Please check only one box for each question:

1. To be competent to take responsibility for a project, members should:

   □ a) be qualified by virtue of their training and experience.
   □ b) not have to engage in further study or research.
   □ c) not have to rely on the expertise of any colleague or consultant.

2. Members should distinguish between facts, assumptions, and opinions with respect to applied science technology when they:

   □ a) converse with employers, clients, and fellow members.
   □ b) make statements to the media.
   □ c) both of the above.

3. Members should consider their duty to the public welfare to be:

   □ a) subject to concerns about economic gain.
   □ b) secondary to their primary goal of expediency.
   □ c) paramount.

4. In order to determine whether unacceptable risks to the welfare of the public exist, members should:

   □ a) balance the nature and extent of the risks against the potential benefits of the project.
   □ b) give primary consideration to the interests of their client or employer.
   □ c) consult with the media.

5. Members should exercise the same degree of care and skill in performing their duties as a:

   □ a) reasonable person.
   □ b) reasonable engineering technician, or technologist.
   □ c) professional engineer.

6. False or overly positive reports of cost and time requirements:

   □ a) make it difficult for a client or employer to choose knowledgeably between available alternatives.
   □ b) interfere with the ability of a client or employer to predict overall completion and dates and costs.
   □ c) both of the above.

7. Member's duty of loyalty to their client or employer:

   □ a) continues after the termination or their working relationship.
   □ b) is subject to economic considerations.
   □ c) both of the above.

8. When it appears that a project will jeopardize the interest of their client or employer, or the public, members should express their opinion:

- □ a) orally and in writing.
- □ b) orally but not in writing.
- □ c) in writing but not orally.

9. The dynamic nature of technology makes it particularly important for members to:

- □ a) advertise their services.
- □ b) engage the services of other professionals who have the expertise to supplement their capabilities.
- □ c) accept responsibility for projects outside of their normal area of involvement.

10. Where there is a conflict of interest, members should:

- □ a) determine which interest is the most financially rewarding to them.
- □ b) seek the advice of other engineering technicians or technologists.
- □ c) disclose the potential conflict to their client or employer.

11. In the event that members are instructed to continue with a project in spite of a conflict of interest they should:

- □ a) recognize that they no longer owe a duty of loyalty to their client or employer.
- □ b) value the interests of their client or employer over their own interests.
- □ c) ignore the fact that a conflict of interest exists at all.

12. Members should demonstrate the following qualities to the engineering technicians and technologists under their supervision:

- □ a) understanding.
- □ b) technical expertise.
- □ c) both of the above.

13. Members should encourage the engineering technicians and technologists in their employ to:

- □ a) attend and give presentations at professional and technical meetings.
- □ b) be satisfied with their current levels of education and training.
- □ c) neither of the above.

14. Where possible, members should:

- □ a) acknowledge the contributions of the professionals with whom they are associated.
- □ b) protect the identity of individuals who are personally responsible for designs.
- □ c) take credit for the work done by others in order to protect them from legal responsibility.

15. Where review is neither customary nor anticipated, members should not evaluate the work of a colleague without:

- □ a) giving notice to the individual.
- □ b) communicating with the individual.
- □ c) both of the above.

16. In order to compete with other engineering technicians and technologists fairly and in good faith, members should:

- □ a) be particularly modest about their responsibility for or degree of involvement in previous projects.
- □ b) accurately represent their academic and professional qualifications.
- □ c) exaggerate the accomplishments of their colleagues.

17. Members should not reduce their fees:

- □ a) in order to procure employment or a contract.
- □ b) to the extent that the quality or safety of a project is in jeopardy.
- □ c) without notifying other engineering technicians or technologists in their area of expertise.

18. Members should "blow the whistle" on the unsafe, unethical, or illegal activities of other engineering technicians or technologists only when:

- □ a) the problem poses a serious harm to the public.
- □ b) all avenues within their company or under their contract have been exhausted.
- □ c) both of the above.

19. The requirement that engineering technicians and technologists consider their duty to the public as most important is consistent with the utilitarian concept that:

- □ a) an action is correct if it produces the greatest benefit for the greatest number of persons.
- □ b) each person has a duty to follow courses of action that are acceptable as universal principles for everyone to follow.
- □ c) all persons are free and equal, and each has a right to life, health, liberty, possessions, and the product of his or her labour.

20. Engineering technicians and technologists generally have two sources of personal liability:

- □ a) negligence and patents.
- □ b) breach of contract and negligence.
- □ c) creditors' rights and breach of contract.

21. Members can protect themselves against actions in negligence by:

- □ a) purchasing liability insurance.
- □ b) incorporating a practice.
- □ c) acting loyally towards their client or employer.

22. The most common activity that causes degradation of the environment is the:

- □ a) burning of fossil fuels.
- □ b) use of automobiles.
- □ c) disposal of wastes.

23. The “whistle-blower” can be distinguished from the troublemaker by:

- □ a) the motive of the engineering technician or technologist involved.
- □ b) the methods used to achieve the goal of protecting the public.
- □ c) both of the above.

24. In the case of strict liability:

- □ a) an engineering technician or technologist will not be held liable for unforeseen harm to third parties.
- □ b) no questions of negligence arise.
- □ c) a court will look for an offer, and acceptance and consideration.

25. Members should keep in mind when hiring and prompting engineering technicians and technologists that discrimination based on race, national or ethnic origin, colour, religion, sex, age or mental or physical disability is:

- □ a) unethical.
- □ b) illegal.
- □ c) both of the above.

Please complete and return this document with your application.

On behalf of Island Technology Professionals, we thank you for taking the time to write this exam.