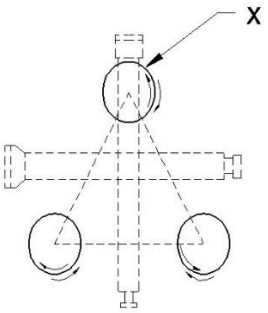
A : First position of telescope
B : Second position of telescope
C : Third position of telescope
D : Fourth position of telescope

---

152 : What is the level that combine good features both the dumpy level and 'y' level?
A : Cushing level
B : Modern tilting level
C : Cooke's reversible level
D : Automatic level

---

153 : What is the name of part marked as 'X'?



A : First foot screw
B : Second foot screw
C : Third foot screw
D : Fourth foot screw

---

154 : What is the fundamental line in levels?
A : Slant line
B : Vertical line
C : Horizontal line
D : The axis of the telescope

---

155 : Which levelling instrument is required in second adjustment to make the line of collimation parallel to the axis of the bubble tube?
A : Auto level
B : Target level
C : Dumpy level
D : Tilting level

---

156 : Which level instrument requires a signal permanent adjustment?
A : Tilting level
B : Dumpy level
C : Auto level
D : Target level

---

157 : What is the position of line of collimation, if observed staff reading is more than the required true staff reading?
A : Inclined downwards
B : Inclined upwards
C : Horizontal
D : Parallel

---

158 : What is the position of line of collimation While the observed reading is the less than the required true reading?
A : Inclined downwards
B : Inclined upwards
C : Horizontal
D : Parallel

---

159 : What is the diameter of earth?
A : 12842km
B : 12742km
C : 12724km
D : 12785km

---

160 : What is the curvature of earth correction?
A : 0.1785D2
B : 0.0857D2
C : 0.0785D2
D : 0.0787D2

---

161 : Which level is that the line of sight remains horizontal once the operator has roughly levelled the instruments?
A : Dumpy level
B : Modern level

C : Wye level
D : Auto level

---

162 : How many level screws are used to level the instruments?
A : Two level screws
B : Three level screws
C : Four level screws
D : Six level screws

---

163 : How to eliminate parallel between the staff and reticle in auto level?
A : Turn the focusing knob
B : Adjust the levelling screw
C : Adjusting screw cover
D : Setting of the tripod

---

164 : What is the gap of stems of 'E' or 3 between them of earth?
A : 3mm high
B : 5mm high
C : 10mm high
D : 15mm high

---

165 : What is the level that is widely used in construction work but not for more precise control work?
A : Laser level
B : Dumpy level
C : Wye level
D : Tilting level

---

166 : What is the instrument that one person can perform the levelling independently?
A : Laser level
B : Dumpy level
C : Wye level
D : Tilting level

---

167 : Which instrument may compute and apply refraction and curvature corrections?
A : Dumpy level
B : Modern level
C : Auto / digital level
D : Wye level

---

168 : Which type of levelling is done in order to connect a bench mark to the starting point of the alignment of any project in survey?
A : Direct levelling
B : Indirect levelling
C : Check levelling
D : Fly levelling

---

169 : Which levelling is done to connect the B.M to any intermediate point of the alignment for checking the accuracy of the work?
A : Fly levelling
B : Check levelling
C : Direct levelling
D : Indirect levelling

---

170 : Which levelling is only the back sight and fore sight readings are taken at every set up of the level and no distance are measured along the direction of levelling?
A : Direct levelling
B : Indirect levelling
C : Fly levelling
D : Check levelling

---

171 : What is the name of level, if the fly levelling done at the end of day's work to connect the finishing point with the starting point on that particular day?
A : Fly levelling
B : Check levelling
C : Direct levelling
D : Indirect levelling

