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CTTAM Technical Examination - Civil Engineering Technology C.E.T Sample Questions (Q26-Q31):

NEW QUESTION # 26

A civil engineering technologist is performing a concrete test on a site. What minimum number of cylinders should the technologist make?

- A. Five
- B. One
- C. Three
- D. Four

Answer: D

Explanation:

Concrete compressive strength is verified using standardized specimens that represent the delivered concrete.

A typical field/lab testing program prepares a set of cylinders so strength can be checked at standard ages and so at least one specimen remains available if a test is invalid or confirmation is required. In *Experiment Design for Civil Engineering*, the compressive strength procedure explicitly states that sets of four cylinders should be prepared and then one cylinder from each set is tested at 7, 14, 21, and 28 days. This "four-cylinder set" directly supports the minimum needed to obtain a time-history of strength development through the common curing ages used in practice and referenced by ASTM C39 age tolerances. While many projects may require additional cylinders (for 7-day early breaks, hold cylinders, or additional acceptance tests), the question asks the minimum number, and the documented testing set described is four.

NEW QUESTION # 27

A civil engineering technologist has been tasked with collecting topographical data on a work site. After arriving at the site, and before conducting any field work, what must the technologist do?

- A. Search for applicable survey plans.
- **B. Complete a hazard assessment.**
- C. Complete a walk-around inspection of the vehicle.
- D. Set up the base unit.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Before any field activity begins, the technologist must ensure the work can be performed safely by completing a hazard assessment (often called a job hazard analysis / activity hazard analysis). Construction safety standards require identifying hazards (traffic, equipment interaction, uneven ground, overhead utilities, excavations, wildlife, weather, restricted zones), selecting controls (PPE, traffic control, spotters, exclusion zones), and confirming site rules and emergency procedures. EM 385-1-1 emphasizes hazard identification and pre-task planning as prerequisites to safe execution of site activities, including inspection and survey work. Setting up equipment or searching for plans does not address immediate on-site hazards, and a vehicle walk-around may be good practice but does not replace the required task/site hazard assessment. Therefore, the correct "must do" action before field work is to complete a hazard assessment.

NEW QUESTION # 28

What type of concrete structural element is shown in the image below?



- A. Cast in place
- B. Precast
- C. Post-tensioned
- D. Prestressed

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION # 29

What to determine the compressive strength of concrete?

- A. Air test
- B. Cylinder test
- C. Sieve test
- D. Slump test

Answer: B

Explanation:

Concrete compressive strength is determined by loading a standard specimen (commonly a cylinder) in axial compression until failure and calculating strength as the maximum load divided by the specimen's cross-sectional area. This is the core acceptance/quality-control measure used to verify that concrete meets the specified design strength in contract documents. Civil engineering materials references describe that compressive strength (f_c) is measured from the maximum load at failure and that standardized procedures (e.g., ASTM C31 for making/curing and ASTM C39 for testing) are used to ensure consistency and reduce testing error.

Laboratory/field experiment procedures similarly define strength test as a compression machine test on a concrete cylinder, with load increased to failure and strength computed from the peak load and cylinder area.

Slump testing measures workability/consistency, air tested air, and sieve testing relates to aggregate gradation—none provide compressive strength. Hence, the correct test is the cylinder test.

NEW QUESTION # 30

A civil engineering technologist asked an engineer in training (EIT) to write a deficiency report. After a few revisions, the report is still disorganized and has errors. What would be an appropriate action to take for the technologist?

- A. Assist the EIT in re-writing the report.
- B. Complete the document on behalf of the EIT.
- C. Report the EIT to the supervisor and recommend training.
- D. Explain to the EIT the importance of meeting deadlines.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION # 31

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