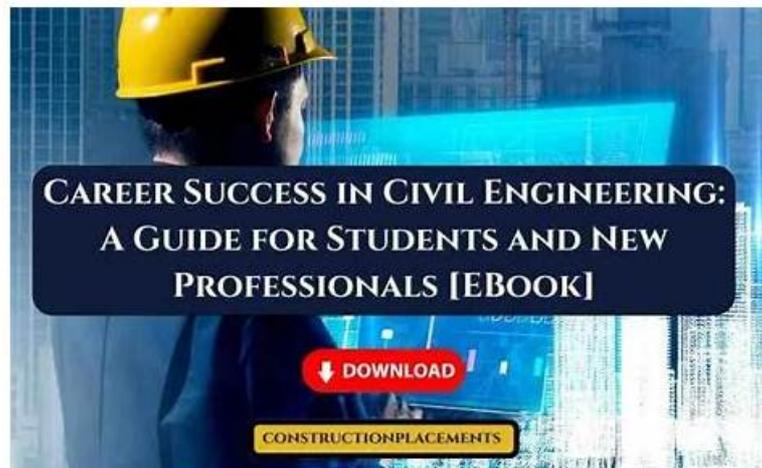


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CTTAM Technical Examination - Civil Engineering Technology C.E.T Sample Questions (Q69-Q74):

NEW QUESTION # 69

What type of delivery method is described in the image below?

- A. Construction management delivery method
- B. Traditional method
- C. Fast-tracking method
- D. Design-build delivery method

Answer: D

Explanation:

In a design-build delivery method, a single entity is contractually responsible for both design and construction services. This integrated structure differs from the traditional (design-bid-build) method, where design and construction are performed under separate contracts. Under design-build, the owner contracts with one organization that manages architects, engineers, and contractors internally or through subcontracts. This approach promotes collaboration, reduces administrative complexity, and can shorten project duration by overlapping design and construction phases.

From a project coordination perspective, this delivery method streamlines communication channels and assigns clear accountability for cost, schedule, and performance outcomes. Project management literature and systems-based civil engineering frameworks emphasize that design-build enhances coordination efficiency and reduces claims arising from design-construction conflicts. Because responsibility is consolidated, risk allocation is more clearly defined, which improves schedule control and cost predictability. Therefore, when a diagram shows a single contractual relationship between the owner and a unified design-construction entity, it represents the design-build delivery method.

NEW QUESTION # 70

What would be the best step for an engineering team to propose to a client when reviewing a concept before a project is initiated?

- A. Feasibility study
- B. Life cycle cost analysis
- C. Preliminary design
- D. Detailed design

Answer: A

Explanation:

Before a project is initiated, the essential decision is whether the concept is viable—technically, economically, and in terms of risks, constraints, and stakeholder needs. A feasibility study is the recognized pre-initiation step that evaluates alternatives at a high level, confirms the problem/need, examines constraints, and establishes whether moving into design is justified. In civil engineering systems development, feasibility is treated as an early stage that precedes planning and detailed design, with early cost and uncertainty considerations explicitly tied to the feasibility stage. Life cycle cost analysis is valuable, but it is typically one component used within feasibility/planning decisions rather than the primary "best step" to propose before initiation. Preliminary and detailed design occur after feasibility confirms the concept should proceed.

Therefore, the best step to propose at concept review before initiation is a feasibility study.

NEW QUESTION # 71

Which of the following correctly indicates the information that must be provided on a site plan?

- A. Finish grades, setback distances, and the legal description
- B. Finish grades and setback distances
- C. Finish grades and the legal description
- D. The legal description

Answer: A

Explanation:

A site plan is a permitting and construction control document that must allow reviewers and builders to verify property identification, zoning compliance, and grading/drainage intent. The legal description identifies the parcel unambiguously for land/title and municipal records. Setback distances are required to demonstrate compliance with zoning bylaws (front/rear/side yard requirements, easements, and building placement). Finish grades are required to show how the site will drain, how elevations relate to adjacent properties and infrastructure, and to support earthworks and servicing design. Together, these three items are the common minimum "must-have" information set: legal description (what lot), setbacks (where you can build), and finish grades (how the site will be shaped and drained). Civil engineering site development practice treats these as core content of a site plan because they support approvals and constructability.

NEW QUESTION # 72

A civil engineering technologist has been asked to check the following foundation plan drawing. How many different sizes of concrete piles are required in this project?

- A. Two

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

Pile sizing on a foundation plan is determined by the pile schedule/legend and callouts that specify different pile types or diameters (and sometimes lengths/capacities) used in different locations to suit varying loads or subsurface conditions. Reviewing a foundation plan for "how many pile sizes" means identifying the distinct pile designations listed in the schedule (e.g., P1, P2, P3, P4), each corresponding to a different concrete pile size/specification. Engineering drawing practice requires reading the schedule and matching symbols/marks to their definitions to count unique sizes, not simply counting total piles on the plan. In the provided drawing, the pile schedule indicates four distinct pile sizes/designations, so the project requires four different sizes of concrete piles.

NEW QUESTION # 73

A continuous bridge spans over multiple piers. If one of the piers collapses in standing because the adjacent piers will pick up the load. What type of redundancy does the bridge have?

- A. Load path
- B. Internal
- C. Structural
- D. Multi-span

Answer: A

Explanation:

The scenario describes the bridge continuing to stand after a support failure because loads can be redistributed through alternate routes to the remaining supports. That is the essence of alternate load paths, i.e., load path redundancy. Petroski explains bridge failures where collapse occurred because there was no alternate load path capable of supporting rerouted loads after a component became loose, highlighting that survival depends on alternate load paths. He also notes designers try to build alternate load paths so stresses can reroute when one load path becomes unavailable. Labi similarly describes redundancy as having another member/component "there to play its role" in the event of failure, enable when a component is out of service. Because the bridge remains standing due to load redistribution to adjacent supports, the redundancy type is best identified as load path redundancy.

NEW QUESTION # 74

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