

Civil-Engineering-Technology勉強ガイド & Civil-Engineering-Technology日本語対策問題集



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>> Civil-Engineering-Technology勉強ガイド <<

Civil-Engineering-Technology日本語対策問題集、Civil-Engineering-Technology日本語資格取得

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CTTAM Technical Examination - Civil Engineering Technology C.E.T 認定 Civil-Engineering-Technology 試験問題 (Q84-Q89):

質問 # 84

What material property is measured by a sieve analysis?

- A. Angularity
- **B. Gradation**
- C. Moisture density
- D. Mass

正解: B

解説:

Sieve analysis is the standard laboratory procedure used to determine the particle size distribution of granular materials by passing a representative dry sample through a stack of sieves with progressively smaller openings and measuring the mass retained on each sieve. The result is a gradation curve (percent passing vs. sieve size) that characterizes whether the material is well-graded, poorly graded, or gap graded, and it is foundational for specifying aggregates for concrete, asphalt, base course, and filters. Civil engineering materials references identify sieve analysis as the test used to determine gradation and classify soils / aggregates by size ranges. Angularity is a shape characteristic not measured by sieve analysis; moisture-density relates to compaction testing; and "mass" is a measured quantity in the procedure, but the material property being determined is the gradation (particle size distribution). Therefore, the correct answer is D.

質問 # 85

Which of the following are the most effective ways to communicate with ot contract?

- A. Calling clients or co-workers at home
- **B. Email, memos, and meetings**
- C. Memos, instant messages, and video conferences
- D. Leaving a message with a receptionist

正解: B

解説:

Construction contract communication must be documented, clear, and traceable to support coordination, decisions, and potential claims management. Civil engineering project administration emphasizes collecting and maintaining accurate information and records to manage issues and provide defensible documentation.

Labi notes the importance of rigorous follow-up processes and maintaining accurate, up-to-date data for claims management and project feedback. Email and memos provide written records that can be filed and referenced, while meetings (with minutes) enable alignment and resolution of coordination items. Leaving messages with receptionists or contacting people at home is unreliable and not professionally appropriate.

Instant messages/video conferences can be useful, but unless they are formally recorded and controlled, they may not provide the same contractual traceability as emails/memos and structured meetings. Therefore, the most effective methods listed are email, memos, and meetings.

質問 # 86

Which of the following items appears on a record drawing?

- A. Quantities for tender
- **B. Changes from the original construction documents**
- C. Safety meeting minutes
- D. Initial project estimates

正解: B

解説:

Record drawings (often associated with "as-built" documentation) are the finalized drawing set that reflects the constructed condition of the project. Their core purpose is to capture and preserve field changes and deviations from the original issued construction documents so that the owner and future stakeholders have an accurate technical record for operations, maintenance, and future modifications. During construction, changes can occur due to site conflicts, approved substitutions, design clarifications, and coordination between trades.

Those modifications must be consolidated so the final drawings match what was actually installed. In contrast, initial estimates and tender quantities belong to procurement and cost management documentation, while safety meeting minutes belong to safety administration records. A record drawing therefore focuses on revisions to the original design—locations, sizes, elevations, and details that differ from the original plan set—so that the final documents represent the "as-constructed" asset. This is why "changes from the original construction documents" is the defining item that appears on record drawings.

質問 # 87

Why is it important to keep daily site diaries and inspection data, such as sketches, notes, and photos?

- A. To document daily activities on a construction site
- B. To support monthly invoices
- C. To justify monthly expenses on a construction site
- D. To justify daily expenses on a construction site

正解: A

解説:

Daily site diaries and inspection records (notes, sketches, and photos) are maintained to create a contemporaneous, objective record of what occurred on site each day—work activities, progress, site conditions, instructions, and issues encountered. These records are central to effective construction administration because projects routinely face differing site conditions, changes, and coordination issues that can lead to disputes if not documented. Construction-phase legal and contractual issues frequently arise from variability in site conditions and from variations/change orders that modify scope, schedule, and compensation; accurate daily documentation supports verification of events, quantities, delays, and corrective actions. Maintaining reliable daily records also supports tracking deficiencies and follow-up, confirming compliance observations, and providing traceability for decisions and communications. In civil systems construction, change orders are treated as formal contract modifications and disputes can be minimized by strong site investigation and thorough documentation of field realities and decisions.

質問 # 88

What subsurface sampling would be most likely conducted during a preliminary site investigation for a proposed building?

- A. Proctor densities and final building elevations
- B. Marshall tests and proposed driveway locations
- C. Soil samples and borehole logs
- D. Atterberg limits and detailed grading plans

正解: C

解説:

A preliminary site investigation for a building focuses on defining subsurface stratigraphy and basic engineering characteristics by exploring the ground and documenting soil/rock conditions versus depth.

Standard practice uses borings (drilling/boring) to obtain samples and observations, which are then recorded as borehole logs describing layers, groundwater, and recovered materials. The sampling provides representative soils for index testing and classification, but the fundamental "subsurface sampling" deliverables at the preliminary stage are the soil samples retrieved and the borehole logs that document what was encountered. Broader design deliverables like grading plans, final elevations, or pavement Marshall testing are not part of preliminary geotechnical sampling for a building footprint. Civil engineering references describe subsurface exploration as involving drilling/boring and retrieving soil/rock samples at various depths, with the engineer examining cuttings and recovered samples to characterize the profile—information typically captured in borehole logs.

質問 # 89

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