

GROUND IMPROVEMENT TECHNIQUES

Objective Exam

Name: _____ Hall Ticket No.

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

I Choose the correct alternative:

1. Deep bored filter wells are suitable for []
A) Gravels to silts B) Fine sands C) Both a&b D) none

2. Continuous drainage are sometimes constructed beneath dams and basements floor slabs to provide highly permeable drainage path is called as []
A) Foundation Drain B) Blanket Drain C) both D) none

3. In suspension grout D_{15} indicates []
A) Particle size at which 15% of soils are finer B) Particle size at which 85% of soils are finer
C) both a and b D) none

4. Repairing a ground underneath a formation or cracks and structural defects on building masonry or pavement and suken or DPC is achieved through []
A) Electro-osmosis B) Grouting C) both D) well point

5. Grid rollers are suitable for compacting []
A) Cobble size practices B) Gravel C) Sandstone D) All

6. Compaction effort of vibrating roller is primarily dependent on []
A) static weight B) Roller speed C) Drum diameter D) All

7. In blasting technique the weight of the charge is computed from one of the following equation []
A) $W=163 CR^3$ B) $W= 170 CR^3$ C) $W=164 CR^3$ D) All

8. Driving a hollow steel pipe with a detachable bottom plate down the desired depth is []
A) Sand compaction B) Vibrofloatation C) Stone coloumn D) none

9. The diameter of vibrofloat used in stone coloumns in case of stiff clays is []
A) 0.6m B) 1.5m C) 1.8m D) All

10. Burning of liquid fuels in boreholes or injection of hot air into 0.15m to 0.2m dia can produce how many diameters of stabilizer zones after a continuous treatment of 10 days []
A) 1.3 to 2.5m B) 5m C) 8 to 10m D) None

Cont....2

Code No: A107410110

:2:

Set No. 1

II Fill in the blanks

11. Electro-osmosis is suitable for _____ type of soils
12. Blanket drains are provided beneath the pavements to prevent _____ flow.
13. Injection of fluidized material into the voids of the ground or spaces between the ground and adjacent structures is called as _____
14. The grout materials are classified as _____, _____ & _____
15. Reducing the need for extensive exploration in soil and not affecting the ground water is achieved in _____ type of grouting techniques
16. Groutability ratio is defined as _____
17. Examples of vertical drains are _____ and _____ types
18. Vibro floatation is an effective technique for _____ soils
19. Compaction energy in the laboratory is calculated as _____
20. The stone column technique is suitable for _____ soils

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

I Choose the correct alternative:

1. Repairing a ground underneath a formation or cracks and structural defects on building masonry or pavement and suken or DPC is achieved through []
A) Electro-osmosis B) Grouting C) both D) well point
2. Grid rollers are suitable for compacting []
A) Cobble size practices B) Gravel C) Sandstone D) All
3. Compaction effort of vibrating roller is primarily dependent on []
A) static weight B) Roller speed C) Drum diameter D) All
4. In blasting technique the weight of the charge is computed from one of the following equation []
A) $W=163 CR^3$ B) $W= 170 CR^3$ C) $W=164 CR^3$ D) All
5. Driving a hollow steel pipe with a detachable bottom plate down the desired depth is []
A) Sand compaction B) Vibrofloatation C) Stone coloumn D) none
6. The diameter of vibrofloat used in stone coloumns in case of stiff clays is []
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A) 1.3 to 2.5m B) 5m C) 8 to 10m D) None
8. Deep bored filter wells are suitable for []
A) Gravels to silts B) Fine sands C) Both a&b D) none
9. Continuous drainage are sometimes constructed beneath dams and basements floor slabs to provide highly permeable drainage path is called as []
A) Foundation Drain B) Blanket Drain C) both D) none
10. In suspension grout D_{15} indicates []
A) Particle size at which 15% of soils are finer B) Particle size at which 85% of soils are finer
C) both a and b D) none

Cont....2

Code No: A107410110

:2:

Set No. 2

II Fill in the blanks

11. The grout materials are classified as _____, _____ & _____
12. Reducing the need for extensive exploration in soil and not affecting the ground water is achieved in _____ type of grouting techniques
13. Groutability ratio is defined as _____
14. Examples of vertical drains are _____ and _____ types
15. Vibro floatation is an effective techniques for _____ soils
16. Compaction energy in the laboratory is calculated as _____
17. The stone column technique is suitable for _____ soils
18. Electro-osmosis is suitable for _____ type of soils
19. Blanket drains are provided beneath the pavements to prevent _____ flow.
20. Injection of fluidized material into the voids of the ground of spaces between the ground and adjacent structures is called as _____

