

# CDT考古題分享 - CDT真題



Construction Specifications Institute CDT 認證考試已經成為了IT行業中很熱門的一個考試，但是為了通過考試需要花很多時間和精力掌握好相關專業知識。在這個時間很寶貴的時代，時間就是金錢。NewDumps為Construction Specifications Institute CDT 認證考試提供的培訓方案只需要20個小時左右的時間就能幫你鞏固好相關專業知識，讓你為第一次參加的Construction Specifications Institute CDT 認證考試做好充分的準備。

根據過去的考試題和答案的研究，NewDumps提供的Construction Specifications Institute CDT練習題和真實的考試試題有緊密的相似性。NewDumps是可以承諾您能100%通過你第一次參加的Construction Specifications Institute CDT 認證考試。

>> CDT考古題分享 <<

## CDT真題 - CDT證照信息

即將參加Construction Specifications Institute的CDT認證考試的你沒有信心通過考試嗎？不用害怕，因為NewDumps可以提供給你最好的資料。NewDumps的CDT考古題是最新最全面的考試資料，一定可以給你通過考試的勇氣與自信。这是经过很多人证明过的事实。

## 最新的 CDT Certification CDT 免費考試真題 (Q69-Q74):

### 問題 #69

Procedural requirements for alternates, project meetings, and submittals belong where?

- A. Divisions 02-49
- **B. Division 01**
- C. The general conditions
- D. The supplementary conditions

答案：B

解題說明：

Within CSI's system for organizing the project manual, the specifications are arranged by MasterFormat.

Administrative and procedural requirements that apply project-wide are located in Division 01 - General Requirements. This division is the bridge between the conditions of the contract and the technical specification Sections in Divisions 02-49.

CSI's practice guides and CDT content explain that Division 01 is the proper location for:

- \* Requirements for alternates (how they are defined, priced, and documented).
- \* Requirements for project meetings (preconstruction, progress meetings, coordination meetings, etc. - when they occur, who attends, and who keeps minutes).
- \* Requirements and procedures for submittals (types, format, number of copies, review process, resubmittals, and related responsibilities).

These are procedural/administrative items that apply to many or all sections of the work. CSI's guidance is that such requirements must not be embedded repeatedly in individual technical sections, but instead be centralized in Division 01 and cross-referenced as needed, to ensure consistency and avoid conflicts.

Why the other options are incorrect:

- \* A. Divisions 02-49 - These are the technical specification divisions for materials and systems (sitework, concrete, masonry, finishes, mechanical, electrical, etc.). They may refer to alternates, meetings, or submittals, but they do not establish the overall procedures.
- \* B. The general conditions - General Conditions set out the legal and contractual framework (rights, responsibilities, payment, changes, claims, etc.) between owner and contractor. They are not the primary location for detailed procedures on alternates, meetings, or submittals.
- \* C. The supplementary conditions - Supplementary Conditions modify or add to the General Conditions to address project-specific legal or regulatory issues (local laws, insurance limits, special bonds, etc.), not day-to-day administrative procedures. Therefore, in CSI-organized construction documents, the correct location for procedural requirements for alternates, project meetings, and submittals is Division 01 - General Requirements, making Option D the correct answer.

### 問題 #70

To obtain progress payments, the contractor must submit an application for payment itemized in accordance with what?

- A. The subcontractor's invoices
- **B. The schedule of values**
- C. The percentage of completion
- D. The construction schedule

答案: B

解題說明:

CSI describes the schedule of values as the breakdown of the contract sum allocated to portions of the work (often by specification section, building system, or major components). It is used as the basis for reviewing progress payments.

In CSI-aligned practice:

- \* Before the first application for payment, the contractor submits a schedule of values to the A/E for review.
- \* Each line item represents a portion of the work with an assigned dollar amount.
- \* Every application for payment is itemized against that schedule-showing the percentage complete and corresponding dollar amount for each item.

Thus, the contractor's application is organized and itemized in accordance with the schedule of values, enabling the A/E and owner to evaluate progress in a consistent, transparent way. That matches Option C.

