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CDT Practice Exam 2024 Questions and Answers 100% Verified

The method of computation of Contractor's overhead and profits for Change Order prices, where both additions and deletions are involved, is found in the: - ANSWER-conditions of the contract

General Requirements are part of: - ANSWER-Specifications

The three essential considerations in the evaluation of a product are - ANSWER-Requirements, Criteria, and Tests

Whose responsibility is it to furnish the Shop Drawings - ANSWER-The Contractor

The division of the Work among multiple prime Contracts is described in:

- a) Instructions to Bidders.
- b) Supplementary Conditions.
- c) Division 01.
- d) Special Conditions. - ANSWER-c) Division 01.

During the Project Conception Stage, the A/E may be retained to:

- a) Develop outline specifications
- b) Describe the character of the mechanical system
- c) Prepare renderings
- d) Assist in financial feasibility studies - ANSWER-d) Assist in financial feasibility studies

The person who becomes secondarily liable for another's debt or performance is called the:

- a) Guarantee
- b) Warrantor
- c) Guarantor
- d) Warrantee - ANSWER-c) Guarantor

What is the main purpose of MasterFormat?

- a) for scheduling, value management, recording of design data and managing costs.
- b) used during the planning stage of a project.
- c) to organize the Project Manual, reference keynotes and detailed cost estimates.
- d) when there is a standardized need for information to appear upon each page of a project manual. - ANSWER-c) to organize the Project Manual, reference keynotes and detailed cost estimates.

Integrated projects are distinguished by all of the following characteristics except:

- a) Development of virtual project model through input from a collaborative team

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Sample Questions (Q79-Q84):

NEW QUESTION # 79

What governs Division 01 specifications and general requirements?

- A. The construction drawings
- **B. The general conditions of the construction contract**
- C. Divisions 02-49
- D. Part I general

Answer: B

Explanation:

In CSI practice, Division 01 - General Requirements is written to coordinate with, expand, and supplement the Conditions of the Contract (i.e., the General and Supplementary Conditions). It does not stand on its own; it is governed by and must remain consistent with the General Conditions, which are higher in the contract document hierarchy.

The usual contract-document structure is:

- * Agreement
- * General Conditions (baseline rights, responsibilities, and procedures)
- * Supplementary Conditions (modify/extend general conditions)
- * Division 01 - General Requirements (administrative and procedural details)
- * Divisions 02-49 (technical specifications)

Division 01 then sets detailed project procedures "in accordance with" the Conditions of the Contract. For example, a construction management plan in your files refers to requirements being governed by a Division 01 specification ("Section 01 32 00, Project Schedule Specification Outline"), which provides project-specific procedural detail building on the contract conditions.

So:

- * The General Conditions establish the baseline contract obligations.
- * Division 01 must follow and not contradict those conditions.
- * Technical divisions (02-49) further detail materials and execution, again within the framework set by the Conditions of the Contract and Division 01.

Therefore, the Division 01 General Requirements are governed by the general conditions of the construction contract, making Option C correct.

CSI-aligned references (no URLs):

- * CSI Construction Specifications Practice Guide - chapters on "Conditions of the Contract" and "Division 01 - General Requirements."
- * CSI Project Delivery Practice Guide - sections on the hierarchy of contract documents and coordination between Conditions and specifications.

NEW QUESTION # 80

Where can you typically find requirements for temporary toilet facilities?

- A. Supplementary Conditions
- **B. Division 01 - General Requirements**
- C. Division 22 - Plumbing
- D. The Owner-Contractor Agreement

Answer: B

Explanation:

In CSI's MasterFormat / SectionFormat framework, temporary facilities and controls (including temporary toilet facilities) are normally specified in Division 01 - General Requirements, specifically in the section often titled "Temporary Facilities and Controls" (e.g., 01 50 00).

CSI's practice guides and CDT materials explain that:

- * Division 01 - General Requirements governs project-wide administrative and procedural requirements and many temporary facilities, including temporary utilities, temporary protection, and temporary sanitation (toilet facilities) for the contractor's workforce.
- * These requirements apply across the entire project and are not limited to a single trade. That's why Division 01 is the appropriate location instead of the trade divisions.

So, requirements such as:

- * Number, type, and cleaning of temporary toilets,

- * Responsibility for providing and maintaining them,
 - * Locations and general standards for worker facilities,
- are typically found in Division 01 - General Requirements, not in the plumbing design sections.

Why the other options are incorrect in CSI context:

* A. Supplementary Conditions Supplementary Conditions modify or add to the General Conditions of the Contract, usually to address project-specific legal, insurance, or procedural issues (local laws, bonding, liquidated damages, etc.). While they could mention sanitation in special cases, they are not the standard, typical place for detailed technical or procedural requirements for temporary toilets

. Those belong in Division 01.

* B. Division 22 - Plumbing Division 22 contains requirements for permanent plumbing systems and components (domestic water, sanitary waste, fixtures, piping, etc.) as part of the completed facility.

