

Reg. No. \_\_\_\_\_

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

**APJ ABDUL KALAM TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY**  
**THIRD SEMESTER B.TECH DEGREE EXAMINATION, JULY 2017**

Course Code: **CE 207**Course Name: **SURVEYING (CE)**

Max. Marks: 100

Duration: 3 Hours

**PART A***Answer Any Two Full Questions.*

1. (a) Write the primary classification of survey and distinguish between them. (3.5)  
 (b) What is a well conditioned triangle? Why is it preferred in surveying? Examine whether a triangle having sides 80m, 60m and 40m is a well conditioned triangle or not. (4)  
 (c) Explain how reciprocal levelling eliminates the effect of atmospheric refraction and earth's curvature. (4)  
 (d) A level is set up at O on a line AB 50m from A and 1400m from B. The staff reading on A is 0.585 m and that on B is 3.695 m. Find the true level difference between A and B. (3.5)
2. (a) Explain the term Ranging of a line. Describe how you would range a chain line between two points which are not intervisible. (7.5)  
 (b) The following readings refer to reciprocal levels taken with one level.

Instrument Near	Staff Reading on (metres)		Remarks
	P	Q	
P	1.825	2.745	Distance PQ=1010m
Q	0.925	1.605	RL of P =126.36

Find i) the true RL of Q ii) Combined Correction for curvature and refraction. (7.5)

3. (a) The following bearings were taken in running a compass survey.

Line	Fore Bearing	Back bearing
AB	124°30'	304°30'
BC	68°15'	246°0'
CD	310°30'	135°15'
DA	200°15'	174°45'

At what stations do you suspect local attraction? Find the correct bearings of the lines and also compute the included angle. (7.5)

- (b) Define i) Contour ii) contour Interval iii) Contour Gradient iv) Horizontal Equivalent. (4)
- (c) Explain the factors affecting the choice of contour interval. (3.5)

**PART B**

*Answer any Two Full questions.*

4. (a) Volume of earth work is to be calculated for a railway embankment 12m wide with side slope 1.5:1. Assuming the ground to be level in a direction transverse to the centre line, calculate the volume contained in a 180m length, the centre heights at 30m intervals in meters as 0.70,1.20,1.75,1.45,1.20,0.95,0.65 using a) prismatic rule and b) trapezoidal rule. (7.5)
- (b) Explain the steps in ascertaining the intervisibility between triangulation stations. (7.5)
5. (a) What is meant by eccentricity of signal? How would you correct the observation when made upon an eccentric signal? (7.5)
- (b) The following table gives the latitudes and departures in metres of the sides of a closed traverse ABCDEA

Side	Latitude		Departure	
	N	S	E	W
AB	2.28			13.80
BC	7.55		2.70	
CD		2.37	7.50	
DE	1.23		5.40	
EA		8.69		1.80

Calculate the area of the traverse by latitude and meridian distance method and latitude and double meridian distance method. (7.5)

6. (a) Define the following terms:
- i) Mass haul diagram ii) free haul and over haul iii) Lead and lift. (7.5)
- (b) Two triangulation stations A and B are 70km apart and have elevations 250m and 290m respectively. Find the minimum height of signal required at B so that line of sight may not pass near the ground than 2 metres. The intervening ground may be assumed to have a uniform elevation of 200m. (7.5)

## PART C

*Answer any Two Full Questions.*

7. (a) the following are the observed values of an angle:

Angle	Weight
50°20'20"	2
50°20'22"	2
50°20'19"	3

Find i) Probable error of single observation of unit weight.

ii) Probable error of weighted arithmetic mean.

iii) Probable error of single observation of weight 3. (10)

(b) Explain the following terms

i) Celestial sphere, ii) Zenith and Nadir iii) Observer's Meridian

iv) Hour Circle and Hour angle v) Declination and Polar distance (10)

8. (a) Form the normal equations for x, y and z in the following equations of equal weight.

$$4x+3y+z=4$$

$$x+3y+2z=6$$

$$4x+y+4z=22$$

If the weights of the above equations are 2,3 and 1 respectively, form the normal equations for x,y,z. (10)

