

B. ARCHITECTURE 2ND YR 1ST SEM. EXAM.- 2017
(2nd Year, 1st Semester)
SURVEYING

Time: Three Hours

Full Marks 100

No. of questions	(Answer any five of the following questions.)	Marks (5X20=100)															
1 (i) (ii) (iii)	Classify Surveying. Differentiate between plane and geodetic surveying. Explain 'Systematic error' and 'Random error'. What is 'Most Probable Value (MPV)'? In case if an observation only has random error. show that MPV is equal to the arithmetic mean.	[4+3] [3+3] [2+5]															
2 (i) (ii) (iii)	Explain the principle of chain surveying. Write short notes on: (i) Oblique offsets, (ii) Well conditioned triangle and (iv) Check line in connection with chain surveying Explain with a neat sketch how you will continue a chain line through a thick wood with the help of a chain and tape only. A steel tape was exactly 20m long at 20° C when supported throughout its length under a pull of 5kg. A line measured with this tape under a pull of 12kg and at a mean temperature of 30° C, was found to be 540m long. Assuming the tape is supported at every 20m; find the true length of the line. Given: (i) Cross-sectional area of tape = 0.027 cm ² , (ii) E = 2.1x10 ⁶ kg/cm ² , (iii) coefficient of thermal expansion $\alpha = 11 \times 10^{-6}$ per °C, and (iv) unit weight of the steel tape = 10.2g/c.c.	[2] [2x3=6] [4] [8]															
3 (i) (ii) (iii)	Convert the following whole circle bearings to reduced bearings (a) 65°30', (b) 140°20', (c) 255°10' and (d) 336°40' Discuss about the correction for 'internal angles' and correction for 'closing error' while to plot a compass traverse. State the importance of reconnaissance in chain survey. What are the points need to be considered in selection of stations in chain surveying	[8] [6] [6]															
4 (i) (ii)	Define the following: (a) Arbitrary Meridian (b) Magnetic declination (c) Isogonic and agonic lines (d) Fore and back bearings The following bearings were recorded while traversing with a compass and the area was suspected with local attraction. <table border="0" style="margin-left: 20px;"> <tr> <td>Line</td> <td>FB</td> <td>BB</td> </tr> <tr> <td>AB</td> <td>74°15'</td> <td>256°00'</td> </tr> <tr> <td>BC</td> <td>107°15'</td> <td>286°15'</td> </tr> <tr> <td>CD</td> <td>224°45'</td> <td>44°45'</td> </tr> <tr> <td>DA</td> <td>307°45'</td> <td>127°00'</td> </tr> </table> Find the correct bearings of the lines. Also find the true bearings if the declination was 2°15'W	Line	FB	BB	AB	74°15'	256°00'	BC	107°15'	286°15'	CD	224°45'	44°45'	DA	307°45'	127°00'	[2x4=8] [12]
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5 (i)	State the principle of levelling. Explain the effect of 'curvature' and 'refraction' in levelling.	[2+6]
(ii)	The following staff readings were taken with a level which was shifted after 4 th and 8 th readings: 3.460, 2.734, 2.161, 2.405, 3.512, 1.907, 0.720, 1.156, 3.210, 2.146, 1.786 and 2.768. The first reading was taken on a bench mark of R.L. 249.50. Work out the R.Ls. of all stations using rise and fall method.	[12]
6 (i)	Write short notes on: (a) Fly leveling and (b) Longitudinal leveling.	[4+4]
(ii)	Explain the 'method of radiation' and 'method of intersection' in plane table surveying with proper sketches.	[6+6]