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1. The curvature of earth's surface, is taken in to account only if the extent of survey is more than :

   (A) 100 sq. km.   (B) 160 sq. km.   (C) 300 sq. km.   (D) 260 sq. km.

2. The main principle of surveying is to work :

   (A) from part to the whole   (B) from whole to the part

   (C) from higher level to lower level   (D) from lower level to higher level

3. A well conditioned triangle has no angle less than :

   (A) 20°   (B) 30°   (C) 45°   (D) 60°

4. The imaginary line passing through the intersection of cross hairs and the optical center of the objective, is known as :

   (A) Line of collimation   (B) Line of sight

   (C) Axis of the telescope   (D) None of these

5. A relatively fixed point of known elevation above datum, is called :

   (A) Datum point   (B) Reduced level   (C) Reference point   (D) Bench mark

6. The boundary of water of a still lake represents :

   (A) Level surface   (B) Horizontal surface

   (C) Contour line   (D) Concave surface

7. Closed contours of decreasing values towards their center, represents :

   (A) a hill   (B) a depression   (C) a saddle   (D) a river bed

8. To orient a plane table at a point with two inaccessible points, the method generally adopted, is :

   (A) Intersection   (B) Resection

   (C) Radiation   (D) Two point problem

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9. The smaller horizontal angle between the true meridian and the survey line, is known as :

(A) Azimuth   (B) Declination   (C) Bearing   (D) Dip

10. The whole circle bearing of a line is 120°, its reduced bearing is :

(A) S 20° E   (B) S 60° E   (C) N 120° E   (D) N 60° E

11. The most reliable estimate is :

(A) Preliminary estimate   (B) Plinth area estimate

(C) Detailed estimate   (D) Cube rate estimate

12. Pick up the item of work not included in the plinth area estimate :

(A) Verandah area   (B) Wall thickness   (C) Room area   (D) W.C. area

13. The minimum width of a septic tank is taken as :

(A) 70 cm   (B) 75 cm   (C) 80 cm   (D) 90 cm

14. For 100 sq. m. cement concrete (1 : 2 : 4) 4 cm thick floor, the quantity of cement required, is :

(A) 0.98 m^3 (B) 1.00 m^3 (C) 0.90 m^3 (D) 0.94 m^3

15. According to ISI method of measurement, the order of the sequence is :

(A) Length, breadth, height   (B) Breadth, length, height

(C) Height, breadth, length   (D) Length, height, breadth

16. Galvanising means covering iron with a thin coat of :

(A) Tin   (B) Zinc   (C) Glaze   (D) Coal tar

17. For manufacture of stainless steel, steel is mixed with :

(A) Chromium   (B) Nickel   (C) Tungsten   (D) None of these

18. The commonly used raw material of cement is :

    (A) Slate   (B) Sand stone   (C) Lime stone   (D) Basalt

19. Age of a tree may be ascertained by :

    (A) Radius of its stem   (B) Circumference of its stem

    (C) Number of branches   (D) Number of annual rings

20. For one cubic meter of brick masonry, number of bricks required is :

    (A) 400   (B) 500   (C) 425   (D) 450

21. The rocks formed from molten magma, are called :

    (A) Sedimentary rocks   (B) Metamorphic rocks

    (C) Igneous rocks   (D) None of these

22. A good quality stone absorbs water less than :

    (A) 5%   (B) 10%   (C) 15%   (D) 20%

23. Reciprocal ranging is adopted when the following is encountered :

    (A) A dense forest   (B) A hillock   (C) A river   (D) A tall building

24. If bearing of AB = 40°, bearing of BC = 300°, then angle ABC is :

    (A) 80°   (B) 260°   (C) 180°   (D) 100°

25. The magnetic bearing of a line is N 88° E. Its true bearing is S 89° E. Therefore, its magnetic declination is :

    (A) 2° W   (B) 3° E   (C) 3° W   (D) 1° W

26. A freely floating needle slightly gets inclined to the horizontal anywhere except on the equator, it is called :

    (A) Dip   (B) Declination   (C) Local attraction   (D) Secular variation

27. Isogonic lines are the lines having the same :

    (A) Elevation   (B) Bearing   (C) Declination   (D) Dip

28. An example for a level surface is :

    (A) Surface of earth   (B) Surface of sea

    (C) Surface of a reservoir   (D) Surface of a still lake

29. Invar tapes are made of an alloy of :

    (A) Nickel and steel   (B) Copper and steel

    (C) Tin and steel   (D) Aluminium and steel

30. The least count of prismatic compass is :

    (A) 10'   (B) 30'   (C) 15'   (D) 20"

31. ABCD is a square, bearing of AB = 40°. Hence bearing of DC is :

    (A) 40°   (B) 130°   (C) 220°   (D) 310°

32. A plumb line is :

    (A) A vertical line   (B) A line parallel to vertical line

    (C) A line perpendicular to level line   (D) A line perpendicular to the horizontal line

