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NPPE Practice Exam 1

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APEGS NPPE Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regulation of Members & Discipline Processes: This domain examines member regulation through discipline procedures, complaint processes, practice reviews for individuals and firms, and continuing professional development requirements.
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Professionalism: This domain defines professional engineers and geoscientists through their advanced knowledge, self-regulation, and ethical obligations. It covers regulatory authority, scope of practice in Canada, and the professions' value to society.
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
Topic 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.

NPPE Practice Exams & NPPE Exam Review

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APEGS National Professional Practice Examination (NPPE) Exam Sample Questions (Q65-Q70):

NEW QUESTION # 65

Tenders have been solicited for the design and construction of three large, urban infrastructure projects. All three projects are expected to commence simultaneously. Given the large scope and tight timeline for each Individual project, only three consulting firms have the experience and resources required to realistically bid and execute on any one of these projects. In response, the licensed professionals in charge of the bid process for each of the three consulting firms meet privately and orally agree on a collective bid strategy whereby each firm will be the successful bidder for one of the three projects.

- A. No because bids generated by way of oral agreements are not legally binding.
- B. Yes because oral bid agreements performed and witnessed by professionals are legally binding.
- C. Yes because the project scope, timelines, and limited human capital available required collaboration between firms
- **D. No because the bids were derived through collusion and illegal bid-rigging.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

The scenario described where firms collude to decide the outcome of bids for projects violates legal and ethical standards governing competitive bidding processes. Collusion and bid-rigging undermine fair competition and are illegal under most competition laws, making any agreements or bids arising from such practices invalid and subject to legal penalties. Therefore, option A is correct, emphasizing the illegality and unacceptability of such actions within professional, legal, and ethical frameworks.

NEW QUESTION # 66

Which of the following statements about government involvement with real property is true according to Canadian law?

- **A. The government has retained most of the interest in mines and minerals.**
- B. The government has transferred its rights to all real property to private parties.
- C. The government has transferred all of its rights to land to various parties.
- D. The government has the right to use the land for public purposes without paying any compensation.

Answer: A

Explanation:

In Canada, governments (Crown in right of Canada or of a province/territory) retain significant interests in real property, particularly subsurface resources. A common NPPE-tested principle is that the Crown has historically retained ownership or control over most mines and minerals, even where surface rights have been granted or sold to private parties. This is especially evident in many provinces where mineral rights are reserved to the Crown unless explicitly conveyed. Options B and C are false because governments have not transferred all rights to land or all real property to private parties; large areas remain Crown land and many resource rights are retained. Option D is false because when governments take or use private land for public purposes (expropriation), Canadian law generally requires compensation, subject to the governing expropriation statute and its rules. Therefore, A is the true statement.

NEW QUESTION # 67

In which of the following situations is it most unlikely that a conflict of Interest will arise?

- A. A consultant suggests a technical change that reduces the consultant's workload without proposing a reduction in her fees.
- B. A consultant recommends that a client purchase goods and services from a company at which the consultant's adult child is marketing manager and the consultant does not disclose this to the client.
- C. A consultant recommends that a client purchase goods and services from a company that pays a hidden commission to the

consultant.

- D. A consultant suggests a technical change that reduces the consultant's workload and the client benefits from a similar reduction in fees.

Answer: D

Explanation:

It is most unlikely that a conflict of interest will arise in a situation where a consultant suggests a technical change that reduces the consultant's workload and the client benefits from a similar reduction in fees. This scenario represents a mutually beneficial arrangement that transparently reduces costs for both parties without any undisclosed personal gain at the client's expense. The consultant's actions align with ethical practices by openly adjusting the fees to reflect the reduced workload, thus avoiding any conflict of interest.

NEW QUESTION # 68

Which of the following statements about a licensed professional's use of unfamiliar commercial software for analysis is false?

- A. A professional must perform dummy runs and/or analytical checks to ensure reliable outputs.
- B. A professional must ensure that the software is properly licensed for their use.
- C. A professional must rely upon widespread industry usage to ensure confidence in such software.
- D. A professional must ensure that input parameters are correct and software is fit for purpose before relying upon results.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Professional responsibility requires that engineers/geoscientists apply due diligence and competent judgment when using analytical tools, including commercial software. They must ensure legal/authorized use (A), validate outputs through reasonableness checks, test cases, or independent calculations (B), and confirm the tool is appropriate for the problem with correct inputs, assumptions, and limitations understood (D). Relying solely on "widespread industry usage" (C) is not sufficient and is the false statement. Popularity does not guarantee correctness for a specific application, version, configuration, or input range, and software can be misapplied or produce misleading results if used beyond its intended scope. NPPE themes emphasize that responsibility for the work product remains with the professional, not the software vendor or common practice. The professional must understand the methodology, verify results, and document key assumptions- especially when the software is unfamiliar or the consequences of error are significant. Therefore, C is false.

NEW QUESTION # 69

During an economic recession, a design consulting firm makes the difficult decision to reduce staff. The manager of the Water Group is sent a list of staff who will lose their jobs. When a geoscientist in the Mining Group accidentally finds a copy of this list in the photocopier, they notice the name of a friend on the list. The geoscientist decides to say nothing to their friend. Later, when the staff reductions are announced, their friend loses their job.

Which of the following actions can the geoscientist take now to meet their ethical duty to their profession?

- A. Word on their projects and ask for more money since they are now doing more work
- B. Continue working diligently on their projects
- C. Make plans to open their own design firm and convince a number of other employees to join them
- D. Continue working on their projects, but criticize the company and management for what they did

Answer: B

Explanation:

The most ethical action the geoscientist can take now is to continue working diligently on their projects. This approach shows professionalism and dedication to their duties, respecting confidentiality and the sensitive nature of organizational decisions like staff reductions. Engaging in actions that undermine the company or involve retaliation does not align with professional ethics. The responsibility of the geoscientist is to maintain their professional integrity and focus on their work despite the challenging circumstances.

NEW QUESTION # 70

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