

KATHMANDU UNIVERSITY
End Semester Examination
February, 2025

Marks Scored:

Level : B.Arch.
Year : II

Course : CIEG 242
Semester : II

Exam Roll No. :

Time: 30 mins.

F. M. : 10

Registration No.:

Date : 14 FEB 2025

SECTION "A"

[10 Q. × 0.5 = 10 marks]

Choose and encircle the most appropriate option from each set of choices

1. The intercept of a staff
 is maximum if the staff is held truly normal to the line of sight.
 is minimum if the staff is held truly normal to the line of sight.
 decreases if the staff is tilted away from normal
 increases if the staff is tilted towards normal.
2. A closed contour line with one or more lower ones inside it represent a
 Lake valley Hill cliff
3. The latitude of traverse leg is obtained by multiplying its length by
 Tangent of its reduced bearing Sine of its reduced bearing
 Cosine of its reduced bearing Cosecant of its reduced bearing
4. In a closed traverse of n no. of sides, the algebraic sum of the deflection angle
 0° $(2n-4) \times 90^\circ$ $(2n+4) \times 90^\circ$ 360°
5. In tacheometrical observations, vertical staff holding is generally preferred to normal staff, due to
 ease of reduction of observations
 facility of holding
 minimum effect of careless holding on the result
 easy to hold staff
6. Topographic map is used to represent the
 artificial detail natural detail construction detail geological detail
7. Setting out is done
 prior to the preparation of plans along with the preparation of plans
 after the preparation of plans if observations are present
8. The most reliable method of plotting a theodolite traverse, is
 by consecutive co-ordinates of each station
 by independent co-ordinates of each station
 by plotting included angles and scaling off each traverse leg
 by the tangent method of plotting

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SECTION "C"

Attempt *ALL* questions. Assume suitable data whenever necessary. The figures in the margin indicates full marks.

1. Explain all the factors considered while deciding contour of particular plan. [4]
2. Explain the direct and indirect method of contouring and also mention the advantages of indirect method of contouring over the direct method of contouring. [3+1]
3. Why we need to calculate the omitted measurements in theodolite traversing. Explain how you will calculate the omitted measurements when the affected legs are not adjacent. [4]
4. The following data refers to a traverse ABCDEA. Complete the Gale's table with final adjusted length and bearing of each line. Coordinates of D is (300.00mN, 500.00mE). [7]

Station	Horizontal Angle	Distance (m)	Bearing
A	128°47'38"	47.23	41°00'39"(AB)
B	102°06'18"	42.51	
C	108°52'33"	67.25	
D	91°00'13"	49.36	
E	109°12'08"	44.02	

5. Explain how theodolite traversing hold principle of surveying. And state the principle of theodolite traversing. [2+1]
6. Two sets of tacheometric readings were taken from an instrument station A, the RL of which was 15.05 ft to a staff station B.
 - a. Instrument P- multiplying constant 100, additive constant 14.4 in., staff held vertical.
 - b. Instrument Q- multiplying constant 95, additive constant 15.5 in., staff held normal to the line of sight.

What should be the stadia readings with instrument Q? [5]

Instrument	At	To	Ht. of instrument (ft.)	Vertical angle	Stadia Readings (ft.)
P	A	B	4.520	300	2.35,3.31,4.27
Q	A	B	4.470	300	????

7. Explain the principle of Tacheometric survey and describe the working principle of subtense bar also Derive an expression for the horizontal distance D and RL of a vertical staff from a tacheometer if the line of sight is inclined. [1+1+4]
8. Write short note on followings:
 - a. Features, importance and uses of Total Station. [3]
 - b. Explain the process of setting out of building. [4]