(b) What is meant by modulation? Explain the different methods of modulation with examples of EDM instruments that use these modulation methods. (10)

9. (a) The following observations of three angles A, B, C were taken at one station

$$A= 83^{\circ}24'6.8'' \quad \text{with weight 3}$$

$$B=55^{\circ}09'54.2'' \quad \text{with weight 2}$$

$$C= 110^{\circ}09'28.9'' \quad \text{with weight 2}$$

$$A+B= 138^{\circ}34'3'' \quad \text{with weight 2}$$

$$B+C = 165^{\circ}19'22.1'' \quad \text{with weight 1}$$

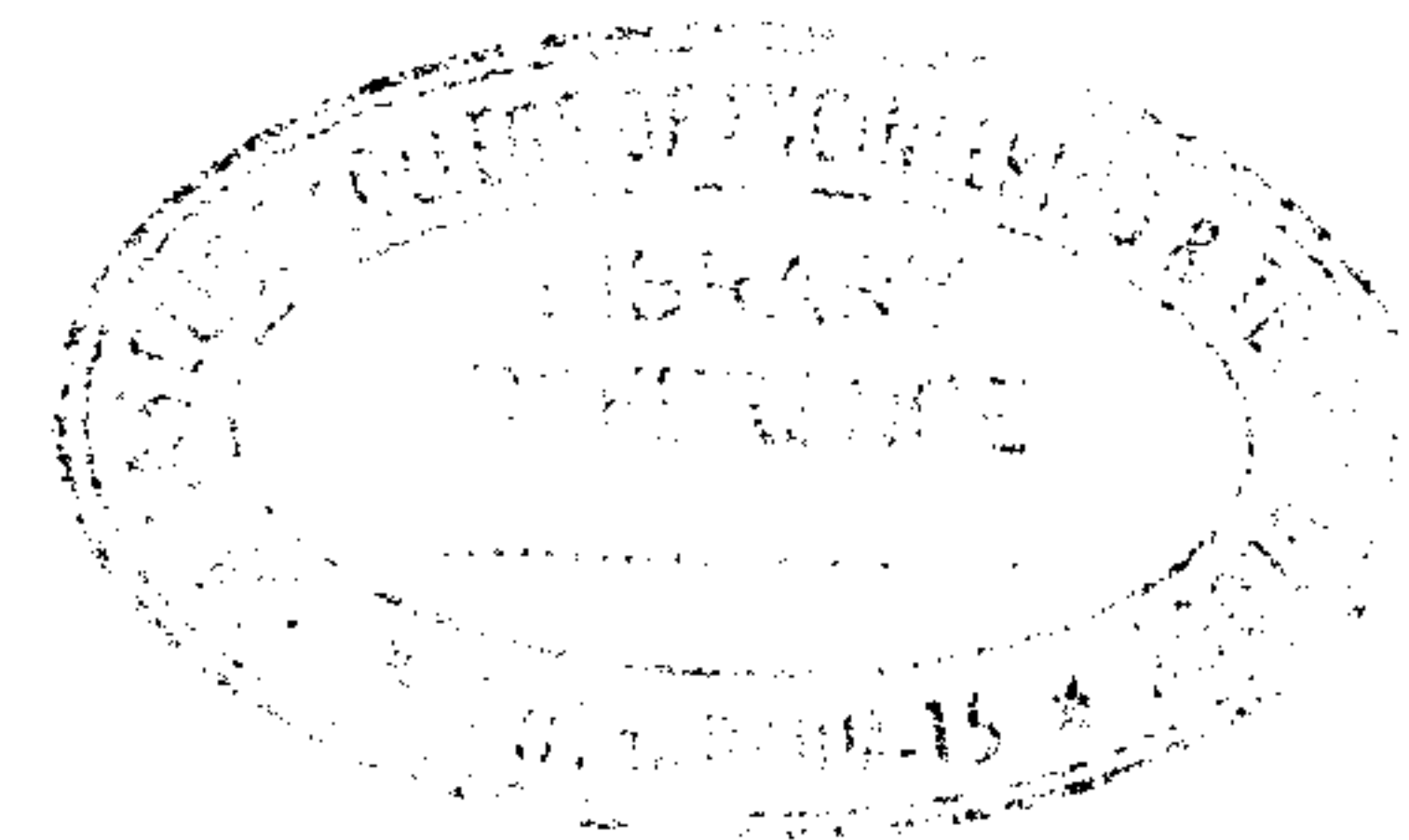
$$A+B+C= 248^{\circ}43'30.9'' \quad \text{with weight 1}$$

Determine the most probable value of each angle by method of differences.

