

# CDT Valid Test Answers & Study CDT Reference

## CDT Comprehensive Exam Questions With 100% Correct Answers 2024

Overjet is defined as - answer✓✓horizontal overlap.

What is the MOST likely cause for breaking a denture refine when removing the cast - answer✓✓undercuts were not removed before the cast was poured

Distoclusion describes a \_\_\_\_\_ occlusion - answer✓✓class II

The rear most, upper most, midmost position of the mandible in the articular fossa is - answer✓✓centric relation

The bilateral curve in which molars are set is called - answer✓✓the Curve of Wilson

What is the process of replacing all palatal acrylic without disturbing existing denture teeth? - answer✓✓rebasing

What is the MOST likely cause for porosity after processing and deflasking a denture? - answer✓✓the curing temperature was too high or the flask was underpacked

An articulator that has adjustable but straight lateral and protrusive guidance is called a - answer✓✓semi-adjustable articulator.

Wax festooning is the process of - answer✓✓anatomically waxing the denture

anatomically waxing the denture - answer✓✓the central fossa of the maxillary first molar

Mutually protected occlusion has posterior contacts in - answer✓✓centric

During denture flask wax elimination, immersion in the boilout tank for too much time may result in what outcome? - answer✓✓the wax to melt and soak into the mold

In Class I centric occlusion, the maxillary anterior teeth occlude with - answer✓✓the facio-incisal edge of mandibular anterior teeth

The \_\_\_\_\_ is where the two centrals line up and is marked by the dentist - answer✓✓midline

The mesiobuccal cusp of the maxillary first molar is in alignment with the mesiobuccal groove of the mandibular first molar in what type of occlusion? - answer✓✓class I

What is the process used to resurface the tissue side of a denture with new base material for a better fit? - answer✓✓relining

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## Construction Specifications Institute Construction Documents Technologist Sample Questions (Q47-Q52):

### NEW QUESTION # 47

During the bid period, what does the architect issue if it is necessary to modify the procurement documents?

- A. Change order
- **B. Addenda**
- C. Construction change directives
- D. RFI response

**Answer: B**

### NEW QUESTION # 48

Why should project closeout meetings be held?

- A. To resolve subcontractor disputes
- B. To commission the project for occupancy
- C. To set substantial completion
- **D. To review handover procedures and activities**

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

In CSI's description of the project life cycle and construction phase services, project closeout is treated as a structured, coordinated process involving the owner, A/E, and contractor. A closeout meeting (or series of meetings) is recommended to:

\* Review all required closeout procedures such as punch list completion, testing, training, record documents, warranties, and final cleaning.

\* Clarify responsibilities and timelines for each party in achieving substantial and final completion.

\* Coordinate handover activities, including delivery of O&M manuals, as-built/record documents, warranties, spare parts, keys, and access codes.

\* Confirm the sequence for inspections, certifications, and the process toward final payment and release.

Thus the primary purpose of a closeout meeting is to review and coordinate handover procedures and activities, making D the correct answer.

Why the other choices do not match CSI's intent for closeout meetings:

\* A. To set substantial completionSubstantial completion is established by contract definition and certification, usually when the work is sufficiently complete for the owner's beneficial use and occupancy. The closeout meeting may discuss the path to substantial completion, but it does not exist just to "set" that date.

\* B. To resolve subcontractor disputesDisputes may be addressed through separate claim and dispute resolution procedures outlined in the Conditions of the Contract. While closeout meetings might note open issues, their primary purpose is coordination of closeout and handover, not serving as a dispute- resolution forum.

\* C. To commission the project for occupancyCommissioning is a structured process of testing and verifying systems performance, typically running in parallel with late construction and early operation.

The closeout meeting coordinates requirements (e.g., commissioning reports) but commissioning itself is carried out through separate technical procedures and field activities, not simply by holding a meeting.

Key CSI-aligned references (no URLs):

\* CSI Project Delivery Practice Guide - chapters on Construction Phase and Project Closeout.

\* CSI CDT Body of Knowledge - content on construction phase services, closeout procedures, and documentation.

\* Standard A/E service descriptions aligned with CSI concepts for project closeout and handover.

### NEW QUESTION # 49

Which of the following is a component of the contract documents?

- A. Shop drawings
- B. Procurement requirements
- **C. Addenda**
- D. Resource drawings

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

CSI defines the contract documents as the documents that form the legally binding contract between the owner and the contractor.

These typically include:

- \* Agreement (contract form)
- \* Conditions of the Contract (General and Supplementary)
- \* Drawings
- \* Specifications
- \* Addenda (issued before contract execution, modifying bidding documents)
- \* Modifications (issued after execution - change orders, CCDs, etc.)

Thus, addenda, once issued prior to contract signing, become a binding part of the contract documents.

Why others are incorrect:

- \* A. Procurement requirements - These include instructions to bidders, bid forms, and similar pre- contract information; once the contract is executed, they are not part of the contract documents.
- \* B. Resource drawings - Background reference materials only; not contractually binding.
- \* C. Shop drawings - Prepared by the contractor/subcontractors for review and coordination; not part of the contract documents, even after A/E review.

CSI Reference:

CSI Project Delivery Practice Guide, "Procurement and Contracting"; Construction Specifications Practice Guide, "Definition of Contract Documents."

**NEW QUESTION # 50**

Which of the following ensure that all systems work together effectively to meet the overall project performance goals?

- A. Total project commissioning
- B. Field testing
- C. Safety testing
- D. Inspection by architect

**Answer: A****NEW QUESTION # 51**

The three types of commissioning include systems and equipment commissioning, building envelope commissioning, and what other process?

- A. Process commissioning
- B. Facility commissioning
- C. Total project commissioning
- D. Mechanical commissioning

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

CSI defines commissioning as a quality-focused process that verifies the facility and its systems meet the Owner's Project Requirements (OPR). In the Project Delivery Practice Guide, commissioning is categorized into three broad types (paraphrased):

\* Systems and equipment commissioning - verifying that HVAC, electrical, plumbing, life safety, and other building systems perform as intended.

\* Building envelope commissioning - verifying performance of the exterior enclosure, including air /water infiltration, thermal performance, and durability.

\* Total project commissioning (also called whole-building or total building commissioning) - extending commissioning to the entire project, including design, construction, and operational aspects, integrating envelope, systems, and other building components.

Given that the question already lists "systems and equipment commissioning" and "building envelope commissioning," the missing third category described by CSI is "total project commissioning", which corresponds to Option D.

Why the other options are not correct:

\* A. Mechanical commissioning - This is a subset of systems and equipment commissioning (focused on HVAC/mechanical systems), not one of CSI's three overarching categories.

\* B. Facility commissioning - While the term might be used informally, CSI's categorized terminology in the CDT body of knowledge is "total project commissioning" rather than "facility commissioning."

\* C. Process commissioning - This term is more common in industrial process industries and is not identified by CSI as one of the three principal commissioning categories for building projects.

### CSI References (no links):

\* CSI Project Delivery Practice Guide - sections on commissioning types and scope (total project, systems and equipment, building envelope).

## NEW QUESTION # 52

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