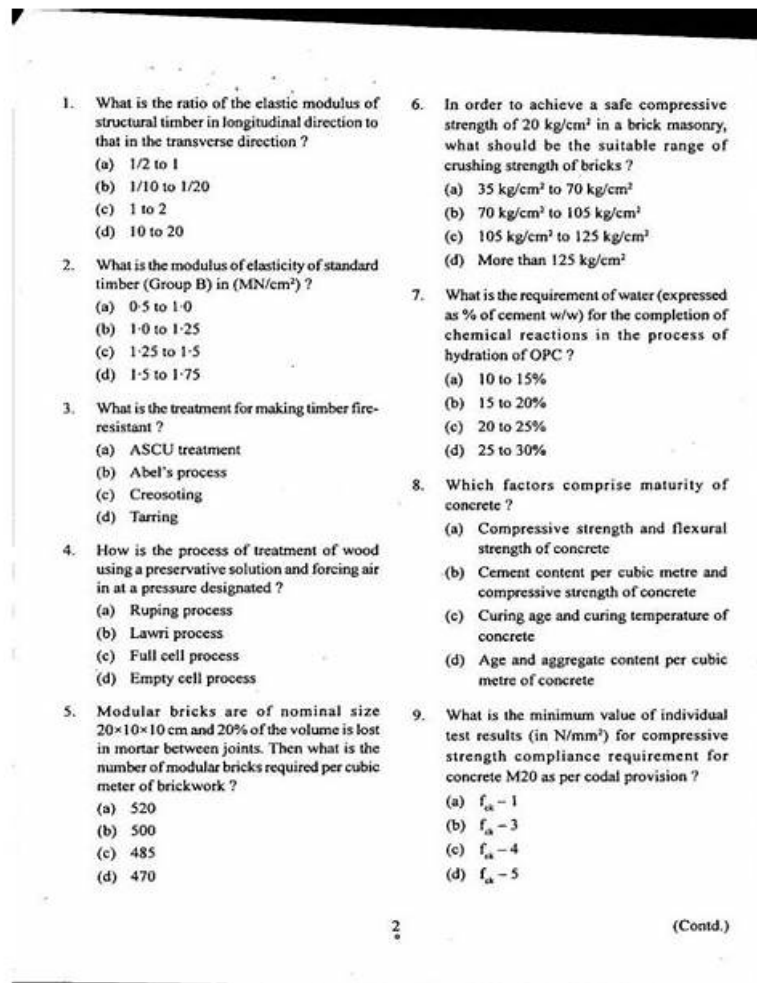


Civil-Engineering-Technology Exam Forum & Civil-Engineering-Technology Actual Exam Dumps



What's more, part of that PDFTorrent Civil-Engineering-Technology dumps now are free: <https://drive.google.com/open?id=1d9LZeGyWpxia55kRv-mLXpmtZFgWYzxt>

Our company has been putting emphasis on the development and improvement of Civil-Engineering-Technology test prep over ten year without archaic content at all. So we are bravely breaking the stereotype of similar content materials of the exam, but add what the exam truly tests into our Civil-Engineering-Technology Exam Guide. So we have adamant attitude to offer help rather than perfunctory attitude. We esteem your variant choices so all these versions of Civil-Engineering-Technology study materials are made for your individual preference and inclination.

Our company can provide the anecdote for you--our Civil-Engineering-Technology study materials. Under the guidance of our Civil-Engineering-Technology exam practice, you can definitely pass the exam as well as getting the related certification with the minimum time and efforts. We would like to extend our sincere appreciation for you to browse our website, and we will never let you down. The advantages of our Civil-Engineering-Technology Guide materials are too many to count and you can free download the demos to have a check before purchase.

>> Civil-Engineering-Technology Exam Forum <<

Civil-Engineering-Technology Actual Exam Dumps & Latest Civil-Engineering-Technology Exam Test

Our experts offer help by diligently working on the content of Civil-Engineering-Technology learning questions more and more accurate. Being an exam candidate in this area, we believe after passing the exam by the help of our Civil-Engineering-Technology

practice materials, you will only learn a lot from this Civil-Engineering-Technology Exam but can handle many problems emerging in a long run. You can much more benefited form our Civil-Engineering-Technology study guide. Don't hesitate, it is worthy to purchase!

CTTAM Technical Examination - Civil Engineering Technology C.E.T Sample Questions (Q32-Q37):

NEW QUESTION # 32

According to Occupational Health and Safety legislation, who is responsible for safety in the workplace?

- A. Employees and supervisors
- **B. Employees and employers**
- C. Employees
- D. Supervisors and employers

Answer: B

Explanation:

Workplace safety is a shared responsibility framework: employers must establish systems, provide training, supervision, and hazard controls, while employees must follow procedures, use PPE, and work safely. Safety manuals used on construction projects reflect this shared-duty approach by requiring employer-provided programs and controls and worker compliance and participation. For example, project safety planning requires hazard identification, training, PPE compliance, and exposure monitoring processes—elements that depend on both management implementation and worker adherence. In multi-employer construction environments, prime contractors coordinate compliance, but this does not eliminate the duties of employers and workers; rather, responsibilities are distributed across roles. Therefore, among the options, the most accurate statement aligned with typical OHS legislative principles is that employees and employers are responsible for safety in the workplace.