33. Correction for refraction for a distance of 1 km =

    (A) 0.112 m   (B) 0.0673 m   (C) 0.0785 m   (D) 0.0673 km

34. Contour lines look to cross each other in case of :

    (A) A dam of vertical face   (B) A steep hill

    (C) A deep valley   (D) An overhanging cliff

35. The box of Prismatic compass is made of :

    (A) Steel   (B) Brass   (C) Iron   (D) Aluminium

36. If 'n' is the number of side, then the total sum of included angle of a closed traverse should be :

(A) (n + 2) 90°   (B) (2n + 4) 90°   (C) (2n − 4) 90°   (D) (4n − 2) 90°

37. In an internal focusing telescope, focusing is achieved by the movement of a lens which is fitted inside the telescope and the lens is of the nature of :

(A) Convex   (B) Concave

(C) Plano-Convex   (D) Plano-Concave

38. In rise and fall method, a complete check is provided on the calculation of :

(A) Back sight   (B) Fore sight

(C) Intermediate sight   (D) All the sights

39. The working edge of an alidade, is known as :

(A) Ebonite edge   (B) Fiducial edge   (C) Straight edge   (D) Graduated edge

40. The principle of 'working from whole to part' is used in surveying because :

(A) Plotting becomes easy

(B) Survey work can be completed quickly

(C) Accumulation of errors is prevented

(D) All of the above

41. The correction of sag is :

(A) Always additive

(B) Always subtractive

(C) Always zero

(D) Sometimes additive and sometimes subtractive

42. The maximum tolerance in a 20 m chain is :

(A) 2 mm   (B) 3 mm   (C) 5 mm   (D) 8 mm

43. A series of closely spaced contour lines represents a :

   (A) Steep slope   (B) Gentle slope   (C) Uniform slope   (D) Plane surface

44. In which survey pacing is used for measuring the distances ?

   (A) Preliminary surveys   (B) Location survey

   (C) Reconnaissance surveys   (D) All of the above

45. Two point problem and Three point problem are the methods of :

   (A) Radiation   (B) Intersection   (C) Traversing   (D) Resection

46. When a brick is cut in two halves longitudinally, one part is called :

   (A) King closer   (B) Cornice brick   (C) Queen closer   (D) Voussior

47. A vertical member supporting the hand rail is known as :

   (A) Newel   (B) Strut   (C) Stud   (D) Baluster

48. Dog legged stair is a :

   (A) Half turn stair   (B) Quarter turn stair

   (C) Three quarter turn stair   (D) Continuous stair

49. Gypsum is added in cement :

   (A) After burning   (B) Before burning

   (C) After grinding   (D) At the time of mixing

50. Increase in volume of dry sand when water is added is called :

   (A) Honey combing   (B) Segregation

   (C) Bulking   (D) Bleeding

51. The indentation provided in a face of the brick is called :

   (A) Frog   (B) Pallet

   (C) Strike   (D) None of the above

52. The standard size of the brick as per Indian standards is :

    (A) $20 \times 10 \times 10$ cm   (B) $18 \times 9 \times 9$ cm

    (C) $23 \times 12 \times 8$ cm   (D) $19 \times 9 \times 9$ cm

53. The red colour obtained by the bricks is due to the presence of :

    (A) Lime   (B) Silica   (C) Iron oxide   (D) Manganese

54. The aggregate is called course aggregate if it is completely retained on :

    (A) 10 mm sieve   (B) 15 mm sieve   (C) 29 mm sieve   (D) 4.75 mm sieve

55. The volume of one bag of cement weighing 50 kg is :

    (A) 0.05 m^3 (B) 0.0345 m^3 (C) 0.025 m^3 (D) 0.04 m^3

56. The minimum water cement ratio to obtain workable concrete is :

    (A) 0.4   (B) 0.6   (C) 0.55   (D) 0.5

57. The solvent used in cement paint is :

    (A) Turpentine   (B) Water   (C) Spirit   (D) Kerosene

58. A badly mixed cement concrete may lead to :

    (A) Cracks   (B) Bleeding   (C) Segregation   (D) Honey-combing

59. The approximate cost of the complete labour as a % of total cost of the building is :

    (A) 10%   (B) 40%   (C) 25%   (D) 5%

60. Working out the exact quantities of various items of work is known as :

    (A) Quantity surveying   (B) Estimating

    (C) Mensuration   (D) Valuation

61. The approximate weight of one cubic meter of mild steel is :

    (A) 1000 kg   (B) 2400 kg   (C) 14000 kg   (D) 7850 kg

62. Which of the following is not a common size of reinforcement bars ?

    (A) 16 mm   (B) 28 mm   (C) 20 mm   (D) 25 mm

63. The number of corrugations in a galvanized corrugated sheet is usually :

    (A) 6   (B) 8   (C) 10   (D) 12

64. The volume of cement required to prepare 100 cu.m. of 1 : 2 : 4 concrete is :

    (A) $16 \ m^3$ (B) $32 \ m^3$ (C) $25 \ m^3$ (D) $21 \ m^3$

65. The weight of 10 mm diameter mild steel rod per meter length is equal to :

    (A) 0.62 kg   (B) 0.32 kg   (C) 0.42 kg   (D) 0.22 kg

66. How many kilo-liters are there in one cubic meter ?

    (A) 0.5   (B) 1   (C) 10   (D) 100

67. The unit weight of R.C.C in kg/m^3 is :

