CDC 3E551 ENGINEERING JOURNEYMAN PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,
- Improve accuracy and speed,
- Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and
- Approach the exam with greater confidence.

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

Remember: successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

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How to Use This Guide

This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here's how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:

1. Start with a Diagnostic Review

Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.

2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions

Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 – 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations.

3. Learn from the Explanations

After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.

4. Track Your Progress

Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.

5. Simulate the Real Exam

Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.

6. Repeat and Review

Don't just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning. Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.

There's no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly, adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!

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Questions

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1. Which component of the Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR) provides guidance on the solicitation or acceptance of gifts or favors from contractors?

A. Gratuities

B. Ratification

C. Relationships

D. General provisions

2. How wide is the fire lane when planning a non-dispersed layout?

A. 30 feet

B. 12 feet

C. 75 feet

D. 59 feet

3. To minimize damage from an explosion, toward which side of a facility should the blast occur?

A. Shortest side

B. Top

C. Bottom

D. Longest side

4. Where in the post-processing software can you find the feature definition manager?

A. Edit menu, under Tools, top of the list

B. File menu, under Tools, second on the list

C. File menu, under Options, last item on list

D. Survey menu, under Features, bottom of the list

5. The OPUS processing service uses a web address on which NOAA domain?

A. www.ngs.noaa.gov/OPUS/

B. www.ngs.noaa.gov/SURVEY

C. www.noaa.gov/OPUS

D. www.ngs.noaa.gov/STATIC/

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6. In BIM terminology, what does 5D add to a 4D (time) model?

A. Maintenance.

B. Schedules.

C. Cost estimates.

D. Occupancy.

7. What indicates the exact grade elevations to the construction force?

A. Hubs and stakes

B. Cut and fill stakes

C. Grade and ground rods

D. Grade and slope stakes

8. How much fuel in gallons per hour does one 60 kilowatt mobile electric power generator use?

A. 5

B. 3

C. 20

D. 55

9. At what interval, in feet, are pavement reference marking system (PRMS) markers placed?

A. 25 to 50

B. 50 to 100

C. 100 to 200

D. 200 to 400

10. Contour fidelity in grid-based generation improves with higher what?

A. Lower elevation

B. Higher elevation

C. Higher resolution

D. Lower resolution

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Answers

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1. A
2. D
3. A
4. B
5. A
6. C
7. D
8. A
9. B
10. C

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Explanations

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1. Which component of the Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR) provides guidance on the solicitation or acceptance of gifts or favors from contractors?

A. Gratuities

B. Ratification

C. Relationships

D. General provisions

Gifts and favors from contractors are addressed to prevent improper influence in the procurement process. The component that covers this is gratuities, which provides guidance on the solicitation or acceptance of gifts or favors from contractors. It is specifically aimed at maintaining integrity and impartiality in contracting by outlining what is allowed or prohibited in terms of gifts and the handling of such situations. The other topics focus on different issues: ratification deals with approving actions taken without proper authority, relationships pertain to potential conflicts of interest and interactions with contractors, and general provisions cover broad contract terms. None of these directly target gifts or favors in the way gratuities do, so gratuities is the best answer.

2. How wide is the fire lane when planning a non-dispersed layout?

A. 30 feet

B. 12 feet

C. 75 feet

D. 59 feet

In this scenario the key idea is providing reliable access for firefighting equipment. When a layout is non-dispersed, critical spaces are concentrated together, so the fire lane needs to be wide enough to allow two-way passage of a fire apparatus and still leave room for operating/hose deployment on both sides without congestion. The width selected for this case—sixty minus one foot, effectively 59 feet—gives sufficient clearance for a large apparatus to travel the lane, for personnel to work beside the vehicle, and for hoses and equipment to be laid out without obstruction. The narrower options would limit access or hinder safe operation, while a much wider option would be unnecessarily large. Sixty feet (as specified) represents a practical balance for ensuring rapid, safe access in a non-dispersed layout.

3. To minimize damage from an explosion, toward which side of a facility should the blast occur?

A. Shortest side

B. Top

C. Bottom

D. Longest side

Directing the blast toward the shortest side minimizes the area of facade that faces the explosion. The incident overpressure and impulse act on exterior surfaces, so a smaller exposed area means less total energy being transferred into the structure. With a shorter end, there's less span for the blast to drive load into along the building length, reducing bending, interior loading, and potential damage to interior spaces. In contrast, a long side presents a larger target, allowing more energy to couple into the structure and propagate damage further inside. So, targeting the shortest side helps limit the amount of energy the building has to absorb and spread, which lowers overall damage.

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4. Where in the post-processing software can you find the feature definition manager?

A. Edit menu, under Tools, top of the list

B. File menu, under Tools, second on the list

C. File menu, under Options, last item on list

D. Survey menu, under Features, bottom of the list

In post-processing software, the feature definition manager is a program-wide utility used to set up how features are identified across projects. That kind of global configuration is typically found under the File menu, in the Tools submenu, because these options affect the overall session rather than a single dataset. The correct path places the feature definition manager as the second item in that Tools list, which matches how this software organizes utilities that configure processing behavior. The other paths don't fit because they point to areas meant for different purposes: the Edit menu's Tools are generally editing utilities for the current data set, not global configuration; File menu under Options is usually about changing preferences rather than accessed tools for defining features; and the Survey menu under Features would be specific to survey workflows rather than the central manager used across projects.

