

PRN No.	
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PAPER CODE	UB14-215-B (ESE)
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**(AY:2024-25) December 2024 (ENDSEM) EXAM**  
**TY B.TECH (SEMESTER - I)**

**COURSE NAME: ADVANCED SURVEYING Branch: CIVIL ENGG COURSE CODE: CVUA31205B**

**(T.Y. B.Tech PATTERN 2020)**

**Time: [1Hr 30 Min]**

**[Max. Marks: 40]**

(\*) Instructions to candidates:

- 1) **Figures to the right indicate full marks. Use of scientific calculator is allowed**
- 2) **Use suitable data wherever required**
- 3) **All questions are compulsory. Solve any two sub question each from Questions 1 and 2**
- 4) **Solve any one sub question (2 marks) from Questions 3 ,4 ,5 and 6 and sub question of 4 marks is compulsory from questions 3,4,5, and 6**

Q. No.	Question Description	Max. Marks	CO mapped	BT Level
Q.1	a) An observer standing on the deck of a ship just sees a lighthouse top with his eye at a height of 9m. The top of the lighthouse is 64m above mean sea level. Determine the distance of the observer from the lighthouse.	[4]	1	Apply
	b) Two triangulation stations A & B are 60 km apart and have elevation 240m and 280m respectively. Determine the minimum height of signal required at B so that the line of sight may not pass near the ground less than 2m. The intervening ground may be assumed to have a uniform elevation of 200m.	[4]	1	Apply
	c) Correct the observed vertical angle for height of signal, refraction, and curvature from the following data: Observed vertical angle= $+2^{\circ}48'39''$ ; height of instrument=1.12m; height of signal=4.87m; horizontal distance=5112m; co-efficient of refraction= 0.07; $R\sin 1'' = 30.88\text{m}$	[4]	1	Apply
Q2	a) Determine the most probable value of angle B from the following observation equation: $B = 32^{\circ} 30' 40''$ $3B = 90^{\circ} 30' 50''$ $4B = 120^{\circ} 55' 30''$	[4]	2	Apply
	b) Determine most probable value of angles P, Q, R and S which close the horizon $P = 100^{\circ} 30' 22''$ wt. 1	[4]	2	Apply

	<p>Q= 80° 40' 10" wt. 2  R= 90° 20' 08" wt.3  S=88° 29' 25" wt. 4</p> <p>c) Determine most probable value of the angles of a triangle ABC given by the following data.  A= 62° 14' 12" wt. 1  B= 48° 12' 14" wt. 3  C= 69° 33' 28" wt. 2  (Use method of correlates)</p>	[4]	2	Apply
Q3	<p>a) List the three segments of SBPS.  OR</p> <p>b) Explain with a sketch multi-path error in SBPS</p> <p>c) Differentiate between Absolute positioning and Relative positioning</p>	[2] [2] [4]	3 3 3	Understand Understand Apply
Q4	<p>a) Define Remote Sensing.  OR</p> <p>b) Define photo-interpretation</p> <p>c) Explain with example Active and Passive remote sensing.</p>	[2] [2] [4]	4 4 4	Understand Understand Apply
Q.5	<p>a) Define GIS.  OR</p> <p>b) List two basic data structures in GIS</p> <p>c) Explain three basic kinds of vector entities with examples.</p>	[2] [2] [4]	5 5 5	Understand Understand Apply
Q.6	<p>a) Define photo Principal point  OR</p> <p>b) Define Flying height in aerial photogrammetry</p> <p>c) The distance from the principal point to an image on a photograph is 6.44cm, and the elevation of the object above the datum is 250m. What is the relief displacement of the point if the datum scale is 1:10,000 and the focal length of the camera is 20cm.</p>	[2] [2] [4]	6 6 6	Understand Understand Apply