DIPLOMA IN CIVIL ENGINEERING DCLE(G)

Term-End Examination,

December 2019

BCE-046: SOIL MECHANICS AND FOUNDATION ENGINEERING

Time: 2 Hours] [Maximum Marks: 70

Note: (i) Question no.1 is compulsory.

(ii) Attempt any four out of the remaining questions.

- 1. Select the right answer out of the given choices in each blank space. $7 \times 2 = 14$
 - a) A foundation is said to be shallow/deep when depth (d) width is much larger than (b).
 - b) The delay caused in consolidation by slow drainage of water is called hydrodynamic <u>Pressure/lag</u>.
 - c) $\sigma/\phi/\theta$ is known as internal friction.
 - d) The slope failure in a soil mass is face/to/head type.
 - e) A partially saturated soil is classified as <u>one/two/three</u> phase soil.
 - f) The ratio of settlement at any time to the final settlement is called degree of consolidation / settlement/compression.
 - g) The ratio of volume of voids to the total volume in defined as <u>porosity/void ratio</u>.
- 2. a) A partially saturated sample of soil has unit weight of 2.0g/cm³ and specific gravity of soil particles is 2.6 and moisture content in the soil 20% then what will be the degree of saturation?

BCE-046 P.T.O.

- b) Discuss the factors affecting compaction. 8
- 3. a) Using phase relationship prove that 7

$$\gamma_{sat} = \frac{(G+e)\gamma_w}{1+e}$$

- b) If a soil sample mass specific gravity is 1.92. Moisture content 30% and SG of solids is 2.75. Calculate the degree of saturation.
- 4. Draw the soil phase diagram and define the following: $4\times3\frac{1}{2}=14$
 - a) Void ratio (e)
 - b) Porosity (n)
 - c) Degree of saturation (s)
 - d) Water content (w)
- 5. Define the following:

 $4 \times 3\frac{1}{2} = 14$

- a) Over burden pressure
- b) Bulk density
- c) Isobar
- d) Consolidation
- **6.** a) Explain shear strength. What are the factors that affect the shear strength.
 - b) What is Mohr coulomb theory? Enumerate the limitations of this theory.
- 7. Write short notes on the following: $4\times3\frac{1}{2}=14$
 - a) Darcy's law
 - b) Types of failure in a triaxial compression test
 - c) Liquid limit
 - d) Slope failures.