---

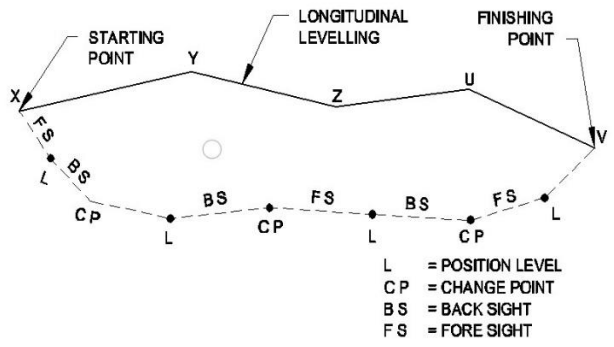
172 : Which method gives approximate result and so it is adopted in the reconnaissance or in the preliminary survey?
A : Barometric levelling
B : Hypsometry levelling
C : Trigonometrical levelling
D : Check levelling

---

173 : What is the name of the levelling while the relative elevations of different points are obtained by measuring the vertical angles and horizontal distance?
A : Fly levelling
B : Check levelling
C : Barometric levelling
D : Trigonometric levelling

---

174 : What is the name of levelling?



A : Fly levelling
B : Check levelling
C : Direct levelling
D : Indirect levelling

---

175 : What level is required for permanent adjustment if the bubble axis made parallel to collimation axis of the telescope?
A : Auto level
B : Tilting level
C : Dumpy level
D : Target level

---

176 : What is the difference of level if dumpy level is at mid point C
Staff reading on A = 1.580m
Staff reading on B = 1.220m?
A : 2.700m
B : 1.360m
C : 0.360m
D : 0.630m

---

177 : What is the height of collimation if reduced level of point A= 100.000m. Back sight at point A = 2.750m?
A : 12.750m
B : 98.250m
C : 102.750m
D : 101.750m

---

178 : What is R.L of point, if the height of collimation level 103.450m and inter sight reading on point 1=2.680m?
A : 106.130m
B : 105.130m
C : 100.077m
D : 100.77m

---

179 : What is rise or fall, if back sight reading taken on B.M is 2.045m and inter sight on point =2.68m?
A : -0.735 fall
B : -0.635 fall
C : +0.735 Rise
D : +0.635 Rise

---

180 : What is rise or fall if inter sight on point 4 is 2.975m and fore sight on point 5 is =2.860m?
A : +0.115 Rise
B : +0.835 Rise
C : -0.835 fall
D : -0.115 fall

---

181 : What is reduced level, if height of line of collimation is 98.717m and inter sight is 1.238m?
A : 96.389m
B : 97.389m
C : 97.479m
D : 97.379m

---

182 : What is the difference in level if back sight reading 1.430m and inter sight reading 2.015m?
A : +0.585(Rise)
B : -0.585(Fall)
C : +0.558(Rise)
D : -0.558(Fall)

---

183 : What is the height of Tee beam above the floor level if height of collimation of level on the floor 102.385m, inverted staff reading of the bottom of Tee beam -3.890m and R.L of floor level 100.595m?
A : 5.860m
B : 5.680m
C : 5.780m
D : 5.870m

---

184 : What is the difference in level if back sight of reading 3.370m inter sight of reading 2.975m?
A : +0.395 (Rise)
B : -0.395 (fall)
C : +0.295 (Rise)
D : -0.295 (fall)

---

185 : What is the correction for curvature for a distance of 10km (Correction of curvature =0.0785D2)?
A : 0.0785m
B : 0.7850m

C : 7.8500m
D : 7.8700m

---

186 : What is the correction for curvature for a distance of 800m (Correction of curvature=0.0785D2)?
A : 0.5024m
B : 0.05024m
C : 1.5024m
D : 1.05024m

---

187 : What is the correction for refraction for a distance of 5km (Correction of refraction =0.0112D2)
A : 1.28m
B : 0.28m
C : 0.028m
D : 0.0028m

---

188 : What is the correction for refraction for a distance of 800meters (Correction for refraction =0.0112D2)
A : 0.07168m
B : 0.007168m
C : 0.05024m
D : 0.005024m

---

189 : What is the combined correction for curvature and refraction for a distance of 5km (Combined correction for refraction and curvature is 0.0673D2)?
A : 1.6825m
B : 0.6825m
C : 0.06825m
D : 0.006825m

