

Code No: 56004

Set No. 1

JAWAHARLAL NEHRU TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY HYDERABAD

III B.Tech. II Sem., II Mid-Term Examinations, April – 2014

GEOTECHNICAL ENGINEERING-II

Objective Exam

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Hall Ticket No. 

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**Answer All Questions. All Questions Carry Equal Marks. Time: 20 Min. Marks: 10.**

**I Choose the correct alternative:**

1. Bulging of sand in the ground surface in case of footing foundation is maximum in [     ]  
A. General shear failure                      B. Punching shear failure  
C. Local shear failure                         D. Any of these
  
2. The effect of a high water table is to [     ]  
A. Reduce bearing capacity                  B. Increase bearing capacity  
C. No effect on BC                              D. Any of these
  
3. The Bearing capacity of soil under a shallow footing depends upon [     ]  
A. Unit weight                                  B. Width of footing  
C. Depth of footing                             D. All the above
  
4. N values of SPT for different soils are as below. Which soil has the highest bearing capacity [     ]  
A. 2    B. 4    C. 15    D. 10
  
5. The effect of negative skin friction is to [     ]  
A. reduce pile capacity                        B. increase pile capacity  
C. apply lateral pressure on the pile       D. None of these
  
6. Compaction piles compact [     ]  
A. Soils with low relative density        B. Dense cohesionless soils  
C. Stiff cohesive soils                         D. None of these
  
7. The walls of a well foundation are called [     ]  
A. Plug    B. Cap    C. Steining                                        D. Curb
  
8. Floating caisson is cast on [     ]  
A. Land    B. River water                                    C. Sea surface                                    D. Any of these
  
9. The engineer associated with calculation of scour depths in rivers is [     ]  
A. Darcy    B. Terzaghi                                        C. Khosla                                         D. Lacey
  
10. The thick concrete layer placed at the bottom of a caisson is known as [     ]  
A. Bearing                                        B. Steining                                        C. Plug    D. Well cap

**Cont.....2**

**II Fill in the blanks**

11. If settlement is the criteria plate load test is unsuitable for \_\_\_\_\_ soil
12. The effect of a high water table is to \_\_\_\_\_ bearing capacity
13. SPT is more commonly used to determine bearing capacity of \_\_\_\_\_ soil
14. While immediate settlement is more for sand, for clays the \_\_\_\_\_ is more
15. Reduction of load carrying capacity of piles due to grouping does not occur in case of \_\_\_\_\_ piles but occurs in case of \_\_\_\_\_ piles.
16. Negative skin friction acting on the soil is observed when the soil is \_\_\_\_\_.
17. Caisson disease is associated with the construction of \_\_\_\_\_.
18. Scour level is calculated as \_\_\_\_\_ minus scour depth.
19. In pneumatic caissons excavation is done in \_\_\_\_\_ condition.
20. The vertical live loads on a well foundation of a bridge pier are due to \_\_\_\_\_.

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**II Fill in the blanks**

11. While immediate settlement is more for sand, for clays the \_\_\_\_\_ is more
12. Reduction of load carrying capacity of piles due to grouping does not occur in case of \_\_\_\_\_ piles but occurs in case of \_\_\_\_\_ piles.
13. Negative skin friction acting on the soil is observed when the soil is \_\_\_\_\_.
14. Caisson disease is associated with the construction of \_\_\_\_\_.
15. Scour level is calculated as \_\_\_\_\_ minus scour depth.
16. In pneumatic caissons excavation is done in \_\_\_\_\_ condition.
17. The vertical live loads on a well foundation of a bridge pier are due to \_\_\_\_\_.
18. If settlement is the criteria plate load test is unsuitable for \_\_\_\_\_ soil
19. The effect of a high water table is to \_\_\_\_\_ bearing capacity
20. SPT is more commonly used to determine bearing capacity of \_\_\_\_\_ soil

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Code No: 56004

Set No. 3

JAWAHARLAL NEHRU TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY HYDERABAD

III B.Tech. II Sem., II Mid-Term Examinations, April – 2014

GEOTECHNICAL ENGINEERING-II

Objective Exam

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Hall Ticket No. 

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Answer All Questions. All Questions Carry Equal Marks. Time: 20 Min. Marks: 10.

