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Construction Specifications Institute Construction Documents Technologist Sample Questions (Q48-Q53):

NEW QUESTION # 48

Which Uniform Drawing System (UDS) symbol would be used in a plan view drawing and directs the user to an elevation view?

☐ A
☐ B
☐ C
☐ D

- A. Option C - a circular symbol with a triangular pointer and text such as "A1" over "A-201"
- B. Option A - a symbol showing a circle with leadered detail and line-type notes
- C. Option D - a small cross with a leader to a box labeled "EL"
- D. Option B - an oval with "101A" (room or space tag)

Answer: A

Explanation:

In the CSI Uniform Drawing System (UDS), now incorporated into the National CAD Standard, specific symbols are defined to

link one drawing to another and to distinguish between types of referenced views (sections, details, elevations, etc.).

An elevation reference symbol placed in a plan view:

- * Identifies that an elevation drawing exists elsewhere,
- * Indicates which elevation it is (view or detail number), and
- * Indicates on which sheet that elevation is drawn.

The typical UDS elevation callout symbol is a circle with a pointer/triangle indicating the direction of view, with two fields of text: the view or detail identifier (e.g., "A1") and the sheet number (e.g., "A-201"). That matches Option C: a circular symbol, with a black "wedge" or triangular pointer indicating the direction the elevation is looking, text such as "A1" near the pointer, and "A-201" within or adjacent to the circle showing the sheet where the elevation view is found.

Why the other options are incorrect:

* Option A - This resembles a detail/section marker or a generic callout with line-type notes, not the standard UDS symbol for an elevation view referenced from plan.

* Option B - An oval with "101A" is characteristic of a room or space tag (identifying room number, sometimes with occupancy or area), not a cross-reference to another drawing. It does not direct the user to any elevation view.

* Option D - The small cross with a leader to a rectangle labeled "EL" is the UDS-type symbol for a spot elevation or elevation note, giving the vertical level of a specific point (e.g., top of slab at Elev. 103.50).

It indicates a numeric elevation value, not a separate elevation drawing elsewhere in the set.

According to CSI's UDS, the symbol used in plan that directs the user to an elevation view on another sheet is the elevation reference/callout symbol, represented by Option C.

NEW QUESTION # 49

During the schematic design phase, a contingency line item in the estimate would be included to cover which of the following?

- A. Unknown factors
- B. Allowances
- C. Unit prices
- D. Alternates

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION # 50

Under a single prime contract, shop drawings should be routed to the architect/engineer from whom?

- A. Owner
- B. Material supplier
- C. Contractor
- D. Subcontractor

Answer: C

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract (CSI-based)

In CSI-aligned contract administration procedures and the AIA A201 General Conditions, under a single prime contract:

- * All subcontractors, suppliers, and lower-tier entities submit their shop drawings, product data, and samples to the Contractor.
- * The Contractor reviews them for coordination, compliance with the contract documents, and completeness.
- * After the Contractor's review and approval, the shop drawings are forwarded to the Architect

/Engineer (A/E) for review and action.

This maintains the single point of responsibility between the Owner and the Contractor and ensures the Contractor coordinates all submittals before they reach the A/E. Therefore, under a single prime contract, shop drawings should reach the A/E from the Contractor, making Option A correct.

Why the other options are incorrect:

* B. Material supplier and D. Subcontractor - They prepare many of the shop drawings but are required to submit them through the prime Contractor, not directly to the A/E. Direct submission would bypass the Contractor's coordination and contractual responsibility.

* C. Owner - The Owner is not part of the technical submittal review chain; they rely on the A/E and Contractor to manage shop drawings.

Relevant CSI references:

- * CSI Project Delivery Practice Guide - sections on submittal procedures and lines of communication.
- * CSI Construction Specifications Practice Guide - Division 01 provisions for submittals and routing.

* AIA A201 General Conditions (referenced in CSI CDT materials) - Articles on submittals and contractor responsibilities.

NEW QUESTION # 51

During procurement activities, what is the process of notifying prospective or qualified bidders requesting proposals for a specific project or issuing an invitation to bid?

- A. Instructions to Bidders
- **B. Solicitation**
- C. Instructions for Procurement
- D. Request for Scope of Work

Answer: B

Explanation:

In CSI and CDT terminology, the process of reaching out to potential or prequalified bidders to obtain bids or proposals is called "solicitation."

* The procurement (bidding) phase includes preparing procurement documents and then soliciting bids or proposals from interested or qualified firms.

* "Solicitation" covers all methods used to notify and invite participation: advertisements, invitations to bid, requests for proposals (RFPs), and notices to prequalified bidders.

CSI's Project Delivery Practice Guide and CDT study materials describe the sequence in the procurement stage roughly as:

* Preparation of procurement documents (including Instructions to Bidders/Offerors, bid forms, proposed contract forms, etc.).

* Solicitation of bids or proposals - announcement or direct issuance to prospective bidders.

* Receipt, opening, and evaluation of bids/proposals.

* Recommendation and award of contract.

Within that structure, "solicitation" is clearly identified as the step where the owner/AE issues the invitation to bid or request for proposals. The other answer choices refer to documents or requests that are part of the process, but not the process itself.

* B. Instructions for Procurement - The CDT/CSI terminology is usually "Instructions to Bidders" or "Instructions to Offerors," which are sections within the procurement documents explaining how to submit bids (time, place, format, required forms, etc.). They are not the act of announcing or inviting; they are a part of the documents used once solicitation has begun.

* C. Instructions to Bidders - This is a specific document or section that sets the rules for bidding (bid security, withdrawal of bids, opening procedures, etc.). It is not the overall process of broadcasting the opportunity; instead it governs bidder behavior after solicitation has occurred.

* D. Request for Scope of Work - This is not a standard CSI/CDT term. Scope of work is normally defined in the drawings, specifications, and sometimes in a statement of work, but "request for scope of work" is not used as the formal label for the invitation stage.

Because the question asks specifically for "the process of notifying prospective or qualified bidders requesting proposals for a specific project or an invitation to bid," the correct CSI-aligned term is "Solicitation" (Option A).

Relevant CSI references (no URLs):

* CSI Project Delivery Practice Guide - Procurement phase and terminology for solicitation of bids /proposals.

* CSI Construction Specifications Practice Guide - Sections on procurement and bidding documents.

* CSI CDT Body of Knowledge - Topic: Procurement (solicitation and receipt of bids/proposals).

NEW QUESTION # 52

Under the design-bid-build project delivery, what is the next step after the procurement phase has ended to award the contract for construction?

- **A. The owner issues a letter of intent or forwards the owner-contractor agreement to the successful bidder.**
- B. The owner forwards construction contract agreements to subcontractors.
- C. The contractor begins negotiating agreements with subcontractors.
- D. The contractor and owner issue an amendment indicating the project is in the construction phase.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION # 53

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