    (A) 1200   (B) 1800   (C) 2400   (D) 3000

68. An area of one hectare is equal to :

    (A) $10000 \ m^2$ (B) $10 \ m^2$ (C) $100 \ m^2$ (D) $1000 \ m^2$

69. The amount required to be deposited by a contractor while submitting a tender is known as :

    (A) Fixed deposit   (B) Caution deposit

    (C) Security deposit   (D) Earnest money deposit

70. The minimum size of the pipe connected to septic tank is :

    (A) 50 mm   (B) 100 mm   (C) 150 mm   (D) 200 mm

71. The technique of finding the fair price of an existing building or property is known as :

    (A) Estimation   (B) Pricing   (C) Valuation   (D) Costing

72. In analysis of rates, the profit for the contractor is generally taken as :

   (A) 10%   (B) 20%   (C) 15%   (D) 5%

73. The quantity of damp proof course (D.P.C.) is worked out in :

   (A) m^3 (B) m^2 (C) m   (D) lump-sum

74. Thickness of plastering is usually :

   (A) 6 mm   (B) 12 mm   (C) 25 mm   (D) 40 mm

75. The unit of measurement for concrete work in R.C.C. is in :

   (A) sq. m.   (B) 10 sq. m.   (C) cu. m.   (D) 10 cu. m.

76. The nominal thickness of an expansion joint in brick wall must be more than :

   (A) 10 mm   (B) 20 mm   (C) 30 mm   (D) 40 mm

77. The angular steps used for changing direction of stairs are called :

   (A) Angular steps   (B) Radial steps   (C) Winders   (D) Round steps

78. The highest point of an arch is called as :

   (A) Key stone   (B) Crown   (C) Ridge   (D) King closer

79. In residential building, the height of bath room should not be less than :

   (A) 2.4 m   (B) 2 m   (C) 3 mm   (D) 2.8 m

80. Lower edge of an inclined roof surface is called :

   (A) Pitch   (B) Cleat   (C) Eves   (D) Gable

81. In king post truss, the number of vertical post is :

   (A) Two   (B) One   (C) Three or more   (D) An even number

82. True meridian passes through :

    (A) Actual line of control   (B) A fixed point

    (C) True north and true south   (D) Equatorial line

83. When the declination is negative, the magnetic meridian will be on which side of true meridian ?

    (A) Western   (B) Eastern

    (C) Southern   (D) None of the above

84. Which of the following instrument is used for measurement of angles ?

    (A) Geodimeter   (B) Tellurometer   (C) Telescope   (D) Sextant

85. The length of ranging rod should be :

    (A) 1.5 to 2 m   (B) 2 to 3 m   (C) 3 to 4 m   (D) 2.5 to 4.5 m

86. The first temporary adjustment to be done after setting up the plane table at any station will be :

    (A) Orientation   (B) Levelling

    (C) Centering and Levelling (D) Sighting

87. If the end stations of a line are free from local attraction, then the difference in between fore and back bearing of that line should be :

    (A) 180°   (B) 120°   (C) 90°   (D) 360°

88. A staff reading taken on a bench mark or change point is known as :

    (A) Fore sight   (B) Intermediate sight

    (C) Back sight   (D) None of the above

89. The bench mark established by the Survey of India Department with very high precision with reference to mean sea level is known as :

    (A) G.T.S. Bench Marks   (B) Permanent Bench Mark

    (C) Arbitrary Bench Marks   (D) Temporary Bench Marks

90. Reading of the metric levelling staff can be taken accurately up to :

   (A) 0.1 m   (B) 0.01 m   (C) 0.001 m   (D) 0.005 m

91. Four sided figure having no parallel sides is called :

   (A) Square   (B) Trapezium   (C) Trapezoid   (D) Rhombus

92. The part of a circle bounded by an arc and its chord is called :

   (A) Arc   (B) Segment

   (C) Sector   (D) None of the above

93. An duodecagon has how many sides ?

   (A) 9   (B) 10   (C) 11   (D) 12

94. Planimeter is used for measuring :

   (A) Volume   (B) Area

   (C) Slope angle   (D) Contour gradient

95. Cross staff is used for :

   (A) Setting out right angles   (B) Measuring contour gradient

   (C) Taking levels   (D) Measuring distance

96. Metric chains are generally available in :

   (A) 10 m and 20 m length   (B) 15 m and 20 m length

   (C) 20 m and 30 m length   (D) 25 m and 100 m length

97. The piece of brick cut with its one corner equivalent to half the length and half the width of a full brick, is known as :

   (A) Queen closer   (B) Bevelled closer   (C) Half king closer   (D) King closer

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98. The type of bond in which every course contains both headers and stretchers, is called :

   (A) Flemish bond   (B) English bond   (C) Russian bond   (D) Mixed bond

99. The vertical side member of a shutter frame is known as :

   (A) Style   (B) Reveal   (C) Mullion   (D) Post

100. Length of one link of a metric chain is :

   (A) 1 feet   (B) 0.66 feet   (C) 10 cm   (D) 20 cm

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