NEW QUESTION # 33

The road cross sections shown have chainage (CH) 1+100 and 1+200. What is the volume of sub-grade material if an averaging method is applied?

- A. 850 m³
- B. 425 m³
- C. 131 m³
- **D. 213 m³**

Answer: D

Explanation:

The averaging method for earthworks between two stations is the Average End Area method: where A_1 and A_2 are the end areas at the two cross sections and L is the station spacing. Here, CH 1+100 to 1+200 gives $L=100$ m. From the cross-section labels in the figure, the two sub-grade areas sum to 4.26 m² (e.g., approximately 1.31 m² and 2.95 m²), so the average area is 2.13 m². Multiply by length: 2.13 m² × 100 m = 213 m³. This is the standard approach used for roadway cut/fill and subgrade volume computations between surveyed sections.

NEW QUESTION # 34

In which step in this diagram will a general contractor need to consider their bonding capacity?

- A. Management review
- B. Complete bid report
- C. Notify subcontractors
- **D. Decision to bid**

Answer: D

Explanation:

Bonding capacity is a contractor's available surety credit—how much bonded work they can carry at once and still qualify for required bid/performance/payment bonds. This must be evaluated before committing to pursue the tender, because the ability to provide bonding is often an mandatory bid requirement and affects whether the contractor can submit a compliant bid and subsequently execute

the contract. If bonding is not available (or limits would be exceeded), time spent on pricing, subcontractor solicitation, and bid compilation may be wasted and could expose the firm to reputational and procurement risk. Construction project delivery and contracting processes emphasize early go/no-go decisions based on constraints (capacity, risk, resources, financial/security requirements) before major estimating effort is expended. Therefore, bonding capacity should be considered at the earliest gate where the firm commits to compete-the decision to bid-so the contractor confirms eligibility and capability before mobilizing the full bid preparation process.

NEW QUESTION # 35

A civil engineering technologist needs to recommend a foundation design for a commercial building. The borehole logs identify unsuitable bearing soils beneath the proposed floor elevation to a depth of 4 m and shallow bedrock at 5 m. Which of the following types of design should the technologist recommend?

- A. End-bearing piles
- B. Strip footing
- C. Friction piles
- D. Slab on grade

Answer: A

Explanation:

The subsurface profile indicates a weak/unsuitable bearing stratum extending several metres below the proposed founding level, with competent bedrock close beneath (shallow bedrock at about 5 m). Shallow foundations (slab-on-grade or strip footings) depend on adequate near-surface bearing capacity and acceptable settlement; with unsuitable soils to 4 m, shallow options would risk excessive settlement or bearing failure unless major ground improvement is performed. Where a strong bearing stratum such as bedrock is available at practical depth, end-bearing piles are commonly selected to transfer structural loads through weak soils and seat on (or be socketed into) the competent stratum. Engineering references define end-bearing piles as piles driven/drilled to a firm layer/bedrock so that axial load is carried primarily in end bearing rather than relying on skin friction in weak compressible soils. With shallow bedrock, end-bearing piles provide a direct and reliable load path and reduce settlement uncertainty versus friction piles in poor soils.

NEW QUESTION # 36

Which of the following items appears on a record drawing?

- A. Changes from the original construction documents
- B. Safety meeting minutes
- C. Initial project estimates
- D. Quantities for tender

Answer: A

Explanation:

Record drawings (often associated with "as-built" documentation) are the finalized drawing set that reflects the constructed condition of the project. Their core purpose is to capture and preserve field changes and deviations from the original issued construction documents so that the owner and future stakeholders have an accurate technical record for operations, maintenance, and future modifications. During construction, changes can occur due to site conflicts, approved substitutions, design clarifications, and coordination between trades.

Those modifications must be consolidated so the final drawings match what was actually installed. In contrast, initial estimates and tender quantities belong to procurement and cost management documentation, while safety meeting minutes belong to safety administration records. A record drawing therefore focuses on revisions to the original design-locations, sizes, elevations, and details that differ from the original plan set-so that the final documents represent the "as-constructed" asset. This is why "changes from the original construction documents" is the defining item that appears on record drawings.

NEW QUESTION # 37

.....

PDFTorrent cares for your queries also, there is a competition going on in market who is offering Civil-Engineering-Technology Study Material, but to remove all the ambiguities, PDFTorrent offers you to try a free demo of actual Civil-Engineering-Technology

myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, darussalamonline.com,
www.stes.tyc.edu.tw, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt,
myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, hhi.instructure.com,
www.stes.tyc.edu.tw, www.stes.tyc.edu.tw, www.stes.tyc.edu.tw, startupxplore.com, Disposable vapes

BONUS!!! Download part of PDFTorrent Civil-Engineering-Technology dumps for free: <https://drive.google.com/open?id=1d9LZeGyWpxia55kRv-mIXpmtZFGWYzxt>