(10)

(b) Explain the steps to be followed for the set up of a total station over a point during field work. (10)

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Name: \_\_\_\_\_

**APJ ABDUL KALAM TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY**  
**THIRD SEMESTER B.TECH DEGREE EXAMINATION, DECEMBER 2017**

**Course Code: CE207**

**Course Name: SURVEYING (CE)**

Max. Marks: 100

Duration: 3 Hours

**PART A**

*Answer any two full questions, each carries 15 marks.*

Marks

- 1 a) Define the terms; i) Base line ii) Check line iii) Tie line (3)
- b) Explain the different types of bearings. (4)
- c) The following readings were taken in a running closed compass traverse. (8)
- | Line | FB       | BB       |
|------|----------|----------|
| AB   | 49 °55'  | 230 °00' |
| BC   | 177 °45' | 356 °00' |
| CD   | 104 °15' | 284 °55' |
| DE   | 165 °15' | 345 °15' |
| EA   | 259 °30' | 79 °90'  |
- i) State the stations which were affected by local attraction.
- ii) Determine the corrected bearings
- iii) Calculate the true bearings if the declination was 1° 30' W.
- 2 a) Explain the process of Profile levelling and Cross sectioning levelling. (7.5)
- b) The following consecutive readings were taken with a level and 5m levelling staff on a continuously sloping ground at a common interval of 30m. 0.375 (on Q); 1.030; 1.825; 2.935; 3.630; 4.785; 0.625; 2.105; 3.110; 4.485 (on R). Assume Reduced level of first point as 208.125m. Make up level page book, Calculate the reduced levels of all the points by collimation method and apply usual checks. Also find the gradient of QR. (7.5)
- 3 a) What are the different methods of orientation in plane table surveying? (7.5)
- b) What do you mean by Contouring? Describe the methods of contouring with its merits and demerits. (7.5)

**PART B**

*Answer any two full questions, each carries 15 marks.*

- 4 a) Define Mass Diagram. Describe its characteristics (7.5)

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- b) Describe the methods of computation of volume by i) Average end formula and (7.5)  
ii) Prismoidal formula
- 5 a) What is transit theodolite and what are the temporary adjustments in Theodolite? (7.5)  
b) Explain the method of observing the horizontal angle by the method of repetition (7.5)  
and reiteration in triangulation survey. What are the errors eliminated by the  
method of repetition?
- 6 a) Explain the terms; (7.5)  
i) Satellite stations ii) reduction to centre ii) Opaque Signals
- b) The following perpendicular offsets were taken at 10m intervals from a (7.5)  
survey line AB to an irregular boundary line: 2.50, 3.80, 4.33, 6.76, 5.30, 7.25,  
8.95, 8.25 and 5.50. Calculate the area in sqm, enclosed between the survey  
line, the irregular boundary, the first and the last offsets by i) Simpsons rule  
ii) the trapezoidal rule iii) the average ordinate rule

**PART C**

*Answer any two full questions, each carries 20 marks.*

- 7 a) Explain the terms; (10)  
i) Azimuth ii) Zenith and nadir iii) Polar distance  
iv) Celestial sphere v) Co-altitude
- b) What are the advantages and applications of Total Station? (10)
- 8 a) State the fundamental principle of the method of least squares and describe how (4)  
to determine the most probable value in direct observations of equal weights?
- b) The following are the condition equations of different weights. Construct the (6)  
normal equations for x, y and z.  
 $4x + 2y + z - 11 = 0, wt:3$   
 $3x + 3y + 2z - 9 = 0, wt:2$   
 $5x + y + 3z - 16 = 0, wt:4$
- c) Explain the principle of Electromagnetic Distance Measurement and describe the (10)  
types of EDM instruments?
- 9 a) What are the errors in Total Station survey? (4)  
b) What are the fundamental parameters that can be measured using Total Station? (6)  
c) Explain the laws of weights established from the method of least squares. (10)