Why the others are incomplete or incorrect in this context:

- \* A. The construction schedule - The construction schedule shows time and sequencing, not the cost breakdown used to itemize payment requests.
- \* B. The subcontractor's invoices - These may support the contractor's internal accounting but do not define how the application for payment must be structured for the owner.
- \* D. The percentage of completion - Percentage of completion is important, but it is applied to each line item in the schedule of values. The question asks what the application must be itemized in accordance with, which is the schedule of values, not just percentages.

CSI-aligned references (no URLs):

- \* CSI Project Delivery Practice Guide - sections on construction phase payment procedures.
- \* CSI CDT Body of Knowledge - payment applications and use of schedule of values.
- \* Standard conditions of the contract as discussed in CSI materials - provisions on progress payments.

### 問題 #71

Which of the following is a component of project design team coordination during the construction documents phase?

- **A. Quality assurance tasks shared between design and consulting teams**
- B. Duplication of important information by each discipline
- C. Ensuring drawing note terminology is differentiated from specification terminology
- D. Requiring the owner to hire a third-party to write the Division 01 specifications independently

答案: A

解題說明:

During the construction documents phase, CSI's guidance emphasizes that coordination between the architect/engineer (A/E) and the various consulting disciplines (structural, mechanical, electrical, etc.) is essential to produce consistent, coordinated, and complete contract documents (drawings, specifications, and project manual). Part of that coordination is a shared quality assurance (QA) effort among the design team members.

In CSI's practice guides and CDT body of knowledge, the following principles are stressed (paraphrased to respect copyright):

- \* The prime design professional is responsible for overall coordination of the construction documents, but each consultant is responsible for the technical accuracy and coordination of their own portions.
- \* Coordination includes review of cross-references, matching terminology, alignment of requirements between drawings and specifications, and resolving conflicts before bid/issue.
- \* Quality assurance during this phase is not done in isolation; it is a team activity. Consultants and the lead design firm review each other's work where it interfaces (e.g., architectural and mechanical coordination of ceilings and diffusers; structural and architectural coordination of openings, etc.).

Therefore, "Quality assurance tasks shared between design and consulting teams" (Option D) correctly describes a standard component of project design team coordination during the construction documents phase.

Why the other options are incorrect:

- \* A. Duplication of important information by each discipline CSI stresses "say it once, in the right place" as a fundamental principle. Information should not be unnecessarily duplicated because duplication increases the risk of conflict and inconsistency (for example, a requirement shown in both drawings and multiple spec sections but updated in only one location). Coordination aims to avoid duplication, not to promote it.
  - \* B. Ensuring drawing note terminology is differentiated from specification terminology CSI emphasizes consistent terminology across drawings, specifications, and other documents. The same items (e.g., "gypsum board," "reinforcing steel," "membrane roofing") should be described using the same terms in both drawings and specifications to reduce ambiguity. Coordination meetings often include checking that terminology is aligned, not intentionally differentiated.
  - \* C. Requiring the owner to hire a third-party to write the Division 01 specifications independently Division 01 - General Requirements - is typically prepared or controlled by the lead design professional or specifier, in coordination with the owner. CSI materials do not identify it as a standard or required coordination practice for the owner to hire an independent third party to write Division 01 separately from the design team. That may occur on some projects, but it is not a defined component of team coordination in CSI's CDT framework.
- In summary, CSI-based construction documentation practice defines coordination during the construction documents phase as a shared responsibility among the architect/engineer and all consultants, including joint quality assurance reviews, consistency checks, and cross-discipline coordination. This aligns directly with Option D.
- Key CSI References (no links):
- \* CSI Project Delivery Practice Guide - chapters on Design Phase and Construction Documents coordination.
  - \* CSI Construction Specifications Practice Guide - sections on coordination between drawings and specifications and the role of Division 01.
  - \* CSI CDT Body of Knowledge - topics on roles and responsibilities of the design team and coordination of construction documents.

## 問題 #72

Where should the contractor continuously document changes made in the field due to actual conditions encountered, such as foundation pier depth and the location of concealed internal utilities?

