

# Test Civil-Engineering-Technology Passing Score, Civil-Engineering-Technology Valid Test Discount

Sample Diagnostic Report  
Examinee Name: ID Number  
Exam Date: MM-DD-YYYY

**NCEES**  
FE Electrical and Computer

Your Performance Compared to the Average Performance of Passing Examinees

	Knowledge Area	Number of Items	Your Performance (on a scale of 0-15)	Average of Passing Examinees = [ ] Your Performance = [ ]
1	Mathematics	11	7.8	
2	Probability and Statistics	4	8.2	
3	Ethics and Professional Practice	4	7.1	
4	Engineering Economics	5	9.4	
5	Properties of Electrical Materials	4	7.1	
6	Circuit Analysis (DC and AC Steady State)	11	8.3	
7	Linear Systems	5	8.1	
8	Signal Processing	5	8.7	
9	Electronics	7	8.9	
10	Power Systems	8	7.4	
11	Electromagnetics	4	5.3	
12	Control Systems	6	9.1	
13	Communications	5	8.8	
14	Computer Networks	4	7.8	
15	Digital Systems	8	11.0	
16	Computer Systems	5	8.7	
17	Software Development	4	15.0	

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## CTTAM Technical Examination - Civil Engineering Technology C.E.T Sample Questions (Q84-Q89):

### NEW QUESTION # 84

Who is responsible for establishing and maintaining a system that is compliant with the Occupational Health and Safety Act in a workplace?

- A. Sub-contractor
- B. Prime consultant
- C. Prime contractor
- D. General contractor

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

On multi-employer construction work sites, Occupational Health and Safety frameworks commonly assign a coordinating duty to a prime contractor (or equivalent controlling entity) to ensure site-wide compliance. This role exists because multiple employers and subcontractors may be present, and safety responsibilities must be coordinated through one accountable system. Alberta's OHS guidance, for example, states that the prime contractor must establish and maintain a system or process that ensures compliance with the Occupational Health and Safety Act, Regulation, and Code at the work site, including coordinating the health and safety activities of all employers. This does not remove duties from subcontractors or workers, but it makes the prime contractor the party responsible for the overarching compliance system (e.g., site safety plan, coordination, hazard controls, cooperation processes). Therefore, the correct answer is Prime contractor.

#### NEW QUESTION # 85

Considering Occupational Health and Safety standards for trench side slopes in lieu of shoring, and a 1.2 m wide trench, what is the minimum offset from centre line to the top edge of the trench for an excavation that is 3 m deep?

- A. 2.40 m
- B. 3.00 m
- C. 5.20 m
- D. 1.20 m

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

For trenches without shoring, OHS/OSHA sloping requirements depend on soil type; when soil is not specified, standard practice is to use the most conservative allowable slope (Type C), which is 1.5H:1V for excavations less than 20 ft (#6 m) deep. Lindeburg's reference (citing OSHA 1926 Subpart P, App. B) provides maximum allowable slopes, including Type C = 1.5:1 (H:V). For a 3 m deep trench, horizontal run on each side =  $1.5 \times 3 = 4.5$  m. Trench bottom width is 1.2 m, so half-width from centreline = 0.6 m. Minimum offset from centreline to top edge =  $0.6 + 4.5 = 5.1$  m, which rounds to the available option 5.20 m. Therefore, D is the correct answer.

#### NEW QUESTION # 86

A contractor fails to make the necessary repairs on the deficiency list within the specified timeline and refuses to return to the site. How should the owner proceed in this situation?

- A. Engage the contractor's performance bond to resolve the issue.
- B. Correct the deficiencies at the owner's cost.
- C. Ask another contractor to come to the site to complete the work.
- D. Have a civil engineering technologist confirm that the deficiencies were correctly documented.

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

A performance bond is a form of performance security intended to protect the owner (obligee) if the contractor defaults on contractual obligations—such as refusing to return to correct deficiencies. Guidance on construction bonds explains that performance bonds provide the employer/owner a remedy when a contractor fails to fulfill obligations, allowing the owner to access bond proceeds or require the surety's involvement to address non-performance (often to fund completion/correction or compel action, subject to bond terms and notice requirements). Practical bond guidance also notes that the presence (or threat) of a bond call can be used to persuade a contractor to return to site to correct defects, and that bonds are specifically used to address contractor default. Therefore, when a contractor refuses to return and deficiencies remain unresolved within the required timeline, the appropriate owner action—following the bond's procedural requirements—is to engage the contractor's performance bond.

### NEW QUESTION # 87

Which of the following tests are required as part of soil grain size analysis?

- A. Sieve analysis for coarse grains and Atterberg limit tests for fine grains
- **B. Sieve analysis for coarse grains and hydrometer test for fine grains**
- C. Sieve analysis for fine grains and Atterberg limit tests for coarse grains
- D. Sieve analysis for fine grains and hydrometer test for coarse grains

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

Soil grain size analysis determines the particle-size distribution across coarse and fine fractions. Coarse particles (sand and gravel) are sized by sieve analysis, where the sample is passed through a stack of sieves and the mass retained on each sieve is measured to build the gradation curve. Fine particles (silt and clay) are too small for practical sieving and are therefore sized using sedimentation methods, most commonly the hydrometer test, which infers particle sizes from settling velocity in a suspension. This combined approach (sieve for coarse, hydrometer for fines) is standard in civil geotechnical testing programs because it produces a continuous particle-size distribution needed for soil classification and engineering assessment. Atterberg limits (LL/PL) are consistency/plasticity tests for fine-grained soils—not grain size tests—so they are not the required fine-fraction method for grain-size analysis. Therefore, the correct combination for grain size analysis is sieve analysis for coarse grains and hydrometer test for fine grains.

### NEW QUESTION # 88

Which of the following situations would cause the most serious delay on a project?

- **A. Several bones, ranging in size from 10 cm to 60 cm, were found during excavation operations.**
- B. A worker suffered a broken arm on the work site.
- C. A gas service line to a residence was hit, causing the line to rupture.
- D. A severe storm flooded a trench before it could be backfilled.

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

Unexpected discovery of human remains/burials (or suspected remains) during excavation can trigger immediate legal and procedural requirements that typically halt work in the affected area. Environmental and regulatory guidance for construction sites commonly instructs contractors to stop work and notify appropriate authorities (e.g., police/coroner and archaeological authorities) when human skeletal remains are found. This can lead to investigations, permitting/licensing, archaeological excavation, and documentation, all of which may significantly disrupt sequencing and access and can extend for days to months depending on findings and jurisdictional requirements. In contrast, a single non-fatal injury, a flooded trench, or a ruptured gas service line can be serious and may cause delays, but they are often addressed through emergency response and repair/restoration measures within defined operational procedures. Because discoveries of bones/remains can impose mandatory stoppages and third-party involvement before work can resume, they are typically among the most serious schedule impacts.

### NEW QUESTION # 89

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