

**GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION SYSTEMS
GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION CENTER
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***** EXAMINATION *****

**HYDROGRAPHIC SURVEYING - PLANNING AND
PROCESSING SURVEYS FOR CIVIL WORKS PROJECTS**

1. **A general planning consideration includes:**
 - a) project funding
 - b) response time
 - c) project scope and location
 - d) All of the above

2. **A hydrographic survey crew should be able to provide**
 - a) a finished drawing in one day
 - b) a finished drawing in two days
 - c) a finished drawing in three days
 - d) a finished drawing in four days

3. **A full-bottom coverage survey is referred to as:**
 - a) photogrammetric
 - b) LIDAR
 - c) multibeam
 - d) All of the above

4. **The disadvantage of deep draft vessels is:**
 - a) bad sonar signals
 - b) not usable in shallow water
 - c) speed of vessel
 - d) not able to obtain stable positions

5. **Important water conditions affecting the selection of**
 - a) equipment are fresh or salt water
 - b) equipment are channel width and weather
 - c) equipment are water current strength and wave conditions
 - d) All of the above

6. **Consideration in the purchase of expensive multibeam systems is:**
 - a) workload
 - b) type of work
 - c) safety
 - d) All of the above

7. **A multiple transducer swath system would not be used in:**
- a) rough open seas
 - b) light rain
 - c) deep channels
 - d) within two miles of an offshore rig
8. **Echo sounders are affected by:**
- a) salt water
 - b) fresh water
 - c) turbid water
 - d) None of the above
9. **The usual output of a hydrographic survey is a:**
- a) aerial photo
 - b) digital file
 - c) plotted cross-sections
 - d) plotted profiles
10. **Computer systems on hydrographic survey vehicles must:**
- a) have a sealed cabin environment to resist salt water
 - b) have solar cells due to power requirements
 - c) have padding to negate the effect of ocean waves
 - d) All of the above
11. **Hydrographic survey vessels should have at least:**
- a) 50 HP
 - b) 75 HP
 - c) 125 HP
 - d) 150 HP
12. **The survey vessel should be able to house:**
- a) the survey equipment
 - b) the vessel operator
 - c) the equipment operator
 - d) All of the above
13. **The maximum roll for survey vessel operations is:**
- a) two degrees
 - b) five degrees
 - c) seven degrees
 - d) nine degrees
14. **The pilot's view of other boat traffic should be:**
- a) 90 degrees or more
 - b) 180 degrees or more
 - c) 240 degrees or more
 - d) 360 degrees

15. **High heat and humidity conditions will require:**
- a) dehumidifiers
 - b) air-conditioners to keep computer equipment running
 - c) temporary suspension of operations
 - d) All of the above
16. **Fast mobilization requires that a boat:**
- a) have a trailer
 - b) have a motor with at least 75 HP
 - c) have a motor with at least 125 HP
 - d) None of the above
17. **All boat personnel should be trained in:**
- a) OSHA Category 1 Life Safety
 - b) OSHA Category 2 Life Safety
 - c) simple first aid and CPR
 - d) None of the above
18. **The data collected on the boat is processed by:**
- a) the client
 - b) a CAD technician
 - c) the same person who collected the data
 - d) Any of the above
19. **Data requirements:**
- a) should use NOAA standards
 - b) should use US Army Corp of Engineers standards
 - c) should use Coast Guard standards
 - d) should meet the needs of the particular client
20. **Notification of a survey should be made in advance to:**
- a) the Coast Guard
 - b) OSHA
 - c) NOAA
 - d) None of the above
21. **Survey lines for multi-beam surveys should:**
- a) be at right angles to the contours of the harbor bottom
 - b) follow the contours of the harbor bottom
 - c) follow the tide
 - d) be at right angles to the tide
22. **Survey lines for single beam surveys should:**
- a) be at right angles to the contours of the harbor bottom
 - b) follow the contours of the harbor bottom
 - c) follow the tide
 - d) be at right angles to the tide

23. **The longest survey line in an entrance channel should be:**
- a) 1,000 feet
 - b) 2,000 feet
 - c) 10,000 feet
 - d) 20,000 feet
24. **The most common navigation datum is:**
- a) MLLW
 - b) MHHW
 - c) MHW
 - d) None of the above
25. **Data density depends on:**
- a) method of survey
 - b) water depth
 - c) client needs
 - d) All of the above
26. **Data density is:**
- a) the number of soundings per unit area
 - b) the same as data redundancy
 - c) the same as data overlap
 - d) None of the above
27. **Data management relates to:**
- a) transporting
 - b) processing
 - c) presentation
 - d) All of the above
28. **The FGDC mandates the Corps to make their hydrographic data**
- a) available to local harbormasters
 - b) available to state departments of natural resources
 - c) available to Internet users
 - d) All of the above
29. **A method of construction payment is:**
- a) computed tonnage
 - b) computed triangulated irregular network
 - c) average side-scan end area
 - d) None of the above
30. **Revetment construction is a type of:**
- a) construction project
 - b) survey data collection equipment
 - c) subsurface relief
 - d) None of the above

