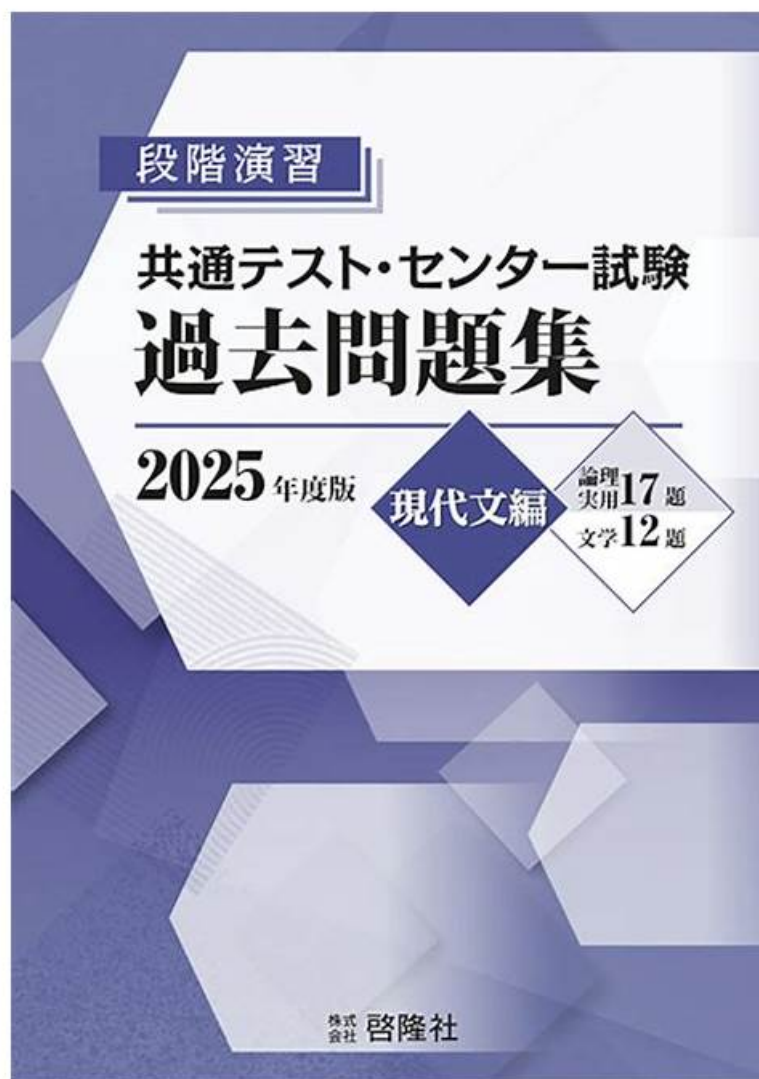


# NPPE試験勉強過去問、NPPEテスト問題集



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>> NPPE試験勉強過去問 <<

## NPPEテスト問題集 & NPPE対策学習

難しいIT認証試験に受かることを選んだら、頑張って準備すべきです。Tech4ExamのAPEGSのNPPE試験トレーニング資料はIT認証試験に受かる最高の資料で、手に入れたら成功への鍵を持つようになります。Tech4ExamのAPEGSのNPPE試験トレーニング資料は信頼できるもので、100パーセントの合格率を保証します。

## APEGS NPPE 認定試験の出題範囲:

トピック	出題範囲
トピック 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Professional Law: This domain focuses on legislation governing the professions, including acts and regulations establishing self-regulation and licensure. It covers admission requirements, mobility agreements, and enforcement against illegal practice.</li></ul>
トピック 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Professional Practice: This domain addresses accountability for work, responsibilities to employers and clients versus public duty, and professional collaboration. It covers standards, risk management, environmental responsibilities, software use, document control, and communication.</li></ul>
トピック 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Ethics: This domain examines ethical theories and their application to professional dilemmas. It covers Canadian codes of ethics and common ethical challenges like conflicts of interest, whistleblowing, and balancing competing obligations.</li></ul>
トピック 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Regulation of Members &amp; Discipline Processes: This domain examines member regulation through discipline procedures, complaint processes, practice reviews for individuals and firms, and continuing professional development requirements.</li></ul>
トピック 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Law for Professional Practice: This domain covers the Canadian legal system, contract and tort law, business and employment law, dispute resolution, intellectual property, construction liens, environmental law, occupational health and safety, and human rights legislation.</li></ul>

## APEGS National Professional Practice Examination (NPPE) Exam 認定 NPPE 試験問題 (Q110-Q115):

### 質問 # 110

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 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.
- B. 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 misdemeanour or misconduct.
- C. 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.
- D. 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.

正解: A

解説:

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.

### 質問 # 111

A professional member wishing to use a former employer's confidential information:

- A. is still bound by the duty of confidence concept.
- B. must refrain from using it for a minimum of one year.

- C. may disclose the information to others as long as the employee advises the former employer of the disclosure.
- D. may submit the matter for an arbitration ruling.

正解： A

解説：

The correct answer is A, which states that a professional member is still bound by the duty of confidence concept. This principle is reinforced in professional codes of ethics, which mandate the protection of confidential information obtained through professional work. This duty persists even after the termination of the professional relationship with the employer, highlighting the importance of confidentiality in maintaining trust and integrity in the engineering profession. The use of a former employer's confidential information without explicit permission would constitute a breach of professional ethics and possibly legal repercussions.

#### 質問 # 112

Engineers Canada and Geoscientists Canada are the national umbrella organizations of the provincial and territorial associations that regulate professional practice in their respective Jurisdictions.

One of the many duties of Engineers Canada and Geoscientists Canada is to

- A. settle disputes and grievances within the provincial and territorial regulatory bodies
- B. implement national regulations to ensure uniform licensing procedures across Canada
- C. ensure that each regulator meets their mandated professional and ethical responsibilities
- D. promote national consistency in licensing and regulating of their respective professions

正解： D

解説：

Engineers Canada and Geoscientists Canada, as national umbrella organizations, focus on promoting national consistency in licensing and regulating the engineering and geoscience professions across Canada. This role includes ensuring that provincial and territorial regulatory bodies maintain uniform standards and practices, thereby fostering a coherent national framework for these professions .

#### 質問 # 113

A "letter of Intent" can be considered an enforceable contract, provided It:

- A. contains essential terms of a contract.
- B. has been prepared by a legally competent person.
- C. Includes representations and warranties.
- D. is dated and witnessed by both parties.

正解： A

解説：

A "letter of intent" can be considered an enforceable contract provided it contains essential terms of a contract (Option A). For a letter of intent to be enforceable, it must clearly outline the key terms of the agreement, such as the parties involved, the subject matter, the essential obligations of the parties, and consideration. If these core elements are present and the intent to be legally bound is clear, the letter can be enforced as a contract.

#### 質問 # 114

Amy, a professional member, works for a major bank that has many aging ATMs nearing their end-of-life and in need of replacement. After evaluating several options, Amy recommends the most expensive option because it offers the best security. However, the bank's decision maker decides not to follow her recommendation and instead goes with the cheapest option, giving the reason that it is the only option that fits their budget.

If, after discussing her security concerns, the bank still selects the cheapest option, Amy should

- A. refuse to accept the decision and ensure that her concerns are documented
- B. accept the decision but ensure that her concerns are documented and communicated
- C. raise her concerns to the bank's board members
- D. raise her concerns to the media

正解： B