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Name:

APJ ABDUL KALAM TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY

Third Semester B.Tech Degree (S,FE) Examination December 2020 (2015 Scheme)

Course Code: CE207

Course Name: SURVEYING

Max. Marks: 100

Duration: 3 Hours

PART A

Answer any two full questions, each carries 15 marks

Marks

- 1 a) What is local attraction? How can you detect and correct it if the bearings are affected by local attraction. (7)
- b) The following bearings were observed on a compass traversing. At what stations do you suspect local attraction? Find the corrected bearings. (8)

Line	FB	BB
AB	44°40'	225°20'
BC	96°20'	274°18'
CD	30°40'	212°02'
DA	320°12'	140°12'

- 2 a) Explain principle of resection with a sketch. (7)
- b) The following is the page of a level field book. Fill the missing readings and calculate the levels of the stations and apply usual checks (8)

Station	B.S	I.S	F.S	Rise	Fall	RL	Remarks
1	3.250					---	
2	1.880		----		0.600	---	
3		2.250			---	---	
4	----		1.920	---		---	
5		2.540			0.015		
6	----		----	1.000			
7	1.175		2.115		---	225.305	
8		1.625			---	---	
9	----		1.895		0.270	---	
10			1.255		0.750		
Sum	11.450						

- 3 a) Explain profile levelling with a sketch. (7)  
 b) Explain any two methods of contouring? Illustrate with sketches. (8)

**PART B**

*Answer any two full questions, each carries 15 marks*

- 4 a) Explain methods to calculate area using (7)  
 i) latitude and meridian distance and  
 ii) latitude and double meridian distance.
- b) From an eccentric station S, 12 m to the west of main station B, the following angles were measured.  $\angle BSC = 72^\circ 20' 28''$ ,  $\angle CSA = 52^\circ 30' 20''$ . The stations S and C are to the opposite sides of the line AB. Calculate the correct angle ABC if the lengths of AB and BC are 520 and 480 m respectively. (8)
- 5 a) What are the uses of Mass haul diagram? How do you construct it? (7)  
 b) A railway embankment is 16 m wide at formation level, with side slope of 2 to 1. Assuming the ground to be level transverse to the centre line, calculate the volume contained in a length of 100 m, the centre heights at 20 m intervals being in m : 2.0, 4.5, 4.0, 3.5, 2.5, 1.5 m respectively. Use trapezoidal rule. (8)
- 6 a) Explain different triangulation figures with sketches. (7)  
 b) Distance between two proposed stations A and B in a triangulation is 110 km. Elevation of station A is 300 m while that of B is 600 m. There is point C between A and B at a distance 50 km from A and is having an elevation of 238 m. Ascertain whether A and B are intervisible. If not, find the minimum height of tower required at B so that B is visible from A with a minimum clearance of 2.5 m above the surface of the ground. (8)

**PART C**

*Answer any two full questions, each carries 20 marks.*

- 7 a) State any five laws of weights of observation with examples. (10)  
 b) The angles of a triangle A,B,C are: (10)  
 A= $77^\circ 14' 10''$  weight 4  
 B= $49^\circ 40' 35''$  weight 3  
 C= $53^\circ 04' 52''$  weight 2

Find the most probable value of the method angles A, B and C using normal equation.

