

퍼펙트한 Civil-Engineering-Technology 높은 통과율덤프 공부최신버전덤프샘플문제다운



Pass4Tes가 제공하는 제품을 사용함으로 여러분은 IT업계하이클래스와 멀지 않았습니다. Pass4Tes 가 제공하는 인증 시험덤프는 여러분을CTTAM인증Civil-Engineering-Technology시험을 안전하게 통과는 물론 관련전업지식장악에도 많은 도움이 되며 또한 우리는 일년무료 업뎃서비스를 제공합니다.

CTTAM Civil-Engineering-Technology Exam Syllabus Topics:

Section	Weight	Objectives
Structural Design Fundamentals	20%	- Structural analysis • 1. Load determination and load paths • 2. Analysis of beams, columns, and frames - Design of structural elements • 1. Steel and timber design basics • 2. Reinforced concrete design
Municipal Engineering	20%	- Wastewater and stormwater management • 1. Drainage and flood control • 2. Sanitary and storm sewer design - Water supply and distribution • 1. Water system design and hydraulics • 2. Water quality and treatment basics
Surveying	20%	- Measurement and calculation techniques • 1. Field measurement procedures • 2. Computation and adjustment of survey data - Surveying equipment and methods • 1. GPS and modern surveying technologies • 2. Total station and leveling instrument operation

Transportation Engineering	20%	- Highway and road design 1. Geometric design principles 2. Pavement design and materials - Traffic engineering 1. Traffic flow and capacity analysis 2. Signal design and traffic control
Materials Testing	20%	- Concrete and asphalt testing 1. Field and laboratory testing procedures 2. Mix design and quality control - Soil mechanics and testing 1. Soil classification and properties 2. Compaction and bearing capacity tests

>> Civil-Engineering-Technology 높은 통과율 덤프공부 <<

시험준비에 가장 좋은 Civil-Engineering-Technology 높은 통과율 덤프공부 최신버전 자료

일반적으로 Civil-Engineering-Technology 인증 시험은 IT 업계 전문가들이 끊임없는 노력과 지금까지의 경험으로 연구하여 만들어낸 제일 정확한 시험문제와 답들입니다. 마침 우리 PassTIP의 문제와 답들은 모두 이러한 과정을 거쳐서 만들어진 아주 완벽한 시험대비문제집들입니다. 우리의 문제집으로 여러분은 충분히 안전이 시험을 패스하실 수 있습니다. 우리 PassTIP의 문제집들은 모두 100%보장 도를 자랑하며 만약 우리 PassTIP의 제품을 구매하였다면 CTTAM Civil-Engineering-Technology 관련 시험패스와 자격증 취득은 근심하지 않으셔도 됩니다. 여러분은 IT 업계에서도 한층 업그레이드 될것입니다.

최신 CTTAM C-E-T Civil-Engineering-Technology 무료 샘플문제 (Q29-Q34):

질문 # 29

What subsurface sampling would be most likely conducted during a preliminary site investigation for a proposed building?

- A. Proctor densities and final building elevations
- B. Marshall tests and proposed driveway locations
- C. Atterberg limits and detailed grading plans
- D. Soil samples and borehole logs

정답: D

설명:

A preliminary site investigation for a building focuses on defining subsurface stratigraphy and basic engineering characteristics by exploring the ground and documenting soil/rock conditions versus depth.

Standard practice uses borings (drilling/boring) to obtain samples and observations, which are then recorded as borehole logs describing layers, groundwater, and recovered materials. The sampling provides representative soils for index testing and classification, but the fundamental "subsurface sampling" deliverables at the preliminary stage are the soil samples retrieved and the borehole logs that document what was encountered. Broader design deliverables like grading plans, final elevations, or pavement Marshall testing are not part of preliminary geotechnical sampling for a building footprint. Civil engineering references describe subsurface exploration as involving drilling/boring and retrieving soil/rock samples at various depths, with the engineer examining cuttings and recovered samples to characterize the profile-information typically captured in borehole logs.

질문 # 30

Which of the following can a civil engineering technologist request from a concrete supplier to verify that concrete falls within municipal specifications?

- A. Geotechnical mix design
- B. Batch location
- C. Batch ticket from the plant
- D. Structural mix design

정답: C

설명:

For ready-mixed concrete deliveries, compliance verification is commonly supported by the delivery batch ticket (often called the concrete delivery ticket). Industry guidance tied to ASTM C94 emphasizes that the ticket includes critical batch information (such as batch time and related data) used to confirm compliance with specified requirements and limits (including time limits for discharge and other production/traceability details). Because municipal specifications typically require confirmation of the delivered mix identification, quantities, admixtures, batching time, and other relevant production details, the batch/delivery ticket is the most direct document a technologist can request at the site to verify the delivered concrete aligns with the specified mix and placement requirements. A mix design submittal can show intended proportions but does not prove what was actually batched and delivered for that load; "batch location" alone is not sufficient; "geotechnical mix design" is not applicable. Therefore, the correct item is the batch ticket from the plant.