---

190 : What is the combined correction for curvature and refraction for a distance of 700m (Combined correction for refraction and curvature is 0.073D2)?
A : 0.3297m
B : 0.03297m
C : 0.003297m
D : 0.0003297m

---

191 : What is the multiplying constant in tachometric?
A : (f/i)
B : (f+d)
C : (f+i)
D : (f/d)

---

192 : What is the additive constant in tacheometry?
A : (f/i)
B : (f+d)
C : (f+i)
D : (f/d)

---

193 : How many stadia hairs are provided in the diaphragm of the tacheometer?
A : Two stadia hairs
B : Three stadia hairs
C : Four stadia hairs
D : Five stadia hairs

---

194 : Which instrument is used in optical distance measurement method?
A : Tacheometry
B : Dumpy level
C : Wye level
D : Modern level

---

195 : What is the least count of stadia rod?
A : 0.1m
B : 0.01m
C : 0.001m
D : 0.0001m

---

196 : What is the length of stadia rod?
A : 1m
B : 2m
C : 3m
D : 4m

---

197 : What is the basis for tacheometer survey?
A : Property of right angle
B : Property of scalene triangle
C : Property of isosceles triangle
D : Property of equilateral triangle

---

198 : What is the multiplying constant, if adopting anallatic lens in the telescope of a tachometer?
A : 10
B : 20
C : 50
D : 100

---

199 : What is the additive constant , if adopting on anallatic lens in the telescope of a tacheometer?
A : Zero
B : One
C : Two
D : Three

---

200 : Which is used for measuring the stadia intercept 'i' from the diaphragm?
A : Vernier calliper
B : Vernier micrometer
C : Bevel protector
D : Dial test indicator

---

201 : Which is used to measure the distance 'd' between the optical centre and the vertical axis of the instrument?
A : Bevel protractor
B : Vernier caliper
C : Vernier micrometer
D : Dial test indicator

---

202 : Where the tacheometer is usually adopted for surveying?
A : Hilly places
B : Direct chaining places
C : Direct levelling places
D : Plain surfaces

---

203 : What is the tacheometric equation for distance while the line of sight is horizontal and staff is held vertically?
A :

$$D = \left(\frac{f}{i}\right) + (f + d)$$

B :

$$D = \left(\frac{f}{i}\right) S + (f + d)$$

C :

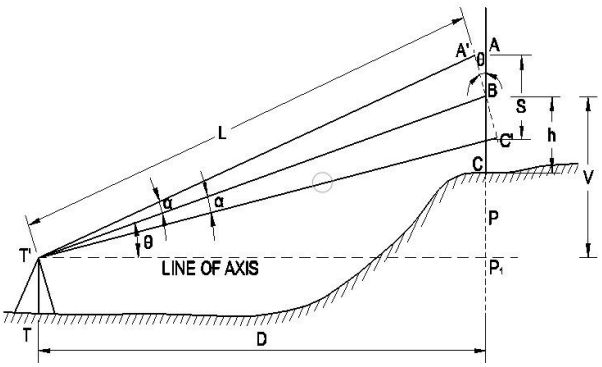
$$D = \left(\frac{f}{i}\right) + S(f + d)$$

D :

$$D = \left(\frac{f}{i}\right) S + (f \times d)$$

---

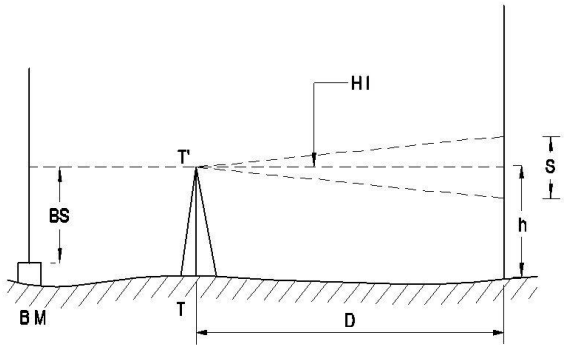
204 : What is the method of tacheometry survey?



A : Fixed hair method - case I
B : Fixed hair method - case II
C : Tangential method - case I
D : Tangential method - case II

---

205 : What is the method of tacheometry survey?



