## ROLL NO.

## PRESIDENCY UNIVERSITY, BENGALURU SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING

Max Marks: 80
Max Time: 120 Mins
Weightage: 40 \%
END TERM FINAL EXAMINATION
I Semester AY 2017-18
Course: CIV 202 - SURVEYING
20 DECEM 2017

## Instructions:

i. Write legibly
ii. Scientific and non programmable calculators are permitted

## Part A

[4 Q x 5 M=20 Marks]

1. What are the advantages and disadvantages of plane table surveying?
2. Explain basic principle of Tacheometry.
3. What are the different methods of plane tabling? Explain radiation method with a neat sketch.
4. List the various methods of setting out simple curve.

## Part B

[2 Q x $15 \mathrm{M}=30 \mathrm{Marks}$ ]
5. What is orientation of plane table? Discuss the methods of orientation of Plane table.
6. Calculate the ordinates at 10 m intervals for setting out a circular curve of radius 400 m for a deflection angle of $60^{\circ}$. Use the method of offsets from long chord.

## Part C

[2 Q x 15 M= 30 Marks]
7. A railway embankment 400 m long is 12 m wide at the formation level and the side slope 2 to 1 . The ground level at every 100 m along the center are as under.

| Distance | 0 | 100 | 200 | 300 | 400 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| R.L | 204.8 | 206.2 | 207.5 | 207.2 | 208.3 |

The formation level at zero chainage is 207.0 m and the embankment has a rising gradient of 1 in 100. The ground is level across the center line. Calculate the volume of earthwork.
8. The following observations were made to the target on a hill top to certain elevation at hill top. The height of the target F was 5 m

| Inst. Stn | Reading on <br> B.M(M) | Vertical angle <br> on target at hill <br> top | RL Of bench <br> $\operatorname{mark(M)~}$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\mathrm{O}_{1}$ | 2.550 | $18^{\circ} 6^{\prime}$ | 345.580 |
| $\mathrm{O}_{2}$ | 1.670 | $28^{\circ} 42^{\prime}$ |  |

The instrument station were 100 m apart and were in line with F. Calculate the RL of foot of the target.

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## TEST 2

## Instructions:

i. Write legibly
ii. Scientific and non programmable calculators are permitted
iii. Assume any suitable data if missing.

## Part A

1. Define the following terms.
a) Contour
b) Contour interval
[3M]
2. List the uses of contour map.

## Part B

3. Explain the following terms.
a) Bench mark (b) Fore Sight
(c) Back Sight
(d) Height of instrument (e) Line of collimation.
[10M]
4. Explain the temporary adjustment of a Theodolite.

## Part C

5. List the types of leveling and explain any two types of leveling.
6. The following readings were observed successively with a leveling instrument. The instrument was shifted after 5th and 11th readings.
$0.585,1.010,1.735,3.295,3.755,0.350,1.300,1.795,2.575,3.375,3.895,1.735,0.635,1.605$. The first reading was taken with the staff held upon a bench mark of elevation 136.440 m . Determine the RL of various points using rise and fall method.

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## TEST 1

## Instructions:

i. Write legibly
ii. Scientific and non programmable calculators are permitted
iii. Assume any suitable data if missing.

## Part A

1. List the classification of Surveying.
[10M]
2. Explain the basic principles of surveying.

## Part B

3. Differentiate between Whole Circle bearing and Quadrantal bearing.
4. A traverse ABCDA is made in the form of a square taking in clockwise order. If the bearing of AB is $120^{\circ} 30^{\prime}$, find the bearing of the other side.

## Part C

5. A river is flowing from west to east. For determining the width of a river, two points $A$ and $B$ are selected on the southern bank such that distance $\mathrm{AB}=100 \mathrm{~m}$. Point A is west ward. The bearings at a tree ' C ' on the northern bank are observed to be $40^{\circ}$ and $340^{\circ}$ respectively from A and B. Calculate the width of the river.
[10M]
6. Explain any two methods for determining the width of a river.