Temporary toilets for construction workers are not part of the permanent plumbing design; they are a temporary facility and therefore addressed in Division 01, not Division 22.

* C. The Owner-Contractor Agreement The Agreement defines contract sum, contract time, identification of the contract documents, and sometimes very high-level obligations, but it does not normally contain detailed requirements for items like temporary toilets.

Those details are part of the specifications within the Project Manual, mainly Division 01.

Therefore, in line with CSI's structure and recommended practice, Division 01 - General Requirements (Option D) is the correct answer.

Relevant CSI references (no URLs):

* CSI MasterFormat - Division 01, including section 01 50 00 "Temporary Facilities and Controls."

* CSI Construction Specifications Practice Guide - Discussion of where to specify temporary facilities and contractor responsibilities.

* CSI CDT Body of Knowledge - Use and organization of the Project Manual and Division 01.

NEW QUESTION # 81

The names of the project, owner, architect/engineer and consultants, and the general project data such as a location map are normally included in which of the following?

- A. Sheet index
- B. Building code summary
- C. Cover sheet
- D. General notes

Answer: C

Explanation:

In CSI-based drawing organization, the cover sheet (sometimes called the title sheet) is the primary identification sheet of the drawing set. It typically includes:

* Project name and project number

* Owner's name

* Architect/engineer's name and logo

* Names of key consultants (structural, mechanical, electrical, etc.)

* General project data (site address, legal description, gross area, etc.)

* A location map or vicinity map

* Sometimes a sheet index, code summary, and other global project information

CSI's guidance for construction documents describes the cover sheet as the place where the project is formally identified and the major parties are listed so that anyone picking up the drawing set immediately knows what project it is, who the participants are, and where the project is located. This is exactly what the question is asking about.

Why the others are not correct in CSI's sense:

* A. Sheet index - A sheet index is usually a list of drawing sheets (by discipline and sheet number) and may be placed on the cover sheet or on a separate index sheet, but it does not normally carry the full set of project identification data, consultant names, and location map by itself.

* C. General notes - General notes are used to provide global instructions or clarifications applicable to the drawings (e.g., dimensional conventions, typical construction requirements). They are not the primary location for listing the owner, A/E, consultants, or site location map.

* D. Building code summary - A building code summary focuses on code-related data: occupancy classification, construction type, fire-resistance ratings, egress calculations, etc. While it may appear on the cover sheet or nearby sheets, it is not where CSI expects all of the names and general project data to be grouped.

So, per CSI's standard organization of construction drawings and project manuals, the cover sheet is the correct answer.

NEW QUESTION # 82

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

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION # 83

What is the basis of payment for a contract negotiated between an owner and a contractor for a fixed price?

- A. Cost-plus-fee with guaranteed maximum price
- **B. Stipulated sum**
- C. Cost-plus-fee
- D. Unit price

Answer: B

Explanation:

CSI's treatment of methods of payment / contract pricing (as used in standard owner-contractor agreements and CDT content) includes several common bases of payment:

* Stipulated Sum (Lump Sum)

* The contractor agrees to provide the work for a single fixed price.

* The price does not change except through formal changes to the work (change orders).

* This is the classic "fixed-price" contract form.

* Unit Price

* The contractor is paid based on measured quantities of work completed multiplied by agreed unit rates.

* Final cost depends on actual quantities installed, not a single fixed total.

* Cost-Plus-Fee

* The owner reimburses actual cost of the work (labor, materials, equipment, etc.) plus a fee (fixed or percentage) as contractor's compensation.

* The final cost is not fixed; it varies with actual costs incurred.

* Cost-Plus-Fee with Guaranteed Maximum Price (GMP)

* A variation of cost-plus where the total reimbursable cost plus fee is capped at a guaranteed maximum.

* Still not the same as a straightforward fixed lump sum; the basis is cost reimbursement up to a cap.

The question specifically asks: "for a fixed price." In CSI and standard contract terminology, "fixed price" = "stipulated sum" (or lump sum). That is:

* The owner and contractor negotiate a single dollar amount for the entire scope of work;

* The contractor's compensation is that stipulated sum, adjusted only by approved changes.

Why the other options are not correct:

* B. Unit price - The total cost is not fixed at the time of contracting; it depends on actual installed quantities.

* C. Cost-plus-fee - Costs are reimbursed; final price is open-ended and therefore not fixed.

* D. Cost-plus-fee with guaranteed maximum price - This sets a cap, but the actual final cost is not a single fixed price; it is "actual cost plus fee" up to the GMP.

Therefore, the correct basis of payment for a fixed-price contract is Stipulated sum (Option A), consistent with CSI's classification of contract types and standard owner-contractor agreements.

Key CSI References (titles only, no links):

* CSI Project Delivery Practice Guide - sections on "Basis of Payment" and contract pricing methods (stipulated sum, unit price, cost-plus, GMP).

* CSI CDT Body of Knowledge - Contract Types and Methods of Payment.

* Standard owner-contractor agreements discussed in CSI materials (e.g., stipulated sum as the fixed-price form).

NEW QUESTION # 84

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