Post-test Soil Classification

1. Benching is an acceptable form of protection in type C soil.
   a. True
   b. False

2. Sloping is the only acceptable form of protection in an excavation.
   a. True
   b. False

3. A visual test is good enough to decide a soil type for that excavation.
   a. True
   b. False

4. In stable rock such as granite or sandstone, the walls can be vertical.
   a. True
   b. False

5. At what depth do you need a protective system in trenches?
   a. 3 feet
   b. 4 feet
   c. 5 feet
   d. 10 feet

6. What is the angle of excavation for stable rock?
   a. 45°
   b. 65°
   c. 75°
   d. 90°

7. Type A soil is:
   a. Solid rock
   b. Clay like soil
   c. Sand
   d. None of the above

8. Stable rock is:
   a. Natural solid mineral matter that can be excavated with vertical sides and remain intact while exposed
   b. Same as type a
   c. Same as type b
   d. None of the above

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9. Type B soil is:
   a. Solid rock
   b. Clay like soil, that has been disturbed
   c. Sand
   d. None of the above

10. Type C soil is:
    a. Solid rock
    b. Clay like soil
    c. Sand
    d. None of the above

11. If the thumb makes an indentation in the soil only with great difficulty, the soil is probably:
    a. Type a
    b. Type b
    c. Type c
    d. Stable rock

12. How much does a cubic yard of soil weigh?
    a. 3000 lbs.
    b. 1000 lbs.
    c. 500 lbs.
    d. 10000 lbs.

13. What is a penetrometer?
    a. Instrument that uses blades that are pressed into soil to define comprehensive strength
    b. Instrument used to determine the unconfined compressive strength of soil
    c. A piece of equipment used to identify different hazardous materials in the soil
    d. None of the above

14. What is a sheavane?
    a. Instrument that uses blades that are pressed into soil to define comprehensive strength
    b. Instrument used to determine the unconfined compressive strength of soil
    c. A piece of equipment used to identify different hazardous materials in the soil
    d. None of the above

15. Where soils are configured in layers, i.e., where a layered geologic structure exists, the soil must be classified:
    a. As the strongest soil
    b. As the weakest soil
    c. As a class c soil only
    d. None of the above

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