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**BAR-056** 

## BACHELOR OF ARCHITECTURE (B.Arch.)

## **Term-End Examination**

00292

December, 2017

**BAR-056: TOPOGRAPHIC SYSTEMS** 

Time: 3 hours Maximum Marks: 70

**Note:** Attempt any **five** questions. All questions carry equal marks. Use of calculator is permitted.

- 1. (a) Explain a method of chaining on a sloping ground.
  - (b) The volume of an earthwork was computed to be 4000 m<sup>3</sup> when measured with a tape of 30 m nominal length. If the tape was 0·1 m too long, find the correct volume.
- 2. (a) Define True bearing, Magnetic bearing and Arbitrary bearing.
  - (b) In a closed traverse PQRST, the bearing of the line PQ was 150°30′. The included angles were measured as follows:

$$\angle$$
 P = 130°10′,  $\angle$  Q = 89°45′,  $\angle$  R = 125°22′,  $\angle$  S = 135°34′,  $\angle$  T = 59°9′.

Determine the bearings of all other lines.

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- 3. (a) Explain temporary adjustment of a dumpy level briefly.
  - (b) Find out the missing data and complete the level book. Apply arithmetic check also.

BS	IS	FS	HI	RL	Remark
4.390			×	×	Point 1
	×			192.00	Point 2
3.910		6.520	×	×	Point 3
	5.390			191.620	BM
	4.730			×	Point 4
	×			203·300	Point 5 staff inverted
4.330		×	×	×	Point 6
		2.990		194.830	Point 7

- **4.** (a) What is Direct Method of Contouring? What are the advantages and disadvantages of it?
  - (b) If the sensitivity of the bubble tube of a level is 30" of arc per division, determine the distance of a point at which the combined curvature and refraction correction become numerically equal to the error induced by dislevelment of one division.

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5.	(a)	What are the different types of Alidades?  Discuss the use of a plain alidade briefly.						
	(b)	·						
6.	(a)	Discuss the procedure of measuring a horizontal angle with a theodolite.						
	(b)	Define the following terms:						
		Centering, Vertical Axis and Line of Collimation.						
7.	(a)	Explain the Bowditch rule for adjusting a compass traverse.						
	(b)	Discuss any two errors in compass surveying.						
8.		ite short notes on any <b>four</b> of the owing: $4 \times 3 \frac{1}{2} = 14$						
	(a)	Obstacles in Chaining						
	(b)	Difference between Prismatic and Surveyor's Compass						
	(c)	Construction of Simple Telescope						
	(d)	GIS						
	(e)	Use of Contour Maps						
	<b>(f)</b>	Three-Point Problem						
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