31. **A lead line is a type of:**
- a) construction project
 - b) survey data collection equipment
 - c) subsurface relief
 - d) None of the above
32. **HYPACK MAX is a type of:**
- a) echo sounder
 - b) electronic sounder
 - c) LIDAR equipment
 - d) data acquisition package
33. **An acoustic multi-beam sonar system:**
- a) provides full-bottom coverage
 - b) uses multiple acoustic transducers
 - c) generates a maximum of one cross section every five seconds
 - d) generates a maximum of one cross section every ten seconds
34. **Quantity computations from multi-beam data are most accurate using:**
- a) average end area
 - b) profiles
 - c) full digital terrain models
 - d) Any of the above
35. **The primary application for multi-beam systems:**
- a) is shallow draft projects
 - b) is deep-draft navigation projects
 - c) is narrow channels
 - d) is only for projects greater than 200 feet in depth
36. **Multi-beam swath widths typically range from:**
- a) twice to seven times the water depth
 - b) six to eight times the water depth
 - c) seven to nine times the water depth
 - d) nine to fifteen times the water depth
37. **For multi-beam computations the letter L represents:**
- a) latitude
 - b) length
 - c) line spacing
 - d) Any of the above
38. **For multi-beam computations the letter N represents:**
- a) the number of latitudinal lines
 - b) the number of longitudinal lines
 - c) an unknown in the computations
 - d) None of the above

39. **For multi-beam computations the letter s represents:**
- a) the sidelap
 - b) the number of passes by the survey vessel
 - c) the sensing interval
 - d) None of the above
40. **If there were no steering misalignment, duplicate coverage would be:**
- a) provided by a 5% sidelap
 - b) provided by a 15% sidelap
 - c) provided by a 30% sidelap
 - d) provided by a 50% sidelap
41. **To calculate the number of lines, divide the width by:**
- a) the nominal line spacing and subtract one
 - b) the nominal line spacing and add one
 - c) the nominal line spacing and divide by two
 - d) the nominal line spacing and multiply by two
42. **Doubling the multi-beam swath angle will:**
- a) increase the line spacing
 - b) double the line spacing
 - c) halve the line spacing
 - d) will have not effect on the line spacing
43. **Starting a new project with twice the depth and using multi-beam:**
- a) will increase the line spacing
 - b) will double the line spacing
 - c) will halve the line spacing
 - d) will not effect on the line spacing
44. **If the depth of a new project doubles using multi-beam,**
- a) the multi-beam swath angle will double
 - b) the multi-beam swath angle will have to increase
 - c) the multi-beam swath angle will have to decrease
 - d) the multi-beam swath angle will not be affected
45. **If the percentage of sidelap increases from twenty to forty:**
- a) the number of lines will increase 10%
 - b) the number of lines will increase 25%
 - c) the number of lines will increase 33%
 - d) the number of lines will increase 50%
46. **Sounding equipment shall be configured to record depths at:**
- a) 25% of the maximum possible rate
 - b) 50% of the maximum possible rate
 - c) 75% of the maximum possible rate
 - d) the maximum possible rate

47. **Data for an automated hydrographic survey is collected in two formats:**
- a) vertical and horizontal
 - b) seismic and COGO
 - c) dense and plan
 - d) Any of the above
48. **The dense depth information is collected at a rate of:**
- a) 5 soundings per second
 - b) 10 soundings per second
 - c) 20 soundings per second
 - d) 40 soundings per second
49. **A common cause of an incorrect sounding is:**
- a) air bubbles in the water column
 - b) debris in the water column
 - c) temperature inversions
 - d) All of the above
50. **Volume computations may be used for:**
- a) payment to dredging contractors
 - b) beach and dike design
 - c) channel design
 - d) All of the above
51. **An example of a contour plotting error is:**
- a) smooth contours
 - b) contour crossing
 - c) contours with labels
 - d) All of the above
52. **The biggest advantage of layering in a CADD system for surveying is:**
- a) the file size can be reduced
 - b) different line types can be used
 - c) different hydrographic surveys of the same area can be overlaid
 - d) All of the above
53. **A type of plotting format for hydrographic surveys is:**
- a) profile
 - b) ALTA survey
 - c) TIN network
 - d) All of the above
54. **The standard drawing size is:**
- a) 8 1/2 by 11 inches
 - b) 8 1/2 by 14 inches
 - c) 24 by 36 inches
 - d) specified in the bid or client documents

55. **Coordinate grids should not exceed:**
- a) 2-inch spacing
 - b) 5-inch spacing
 - c) 7-inch spacing
 - d) 9-inch spacing
56. **Thinning data sets for dredge volume computations is:**
- a) recommended for over one megabyte of data
 - b) recommended for plotting purposes only
 - c) recommended when needed
 - d) None of the above
57. **Current standards used in hydrographic surveys are made by:**
- a) NIST
 - b) FGDC
 - c) ANSI
 - d) All of the above
58. **To interpret terrain models, the computer operator may use:**
- a) traverse lines
 - b) aerial photography
 - c) color-coded elevation displays
 - d) All of the above
59. **A stereo display appears to be:**
- a) a 3-D raised model
 - b) a 2-D profile
 - c) similar to a cross-section
 - d) non-rectified orthophoto
60. **The source of metadata standards is:**
- a) FGDC
 - b) NOAA
 - c) NGS
 - d) USFS

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I hereby certify that I studied the course materials, and the above answers are my own. No other person has helped me to complete this exam.

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