A : Fixed hair method - case I
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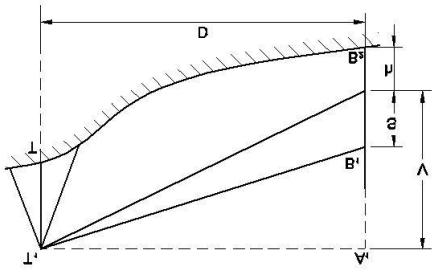
---

206 : What is the method of tacheometry survey?



A : Fixed hair method - case I
B : Fixed hair method - case II
C : Tangential method - case I
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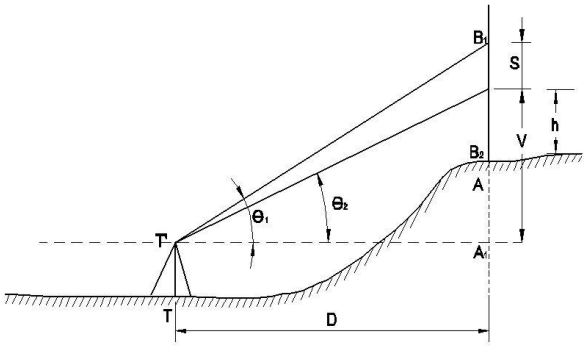
---

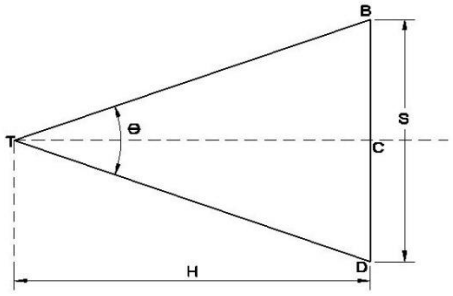
207 : What is the method of tacheometry survey?



A : Fixed hair method - case I
B : Fixed hair method - case II
C : Tangential method - case I
D : Tangential method - case II

---

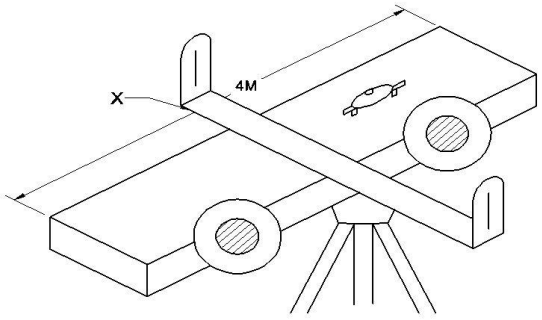
208 : What is the method tacheometry survey?



A : Measurement of horizontal distance by substance bar
B : Measurement of vertical distance by substance bar
C : Tangential method
D : Fixed hair method

---

209 : What is the name of part of the substance bar marked as 'X'?



A : Spirit level
B : Alidade
C : Target
D : Telescope

---

210 : What is the distance of station from the instruments if on fixed hair method the line of sight is horizontal with multiplying and additive constant is 100 and 0.5 respectively S =1.500?

A : 1.50m
B : 15.50m
C : 150.50m
D : 150.00m

---

211 : What is the horizontal distance if in fixed hair method the line of sight inclined and with multiplying and additive constants of the instruments are 99.5 and 1.5 respectively S=1.670, θ=10º?

A : 16.263m
B : 162.63m
C : 126.63m
D : 120.63m

---

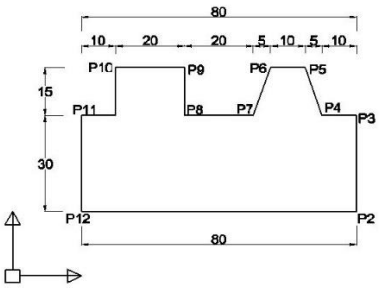
212 : Which command is used to draw rectangle?
A : RECTANGLE/ REC
B : PLINE
C : REVCLOUD
D : SPLINE

---

213 : What is the system that specify a point by entering its x and y valves in the format x, y?
A : Absolute co-ordinate system
B : Rectangular co-ordinate system
C : Relative polar co-ordinate system
D : Relative co-ordinate method

---

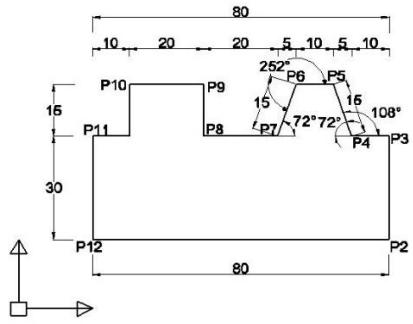
214 : What is the co-ordinate method?



