ANURAG Engineering College

(An Autonomous Institution)

II B.Tech I Semester Supplementary Examinations, December-2024 SURVEYING & GEOMATICS

(CIVIL ENGINEERING)

Time:	3 Hours	Max. Marks: 75			
Section – A (Short Answer type questions) Answer All Questions			B.T	Marks) Marks	
1.	What are the general principles of surveying?	Outcome CO1	Level L2	2M	
2.	Compare Whole Circle Bearing and Quadrantal Bearing?	CO1	L2	3M	
3.			L2	2M	
4.	List out any three characteristics of contours?	CO2 CO2	L1	3M	
5.	List out various types of theodolites used in surveying?	CO3	L1	2M	
6.	What are the applications of trigonometrical levelling?	CO3	L2	3M	
7.			L1	2M	
8.	State the elements of reserve curve with a sketch labeled with component parts	CO4	L1	3M	
9.			L1	2M	
10.	Illustrate crab and drift in photogrammetry surveying	CO5	L2	3M	
	Section B (Essay Questions)				
Answer all questions, each question carries equal marks.			X 10M :	= 50M)	
11. A)	In a closed traverse ABCDE, the bearing of line AB was measured as 150° 30'. The included angles were measured as 130° 10', 89° 45', 125° 22', 135° 34' and 59° 9' at stations A, B, C, D and E respectively. Calculate Bearings of all other lines.	CO1	L3	10M	
	OR	001		403.5	
В)	The following fore and back bearings were observed in an open traverse	CO1	L3	10M	
	Line F.B. B.B				
	1-2 002° 15' 182° 15'				
	2-3 174 ⁰ 15' 354 ⁰ 00'				
	3-4 223° 00' 042° 45'				
	4-5 166° 30' 346° 45'				
	Determine which of the stations are affected by local attraction and how much? Also determine the true bearings of the lines if the magnetic declination in the survey area is 2 ⁰ 10'E				
12. A)	A railway embankment is 10 m wide with side slopes 2: 1. Assuming the ground to be level in a direction transverse to the centre line, calculate the volume contained in a length of 150 m, the control heights at 30 m intervals being 2.50, 3.00, 3.5, 4.0, 3.75 and 2.75 m respectively	CO2	L3	10M	
T~ \	OR	000	T O	103 #	
В)	Perpendicular offsets taken at 10m intervals from a survey line to an irregular boundary are 2.25, 3.85, 4.5, 6.8, 5.2, 7.35, 8.9, 8.3 and 4.45 m. Determine the area enclosed between the survey line and the irregular boundary, the first and the last offsets by a) Trapezoidal rule and b) Simpson's rule?	CO2	L3	10M	

13. A)	It was required to obtain the elevation of the top of a telephone tower located on the roof of a building. Since direct measurement was not possible the following data was obtained. A line AB 135m long was staked out and the horizontal angles to the tower were observed at A as 58°30' and at B as 30°. At point B a BS of 2.000 m was taken on BM of elevation 100.000 m and the vertical angle to the top of tower was found to be 54°. Calculate elevation of the top of the tower?			L3	10M			
B)	Derive the formulae for observation the difference in height when they	CO3	L3	10M				
14. A)	i) Explain the Applications of Global Positioning System?ii) List types of E.D.M and discuss principles?			L3	5M 5M			
B)	i) Derive expressions for the horize in stadia tacheometry for depress vertical	CO4	L3	5M				
	ii) The following readings were tak vertical staff			5M				
	Horizontal distance	Stadia readings						
	46.5m	0.780; 1.010; 1.240						
	64.3m	1:.860;2.165; 2.470						
Calculate the tachometric constants?								
15. A)	Classify photogrammetry me photogrammetry.	ethods and explain terrestrial	CO5	L3	10M			
OR B) A section line AB appears to be 10.16 cm on a photograph for which CO5 L3 10								
В)	B) A section line AB appears to be 10.16 cm on a photograph for which the focal length is 16 cm. the corresponding line measures 2.54 cm on a map which is to a scale 1/50,000. The terrain has an average elevation of 200 m above mean sea level. Calculate the flying altitude of the aircraft, above mean sea level, when the photograph was taken							