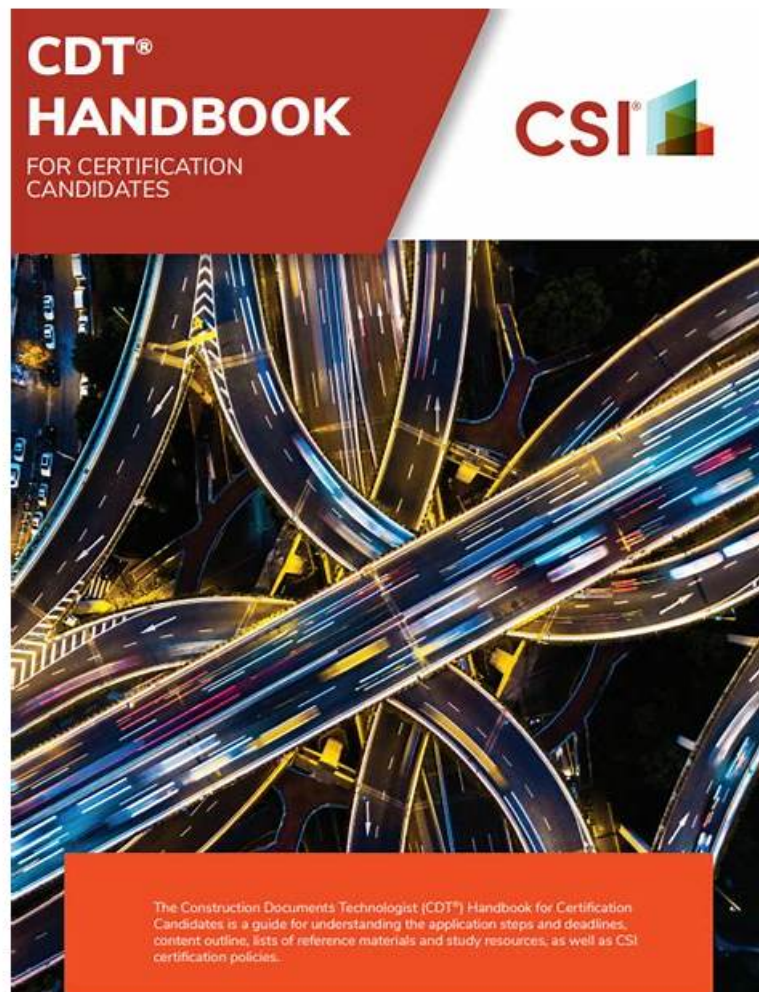


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Construction Specifications Institute Construction Documents Technologist

Sample Questions (Q61-Q66):

NEW QUESTION # 61

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

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION # 62

Which of the following is LEAST important to log when documenting the decision-making process?

- A. Action items with responsibilities assigned and date to accomplish
- B. Date, time, and location of the meeting
- **C. Length of time each attendee spent speaking**
- D. List of attendees and who they represent

Answer: C

Explanation:

Good documentation of project decisions (typically in meeting minutes) is essential for traceability, accountability, and later dispute avoidance. CSI-oriented project management procedures and your uploaded construction management documents emphasize that minutes should record, at a minimum:

- * When the meeting occurred - date, time, location.
- * Who attended and whom they represent (owner, A/E, contractor, etc.).
- * What was decided and what remains unresolved.
- * Action items, assigned responsibilities, and due dates.

These elements are repeatedly included in the sample agendas and minutes procedures in your Construction Management Plan and Project Management Manual, which require minutes and action/open-items lists to be prepared and circulated after key meetings. None of these procedures mention, or require, tracking how long each attendee spoke. That level of granularity does not contribute meaningfully to documenting decisions, responsibilities, or follow-up work. It adds administrative burden without improving clarity or accountability.

Thus:

- * A (date/time/location) - important context for the record.
- * B (attendees and representation) - critical to know who agreed to what.
- * D (action items, responsibilities, dates) - central to the decision-making trail.
- * C (length of time each attendee spoke) - least important and not standard practice in CSI-based documentation.

So the correct answer is Option C.

CSI-aligned references (no URLs):

- * CSI Project Delivery Practice Guide - sections on project meetings and documentation.
- * CSI CDT body of knowledge - "Documenting decisions and maintaining project records."

NEW QUESTION # 63

Lump sum, unit price, and cost-plus-fee are examples of what?

- A. Delivery method
- B. Bonding system
- C. Cost estimate
- **D. Basis of payment**

Answer: D

Explanation:

CSI distinguishes between project delivery methods (e.g., Design-Bid-Build, Construction Management at Risk, Design-Build) and methods of compensation / basis of payment for the construction contract.

Lump sum, unit price, and cost-plus-fee are classic examples of basis of payment (sometimes called pricing or compensation

methods):

- * Lump sum - A single fixed price for the entire work, based on the contract documents.
- * Unit price - Payment based on measured quantities of work items at agreed unit rates.
- * Cost-plus-fee - The owner reimburses actual costs of the work plus a fee (which may be fixed or a percentage).