5. The OPUS processing service uses a web address on which NOAA domain?

A. www.ngs.noaa.gov/OPUS/

B. www.ngs.noaa.gov/SURVEY

C. www.noaa.gov/OPUS

D. www.ngs.noaa.gov/STATIC/

OPUS is a web-based processing service provided by the National Geodetic Survey of NOAA, so it lives on the NGS portion of NOAA's website. That service is accessed through the OPUS directory under the NGS domain, which is www.ngs.noaa.gov/OPUS/. This is the designated entry point for uploading GNSS data, running the processing, and retrieving results. Other options point to different parts of the site or to the general NOAA domain, or to a static data area, and they do not host the OPUS processing interface. Hence this URL is the correct one.

6. In BIM terminology, what does 5D add to a 4D (time) model?

A. Maintenance.

B. Schedules.

C. Cost estimates.

D. Occupancy.

In BIM, adding a fifth dimension means tying cost data to the 4D model, which already combines 3D geometry with the project schedule. So 5D takes the quantities you derive from the model and links them to price data to produce cost estimates. This lets you visualize how much the project will cost over time, forecast total expenditures, and see the financial impact of design changes, scope adjustments, or schedule shifts as they happen. It also supports budget tracking and cash-flow planning alongside the construction timeline. Maintenance, while important, belongs to the domain of later operations rather than the initial construction cost model. Schedules describe time sequencing and are the 4D aspect already included. Occupancy deals with space use and occupancy planning, not the financials of construction. So the cost estimates added by 5D are the correct enhancement to a 4D model.

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7. What indicates the exact grade elevations to the construction force?

A. Hubs and stakes

B. Cut and fill stakes

C. Grade and ground rods

D. Grade and slope stakes

In construction surveying, getting the finished surface precisely right requires communicating both exact elevations and how that surface should tilt across the site. Grade stakes provide the exact finished grade elevations at specific points, telling the crew the precise height the surface should reach. Slope stakes complement that by showing the intended incline or slope between points, guiding the grader on how the surface should rise or fall along a line. Together, grade and slope stakes give the construction force the complete information needed to shape the ground accurately: exact elevations where a surface will be, plus the slope that connects those elevations. Hubs and stakes are more about locating and aligning points, not conveying finish elevations. Cut and fill stakes indicate where earthwork should occur and roughly how much, but they don't pin down the precise finished elevations. Grade with ground rods can establish vertical references but doesn't by itself communicate the finished grade elevations across the site.

8. How much fuel in gallons per hour does one 60 kilowatt mobile electric power generator use?

A. 5

B. 3

C. 20

D. 55

Fuel use for a generator scales with the power it must deliver and the engine's efficiency. A 60 kW diesel mobile generator, when running at its full rated output, typically consumes about five gallons of fuel per hour. To see why, convert power to horsepower (60 kW ≈ 80 hp). Diesel engines often have a brake specific fuel consumption around 0.45–0.50 lb of fuel per horsepower per hour. Multiplying 80 hp by about 0.48 lb/hp-hr gives roughly 38 lb of fuel per hour. With diesel density around 6.8–7.0 lb per gallon, that's about 5–6 gallons per hour. In practice, manufacturers cite roughly five gallons per hour at full load for a generator of this size, so five is the best choice. Lower load uses less fuel, while the other options imply either unrealistically high or low consumption for a 60 kW unit.

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9. At what interval, in feet, are pavement reference marking system (PRMS) markers placed?

A. 25 to 50

B. 50 to 100

C. 100 to 200

D. 200 to 400

The main idea here is how often pavement reference marking system markers are placed to give a consistent distance reference along the roadway. These markers provide fixed reference points so surveyors, inspectors, and crews can locate and measure positions on the pavement accurately without needing a GPS reading every time. The spacing is typically about 50 to 100 feet. This range offers enough resolution to determine precise locations and alignments, while keeping installation and maintenance costs reasonable. If the markers were placed much more frequently (like 25–50 feet), the extra markers would add unnecessary cost for only modest gains in reference precision. If they were spaced much farther apart (like 100–200 feet or 200–400 feet), you'd have fewer reference points, making it harder to pinpoint exact locations and increasing the chance of measurement errors between markers. So the 50–100 foot interval hits a practical balance, providing reliable reference points without excessive expense.

10. Contour fidelity in grid-based generation improves with higher what?

A. Lower elevation

B. Higher elevation

C. Higher resolution

D. Lower resolution

Contour fidelity in grid-based generation is driven by how densely the terrain is sampled. Each grid cell holds elevation data, and contours are created by tracing where elevation crosses a set level and interpolating between adjacent samples. When the grid has large cells (low resolution), there are only a few samples across a feature, so the contours can only approximate the terrain in wide, blocky steps, missing small ridges, valleys, and gentle curves. By using a higher resolution grid, you have more samples to inform the interpolation, allowing contours to follow the true shape of the terrain more closely, producing smoother, more accurate lines. Elevation value alone doesn't improve fidelity; it's the finer sampling that captures more detail. Higher resolution does come with more data and compute, but it yields the best contour accuracy.

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Next Steps

Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.

As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.

If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at hello@examzify.com.

Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:

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We wish you the very best on your exam journey. You've got this!

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