A : Absolute co-ordinate method
B : Relative co-ordinate method
C : Polar co-ordinate method
D : Rectangular co-ordinate method

---

215 : What is the co-ordinate method?



A : Absolute co-ordinate method
B : Relative co-ordinate method
C : Polar co-ordinate method
D : Rectangular co-ordinate method

---

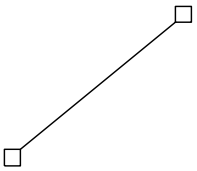
216 : What is the command to the first icon in the draw panel?
A : Arc
B : Line
C : Circle
D : Segment

---

217 : Which will activate the line command?
A : Click on command window
B : Clicking with centre of mouse on line icon
C : Clicking once with left - mouse - button on line icon
D : Clicking once with right - mouse - button on line icon

---

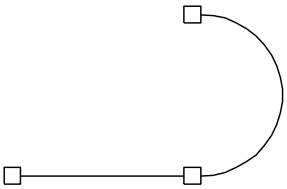
218 : What is the icon indicate in Auto CAD?



A : Line command
B : Polyline command
C : Circle command
D : Arc command

---

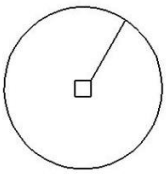
219 : What is the icon indicate in Auto CAD?



A : Line command
B : Polyline command
C : Circle command
D : Arc command

---

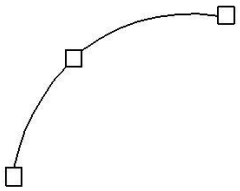
220 : What is the icon indicate in Auto CAD?



A : Line command
B : Polyline command
C : Circle command
D : Arc command

---

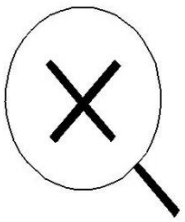
221 : What is the for icon command?



A : Line command
B : Polyline command
C : Circle command
D : Arc command

---

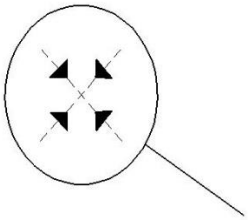
222 : What is the icon of zoom?



A : Scale
B : Centre
C : In
D : Out

---

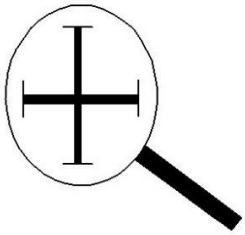
223 : What is the icon of zoom?



A : Scale
B : Centre
C : In
D : Out

---

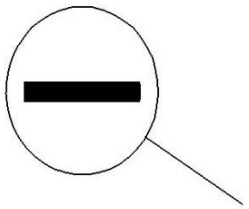
224 : What is the icon of zoom?



A : Scale
B : Centre
C : In
D : Out

---

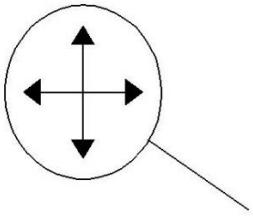
225 : What is the icon of zoom?



A : Scale
B : Centre
C : In
D : Out

---

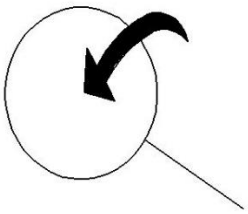
226 : What is the icon of zoom?



A : Out
B : All
C : Extents
D : Previous

---

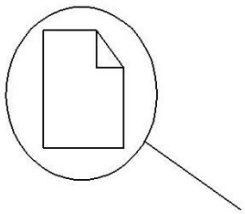
227 : What is the icon of zoom?