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Code No: A107410110

Set No. 3

GROUND IMPROVEMENT TECHNIQUES

Objective Exam

Name: _____ **Hall Ticket No.**

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

I Choose the correct alternative:

1. Compaction effort of vibrating roller is primarily dependent on []
A) static weight B) Roller speed C) Drum diameter D) All

2. In blasting technique the weight of the charge is computed from one of the following equation []
A) $W=163 CR^3$ B) $W= 170 CR^3$ C) $W=164 CR^3$ D) All

3. Driving a hollow steel pipe with a detachable bottom plate down the desired depth is []
A) Sand compaction B) Vibrofloatation C) Stone column D) none

4. The diameter of vibrofloat used in stone columns in case of stiff clays is []
A) 0.6m B) 1.5m C) 1.8m D) All

5. Burning of liquid fuels in boreholes or injection of hot air into 0.15m to 0.2m dia can produce how many diameters of stabilizer zones after a continuous treatment of 10 days []
A) 1.3 to 2.5m B) 5m C) 8 to 10m D) None

6. Deep bored filter wells are suitable for []
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7. Continuous drainage are sometimes constructed beneath dams and basements floor slabs to provide highly permeable drainage path is called as []
A) Foundation Drain B) Blanket Drain C) both D) none

8. In suspension grout D_{15} indicates []
A) Particle size at which 15% of soils are finer B) Particle size at which 85% of soils are finer
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9. Repairing a ground underneath a formation or cracks and structural defects on building masonry or pavement and suken or DPC is achieved through []
A) Electro-osmosis B) Grouting C) both D) well point

10. Grid rollers are suitable for compacting []
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Cont....2

Code No: A107410110

:2:

Set No. 3

II Fill in the blanks

11. Groutability ratio is defined as _____
12. Examples of vertical drains are _____ and _____ types
13. Vibro floatation is an effective techniques for _____ soils
14. Compaction energy in the laboratory is calculated as _____
15. The stone column technique is suitable for _____ soils
16. Electro-osmosis is suitable for _____ type of soils
17. Blanket drains are provided beneath the pavements to prevent _____ flow.
18. Injection of fluidized material into the voids of the ground of spaces between the ground and adjacent structures is called as _____
19. The grout materials are classified as _____, _____ & _____
20. Reducing the need for extensive exploration in soil and not affecting the ground water is achieved in _____ type of grouting techniques

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Code No: A107410110

Set No. 4

GROUND IMPROVEMENT TECHNIQUES

Objective Exam

Name: _____ **Hall Ticket No.**

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

I Choose the correct alternative:

1. Driving a hollow steel pipe with a detachable bottom plate down the desired depth is []
A) Sand compaction B) Vibrofloatation C) Stone column D) none

2. The diameter of vibrofloat used in stone columns in case of stiff clays is []
A) 0.6m B) 1.5m C) 1.8m D) All

3. Burning of liquid fuels in boreholes or injection of hot air into 0.15m to 0.2m dia can produce how many diameters of stabilizer zones after a continuous treatment of 10 days []
A) 1.3 to 2.5m B) 5m C) 8 to 10m D) None

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9. Compaction effort of vibrating roller is primarily dependent on []
A) static weight B) Roller speed C) Drum diameter D) All

10. In blasting technique the weight of the charge is computed from one of the following equation []
A) $W=163 CR^3$ B) $W= 170 CR^3$ C) $W=164 CR^3$ D) All

Cont....2

Code No: A107410110

:2:

Set No. 4

II Fill in the blanks

11. Vibro floatation is an effective techniques for _____ soils
12. Compaction energy in the laboratory is calculated as _____
13. The stone column technique is suitable for _____ soils
14. Electro-osmosis is suitable for _____ type of soils
15. Blanket drains are provided beneath the pavements to prevent _____ flow.
16. Injection of fluidized material into the voids of the ground of spaces between the ground and adjacent structures is called as _____
17. The grout materials are classified as _____, _____ & _____
18. Reducing the need for extensive exploration in soil and not affecting the ground water is achieved in _____ type of grouting techniques
19. Groutability ratio is defined as _____
20. Examples of vertical drains are _____ and _____ types

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