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## APEGS National Professional Practice Examination (NPPE) Exam Sample Questions (Q168-Q173):

### NEW QUESTION # 168

A licensed professional is asked by their employer to perform a professional task within their competency. The task is neither illegal nor in clear violation of their regulator's Code of Ethics; however, it does contravene the professional's personal moral code. The most appropriate action for the professional to take is to

- A. notify the regulator of the immoral or unjust request made by their employer
- B. ignore the employer's request, knowing it cannot result in disciplinary action
- C. inform the employer that they are unwilling to perform the task for personal reasons
- D. initiate an employee petition to convince their employer that such a task is immoral or unjust

Answer: C

Explanation:

NPPE ethics distinguishes between legal/professional obligations and an individual's personal moral beliefs.

If the requested task is within competence, lawful, and not a clear breach of the Code of Ethics, the professional is not automatically obligated to perform it; however, the response should remain professional, honest, and respectful of the employment relationship.

The appropriate initial step is to communicate directly with the employer, explain that the professional is unwilling to proceed for personal reasons, and (where feasible) request reassignment or propose an alternative approach. That aligns with option C. Option A is inappropriate because ignoring instructions is unprofessional and can create employment consequences and operational risk.

Option B is not appropriate because regulators address professional misconduct/unlicensed practice and public-interest concerns; a task that is not illegal or unethical under the Code is not typically a regulator matter. Option D is unnecessary and potentially disruptive as an initial response; it shifts the issue into workplace activism rather than handling it through proper internal communication. Therefore, C is the best action.

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### NEW QUESTION # 169

Directors and officers of a corporation cannot be held personally liable for

- A. unpaid employee wages
- B. fraudulent misrepresentation
- C. tax evasion
- D. an unsecured corporate debt

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

A foundational principle of incorporation is limited liability: the corporation is a separate legal entity, and shareholders, directors, and officers are generally not personally responsible for ordinary corporate debts and obligations solely by virtue of their corporate roles. Therefore, directors/officers are typically not personally liable for an unsecured corporate debt (A), unless they personally guaranteed it or specific statutory provisions apply. By contrast, personal liability can arise for misconduct or for obligations imposed by statute.

Fraudulent misrepresentation (B) can create direct personal liability because it is intentional wrongdoing.

Unpaid employee wages (C) may attract personal liability under various employment standards/corporate statutes that can make directors responsible in defined circumstances (often subject to limits and conditions).

Tax evasion (D) is a criminal matter; individuals involved can be personally liable, including directors

/officers who direct, participate in, or acquiesce in the offence. Thus, A is the best answer: it is the category directors and officers generally cannot be held personally liable for, absent a personal guarantee or special statutory exception.

### NEW QUESTION # 170

Which of the following statements related to unlicensed practice in Canada is false?

- A. Some regulators permit companies to use an industrial exemption to allow unlicensed staff to provide professional engineering and geoscience services to the public.
- B. It is an offence for an unlicensed person to use a term or title that implies that they are a licensed professional.
- C. The majority of professional regulators have procedures and staff to assess complaints concerning unlicensed practice.
- D. It is illegal to falsely claim to be a professionally licensed engineer or geoscientist.

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

Canadian professional regulation generally restricts both (1) use of protected titles (e.g., "Professional Engineer," "P.Eng.") and (2) the practice of professional engineering/geoscience, subject to statutory exceptions. It is illegal to misrepresent oneself as licensed (A), and using titles or terms implying licensure is typically an offence (B). Regulators commonly investigate and pursue enforcement actions for unlicensed practice and misuse of title, supported by complaints processes and staff/resources (C). The false statement is D because "industrial exemptions," where they exist, are typically narrow and do not authorize unlicensed individuals to offer professional services to the public. They generally relate to in-house engineering

/geoscience work performed for an employer within an industrial setting, often with conditions and without holding out to the public. Public offering of professional services is precisely what licensure requirements are designed to regulate. Therefore, D is incorrect as stated.

### NEW QUESTION # 171

Individuals in which of the following groups are not necessarily bound by the local regulator to conduct themselves professionally while fulfilling their obligations to colleagues, the public, and the profession?

- A. Retired, non-practicing registered members in engineering or geoscience
- B. Practicing professional engineers or geoscientists
- **C. Postgraduate students pursuing an education in engineering or geoscience**
- D. Registered members-in-training in engineering or geoscience

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

Regulators have authority over those who are registered/licensed under the applicable provincial/territorial statute: licensed professionals, members-in-training (where the jurisdiction registers EIT/GIT equivalents), and often non-practising/retired registrants who maintain membership status. These registrants are typically subject to codes of ethics, practice restrictions, and discipline processes even if they are not actively practising, particularly regarding title use, misrepresentation, and conduct that could bring the profession into disrepute (A, B, C). In contrast, postgraduate students are not necessarily registrants of the regulator simply by virtue of studying engineering or geoscience. Unless they hold registration (e.g., as a member-in-training or as a licensee), they are generally governed by university policies and general law rather than the professional regulator's code of ethics and disciplinary authority. Therefore, D is the group not necessarily bound by the local regulator.

### NEW QUESTION # 172

A professional member consulting for a foreign country might be subject to laws and conditions at variance with those of Canada. Which of the following statements about a professional member practicing in a foreign country is true?

- A. The member is not expected to maintain the ethics of practice enforced in Canada.
- **B. The member is expected to comply with the law of the country where he or she consults.**
- C. The member should uphold Canadian laws if they conflict with those of the foreign country since they tend to be superior.
- D. The member may disclose some information of former clients in Canada because conflict of interest conditions do not apply.

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

A professional working internationally must comply with the local laws of the country where they consult, as per professional ethics guidelines. This adherence ensures respect for the legal framework of the host country while practicing ethically. Ignoring local laws can lead to legal and professional consequences, making it crucial to conform to these laws, thus making option B correct.

### NEW QUESTION # 173

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## Exam NPPE questions and answers