A : Out
B : All
C : Extents
D : Previous

---

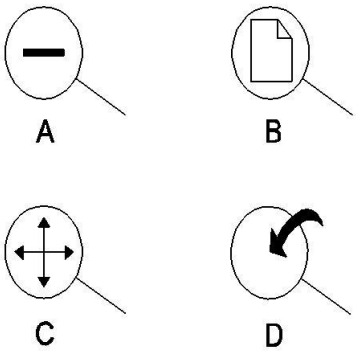
228 : What is the icon of zoom?



A : Out
B : All
C : Extents
D : Previous

---

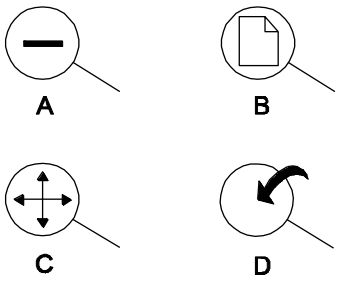
229 : Which icon will zoom to fit the complete drawing on the screen?



A : A
B : B
C : C
D : D

---

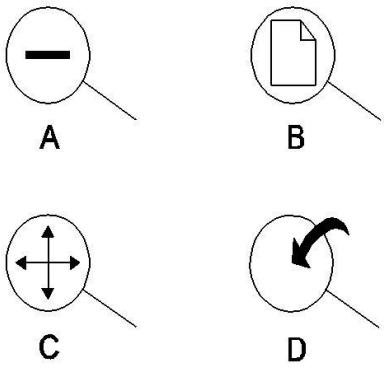
230 : Which icon zoom to show the complete electronic page you set up if zooms out to the electronic sheet limits?



A : A
B : B
C : C
D : D

---

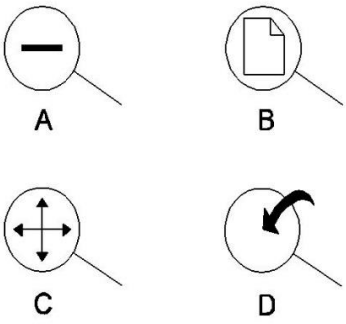
231 : Which icon just click on it zoom out from the drawing?



A : A
B : B
C : C
D : D

---

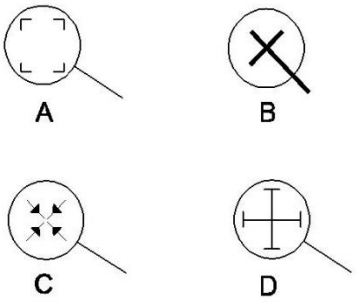
232 : Which icon display the last view created by zoom, pan or view command?



A : A
B : B
C : C
D : D

---

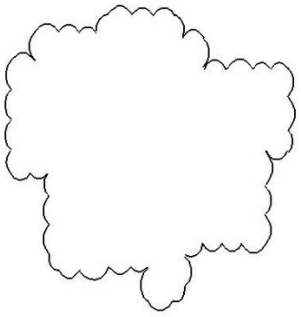
233 : Which icon click on it zoom in on the drawing?



A : A
B : B
C : C
D : D

---

234 : What is the command?



A : RECTANGLE/ REC
B : PLINE
C : REVCLOUD
D : SPLINE

---

235 : What is the command?

A : RECTANGLE/ REC
B : PLINE
C : REVCLOUD
D : SPLINE

---

236 : What command used to draw polylines?
A : RECTANGLE/ REC
B : PLINE
C : REVCLOUD
D : SPLINE

---

237 : Which command is used to display a point on a screen?
A : PDMODE
B : PLINE
C : SPLINE
D : REVCLOUD

---

238 : Which command represents dimension – linear?
A : DIM LIN/DLI
B : DIM ALI/DAL
C : DAR DIM/ARC
D : DIM RA/DRA

---

239 : Which command refers dimension-radius?
A : DIM LIN/DLI
B : DIM ALI/DAL
C : DAR DIM/ARC
D : DIM RA/DRA

