1. When a footing fails due to insufficient bearing capacity, distinct failure patterns are developed depending upon_____
a) Failure mechanism
b) Plastic equilibrium
c) Shear strength
d) All of the mentioned
Answer:a

2. When the water table is above the base of the footing, the submerged weight 'γ' can be used to compute_____
a) Effective pressure and Surcharge
b) Pore pressure
c) None of the mentioned
d) Both (a) and (b).

Answer: a

3. In general shear failure, continuous failure is developed between_____
a) Ground surface and footing
b) Edge of the footing and ground surface
c) Foundation and the ground surface
d) None of the mentioned
Answer:b

4. The equation Nc = (Nq – 1) cot φ, have been adopted by_____
a) Terzaghi and Peck
b) Hansen
c) Vesic
d) All of the mentioned
Answer:d

5. In local shear failure, the development of plastic equilibrium is_____
a) Full
b) Partial
c) Zero

d) None of the mentioned
Answer:b

6. Punching shear may occur in loose sand with density less than_____
a) 45 %
b) 50 %
c) 35 %
d) 20 %
Answer:c

7. The bearing capacity equation for strip footing as given IS standard, can be modified on the basis of_____
a) Shape of the footing
b) Type of soil
c) Bearing capacity
d) All of the mentioned.

Answer:a

8. The effect of water table is taken into account for bearing capacity in the form of_____
a) Depth factor
b) Inclination factor
c) Correction factor
d) Shape factor

Answer:c

9. An analysis of the condition of complete bearing capacity failure is usually termed as_____
a) General shear failure
b) Terzaghi's analysis
c) Bearing failure
d) All of the mentioned

Answer:a

10. Terzaghi’s bearing capacity equation is not applicable for_____
a) Depth effect and Inclination factor
b) Narrow slope
c) None of the mentioned
d) Both (a) and (b).

Answer:a