

GEOTECHNICAL ENGINEERING LABORATORY VIVA QUESTIONS

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What are the laboratory tests in geotechnical engineering? Laboratory tests can inform on the following properties of rock: Young's Modulus, Poisson's Ratio, unconfined compressive strength, point load strength index, rock tensile strength (Brazil Splitting), slake durability, moisture content and resistance to salt attack.

What questions are asked in a geotech interview?

What are the seven 7 applications of geotechnical engineering?

What are the two significant geotechnical engineering problems?

What are the four types of geotechnical? Geotechnical testing is conducted by site characterization, laboratory testing, and professional interpretation of data obtained to complete the design and construction of the site improvement. Tests generally fall into 4 categories, test pits, trenching, boring and in situ testing.

What is the difference between SPT and CPT test? CPT provides a broader characterisation of the soil, as it measures three different parameters instead of just one in case of SPT. In addition, another key benefit of CPT over SPT is real-time results in the field.

What is QA in geotechnical engineering? Quality Control (QC) vs. Our quality assurance and quality control (QA/QC) services can help process, monitor, document, and test materials at any stage of the project, ultimately helping you avoid costly rework, scheduling delays and the premature failure of earthwork solutions, foundations, concrete, and pavement.

What are the basics of geotechnical engineering? Fundamental to geotechnical engineering are the study and practice of engineering geology, geomechanics (rock mechanics and soil mechanics), the design of foundations, the stabilization of slopes, the improvement of ground conditions, the excavation of tunnels and other underground openings, the analysis of ground ...

What is the core concept of geotechnical engineering? Core Concepts in Geotechnical Engineering is a practical introduction to soils and rocks, site investigation, and ground improvement techniques.

Who is the father of geotechnical engineering? Karl von Terzaghi (October 2, 1883 – October 25, 1963) was an Austrian mechanical engineer, geotechnical engineer, and geologist known as the "father of soil mechanics and geotechnical engineering".

What tools do geotechnical engineers use? To do this, you will need several tools, such as drilling rigs for boreholes, sampling tools for soil or rock samples, in-situ testing tools for measuring physical properties of the soil or rock in place, and surveying tools for measuring elevation, distance, and position of the site and the boreholes.

What are the two branches of geotechnical engineering?

Who is the most famous geotechnical engineer?

What are the causes of geotechnical failure? The cases involved retaining walls, slopes, soil compaction, water pressure, and compressible soil. Failures occurred due to poor understanding of the risks involved, a lack of proper geotechnical engineering involvement, poor communication, and a tendency to not spend enough resources to complete a thorough design.

What makes a good geotechnical engineer? familiar with water, ground and soil gas monitoring techniques. able to apply technical knowledge to analyse problems and create solutions. adaptable to different projects and project teams. capable of building and maintaining relationships with clients and operating in a competitive and commercial environment.

What is the difference between boring and CPT? Conventional soil boring was used to determine the subsurface soil profile and static soil properties. Cone Penetration Test (CPT): an in-situ test that is used to identify the soil type.

What is the CPT test for soil? The cone penetration or cone penetrometer test (CPT) is a method used to determine the geotechnical engineering properties of soils and delineating soil stratigraphy. It was initially developed in the 1950s at the Dutch Laboratory for Soil Mechanics in Delft to investigate soft soils.

What is a geotechnical lab? Overview. The Geotechnical Laboratory is well-equipped with testing equipment for evaluating all engineering properties of soils and rocks, including index properties, compaction characteristics of soils, hydraulic characteristics, compressibility, rate of consolidation and shear strength.

What is the ASTM code for SPT test? ASTM D1586/D1586M-18 - Standard Test Method for Standard Penetration Test (SPT) and Split-Barrel Sampling of Soils.

What is the SPT n value? The sum of the number of blows required for the second and third 15 cm (6 in) intervals of penetration is termed the "standard penetration resistance" or the "N-value". N-value provides an indication of the density of the ground, and it is used in many empirical geotechnical engineering formulae.

What is SPT in geotechnical? Standard Penetration Test (SPT) is a simple and low-cost testing procedure widely used in geotechnical investigation to determine the relative density and angle of shearing resistance of cohesionless soils and also the strength of stiff cohesive soils.

What are some laboratory tests for soil sample?

What are included in laboratory test?

