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CTTAM Technical Examination - Civil Engineering Technology C.E.T Sample Questions (Q109-Q114):

NEW QUESTION # 109

A civil engineering technologist is taking a sample of concrete cylinders from a truck. When should the sample be taken?

- A. At the end of the load
- **B. In the middle of the load**
- C. At the start of the load
- D. After the load

Answer: B

Explanation:

Concrete cylinder samples must represent the delivered batch, so sampling must avoid the non-representative portions at the beginning and end of discharge where segregation and water/aggregate distribution can differ.

ASTM C172/C172M sampling practice requires collecting a composite sample from the middle portion of the load: specifically, not before about 10% and not after about 90% of the batch has been discharged, using two or more portions taken at regularly spaced intervals. A paper hosted by ASTM discussing sampling from truck mixers references ASTM C172/C172M and its requirement for collecting multiple portions from the discharged batch. Training/field guidance consistent with ASTM C172 also states sampling should occur after

~10% and before ~90% of discharge (i.e., the middle of the load). Therefore, the correct answer is in the middle of the load (Option C).

NEW QUESTION # 110

Which of the following is employee's responsibility in regard to PPE?

- A. Ensure PPE is maintained correctly between uses.
- B. Select PPE appropriate for the hazard.
- C. Receive training on the correct use of PPE.
- D. Inspect PPE before use.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Employee responsibilities for PPE typically include using PPE as required and checking it is serviceable before use, then reporting defects. Employer responsibilities generally include hazard assessment, selecting /providing appropriate PPE, ensuring training, and maintaining a program. EM 385-1-1 reflects this division of duties: it requires PPE to be used to control exposures and establishes training requirements covering key aspects of PPE, including inspection/testing and proper care. Practical safety guidance for workers also states that employees should check PPE for faults before use and report issues. Among the options, employee duty that is broadly applicable across PPE types and aligns with standard safety systems: workers verify their equipment is not damaged, fits correctly, and is suitable for the task before entering the hazard area. Therefore, the correct answer is A.

NEW QUESTION # 111

A 500 mm diameter corrugated steel culvert conveys storm water under a road. The inlet end projects from the road embankment fill. How much flow (m^3/s) can the culvert handle before the headwater depth is greater than the culvert diameter?

- A. $2.0 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$
- B. $0.2 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$
- C. $20 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$
- D. $200 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$

Answer: B

Explanation:

For a projecting inlet, the controlling condition is typically inlet control at relatively low headwater ratios.

Using the FHWA/HDS-5 style inlet-control nomographs reproduced in the Minnesota DOT Drainage Manual (Chart 2: "Headwater depth for C.M. pipe culverts with inlet control"), a corrugated metal pipe (CMP) with a diameter near 500 mm (# 20 in.) and a projecting entrance type corresponds to a discharge on the order of ~7 cfs when HW/D # 1.0 (headwater approximately equal to the culvert diameter). Converting 7 cfs to SI gives m^3/s .

This magnitude is consistent with the inlet-control relationship that headwater increases with discharge for a given culvert diameter and entrance configuration, and that small culverts (0.5 m) carry flows measured in tenths of m^3/s , not multiple m^3/s at HW/D # 1.

NEW QUESTION # 112

A gas fireplace has been installed by the general contractor's sub-trade. After numerous repair attempts, it is still not operating properly. How should the owner correct the problem?

- A. Engage a new mechanical contractor for repairs and back-charge the general contractor.
- B. Ask the sub-trade to review and correct the entire installation.

- C. Contact the fireplace manufacturer for assistance.
- D. Ask the general contractor to review and correct the installation.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Under standard construction contracting practice, the general contractor (prime contractor) is responsible for the overall delivery of the work, including coordination and quality of subcontractors' work and correction of deficiencies that fall under the contract's quality obligations and warranty requirements. Warranties are specifically described as requiring the contractor to repair or replace deficient work within a specified period at the contractor's expense. Since the subcontractor is contractually accountable to the general contractor (not directly to the owner in a typical arrangement), the owner's most effective and proper route is to require the general contractor to address the deficiency, manage the subcontractor, and ensure the system performs as required. Escalating directly to a new contractor and back-charging can be possible, but it is typically a later remedy after formal notice and contract procedures. Contacting the manufacturer may help diagnose, but it does not replace contractual responsibility for correction. Therefore, the correct action is to ask the general contractor to review and correct the installation.

NEW QUESTION # 113

Concrete thrust block measures 0.6 m by X m in the diagram. If the test pressure is 1034 kPa and the bearing pressure of the soil is 239 kPa, what is the minimum value of X?

- A. 0.304 m
- B. 0.136 m
- C. 0.030 m
- D. 0.226 m

Answer: D

Explanation:

Thrust blocks resist unbalanced pressure forces at fittings (tees/bends/caps) by mobilizing bearing against undisturbed soil. The basic thrust relationship is $\text{Force} = \text{Pressure} \times \text{Area}$ acting on the pipe's internal cross-sectional area. DIPRA's thrust restraint guide states that internal hydrostatic pressure acts on any plane with a force equal to P times A .

From the diagram, the pipe diameter is 0.200 m, so pipe area = $\pi \times (0.1)^2 = 0.0314 \text{ m}^2$. Thrust = $1034 \text{ kPa} \times 0.0314 \text{ m}^2 = 32.47 \text{ kN}$. Required soil bearing area = $32.47 \text{ kN} / 239 \text{ kPa} = 0.136 \text{ m}^2$. Given block face area, solve. Thus the minimum is 0.226 m (Option D).

NEW QUESTION # 114

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