

2 UNITS, SIGNIFICANT FIGURES, AND FIELD NOTES

2.1 List the five types of measurements that form the basis of traditional plane surveying. From Section 2.1, they are (1) horizontal angles, (2) horizontal distances, (3) vertical (altitude or zenith) angles, (4) vertical distances, and (5) slope (or slant) distances.

2.2 Give the basic units that are used in surveying for length, area, volume, and angles in (a) The English system of units.

From Section 2.2:

length (U.S. survey ft or in some states international foot), area (sq. ft. or acres), volume (cu. ft. or cu. yd.), angle (sexagesimal)

(b) The SI system of units.

From Section 2.3:

length (m), area (sq. m. or hectare), volume (cu. m.), angle (sexagesimal, grad, or radian)