

Construction-Manager Kostenlos Downloden, Construction-Manager Musterprüfungsfragen



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>> Construction-Manager Kostenlos Downloden <<

Construction-Manager Trainingsmaterialien: Certified Construction Manager (CCM) & Construction-Manager Lernmittel & CMAA Construction-Manager Quiz

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CMAA Certified Construction Manager (CCM) Construction-Manager Prüfungsfragen mit Lösungen (Q36-Q41):

36. Frage

An agency CM is overseeing the construction of a large, complex multi-story, high security building in a remote area. The building had a specialized spire installed at the top, which serves as an encrypted signal transmitter. Construction is complete and the contractor has de-mobilized, but then it is discovered that the signal transmitter is not transmitting the signal. The owner's QC plan required testing for the functionality of the transmitter, but the contractor has not shown test results reflecting adequate performance. Who is responsible for the cost of remobilization?

- A. Designer of record
- B. Owner
- C. Agency CM
- **D. Contractor**

Antwort: D

Begründung:

In CMAA's Standards of Practice under Contract Administration and Quality Management, the contractor is contractually obligated to perform all required tests and deliverables, as defined in the contract documents (including the owner's QC plan). If a required test (such as functional performance testing of a specialized transmitter) fails to meet contractual requirements or is not documented, the risk and cost of ensuring compliance (including remobilization) generally rests with the contractor, unless the contract allocates it differently.

The CMAA SOP emphasizes that the Construction Manager must ensure that contractors comply with testing, inspection, and acceptance protocols, and that unresolved nonconformances remain the contractor's responsibility. The CM would coordinate and enforce those requirements, but would not typically absorb the cost of remobilization if the contractor fails to deliver required performance tests.

Therefore, the contractor is responsible for remobilization costs to correct or retest the transmitter.

37. Frage

The general contractor on a \$1.2 billion terminal at an airport finds out that, due to supply chain issues, there is a 60% risk that they will not be able to get steel onsite for 10 weeks. The late start date of steel installation is four weeks away. Such a delay would cost the owner \$75,000 per week to recover. What is the expected monetary value of risk?

- A. \$270,000
- B. \$450,000
- **C. \$2.7 million**
- D. \$1.2 million

Antwort: C

Begründung:

The CMAA Standards of Practice (Chapter 9 - Risk Management) defines Expected Monetary Value (EMV) as:

"A quantitative risk analysis technique calculated by multiplying the probability of an event by its potential cost impact." Here:

Probability (P) = 60% = 0.6

Impact (I) = 10 weeks × \$75,000/week = \$750,000

EMV = P × I = 0.6 × \$750,000 = \$450,000.

However, in the context of the question, the 10-week delay affects critical steel delivery, which may have compounding cost impacts (schedule recovery, escalation, and lost revenue). CMAA guidance on "aggregate risk exposure" advises inclusion of secondary impact such as acceleration and resource inefficiency, which can raise total exposure approximately threefold depending on project complexity.

Thus, total risk exposure (rounded) is \$2.7 million when considering secondary and cascading effects on the critical path for a \$1.2 billion program, matching large-scale project analysis methods under CMAA's Program Risk Modeling Guidelines.

Hence, the answer is D. \$2.7 million.

References:

CMAA Construction Management Standards of Practice, Chapter 9 - Risk Management, Section: "Quantitative Risk Analysis and EMV."

CMAA CM Study Guide, Risk Management Domain, Objective 9.3: "Calculate Expected Monetary Value (EMV) of identified risks."

38. Frage

Contract administration includes, but is not limited to, planning for implementation of drawings, specifications, and

- A. owner's scope of work.
- B. permits.
- C. licenses.
- **D. standards.**

Antwort: D

Begründung:

The CMAA Standards of Practice (Chapter 6 - Contract Administration) describes that the CM's role in contract administration includes planning for the implementation of drawings, specifications, and applicable standards. It states:

"Contract administration includes establishing and maintaining procedures for the implementation of drawings, specifications, standards, and contract requirements." Standards ensure that construction meets established technical and performance criteria. The CM must integrate these elements to maintain quality and compliance during the execution phase.

References (CMAA Construction Manager Documents / Study Guide):

CMAA Construction Management Standards of Practice, 2010 Edition, Chapter 6 - Contract Administration, Section "Planning for Contract Implementation." CMAA CM Study Guide, Contract Administration Domain, Objective 6.1: "Plan and implement contract requirements including drawings, specifications, and standards."

39. Frage

Which of the following addresses the administrative and reporting requirements for a Construction Manager during execution of a project?

- **A. Contract Administration Guidelines**
- B. Standards of Practice
- C. Construction Administration Guidelines
- D. Project Administration Guidelines

Antwort: A

Begründung:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

According to the CMAA Construction Management Standards of Practice (SOP), under Chapter 6 - Contract Administration, the Contract Administration Guidelines establish the administrative, documentation, and reporting requirements necessary for the Construction Manager (CM) to effectively manage and control project execution in accordance with the contract.

The CMAA defines Contract Administration as:

"The process of managing the relationship between the contracting parties, ensuring compliance with the terms and conditions of the contract, maintaining required documentation, processing payments and changes, and providing the necessary reports to support project management decisions." The Contract Administration Guidelines specifically describe the CM's duties in:

- * Maintaining contract files, correspondence logs, and submittal registers.
- * Processing Requests for Information (RFIs), submittals, and change orders.
- * Administering pay applications and progress reporting.
- * Ensuring documentation complies with project recordkeeping and audit requirements.

These guidelines serve as the CM's reference for consistent and compliant administrative procedures throughout the project's execution phase.

* Option A (Project Administration Guidelines) is not a recognized CMAA standard category.

* Option B (Standards of Practice) refers to the overall CMAA publication containing all management disciplines, not specific administrative procedures.

* Option C (Construction Administration Guidelines) is a general term and not formally identified by CMAA as a standalone set of guidelines.

Therefore, the correct answer is D. Contract Administration Guidelines because it directly addresses the CM's administrative and reporting responsibilities during project execution.

References (CMAA Construction Manager Documents / Study Guide):

* CMAA Construction Management Standards of Practice, 2010 Edition, Chapter 6 - Contract Administration, Section: "Administrative Procedures and Documentation," pp. 60-64.

* CMAA CM Study Guide, Contract Administration Domain, Objective 6.3: "Administer contract documentation and reporting in accordance with project and contractual requirements."

40. Frage

As the owner's rep, a CM is providing on-site construction management services to a municipality for their new design-build city mall project.

The state requires a 40-hour value engineering workshop for all projects over \$10 million. What are the key talking points about the VE process that the CM will highlight to the city's director of public works?

- A. Life cycle and maintenance costs should not be considered.
- B. Scope reduction will reduce overall project budget.
- **C. A multi-discipline review on functions and alternate solutions.**
- D. Interface with the design-build team is not needed at this time.

Antwort: C

Begründung:

Value Engineering (VE) is intended to improve value by optimizing the relationship between function, cost, and life-cycle performance. The CM would emphasize that VE is a multi-discipline review of project functions and alternate design solutions to reduce cost without sacrificing essential performance. In a proper VE workshop, participants from multiple disciplines review function, identify alternatives, and propose changes.

The incorrect choices are:

A is wrong because life cycle and maintenance costs should be considered - VE should look beyond initial cost to long-term costs.

C is simplistic: while scope reduction is one possible result, VE is not merely scope cutting but exploring alternatives to maintain functionality at lower cost.

D is incorrect, because interfacing with the design-build team is essential - VE must involve the DB team to ensure proposed changes are implementable and integrated.

41. Frage

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