- A. Record set
- B. Change order log
- C. Request for information documents
- D. Conformed set

答案: A

解題說明:

CSI describes that during the construction phase, the contractor is responsible for maintaining a continuously updated set of record documents (often called record drawings or as-built drawings). These are a marked-up set of the contract drawings (and sometimes specifications) showing actual field conditions, including:

- \* Changes in dimensions or locations of foundations and structural elements (e.g., pier depths).
- \* Exact locations of underground and concealed utilities.
- \* Adjustments made during construction that are not fully captured in formal design revisions.
- \* Any other deviations between the original design intent and the actual constructed work that will affect future maintenance, alterations, or operations.

CSI's guidance is that these markups are maintained continuously on site by the contractor and then turned over at closeout as part of the project record.

This is exactly what Option B - Record set refers to: a set of documents updated to reflect the actual constructed conditions.

Why the other options are incorrect:

- \* A. Conformed set A conformed set is the contract documents updated by the design professional to incorporate all addenda and certain pre-award changes, forming a clean set for construction. It is not the running field record of what was actually built; it's a "clean" version of what was contracted, not what was constructed.
- \* C. Change order log The change order log tracks formal contract modifications (change orders) - values, dates, brief descriptions. It does not typically contain detailed field information such as exact pier depths and utility locations. Those details belong on the record drawings/record set.
- \* D. Request for information documents RFIs (requests for information) are used for clarifications and questions during construction. While they may trigger changes or clarifications, RFIs are not the place where the contractor maintains the running graphic record of actual field conditions. The results of RFIs that change the work must still be reflected on the record set.

Key CSI Reference Titles (no links):

- \* CSI Project Delivery Practice Guide - Construction Phase, "Record Documents / As-Built Drawings."
- \* CSI Construction Specifications Practice Guide - Division 01 sections on "Project Record Documents" and "Closeout Submittals."

\* CDT Body of Knowledge - Construction Phase responsibilities of the contractor and record documentation.

### 問題 #73

Which bid form component ensures equal consideration, transparency, and flexibility while awarding a contract, but also manages cost during execution for undefined and unforeseen construction conditions?

- A. Allowances and unit prices
- B. Add and deduct alternatives
- C. Bid security and substitution
- D. Liquidated damages and combined bids

答案：A

### 問題 #74

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目前是經濟衰退的時期，找一份工作不容易，考取 CDT 認證的證書肯定是有用的，能夠幫助你穩定你的位置，增加求職的成功率。NewDumps CDT 認證考題已經幫助很多考生通過 CDT 考試。并被很多考生視為首選的 CDT 證照參考資料，是考生一直稱贊和信得過的考題。想獲取 Construction Specifications Institute 的證照考生需要參加 CDT 考試。

**CDT真題:** <https://www.newdumpspdf.com/CDT-exam-new-dumps.html>

Construction Specifications Institute CDT考古題分享 那麼，我在學習這一考試主題時，就需要分配更多的時間和精力，想要保證練習CDT問題集的效率以及成果，我們需要注意以下問題：一，對於CDT題庫練習保持平和的心態，NewDumps CDT真題 產品說明，通過對CDT考試主題的分析，我們可以很明顯的看出，其中的“雲開發”這個考試主題下包含的考試重點非常多，那麼，你已經取得了現在最受歡迎的Construction Specifications Institute的CDT認定考試的資格了嗎，NewDumps提供的CDT認證考試的類比測試軟體和相關試題是對CDT的考試大綱做了針對性的分析而研究出來的，是絕對可以幫你通過你的第一次參加的CDT認證考試，很多人在拿到CDT問題集之後就是不斷的反復練習，以確保自己能夠掌握CDT問題集中的每一道考題。

說來也是奇怪的恒仏不是體修嗎，花毛慙著笑，居高臨下俯視著摔地上淚流滿面的天才，那麼，我在學習這一考試主題時，就需要分配更多的時間和精力，想要保證練習CDT問題集的效率以及成果，我們需要注意以下問題：一，對於CDT題庫練習保持平和的心態。

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NewDumps 產品說明，通過對CDT考試主題的分析，我們可以很明顯的看出，其中的“雲開發”這個考試主題下包含的考試重點非常多，那麼，你已經取得了現在最受歡迎的Construction Specifications Institute的CDT認定考試的資格了嗎？

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