What is laboratory testing in civil engineering? Civil Engineering Testing Laboratory (CETL), is for supporting quality testing of Civil Engineering Materials. CETL provides services in many fields such as Soil Testing, Sub-Soil investigation, Non-Destructive testing, third party inspection for Quality Control and Quality Assurance.

What are common tests done in laboratory? Common lab tests include: Testing your red and white blood cell count can show if you have an infection (high white blood cell count) or anemia (low red blood cell count). Blood cholesterol test: Measures cholesterol levels. Cholesterol is a wax-like substance found in our bodies.

The Forms of Poetry: A Pocket Dictionary of Verse

Poetry is a diverse and multifaceted art form, encompassing various types and structures. To navigate this vast landscape, a "Pocket Dictionary of Verse" provides essential definitions and explanations of common poetic forms.

Question 1: What is a Sonnet? Answer: A fourteen-line poem consisting of an octave (eight lines) followed by a sestet (six lines), characterized by a specific rhyme scheme and metrical pattern.

Question 2: Explain the Difference Between a Haiku and a Limerick. Answer: A haiku is a seventeen-syllable poem in three unrhymed lines (5-7-5 syllables), often capturing a moment of nature or a fleeting emotion. A limerick, on the other hand, is a five-line poem with an AABBA rhyme scheme, typically featuring a humorous or nonsensical subject.

Question 3: What is an Elegy? Answer: An elegy is a poem that expresses grief or lamentation for the loss of someone or something. Elegies often explore themes of mortality, remembrance, and the fragility of life.

Question 4: Describe the Structure of an Epigram. Answer: An epigram is a brief, pointed, and often witty poem that conveys a concise message or observation. Epigrams typically consist of a single couplet or a few short stanzas.

Question 5: What is a Villanelle? Answer: A villanelle is a nineteen-line poem with five tercets followed by a quatrain, characterized by the repetition of two lines throughout the poem. The repeated lines create a haunting and melancholic effect.

The Royal Family: A Q&A

1. Who is the current head of the British royal family?

Queen Elizabeth II is the current head of the British royal family. She has reigned since 1952, making her the longest-reigning monarch in British history.

2. What is the line of succession to the British throne?

The line of succession to the British throne is determined by the Act of Settlement of 1701. The current heir to the throne is Prince Charles, the eldest son of Queen Elizabeth II. He is followed by his eldest son, Prince William, and then by Prince William's eldest son, Prince George.

3. What are the official duties of the royal family?

The official duties of the royal family include representing the United Kingdom at home and abroad, carrying out ceremonial duties, and supporting various charities and organizations.

4. How is the royal family funded?

The royal family is funded by the Sovereign Grant, which is a payment from the government. The Sovereign Grant is used to cover the official expenses of the royal family, such as travel, security, and staff costs.

5. What is the role of the monarchy in modern British society?

The monarchy is a symbol of national unity and tradition in modern British society. The royal family plays an important role in promoting British values and culture around the world.

How do you reference person-centred counselling in action? Citation. Mearns, D., & Thorne, B. (1988). Person-centred counselling in action.

What is the Mearns and Thorne theory? Mearns and Thorne (2000: 102) developed this idea, suggesting that each person has multiple configurations of self, made up of 'elements which form a coherent pattern generally reflective of a dimension of existence within the Self'.

What is the main focus of person-Centred Counselling? Person-centered therapy operates on the humanistic belief that the client is inherently driven toward

and has the capacity for growth and self-actualization; it relies on this force for therapeutic change. [3] The role of the counselor is to provide a nonjudgmental environment conducive to honest self-exploration.

What is an example of person-Centred Counselling? What is an example of Client Centered Therapy? A talk therapy session in which a client recounts a hard moment with their spouse, and how they reacted to their spouse's anger.

What are the weaknesses of person-centred theory? Indeed, Masson (1989) notes several weaknesses of person-centred theory, including that therapists 'appear to be genuine only because the circumstances of the therapy are artificial'. He asserts that if therapists were present more widely in their clients' lives, they would not be able to offer empathy and UPR.

What is the self concept in person-centred counselling? The self-concept is a central aspect of the person-centred approach to counselling. It is basically how people define themselves, for example, 'I am caring, I am cheerful, I can sometimes be funny'.

What are the criticism of person-Centred approach in social work? The possible disadvantages of PCC are as follows: Increased personal and financial costs; Exclusion of certain groups; Exclusion of staff's personhood; Risk for compassion fatigue; and Unfairness due to empathy.

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