

**ASSOCIATION OF CANADA LANDS SURVEYORS - BOARD OF EXAMINERS  
WESTERN CANADIAN BOARD OF EXAMINERS FOR LAND SURVEYORS  
ATLANTIC PROVINCES BOARD OF EXAMINERS FOR LAND SURVEYORS**

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**SCHEDULE I / ITEM 7  
CADASTRAL STUDIES**

**October 2005**

**Note: This examination consists of 10 questions on 1 page**

**Marks**

**Q. No**

**Time: 3 hours**

**Value   Earned**

<u>Q. No</u>		<u>Value</u>	<u>Earned</u>
1	To what extent does the surveying profession, more than most other professions, come into frequent contact with the Canadian legal system?	10	
2	Why is a surveyor's knowledge of survey law more important for re-establishing boundaries than for establishing boundaries?	10	
3	What is a parcel of land?	10	
4	Systems of land title registration are often described (rather simply) using the mirror, curtain, and insurance (or assurance) principles. Describe each principle.	10	
5	Is there merit to having a parcel description refer to a plan of survey? Explain.	10	
6	To what extent do cadastral surveyors create boundaries?	10	
7	The Quebec Civil Code allows for the "resolution of boundary uncertainties through a process different from those in other provinces" ( <i>Survey Law in Canada</i> , s.8.88). How is the process different?	10	
8	A certificate of title is proof of title to the land described. Why is it not proof of title to any land included by wrong description of boundaries or areas?	10	
9	Imagine that a surveyor fails to show on her plan an encroachment of overhanging eaves from an adjoining house. How is it that the Discipline Committee of her provincial surveying association might find her negligent, whereas the Court might find her not liable in negligence?	10	
10	How is the surveying profession affected by five forces: provincial legislation, judgments of the courts, municipal bylaws, surveying association's code of conduct, and clients' needs?	10	
<b>Total Marks:</b>		100	