SOFTWARE & TECH

Pe Civil Sample Questions And Solutions

Published: November 20, 2026 | Index ID: #-

Mastering the PE Civil Exam with Sample Questions and Solutions

Passing the Professional Engineer (PE) Civil Exam is a critical milestone for civil engineers aiming to advance their careers. The exam tests the breadth and depth of knowledge you have gained through your education and professional experience. One of the most effective ways to prepare is by working through **PE Civil Sample Questions and Solutions**. These resources not only familiarize you with the exam format but also help you identify areas that need improvement. In this article, we will explore the importance of using sample questions, provide examples across the major civil engineering disciplines, and share strategies for getting the most out of your study sessions. Whether you are tackling the breadth exam or a specific depth module, this guide will help you build confidence and improve your problem-solving speed.

Why PE Civil Sample Questions and Solutions Matter

Studying theory and reading review manuals is essential, but applying knowledge under timed conditions is what truly prepares you for exam day. **PE Civil Sample Questions and Solutions**simulate the actual exam environment. They help you practice time management, learn how to navigate the PE Civil Reference Handbook, and become comfortable with the types of calculations required. Moreover, reviewing solutions allows you to understand the reasoning behind correct answers and avoid common mistakes. Many successful test-takers emphasize that solving dozens of sample problems across all exam topics was the key to their success.

Benefits of Using Sample Questions

- Identify knowledge gaps: By working through sample questions, you quickly discover which topics you need to revisit.
- Improve speed and accuracy: Repeated practice trains your brain to solve problems efficiently under time pressure.
- Become familiar with the exam format: The PE Civil Exam uses specific question styles and reference materials. Sample questions mirror this structure.
- Build confidence: Seeing yourself solve challenging problems correctly reduces anxiety on exam day.

Structure of the PE Civil Exam

Before diving into sample questions, it is helpful to understand the exam's layout. The PE Civil Exam is computer-based and consists of two sessions: the breadth (morning) section and the depth (afternoon) section. The breadth section covers topics common to all civil engineering disciplines: project planning, means and methods, soil mechanics, structural mechanics, hydraulics, and geometry. The depth section focuses on one of five specialized areas: structural, geotechnical, transportation, water resources and environmental, or construction. Each session contains 40 questions, and you have roughly 4 hours to complete each one. **PE Civil Sample Questions and Solutions** are available for both sections, allowing you to tailor your study plan.

Sample Breadth Questions and Solutions

The breadth section tests fundamental concepts. Below are two representative questions with step-by-step

solutions. These examples demonstrate the kinds of problems you might encounter.

Sample Question 1: Soil Mechanics

Problem:A soil sample has a total unit weight of 118 lb/ft³ and a water content of 18%. The specific gravity of solids is 2.70. Determine the dry unit weight and the void ratio.

Solution:

1. First, calculate dry unit weight (;6B’ W6–ær F†R `ormula: ;6B Ò ³total / (1 + w) where w is water content in decimal form. So ;6B Ò , ò ƒ ² ã ,’ Ò Æ"ögK2 † &ðximately).
2. Next, void ratio (e) can be found using: e = (Gs * ;7r ò ³d) - 1, where ;7r Ò c"ãB Æ"ögK2à Therefore e = (2.70 * 62.4 / 100) - 1 = 1.6848 - 1 = 0.6848.
3. Thus, dry unit weight = 100 lb/ft³ and void ratio "H 0.68.

This problem is typical of the breadth section. Solving it requires basic phase relationships and careful unit handling.

Sample Question 2: Hydraulics

Problem: Water flows through a 12-inch diameter pipe at a velocity of 8 ft/s. What is the flow rate in cubic feet per second (cfs)?

Solution: Flow rate Q = A × V. Area A = < × (d/2)². Diameter = 1 ft, so radius = 0.5 ft. A = < × (0.5)² = < × 0.25 "H 0.7854 ft². Then Q = 0.7854 ft² × 8 ft/s = 6.283 cfs. The answer is about 6.28 cfs. This simple calculation reinforces the importance of converting units and using the correct formula.

Depth Section Sample Questions and Solutions

Depending on your chosen depth area, the problems become more specialized. Below we present examples from four of the five depth modules. These **PE Civil Sample Questions and Solutions**illustrate the higher level of difficulty you can expect.

Structural Depth Sample

Problem:A simply supported steel beam spans 20 ft and carries a uniform load of 2 kip/ft (including self-weight). The beam is laterally braced at the supports and at midspan. Determine the required moment strength (Mu) and select a W-section from the AISC Manual (assume A992 steel, Fy = 50 ksi).

