- BBT sẽ ứng một số tiền không quá 100$ để lo việc cứu trợ. Tin tức sẽ được phổ biến sau. Tiền thu sẽ được bồi hoàn lại cho quỹ. Số thừa (nếu có) sẽ được"phụ thêm" như nói trên và chuyển cho đương sự.

Trong cả 2 trường hợp "Kinh niên" và "Cấp tính" mọi quyết định của BBT sẽ được cố-vấn bởi một Ái-Hữu bổ lạo không nằm trong BBT."
Mong quý Ái-Hữu thêm ý kiến.

Trân trọng

NEWS FROM NCEE

Change in Setting Passing Scores
To Raise Testing Standards

Based upon recommendations of NCEE's Board of Directors and the Uniform Examinations and Qualifications for Professional Engineers (UEQ) Committee, the NCEE, at the August 1983 meeting, approved a change in the method for determining the Minimum Passing Score for the Principles and Practice of Engineering Examination (PE) from the present *norm-referenced* method to a *criterion-referenced* method, tentatively effective with the April 1984 examination administration.

In the *norm-referenced* method, which has been used by NCEE for the past several years, the Minimum Passing Score is established by a purely statistical procedure. This method tended to ensure that a certain percentage passed in disregard to the difficulty of the exam or quality of the exam group. In the *criterion-referenced* method, each examinee will achieve a passing or a failing score based on the competence which is demonstrated on the eight (8) items the examinee selects to work. This method is designed to ensure that only qualified examinees will pass, with no regard to passing a nominal percentage.

In the *criterion-referenced* method, a group of knowledgeable licensed engineers, who are familiar with engineering practice and with what practicing engineers themselves are required to know (as summarized in the NCEE Task Analysis of Licensed Engineers, Volume I, 1981), will establish a minimum passing score on each individual test item (i.e., examination problem). An Item Specific Scoring Plan (ISSP) is prepared for each examination item based upon the NCEE standard scoring plan outline form. An ISSP is developed by persons who are familiar with each discipline, including the item author, the item scorer, members of the UEQ and members of the NCEE Professional Examinations Advisory Committee (PEAC). On a scale of 0–10, minimally competent performance will receive a score of six (6) and scores between six (6) and ten (10) will be considered to be passing scores for each examination item. A score of five (5) or lower will be considered an unsatisfactory score for that item and the examinee will be considered to have failed that item. To pass the Principles and Practice of Engineering examination, an examinee must average six (6) or greater on his/her choice of eight (8) examination items; that is, the raw score must be forty-eight (48) or greater based on raw score scale of eighty (80).

In addition, a tentative requirement will be that an examinee must further demonstrate his/her competence by passing a majority of the eight (8) items with a score of six (6) or greater, which means an examinee must score six (6) or greater on at least five (5) items to be considered sufficiently competent to have passed the examination.

WHAT IS "ABET"?

By Phil Tow, Board Member

ABET is the acronym for Accreditation Board for Engineering and Technology, an organization sponsored by almost all national engineering societies in the U.S. It is the only nationally recognized agency which accredits baccalaureate engineering and engineering technology curricula.

The California Engineers Board uses ABET for two purposes:

1) To substitute for part of the six (6) years of "qualifying experience" for the professional (discipline) exam: four (4) years credit is given for graduation from an ABET engineering curriculum and two (2) years credit is given for graduation from an ABET accredited technology curriculum.
2) To qualify for a waiver of the EIT with 15 years of work experience (17 years of work experience are required for non-ABET graduates, and non-graduates cannot qualify for the waiver at all).

It is interesting to note that other states use ABET accreditation in different ways. Some for example, require ABET graduation as a minimum prerequisite for registration.

Based upon a concensus of its supporting agencies, ABET has adopted guidelines for evaluating course content, physical facilities, teacher proficiency and other factors. Minimum requirements are given for the humanities, engineering science, engineering design, basic science and mathematics portions of students' undergraduate programs. The adequacy of each specific curriculum is, in practice, judged based upon how well it meets the guidelines of the related engineering society, as long as those society guidelines do not conflict with ABET guidelines.

At the invitation of a college or university, ABET sends a qualified team for a two day initial or reaccreditation visit for all of the engineering programs the institution wants to accredit (or reaccredit) at the time. On an initial visit, a team may recommend to ABET that a curriculum be accredited or not. If the action is to accredit, another visit by a different team is made in three or six years, depending upon the strength of the program. If there are material deficiencies that can be confirmed as being correctable without a revisit, a three-year interim report may be required. In all cases, there is a "due process" protocol before a final decision is made by the entire ABET body.

For reaccreditation visits, a team may recommend any of the above revisit options, or recommend that the institution show cause why an accreditation should not be discontinued. The *public* is notified, on a yearly compilation, only of those schools, and curricula which have remained or become ABET-accredited, without disclosure of any revisit schedule.

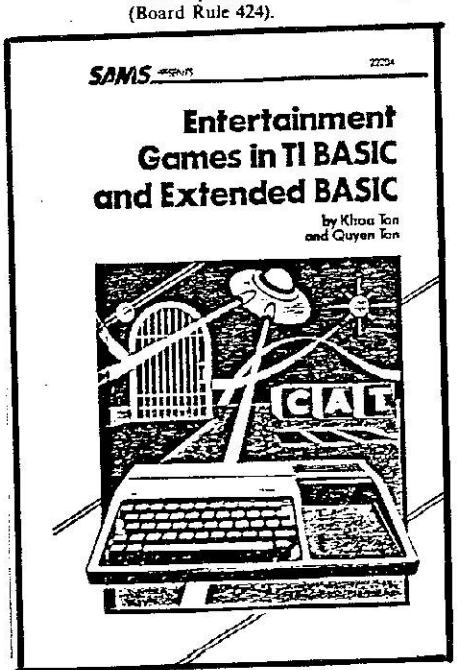
As a courtesy, ABET invites a public or professional member of the pertinent state registration board to serve as a nonvoting observer with each team. This observer would be in addition to any observer qualified by his or her engineering society to accompany a team "in training" for future official team participation.

KNOW YOUR REGISTRATION LAW

As a registered engineer you should be familiar with the laws and rules that govern your profession.

QUESTION: If a registered engineer seeks registration in an additional branch, what experience or experience credit can be used again to obtain the second registration?

ANSWER: Education can be used again, but actual work experience can be used only once (Board Rule 424).



Tác giả:
Tôn-thất Hoá-Khoa
(lớp 11)
Tôn-thất Hoá-Quyên
(lớp 9)
Con A.H. Tôn-thất Thiều