1. The vertical downward movement of the base of the structure is called_____
   a) Penetration resistance
   b) Settlement
   c) Effective pressure
   d) Shear failure Answer :b

2. The component Sc, used in the total settlement of clay refers to which of the following?
   a) Total settlement
   b) Consolidation settlement
   c) Immediate plastic settlement
   d) Settlement due to secondary consolidation of clay Answer: b

3. The immediate settlement can be computed from the expression, based on_____
   a) Theory of plasticity
   b) Theory of elasticity
   c) Terzaghi's analysis
   d) Pressure distribution Answer: b

4. The value of Es used in the immediate settlement equation, can be found out using_____
   a) Triaxial test
   b) Compression test
   c) Direct shear test
   d) Rankine's theory Answer: a

5. Meyerhof's extended the analysis of plastic equilibrium of a surface footing to_____
   a) Shallow foundation and Deep foundation
   b) Inclined foundation
   c) None of the mentioned
   d) Both (a) and (b) Answer: a

6. According to the assumptions in Terzaghi's analysis, the soil is_____

a) Homogeneous and Isotropic
b) Non Homogeneous
c) None of the mentioned
d) only (b) Answer:a

7. The depth factor can be applied to footing only when_____
a) Back filling is compacted
b) Shape factors are not used
c) The base of the footing is circular
d) All of the mentioned Answer: a

8. The immediate settlement of a rigid footing is about ……. times the maximum settlement of an equal flexible footing,

a) 0.9
b) 0.8
c) 0.7
d) 0.6 Answer: b

9. The permissible settlement is the maximum in case of

a) Isolated footing on clay
b) Raft on clay
c) Isolated footing on sand
d) Raft on sand Answer: b

10. The bearing capacity of soil supporting a footing of size 3m×3m will not be affected by the presence of water located at a depth below the base of footing of

a) 1 m
b) 1.5 m
c) 3 m
d) 6 m Answer: c