

# 100% Pass Quiz 2026 APEGS NPPE: National Professional Practice Examination (NPPE) Exam—Trustable Test Objectives Pdf



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## APEGS NPPE Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<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>
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>
Topic 3	<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>
Topic 4	<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>
Topic 5	<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>

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## **APEGS National Professional Practice Examination (NPPE) Exam Sample Questions (Q119-Q124):**

### **NEW QUESTION # 119**

Louis, a licensed professional member, was asked by his employer to reduce the stages of a process for expediency and in order to reduce costs. Louis advised his employer that this was not an industry test practice.

However, the employer insisted that Louis make the requested adjustment, which presented Louis with a dilemma.

Which of the following approaches is best for Louis to take in this situation?

- A. Ignore the employer in line with Louis' commitment to ethical practice
- B. Go ahead with the adjustment using his best judgement
- C. Report his employer to the professional association
- **D. Research appropriate guidelines permitting such adjustment**

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

The best approach for Louis in this situation is to research appropriate guidelines permitting such an adjustment (Option B). This action allows Louis to explore whether there are any industry standards or exceptions that might justify the changes requested by his employer. It is crucial for a professional to uphold ethical standards and ensure that any modifications to processes do not compromise safety, quality, or violate industry best practices. By researching relevant guidelines, Louis can make an informed decision and provide documented evidence to support his final action, whether to proceed with or reject the adjustments.

### **NEW QUESTION # 120**

The main reason for a Professional Regulator to publish a Code of Ethics is to

- A. replace the territorial or provincial legislation with easy-to-understand guidelines or rules
- B. prevent lawsuits from its own members or others by giving members practical advice
- **C. present clear, practical guidelines or concepts that are simpler to follow than philosophical theories**
- D. obtain the type of government subsidies only available to organizations with codified rules

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

Regulators publish Codes of Ethics to set clear, enforceable expectations for professional conduct in support of public-interest regulation. NPPE materials typically frame a code as a practical guide that translates broad ethical principles (integrity, competence, fairness, confidentiality, avoidance of conflicts, and paramount duty to the public) into accessible standards that professionals can apply in real situations. This is best captured by C: providing clear, practical guidance rather than abstract moral philosophy. Option A is not the main purpose; while guidance may reduce legal exposure by improving conduct, the code is not primarily a litigation shield. Option B is incorrect because codes of ethics do not replace legislation; they operate under, and alongside, the governing Act and regulations. Option C is not a recognized purpose. Therefore, D is the correct reason.

### **NEW QUESTION # 121**

A Canadian patent gives the inventor a right to exclude others from using the invention in:

- A. any country that has an exchange agreement with Canada.
- B. any country that is part of the NAFTA agreement.
- C. all of North America.
- **D. any part of Canada.**

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

Patent rights are territorial. A Canadian patent provides the patent holder with the right, in Canada, to exclude others from making,

using, selling, or importing the patented invention (subject to the Patent Act and court interpretation). It does not automatically extend to the United States, Mexico, or any other country, regardless of trade agreements (A, B) or information-sharing arrangements (C). To obtain protection elsewhere, an inventor must seek patent rights in those jurisdictions (directly or via international filing mechanisms), and enforceability remains country-specific. NPPE intellectual property summaries typically highlight that patents are time-limited monopolies granted by the state, enforceable only within the granting state's territory. Therefore, the correct scope for a Canadian patent is any part of Canada (D).

### NEW QUESTION # 122

The right of an employer to restrain a former employee from making improper use of trade secrets is granted by:

- A. the Code of Ethics.
- **B. common law.**
- C. provincial engineering and geoscience societies.
- D. the trade secrets act of 1984.

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

In Canada, protection of confidential information and trade secrets is primarily grounded in common law principles (and, in Quebec, civil law concepts), as well as in contractual obligations such as confidentiality clauses. NPPE materials typically explain that even without an explicit contract term, employees owe duties not to misuse an employer's confidential information and trade secrets, and courts can grant remedies such as injunctions to restrain improper disclosure or use. Regulatory bodies and Codes of Ethics reinforce confidentiality obligations as professional duties, but they do not "grant" the employer the legal right; they govern professional conduct and discipline, not property rights. There is no Canadian "Trade Secrets Act of 1984" that generally grants this right across the country in the manner implied by option D. Accordingly, the legal right to restrain misuse of trade secrets is rooted in common law (and contract), making A correct.

### NEW QUESTION # 123

What happens when copyright expires on a work?

- **A. The work becomes part of the public domain and anyone can freely use it.**
- B. The work can be re-acquired by the work's author.
- C. The work becomes part of the government domain and a fee must be paid to government to reproduce it.
- D. The work can be sold to the best suitor or highest bidder.

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

When copyright expires on a work, the work becomes part of the public domain, and anyone can freely use it (Option A). Copyright laws are designed to protect the intellectual property rights of creators for a specified period. Once this period expires, the work is no longer under copyright protection and becomes available for public use without any restrictions on reproduction or distribution.

### NEW QUESTION # 124

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