



ELIZADE UNIVERSITY

Pragmatic Innovation for Development

**FACULTY: ENGINEERING
DEPARTMENT: CIVIL ENGINEERING
FIRST SEMESTER EXAMINATION (MARCH 2017)
2016/2017 ACADEMIC SESSION**

Course Title: Engineering Surveying and Photogrammetry II

Course Code: CVE 413

HOD'S SIGNATURE

Instructions:

- 1) Answer questions 1, 2 and any other two
- 2) Time Allowed: 2.5 hours
- 3) SEVERE PENALTIES APPLY FOR MISCONDUCT,
CHEATING, POSSESSION OF UNAUTHORIZED
MATERIALS DURING EXAM



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Elizade University, Ilera-Mokin
Department of Civil and Environmental Engineering.
First Semester 2016/2017 Examination
CVE 413: Engineering Surveying and Photogrammetry II

Instruction: Answer questions 1, 2 and any other two
Time allowed: 2hrs 30 minutes

Question 1(30 marks).

- (a) Give the definition of the following:
- (i) Contour. (ii) Contour line (iii) Contour interval
 - (iv) Contour Horizontal Equivalent (v) Scale of a map (5 marks)
- (b) Itemize the factors for deciding contour interval and explain two of them(8 marks)
- (c) State the characteristics of contour lines (5 marks).
- (d) List and briefly describe the methods of contouring (7 marks)
- (e) Determine a contour interval on a map on a scale 1:50,000. (5 marks)

Question 2(30 marks)

- (a) Define Area and state the units of area that are commonly used (4 marks)
- (b) Itemize the methods used in calculating areas of portions of land (4 marks)
- (c) Study Figure Q2. Carefully and use the figure to calculate the following:
- (i) the area of the portion using Trapezoidal method and confirm the area using Simpson's method(6 marks)
 - (ii) the volume taking the average of the mean of the width as 6.42 m (6 marks)
 - (iii) the volume using cross-sections A, B, C, D and E. (6 marks)
 - (d) Compare your answers in (ii) and (iii). (4 marks)

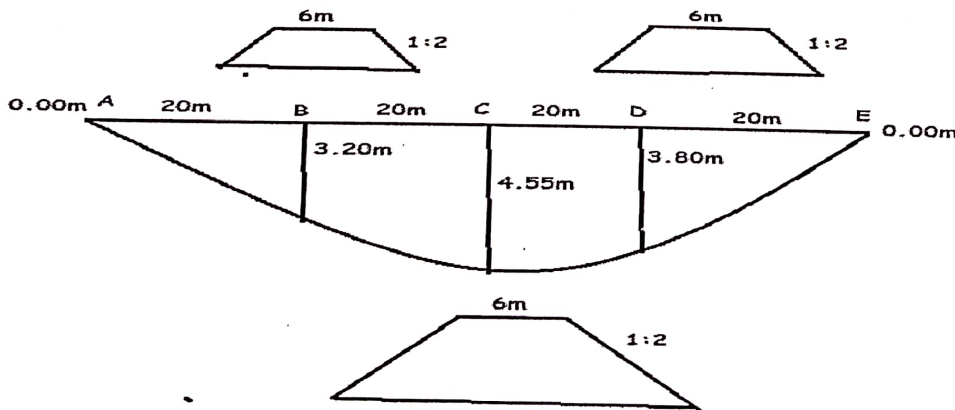


Figure Q2: Longitudinal and Cross-sections of a section of road in a valley.

Question 3(20 marks)

- Differentiate between Trapezoidal, Simpson and average ordinate Methods. (3 marks)
- List four formulae that can be used for calculating the area of geometrical figures (4 marks).
- Calculate the area of a triangle with sides 64.7 m, 85.2 m and 101.7 m and the area of a trapezium with 4.3 m and 6.1 m as the parallel sides and 2.1 m as the perpendicular distance between the parallel sides(6 marks).
- The following perpendicular offsets were taken at 10 m intervals from a survey line AB to an irregular boundary line 2.30, 3.80, 4.55, 6.75, 5.25, 7.30, 8.95, and 5.50 metres. Calculate the area in m^2 enclosed between the survey line, the irregular boundary, the first and the last offsets using the average ordinate method(7 marks).

Question 4 (20 marks)

- Itemize the types of projects where the earthwork volumes are of paramount importance (4 marks).
- State three methods by which earthwork volume may be computed (3 marks).
- Figure Q4 is a level section in a cut along a road section where: b is the formation or subgrade width, h is the centre of cut, d_1 , d_2 are the sides width of half breadth and h_1 , h_2 are the depth of cuttings at the edge points of cut, and $S:1$ is the side slope. Show that the area of the cut section is $h(b+sh)$ (4 marks)..
- If $b=10.3m$, $S=2$, $h=1.5m$ and there are five sections of equal area along this road with 20m as chainage between each section.

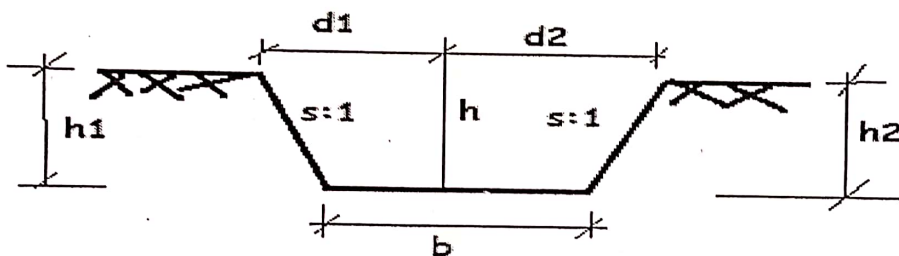


Figure Q4: Level Section in Cut.

Compute:

- the area of the sections and(4 marks).
- the volume of the section in cut using Trapezoidal method(5 marks).

Question 5 (20 marks)

- Briefly describe the relationship between surveying and setting out of works (4 marks).
- List the two methods of setting out of buildings (4 marks).
- Succinctly describe how to set out a rectangular building of length 15 m and breadth 8m (external dimensions) using 3, 4, 5 method and using tri- square. State how to check the correctness of what you have just done (8 marks)..
- What is the usefulness of profile boards in setting out operation? (4 marks).