

Life Cycle of Oil & Gas Wells - from Drilling to Completion

1. Why is casing laid after drilling the surface section of the well?

- A. To increase the drilling speed
- B. To prevent the borehole from collapsing
- C. To hydraulically seal aquifers from flowing hydrocarbons
- D. To reduce the cost of the drilling operation

2. What determines the selection of casing grade?

- A. Only the size of the hole
- B. Only economic considerations
- C. Only the expected pressure of hydrocarbons
- D. Multiple factors including hole size, expected pressure and H₂S content

3. What is the purpose of cement in the well construction process?

- A. To secure the casing string to the formation
- B. To increase the drilling speed
- C. To extract hydrocarbons more efficiently
- D. To reduce the weight of the casing

4. What is meant by "TD" in the context of drilling?

- A. Technical development
- B. Total depth where the pay zone is anticipated
- C. Temporary drilling
- D. Testing device

5. How is the bond of cement evaluated after it has cured?

- A. Using a perforating gun
- B. Using a cement evaluation wireline tool
- C. Using logging while drilling tools
- D. Using visual inspection from the surface

6. What is the purpose of the perforating gun in well completion?

- A. To establish a path between hydrocarbons and the wellbore
- B. To evaluate the formation
- C. To secure the casing to the formation
- D. To remove excess cement

7. What is the "Christmas tree" referred to in the video?

- A. A decorative element added to celebrate completion
- B. The wellhead equipment installed on top of the well
- C. The pattern formed by the perforations
- D. The structure of the drilling rig