---

240 : Which command is used to measure inclined dimension between two points?
A : DIM ALI/DAL
B : DIM ARC/DAR
C : DIM RA/DRA
D : DIM JO/DJO

---

241 : Which command is used to measure the radius of an arc or circle?
A : DIM ALI/DAL
B : DIM ARC/DAR
C : DIM RA/DRA
D : DIM JO/DJO

---

242 : Which command is used to measure the diameter of a circle?
A : DIM JO/DJO
B : DIM DIA/DDI
C : DIM ANG/DAN
D : DIM CON/DCO

---

243 : Which command is used to measure the angle between the two non-parallel straight line?
A : DIM JO/DJO
B : DIM DIA /DDI
C : DIM ANG/DAN
D : DIM CON /DCO

---

244 : Which command is used to continuous dimensioning after the first dimension has been extended?
A : DIM JO/DJO
B : DIM DIA /DDI
C : DIM ANG/DAN
D : DIM CON/DCO

ANSWERS :

1:C; 2:C; 3:A; 4:D; 5:D; 6:C; 7:C; 8:D; 9:B; 10:B; 11:A; 12:D; 13:D; 14:C; 15:B; 16:D; 17:C; 18:A; 19:A; 20:B; 21:C; 22:B; 23:B; 24:C; 25:A; 26:B; 27:D; 28:D; 29:B; 30:B; 31:D; 32:D; 33:B; 34:B; 35:A; 36:B; 37:B; 38:C; 39:A; 40:B; 41:A; 42:B; 43:C; 44:D; 45:A; 46:A; 47:D; 48:B; 49:B; 50:A; 51:C; 52:A; 53:B; 54:C; 55:B; 56:A; 57:C; 58:B; 59:C; 60:D; 61:A; 62:B; 63:A; 64:C; 65:D; 66:A; 67:C; 68:A; 69:B; 70:B; 71:C; 72:C; 73:B; 74:A; 75:D; 76:C; 77:B; 78:A; 79:A; 80:A; 81:A; 82:C; 83:B;

84:B; 85:B; 86:C; 87:D; 88:D; 89:A; 90:B; 91:B; 92:A;
93:A; 94:B; 95:C; 96:A; 97:C; 98:D; 99:C; 100:B;
101:A; 102:C; 103:B; 104:A; 105:B; 106:B; 107:A;
108:B; 109:C; 110:B; 111:B; 112:C; 113:A; 114:B;
115:B; 116:A; 117:B; 118:A; 119:A; 120:A; 121:A;
122:A; 123:B; 124:C; 125:D; 126:C; 127:C; 128:C;
129:C; 130:B; 131:C; 132:D; 133:C; 134:B; 135:A;
136:B; 137:C; 138:D; 139:A; 140:A; 141:B; 142:C;
143:A; 144:C; 145:C; 146:D; 147:B; 148:A; 149:B;
150:C; 151:A; 152:C; 153:C; 154:D; 155:C; 156:A;
157:B; 158:A; 159:B; 160:C; 161:D; 162:B; 163:A;
164:C; 165:A; 166:A; 167:C; 168:D; 169:A; 170:C;
171:B; 172:A; 173:D; 174:B; 175:B; 176:C; 177:C;
178:D; 179:B; 180:A; 181:C; 182:B; 183:B; 184:A;
185:C; 186:B; 187:B; 188:B; 189:A; 190:B; 191:A;
192:B; 193:A; 194:A; 195:C; 196:D; 197:C; 198:D;
199:A; 200:A; 201:B; 202:A; 203:B; 204:B; 205:A;
206:D; 207:C; 208:A; 209:B; 210:C; 211:B; 212:A;
213:A; 214:B; 215:C; 216:B; 217:C; 218:A; 219:B;
220:C; 221:D; 222:A; 223:B; 224:C; 225:D; 226:C;
227:D; 228:B; 229:C; 230:B; 231:A; 232:D; 233:D;
234:C; 235:D; 236:B; 237:A; 238:A; 239:D; 240:A;
241:C; 242:B; 243:C; 244:D;