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APEGS National Professional Practice Examination (NPPE) Exam Sample Questions (Q31-Q36):

NEW QUESTION # 31

The purpose of licensing is to protect the public against the possible incompetence, negligence, and professional misconduct. Which of the following statements explains how the public is protected when a licensed corporation is engaged in engineering or geoscience?

- A. The government is obligated to step in from time to time to coordinate the engineering and geoscience activities of each corporation because Public Safety Canada is responsible for ensuring the national security and safety of Canadians.
- B. A corporation is a legal entity that cannot be held responsible for professional misconduct; its 'affairs' are restricted to the relationships among its affiliates and shareholders, directors, and officers, and therefore, the concept of violating public safety does not apply to the activities of a corporation, so the public is protected.
- C. The provincial courts can intervene at any time and direct a corporation to make its records public if it is suspected by a judge of committing a misdemeanor or misconduct.
- **D. The governing act for professional associations in almost every province and territory in Canada mandates each corporation to obtain a Permit to Practise, wherein the corporation must employ a licensed professional member to act in a supervisory capacity and assume personal responsibility for the services provided by the corporation.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

The protection of the public in the context of a licensed corporation engaged in engineering or geoscience is ensured by the requirement for these corporations to obtain a Permit to Practice. This permit mandates that the corporation must employ a licensed professional member who acts in a supervisory capacity and assumes personal responsibility for the services provided by the corporation (Option D). This requirement is part of the governance acts for professional associations across most provinces and territories in Canada, ensuring that professional standards are upheld in corporate practice.

NEW QUESTION # 32

A professional member employed by Company A is leaving soon to work for Company B, a competitor in the same industry. The member has submitted his resignation and a departure date has been agreed upon. After submitting his resignation, the member is asked by Company A to attend an industry conference, which will occur prior to the agreed departure date. In order to promote its products, Company B will also send representatives to this conference to promote its own products.

If the member agrees to attend but then promotes his upcoming association with Company B, which of the common codes of ethical principles listed below will the member breach?

1. Professionals shall, in their areas of practice, hold paramount the health, safety, and welfare of the public and have regard for the environment.
2. Professionals shall undertake only work that they are competent to perform by virtue of their training and experience.
3. Professionals shall conduct themselves with integrity, honesty, fairness, and objectivity in their professional activities.
4. Professionals shall comply with applicable statutes, regulations, and bylaws in their professional practices.
5. Professionals shall uphold and enhance the honour, dignity, and reputation of their professions and thus the ability of the professions to serve the public interest.

- A. 0
- B. 4, 5
- **C. 1**
- D. 1, 2

Answer: C

Explanation:

If the member agrees to attend the conference for Company A but promotes his upcoming association with Company B, he breaches the ethical principle that professionals shall conduct themselves with integrity, honesty, fairness, and objectivity in their professional activities (Option 3). By promoting his future employer while still employed and representing Company A, the member demonstrates a conflict of interest and a lack of loyalty, undermining the trust placed in him by his current employer.

NEW QUESTION # 33

In which of the following types of contracts does the owner pay the contractor a stipulated amount for each unit or section of work performed?

- **A. Unit-Price Contract**
- B. Fixed-Price Contract
- C. Cost-Plus Contract
- D. Design-Build Contract

Answer: A

Explanation:

A unit-price contract pays the contractor based on measured quantities of work completed at predetermined rates (e.g., dollars per cubic metre of excavation, per metre of pipe installed, per tonne of material). This structure is used when total quantities may be uncertain at contract award, but units can be clearly defined and measured. Therefore, the owner pays a stipulated amount for each unit or section of work performed, matching option B. In a cost-plus contract (A), the owner reimburses actual costs and pays an additional fee (fixed or percentage) for overhead/profit; payment is not tied to a fixed unit schedule in the same way. In a fixed-price (lump sum) contract (C), the contractor is paid a total agreed amount for the whole scope, regardless of actual unit quantities (subject to change orders). Design-build (D) describes a project delivery method where one entity provides both design and construction; compensation can be lump sum, cost-plus, or unit-rate, so it is not defined by unit payment. Hence, B is correct.

NEW QUESTION # 34

A licensed professional is asked by their supervisor, who is also a licensed professional, to permanently remove a safety guard from rotating equipment in a manufacturing facility. The safety guard acts as a secondary "fail-safe" mechanism, and is only engaged if the primary safety mechanism fails. The removal of the safety guard will save time in the manufacturing process and lead to increased productivity.

Which of the following actions should the professional take first?

- A. Discuss the inherent risks of removing the safety guard with their supervisor.
- B. Refuse to remove the safety guard and report the situation to senior management.
- C. Remove the safety guard as per their supervisor's direction.
- D. Report the situation to the local occupational health and safety government authorities.

Answer: A

Explanation:

NPPE ethics emphasizes that protecting public and worker safety is paramount and cannot be compromised for productivity. When directed to take an action that may reduce safety, the appropriate initial step is to raise the concern promptly with the directing supervisor, explain the hazards, and recommend safer alternatives or require a proper risk assessment and compliance check with occupational health and safety requirements.

Option B reflects this first escalation step: discuss the risks and implications, including foreseeable failure modes and the purpose of layered safeguards. Option A is inappropriate because blindly following instructions that may endanger workers breaches the duty to the public and the duty to act with due diligence.

Options C and D may become necessary if the supervisor refuses to act, if there is imminent danger, or if internal escalation fails; however, NPPE-style guidance generally expects professionals to attempt internal resolution through appropriate channels before external reporting, unless urgent risk requires immediate action. Therefore, the best first action is B.

NEW QUESTION # 35

A professional engineer employed at a mining company is asked to design a cost-effective bridge on a mine site to be used exclusively by company personnel. The professional's bridge design knowledge is limited to their academic studies in university, and since graduating, they have had no further education or experience in this regard. Which of the following actions would be best for the professional to take?

- A. Obtain the relevant civil engineering codes and standards, then design the bridge accordingly in line with engineering best practices.
- B. Assign the project to a member-in-training (MIT) structural engineering graduate employee and mentor them through the bridge design process.
- C. Refuse to design the bridge as it is beyond the professional's scope of practice, recommending instead to use a qualified and experienced contractor.
- D. Ensure in writing the company's end-use specifications for the bridge so that the professional can design it accordingly using engineering best practices.

Answer: C

Explanation:

NPPE ethics requires professionals to practise only in areas where they are competent by virtue of education, training, and experience, and to seek assistance or decline work when competence is lacking. Here, the engineer has only academic exposure and no post-graduate bridge design experience or continuing education-making it high risk to proceed independently on a safety-critical structure, even if it is "internal" to the company. Merely obtaining codes/standards (A) or confirming specifications (D) does not create competence; codes require informed judgment in application, analysis, detailing, constructability, and safety factors. Option B

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