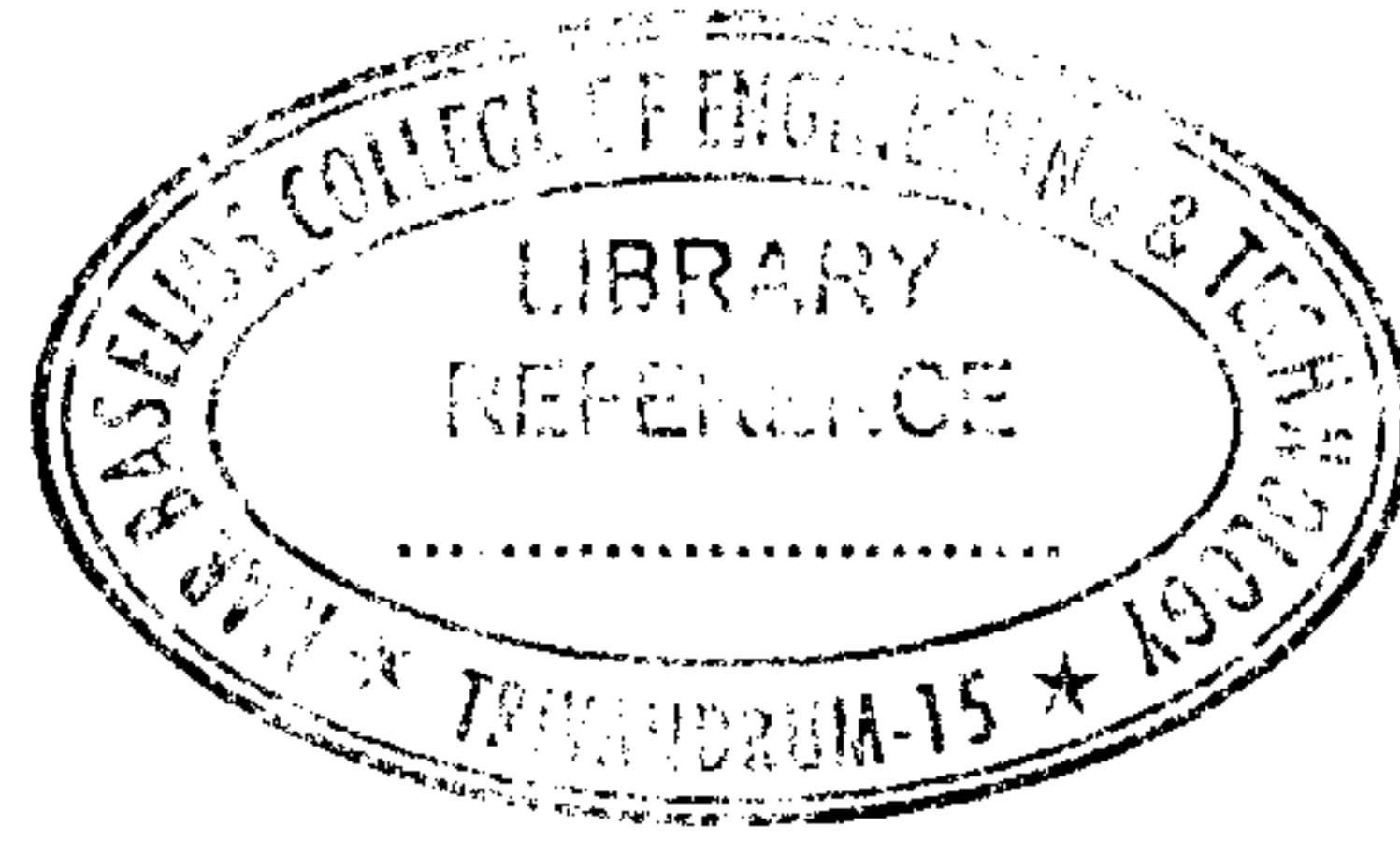


- 8 a) What is the principle of total station? What are the advantages? (6)
- b) (i) Celestial sphere (14)
- (ii) Celestial horizon
- (iii) Observers meridian
- (iv) Vertical circle
- (v) Prime vertical
- (vi) Hour circle
- (vii) Declination circle
- 9 a) Explain distomat. (6)
- b) Explain with an example, the method of normal equation to find unknown quantities of observations of given weight. (14)

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Reg. No. \_\_\_\_\_

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

**APJ ABDUL KALAM TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY**  
**THIRD SEMESTER B.TECH DEGREE EXAMINATION, JANUARY 2017**