질문 # 31

A cologist is required to inspect the installation of a sanitary service pipe to confirm the slope. The technologist measures an elevation of 705.667 at the end of the service and 705.202 at the main. The horizontal measurement from the main to the end of the service is 22.10 m. What is the slope of the pipe?

- A. 2.0%
- B. 2.5%
- C. 2.1%
- D. 1.5%

정답: C

설명:

Pipe slope is computed as rise (or fall) divided by run, expressed as a percent:

This matches standard civil engineering definitions of grade/slope as elevation change over horizontal distance.

Here, the elevation drop from the service end to the main = 0.465 m.

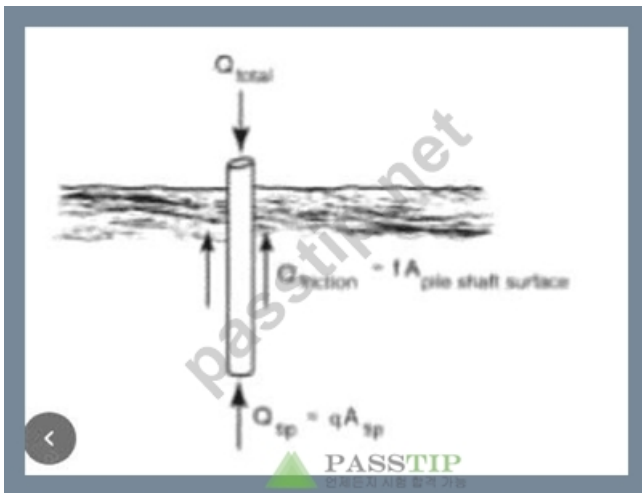
Horizontal distance (run) = 22.10 m.

Slope = $0.465 / 22.10 = 0.02104 = 2.104\%$, which rounds to 2.1%.

This calculation reflects standard practice used in roadway and pipeline work for checking grades, confirming that installed utilities meet design slopes for gravity flow. The answer choice that matches the computed slope is 2.1% (Option C).

질문 # 32

Which of the following statements best describes the piling loads in the diagram below?



- A. It is less than or equal to.
- B. It is less than.
- C. It is less than.
- D. It is less than or equal to.

정답: A

설명:

For an axially loaded pile in compression, the resisting capacity comes from two primary components: end bearing at the tip and skin friction along the shaft. These components act together, and total pile resistance is typically expressed as the sum of tip resistance and shaft resistance. In standard geotechnical capacity formulation, the ultimate pile capacity is written as, where $Q_{friction}$ is the shaft (friction) capacity and Q_{tp} is the point (tip) capacity. Lindeburg's deep foundation section similarly explains that point-bearing and skin-friction capacities are simultaneously present to some degree in piles, and total support is based on their combined contribution. In the diagram, Q_{tp} represents the tip component (unit tip resistance times tip area) and $Q_{friction}$ represents shaft resistance. Therefore, Q_{total} cannot exceed the combined available resistance and is properly described as less than or equal to.

질문 # 33

What is the most important information a civil engineering technologist should be familiar with before stepping onsite during site inspection?

- A. Site safety rules and procedures
- B. Owner's name
- C. Number of site personnel and equipment
- D. Project completion date

정답: A

설명:

Before entering any active work site, the highest priority is controlling exposure to hazards. Construction safety standards require that personnel (including inspectors) understand and comply with the site's safety rules, hazard controls, and procedures (e.g., access control, PPE requirements, traffic control, emergency response, and restricted areas). The USACE Safety and Health Requirements Manual (EM 385-1-1) emphasizes pre-task planning, hazard identification, and compliance with site safety requirements, and it explicitly addresses required PPE and safety practices for personnel working in construction environments (including survey/inspection activities). Knowing the owner's name or the completion date is not a prerequisite to safe entry, and knowing headcounts/equipment lists is less critical than understanding the site's safety procedures that prevent injury. Since inspectors must enter and move through hazard zones, the most important information to know beforehand is the site safety rules and procedures to ensure

질문 # 34

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이 글을 보시게 된다면 CTTAM 인증 Civil-Engineering-Technology 시험패스를 꿈꾸고 있는 분이라고 믿습니다. CTTAM 인증 Civil-Engineering-Technology 시험공부를 아직 시작하지 않으셨다면 망설이지 마시고 PassTIP의 CTTAM 인증 Civil-

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