**I Choose the correct alternative:**

1. Compaction piles compact [    ]  
A. Soils with low relative density    B. Dense cohesionless soils  
C. Stiff cohesive soils    D. None of these
  
2. The walls of a well foundation are called [    ]  
A. Plug    B. Cap    C. Steining    D. Curb
  
3. Floating caisson is cast on [    ]  
A. Land    B. River water    C. Sea surface    D. Any of these
  
4. The engineer associated with calculation of scour depths in rivers is [    ]  
A. Darcy    B. Terzaghi    C. Khosla    D. Lacey
  
5. The thick concrete layer placed at the bottom of a caisson is known as [    ]  
A. Bearing    B. Steining    C. Plug    D. Well cap
  
6. Bulging of sand in the ground surface in case of footing foundation is maximum in [    ]  
A. General shear failure    B. Punching shear failure  
C. Local shear failure    D. Any of these
  
7. The effect of a high water table is to [    ]  
A. Reduce bearing capacity    B. Increase bearing capacity  
C. No effect on BC    D. Any of these
  
8. The Bearing capacity of soil under a shallow footing depends upon [    ]  
A. Unit weight    B. Width of footing  
C. Depth of footing    D. All the above
  
9. N values of SPT for different soils are as below. Which soil has the highest bearing capacity [    ]  
A. 2    B. 4    C. 15    D. 10
  
10. The effect of negative skin friction is to [    ]  
A. reduce pile capacity    B. increase pile capacity  
C. apply lateral pressure on the pile    D. None of these

Cont.....2

**II Fill in the blanks**

11. Negative skin friction acting on the soil is observed when the soil is \_\_\_\_\_.
12. Caisson disease is associated with the construction of \_\_\_\_\_.
13. Scour level is calculated as \_\_\_\_\_ minus scour depth.
14. In pneumatic caissons excavation is done in \_\_\_\_\_ condition.
15. The vertical live loads on a well foundation of a bridge pier are due to \_\_\_\_\_.
16. If settlement is the criteria plate load test is unsuitable for \_\_\_\_\_ soil
17. The effect of a high water table is to \_\_\_\_\_ bearing capacity
18. SPT is more commonly used to determine bearing capacity of \_\_\_\_\_ soil
19. While immediate settlement is more for sand, for clays the \_\_\_\_\_ is more
20. Reduction of load carrying capacity of piles due to grouping does not occur in case of \_\_\_\_\_ piles but occurs in case of \_\_\_\_\_ piles.

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Set No. 4

JAWAHARLAL NEHRU TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY HYDERABAD

III B.Tech. II Sem., II Mid-Term Examinations, April – 2014

GEOTECHNICAL ENGINEERING-II

Objective Exam

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Hall Ticket No. 

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Answer All Questions. All Questions Carry Equal Marks. Time: 20 Min. Marks: 10.

**I Choose the correct alternative:**

1. Floating caisson is cast on [     ]  
A. Land                      B. River water              C. Sea surface              D. Any of these
2. The engineer associated with calculation of scour depths in rivers is [     ]  
A. Darcy                      B. Terzaghi                      C. Khosla                      D. Lacey
3. The thick concrete layer placed at the bottom of a caisson is known as [     ]  
A. Bearing                      B. Steining                      C. Plug                      D. Well cap
4. Bulging of sand in the ground surface in case of footing foundation is maximum in [     ]  
A. General shear failure              B. Punching shear failure  
C. Local shear failure                      D. Any of these
5. The effect of a high water table is to [     ]  
A. Reduce bearing capacity              B. Increase bearing capacity  
C. No effect on BC                      D. Any of these
6. The Bearing capacity of soil under a shallow footing depends upon [     ]  
A. Unit weight                      B. Width of footing  
C. Depth of footing                      D. All the above
7. N values of SPT for different soils are as below. Which soil has the highest bearing capacity [     ]  
A. 2                      B. 4                      C. 15                      D. 10
8. The effect of negative skin friction is to [     ]  
A. reduce pile capacity                      B. increase pile capacity  
C. apply lateral pressure on the pile              D. None of these
9. Compaction piles compact [     ]  
A. Soils with low relative density              B. Dense cohesionless soils  
C. Stiff cohesive soils                      D. None of these
10. The walls of a well foundation are called [     ]  
A. Plug                      B. Cap                      C. Steining                      D. Curb

Cont.....2

**II Fill in the blanks**

11. Scour level is calculated as \_\_\_\_\_ minus scour depth.
12. In pneumatic caissons excavation is done in \_\_\_\_\_ condition.
13. The vertical live loads on a well foundation of a bridge pier are due to \_\_\_\_\_.
14. If settlement is the criteria plate load test is unsuitable for \_\_\_\_\_ soil
15. The effect of a high water table is to \_\_\_\_\_ bearing capacity
16. SPT is more commonly used to determine bearing capacity of \_\_\_\_\_ soil
17. While immediate settlement is more for sand, for clays the \_\_\_\_\_ is more
18. Reduction of load carrying capacity of piles due to grouping does not occur in case of \_\_\_\_\_ piles but occurs in case of \_\_\_\_\_ piles.
19. Negative skin friction acting on the soil is observed when the soil is \_\_\_\_\_.
20. Caisson disease is associated with the construction of \_\_\_\_\_.