Course Code: **CE 207**Course Name: **SURVEYING (CE)**

Max. Marks: 100

Duration: 3 Hours

**PART A***(Answer Any Two Full Questions)*

1. (a) What are the general principles of surveying? Differentiate between plane and geodetic surveying. (7.5)
- (b) Define contour and explain any six characteristics of contours. (7.5)
2. (a) Distinguish between fore bearing and back bearing. How are they related with each other? (2.5)
- (b) The magnetic bearing of a line at a station point was found as  $187^\circ$ . It was found that the station was affected by local attraction. The local attraction at the station rotates the magnetic needle  $2^\circ$  anticlockwise from its meridian. Calculate correct magnetic bearing of the line. Estimate true bearing of the line if the magnetic declination at the station is  $4^\circ\text{E}$ . (5)
- (c) The following readings were taken with a dumpy level and a 4 m levelling staff on a continuously sloping ground at 30m intervals.  
0.685, 1.455, 1.850, 2.330, 2.885, 3.380, 1.055, 1.860, 2.265, 3.540, 0.835, 0.945, 1.530 and 2.250. The reduced level of the first point is 80.750. Rule out a page of a level book and enter the above readings. Determine RLs of all points using height of instrument method. Determine the gradient of the line joining the first and last point. (7.5)
3. (a) What is meant by local attraction? How do you apply correction to it? How does it affect the computation of included angles? (7.5)
- (b) What is reciprocal levelling? How it is accomplished? In reciprocal levelling between two stations A and B the level was set up near A and the staff readings on A and B were 2.645 and 3.220 m respectively. The level was then moved and set up near B, the respective staff readings on A and B were 1.085 and 1.665. Find the true difference in level between A and B. (7.5)

**PART B***(Answer Any Two Full Questions)*

4. (a) State Simpson's rule and Trapezoidal rule for computation of area. A series of offsets were taken at 3m intervals in the following order from a chain line to a

- curved boundary 2.16, 1.53, 1.80, 1.98, 1.80, 1.59, 1.80, 2.52, 2.43, 2.40, 2.58, 2.70, 2.91, and 3.06 meters. Find the area between the chain line, curved boundary and the end offsets by Simpson's rule and trapezoidal rule. (7.5)
- (b) How do you determine the intervisibility of triangulation stations? (7.5)
5. (a) Explain Mass diagram and its characteristics features. (7.5)
- (b) The altitudes of two proposed stations A and B, 80 km apart are respectively 225m and 550 m. The intervening obstructions situated at C, 40 km from A has an elevation of 285m. Ascertain if A and B are intervisible. And if necessary find how much B should be raised so that the line of sight must nowhere be less than 3m above the surface of the ground. (7.5)
6. (a) Explain how would you measure with a theodolite (i) Horizontal Angle by repetition and (ii) Vertical Angle (7.5)
- (b) What is meant by satellite station and reduction to centre. From an eccentric station S, 13 metres to the west of the main station B, the following angles were measured. Angle BSC =  $75^{\circ}25'32''$ , Angle CSA =  $55^{\circ}32'20''$ . The stations S and C are to the opposite sides of the line AB. Calculate the correct angle ABC if the lengths AB and BC are 5288m and 4940m respectively. (7.5)

**PART C***(Answer any Two Full Questions)*

7. (a) Explain the terms (i) Celestial sphere (ii) Astronomical Triangle  
iii) Declination iv) Hour Angle v) Right Ascension (10)
- (b) Explain any five laws of weights established from the method of least squares. (10)
8. (a) Explain the principle behind electro magnetic distance measurement. (5)
- (b) Explain the characteristics of EDM instruments. (5)
- (c) The following are the mean values observed in the measurement of three angles A, B, C at one station
- |  |  |
|--|--|
| A = $86^{\circ}42'46.2''$ with weight 4      | A+B = $134^{\circ}36'33.6''$ with weight 3 |
| A+B+C = $262^{\circ}18'10.4''$ with weight 1 | B+C = $185^{\circ}35'24.8''$ with weight 2 |
- Calculate the most probable value of A, B and C. (10)
9. (a) Explain the principle behind the measurement of horizontal angle, vertical angle and slope distance using total station. (10)
- (b) How will you determine probable error of computed quantities? (10)