Solution:

- First, calculate maximum moment for a simply supported beam: Mmax = w×L²/8 = 2 kip/ft × (20 ft)² / 8 = 800/8 = 100 kip-ft = 1200 kip-in.
- Apply LRFD load factors (assume uniform load is already factored per problem statement, so Mu = 1200 kip-in).
- Required nominal moment capacity <f$Öâ Đust be at least 1200 kip-in. From AISC tables, select a W12×26 (<f$Öâ $, 33 ¶— Ö–â `or unbraced length Lb = 10 ft, which meets the bracing conditions).
- Check that the section is compact and satisfies other criteria. This problem requires familiarity with steel design concepts and the AISC Manual.

Geotechnical Depth Sample

Problem:A square footing (5 ft × 5 ft) is placed at a depth of 3 ft in a sandy soil with unit weight ;0 = 110 lb/ft³ and friction angle <` = 35°. The groundwater table is deep. Using Terzaghi's bearing capacity equation (general shear failure), estimate the allowable bearing capacity with a factor of safety of 3.

Solution: For a square footing, qult = 1.3 c Nc + ;0 Df Nq + 0.4 ;0 B N;2à Since soil is sand, c = 0. For <` = 35°, from Terzaghi's factors: Nq "H 33.3, N;0 "H 45.4. Then qult = 0 + (110)×3×33.3 + 0.4×110×5×45.4 = 10,989 + 9,988 = 20,977 psf. Allowable qa = qult / FS = 20,977/3 "H 6,992 psf. This problem tests your ability to apply bearing capacity theory and select appropriate factors.

Transportation Depth Sample

Problem:A horizontal curve on a two-lane highway has a design speed of 60 mph and a maximum superelevation rate of 6%. The side friction factor (f) for this speed is 0.12. Determine the minimum radius of the curve.

Solution: The equation for minimum radius: $R = V^2 / (15(e + f))$, where V is speed in mph, e is superelevation rate in decimal, f is side friction factor. So $R = 60^2 / (15×(0.06+0.12)) = 3600 / (15×0.18) = 3600 / 2.7 = 1333.33$ ft. Round to 1335 ft. This is a standard AASHTO design calculation.

Water Resources and Environmental Depth Sample

Problem:A detention basin is designed to capture a 10-year storm event. The inflow hydrograph has a peak flow of 200 cfs, and the basin's outlet structure releases water at a constant rate of 40 cfs. If the total volume of runoff is 10 acre-ft, what is the required storage volume of the basin? Assume the basin is empty at the beginning of the storm.

Solution: For a simple approach using the rational method hydrograph or volume balance: The maximum storage occurs when inflow rate equals outflow rate. However, a common method is to use the triangular hydrograph approximation: Storage volume = (Inflow volume - Outflow volume). Inflow volume = 10 acre-ft (given). Outflow volume = (outflow rate) × (storm duration). But duration is not given. Instead, use the fact that for a detention basin, the required storage is approximately the area between the inflow and outflow hydrographs. A simple estimate: Storage "H (Peak inflow - Outflow) × (Time base/2) but time base unknown. Alternatively, typical detention sizing uses the difference in volumes. Since outflow is constant and inflow hydrograph is triangular, storage volume = (Qpeak - Qout) × tp/2. tp can be derived from volume: Volume = (Qpeak × tb)/2, where tb is base time. Given volume = 10 acre-ft = 10×43,560 ft^3 = 435,600 ft^3. Then tb = 2×435,600/(200 cfs) = 4,356 seconds = 72.6 min. If we assume triangular hydrograph, time to peak tp "H 0.3 tb = 21.78 min. Then storage = (200-40)×21.78×60/2? Wait careful: Q in cfs, t in seconds. Let's do in cubic feet: Inflow volume = 435,600 ft^3. Outflow volume = 40 cfs × 4,356 s = 174,240 ft^3. Storage = 435,600 - 174,240 = 261,360 ft^3 = 6.0 acre-ft. This simplified method shows the principle. Actual exam might provide more data or use SCS method.

How to Use Sample Questions Effectively

Simply reading solutions is not enough. To truly benefit from **PE Civil Sample Questions and Solutions**, adopt a structured approach. First, attempt each question on your own without looking at the solution. Time yourself. If you get stuck, note where you struggled. Then review the solution carefully, paying attention to the reasoning, formulas, and units. Repeat problems you missed. Also, mix questions from different topics to simulate the random order of the exam. Many candidates create a weekly schedule where they dedicate specific time to each depth module and the breadth topics.

Tips for Selecting Quality Sample Questions

- Use updated materials that align with the current NCEES exam specifications.
- Choose questions that include detailed step-by-step solutions, not just answer keys.
- Look for practice exams that reflect the actual number of questions and time limits.

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