

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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Set No. 2

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. 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
2. 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
3. Compaction piles compact []
A. Soils with low relative density B. Dense cohesionless soils
C. Stiff cohesive soils D. None of these
4. The walls of a well foundation are called []
A. Plug B. Cap C. Steining D. Curb
5. Floating caisson is cast on []
A. Land B. River water C. Sea surface D. Any of these
6. The engineer associated with calculation of scour depths in rivers is []
A. Darcy B. Terzaghi C. Khosla D. Lacey
7. The thick concrete layer placed at the bottom of a caisson is known as []
A. Bearing B. Steining C. Plug D. Well cap
8. 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
9. 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
10. 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

Cont.....2

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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Code No: 56004

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 _____.

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