

## 2. Diagram to correspond with a description

The following paragraph has been taken from Bannister, A. & Raymond, S. (1977) ed. 1984. *Surveying*. Longman Scientific & Technical. Longman. Essex, page 3.

Read the following lines and draw diagrams to correspond with the description taken from the book of reference.

"The fundamental principles of surveying (...) are few and simple in concept. For instance, on any area of land to be measured, it will always be possible to choose two points and to measure the distance between them. This line AB can be drawn to scale on paper. Other points can be located relative to the line by taking *two* other measurements which can be located relative to the line by taking two other measurements which can of course be similarly drawn to scale on the paper, and in this way a map is constructed. The two measurements can consist of two distances, one distance and an angle, or two angles as illustrated in [your figure], A and B representing in each case the two original points, and C a point to be located".

The authors' figure (1.1) can be seen on page 5 of their book.