1. A pile foundation is used when
   a) The loads are heavy
   b) The soil stratum near ground surface is weak
   c) Both (a) and (b).
   d) Neither (a) nor (b) Ans: c
2. The load carrying capacity of a pile depends upon the
   a) Skin friction
   b) Point resistance
   c) Both (a) and (b)
   d) Neither (a) nor (b) Ans: c
3. The negative skin friction on a pile develops when
   a) The soil in which it is driven is sandy soil
   b) The soil surrounding it settles more than the pile
   c) The ground water table rises
   d) The soil near the tip is clay. Ans: b
4. The load carrying capacity of a bored pile in sand is about……times that of a driven pile.
   a) ½ to 2/3
   b) 2/3 to ¾
   c) ¾ to 1.25
   d) More than 1.25 Ans: a
5. A 30cm diameter pile is driven 10m into a homogeneous consolidated clay deposit. The safe load when the factor of safety is 2.50, unit cohesion is 40kN/m2 and adhesion factor is 0.7.
   a) 150.8 kN
   b) 105.6 kN
   c) 215.4 kN
   d) 211.2 kN Ans: b
6. Based on the function, piles can be classified into_____ types.
   a) 4
   b) 6
   c) 8
   d) 3 Ans: c
7. Which of the following piles is used to compact loose granular soil?
   a) Friction piles

b) End bearing piles
c) Compaction piles
d) Tension piles Ans: c

8. The piles that are used for protecting structures from ships and floating object is_____
   a) Anchor piles
   b) Fender piles
   c) Compaction piles
   d) Batter piles Ans: b
9. Cast-in-situ piles may be classified in to_____classes.
   a) 3
   b) 8
   c) 2
   d) 4 Ans: c

10. The maximum load which can be carried by a pile is defined as its_____
    a) Ultimate load carrying capacity
    b) Ultimate bearing resistance
    c) Ultimate bearing capacity
    d) All of the mentioned Ans: d