These are not delivery methods or bonding systems; they describe how the contractor is paid under the construction contract, so Option C is correct.

Why the others are incorrect:

- * A. Delivery method - Delivery methods describe the organizational and contractual structure (who holds contracts with whom and when they are engaged), not how payment is calculated.
- * B. Bonding system - Bonds (bid, performance, payment) are surety instruments, not pricing arrangements.
- * D. Cost estimate - An estimate is a forecast of probable cost, not the contractual method of payment.

CSI-aligned references (no URLs):

- * CSI Project Delivery Practice Guide - distinctions between delivery methods and compensation methods.
- * CSI CDT Body of Knowledge - lump sum, unit price, and cost-plus as bases of payment within procurement and contracting.

NEW QUESTION # 64

For a large transportation project, 53 borings were made and only one boring showed some contamination.

Due to financial constraints, the owner is unable to provide additional funding to the design team for further investigation. Which of the following is the best course of action for the design team?

- A. Insist the owner undertake additional investigation to determine the full extent prior to putting the project out for bid.
- B. Proceed with design as is without any modifications since the results are statistically insignificant (i.e., well within expected deviations).
- C. Provide a disclaimer on the contract documents about potential contaminants onsite and suggest the owner make the geotechnical report available to all bidders.
- D. Withhold the information from the bid package because the full extent remains unknown. Ask bidders to provide a unit cost for remediation.

Answer: C

Explanation:

CSI's project delivery and ethical guidance (as reflected in CDT materials and standard practice) emphasize:

- * Known information that may affect cost, risk, or safety must be disclosed consistently and fairly to all bidders.
- * The design professional must act in a manner that is honest, transparent, and protective of public safety, even when data is incomplete.
- * The bid documents should not conceal information that could materially affect the work, even if its full extent is uncertain.

Applying those principles:

- * The design team has evidence (one contaminated boring) that contamination may exist onsite. Even if the extent is unknown, that fact is potentially material to bidders (cost of remediation, handling of contaminated soils, schedule impacts).
- * The best course is to disclose what is known and ensure all bidders have access to the same geotechnical information. This is exactly what Option B proposes:
- * Place a clear note or disclaimer in the contract documents stating that contaminants were encountered in at least one boring and may be present elsewhere.
- * Recommend that the owner make the geotechnical report available to all bidders, so every bidder can evaluate the risk and price accordingly.

Why the other options are inconsistent with CSI-aligned practice:

- * A. Withhold the information... - Concealing known contamination is unethical and undermines fair bidding. Even with unit prices for remediation, bidders would be pricing blindly without knowing that contamination has already been detected.
- * C. Insist the owner undertake additional investigation... - While the design team should recommend further investigation, it cannot "insist" beyond professional advice, especially where the owner has clearly stated financial constraints. Regardless, disclosure of existing data is still required.
- * D. Proceed with design as is... - Ignoring known contamination and calling it "statistically insignificant" is not defensible; even one contaminated boring is important information that must be shared.

So, the most appropriate and CSI-consistent choice is Option B: disclose the potential and share the geotechnical report so all bidders are equally informed.

CSI references (by name only, no links):

- * CSI Project Delivery Practice Guide - sections on procurement, fair competition, and disclosure of information
- * CDT ethics and professional conduct principles regarding risk disclosure to bidders

NEW QUESTION # 65

What is the compositional format for standardizing the presentation of specification information on a printed page in a way that is meant to be easy to read and quick to navigate?

- A. SectionFormat
- **B. PageFormat**
- C. UniFormat
- D. PPDFormat

Answer: B

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation (CSI-aligned, paraphrased)

CSI has several coordinated formats, each with a specific purpose:

* UniFormat - organizes information by building systems and assemblies (e.g., substructure, superstructure, interiors), used for early design and cost models.

* PPDFormat (Preliminary Project Description Format) - organizes preliminary descriptions of the project using a system-based structure for early-phase documentation.

* SectionFormat - organizes the content of each specification section into three parts: Part 1 - General, Part 2 - Products, Part 3 - Execution.

* PageFormat - defines the layout and composition of information on the printed page of specifications, including margins, headers/footers, article arrangement, and typography conventions so that the document is easy to read and navigate quickly.

The question specifically asks for:

"the compositional format for standardizing the presentation of specification information on a printed page... easy to read and quick to navigate."

That is exactly what PageFormat is for, so the correct answer is:

* C. PageFormat

Why the others are incorrect in this context:

* A. UniFormat - classification system for systems / assemblies; it does not prescribe how the text is positioned on a printed page.

* B. PPDFormat - used for structuring preliminary project descriptions, not for page layout.

* D. SectionFormat - structures the logical content within a spec section (Part 1-3), but does not itself define margins, columns, headers, or the graphic layout of the printed page-that's PageFormat's role.

Key CSI-Related References (titles only):

* CSI Construction Specifications Practice Guide - chapters on SectionFormat and PageFormat.

* CSI MasterFormat / UniFormat / PPDFormat publications - introductions describing each standard's purpose.

* CSI CDT Study Materials - overview of CSI formats and how they interact.

NEW QUESTION # 66

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