- 1. What is surveying primarily concerned with?
- a) Collecting demographic data
- b) Mapping and measuring the earth's surface
- c) Conducting opinion polls
- d) Analyzing financial trends

Answer: b) Mapping and measuring the earth's surface

Explanation: Surveying involves the precise measurement and mapping of land, including its features, boundaries, and elevations.

- 2. Which principle forms the basis of surveying measurements?
- a) Principle of relativity
- b) Principle of accuracy
- c) Principle of least squares
- d) Principle of consistency

Answer: a) Principle of relativity

Explanation: The principle of relativity states that all measurements in surveying are made relative to a known reference point or line.

- 3. Which classification of surveying focuses on the extent of the area being surveyed?
- a) Geodetic surveying
- b) Plane surveying
- c) Cadastral surveying
- d) Topographic surveying

Answer: b) Plane surveying

Explanation: Plane surveying deals with small areas where the curvature of the earth is negligible.

- 4. What is the primary purpose of linear measurement ranging methods?
- a) To establish property boundaries
- b) To determine elevation changes
- c) To measure large areas
- d) To set up control points

Answer: d) To set up control points

Explanation: Linear measurement ranging methods are used to establish precise control

points for subsequent surveying activities.
5. Which accessory is commonly used in linear measurement for support and stability?
a) Prism b) Leveling rod c) Theodolite d) Tripod
Answer: d) Tripod
Explanation: Tripods provide stability for instruments such as theodolites and total stations during linear measurements.
6. In chain surveying, what is the primary instrument used for linear measurement?
a) Tape measure
b) Chain
c) Compass d) Ranging rod
Answer: b) Chain

Explanation: Chain surveying	involves t	he use o	of a chain	for linear	measurements	along
survey lines.						

- 7. Which type of surveying relies on magnetic bearings for orientation?
- a) Chain surveying
- b) Compass surveying
- c) Plane table surveying
- d) Theodolite surveying

Answer: b) Compass surveying

Explanation: Compass surveying uses a compass to determine direction and bearings for measurements.

- 8. What instrument is central to plane table surveying?
- a) Sextant
- b) Alidade
- c) Clinometer
- d) Plane table

Answer: d) Plane table

Explanation: Plane table surveying involves the use of a plane table for sketching and recording measurements directly in the field.

- 9. What is the primary purpose of correction and error analysis in surveying?
- a) To enhance precision
- b) To speed up surveying processes
- c) To create visual representations
- d) To calculate financial costs

Answer: a) To enhance precision

Explanation: Correction and error analysis help identify and rectify inaccuracies, improving the overall precision of surveying measurements.

- 10. In levelling operations, what is the primary objective of differential levelling?
- a) To determine the curvature of the earth
- b) To measure horizontal distances
- c) To establish elevation differences

d) To calculate area and volume

Answer: c) To establish elevation differences

Explanation: Differential levelling is used to determine the difference in elevation between various points on the earth's surface.