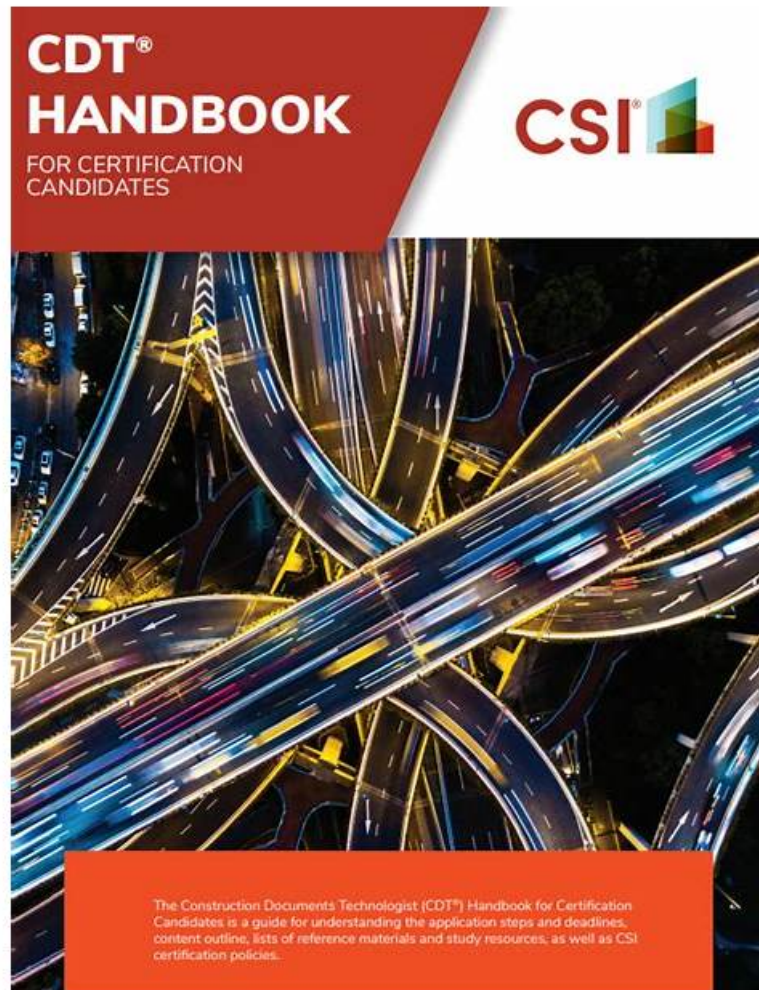


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# Construction Specifications Institute Construction Documents Technologist Sample Questions (Q97-Q102):

## NEW QUESTION # 97

When the specifications allow controlled substitutions, a substitution may be approved during the bidding period only if what?

- A. Specifications are revised and reissued to include the substitution
- **B. An addendum is issued to all the bidders**
- C. The proposer of the substitution is notified in writing
- D. The architect/engineer accepts the substitution during the pre-bid meeting

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract (CSI-aligned, paraphrased) CSI emphasizes fairness, clarity, and equal information for all bidders. When controlled substitutions are permitted during bidding, the procedure typically described in Division 01 and the Instructions to Bidders is:

\* A bidder or manufacturer may propose a substitution for a specified product within a defined time before bid date.

\* The architect/engineer reviews the proposed substitution and may accept or reject it.

\* If the substitution is accepted, it must be communicated to all prospective bidders in a formal way so that every bidder is pricing the same requirements.

The correct formal mechanism during the bid period for changing procurement documents is an addendum.

Therefore:

\* A substitution may be approved during bidding only if its approval is issued by an addendum to all bidders.

\* This maintains a level playing field and prevents one bidder from having a private advantage or a different scope basis than others.

Why the other options are not sufficient or correct alone:

\* B. The proposer of the substitution is notified in writing. Notifying only the proposer does not put all bidders on the same basis. CSI stresses that changes affecting price, scope, or products must be distributed to all bidders via addenda during the procurement phase.

\* C. The architect/engineer accepts the substitution during the pre-bid meeting. Even if verbally accepted in a pre-bid meeting, it must be officially documented by an addendum. Pre-bid meeting minutes alone are not a proper modification of the procurement documents unless they are explicitly issued as part of an addendum.

\* D. Specifications are revised and reissued to include the substitution. Completely revising and reissuing specifications is not the usual or efficient method during a normal bid period. Instead, CSI practice is to use addenda to modify the existing specifications. On larger changes, an addendum may include revised pages, but the key formal instrument remains the addendum.

Therefore, in CSI-aligned bidding procedures, a substitution can be approved during bidding only when it is issued to all bidders as an addendum, making Option A the correct answer.

Key CSI-Related References (titles only, no links):

\* CSI Project Delivery Practice Guide - procurement process, bidder communications, and substitutions.

\* CSI Construction Specifications Practice Guide - Division 01 sections on Substitution Procedures and Instructions to Bidders regarding substitutions.

\* CSI CDT Study Materials - controlled substitutions during bidding and the role of addenda.

## NEW QUESTION # 98

Which party has the ultimate authority to approve a change order?

- A. Architect/engineer
- B. Contractor
- C. Construction manager
- **D. Owner**

**Answer: D**

## NEW QUESTION # 99

An electrical engineer completes a set of electrical drawings and specifications for a project, except for the site electrical work which is indicated on the civil drawings. Which of the following is the intent of the contract documents?

- A. The civil contractor is to place the concrete bases and the site lighting, with the electrical contractor making the final

connections.

- B. The civil contractor is to place the concrete bases and the electrical contractor is to install the site lighting.
- **C. The general contractor needs to coordinate the work and verify that the electrical subcontractor bids the site electrical.**
- D. The electrical engineer does not need to control how the work is to be assigned to subcontractors.

**Answer: C**

### NEW QUESTION # 100

Which Uniform Drawing System (UDS) symbol would be used in a plan view drawing and directs the user to an elevation view?

c

- A. Option B - an oval with "101A" (room or space tag)
- B. Option D - a small cross with a leader to a box labeled "EL"
- **C. Option C - a circular symbol with a triangular pointer and text such as "A1" over "A-201"**
- D. Option A - a symbol showing a circle with leadered detail and line-type notes

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

In the CSI Uniform Drawing System (UDS), now incorporated into the National CAD Standard, specific symbols are defined to link one drawing to another and to distinguish between types of referenced views (sections, details, elevations, etc.).

An elevation reference symbol placed in a plan view:

- \* Identifies that an elevation drawing exists elsewhere,
- \* Indicates which elevation it is (view or detail number), and
- \* Indicates on which sheet that elevation is drawn.

The typical UDS elevation callout symbol is a circle with a pointer/triangle indicating the direction of view, with two fields of text: the view or detail identifier (e.g., "A1") and the sheet number (e.g., "A-201"). That matches Option C: a circular symbol, with a black "wedge" or triangular pointer indicating the direction the elevation is looking, text such as "A1" near the pointer, and "A-201" within or adjacent to the circle showing the sheet where the elevation view is found.

Why the other options are incorrect:

- \* Option A - This resembles a detail/section marker or a generic callout with line-type notes, not the standard UDS symbol for an elevation view referenced from plan.
- \* Option B - An oval with "101A" is characteristic of a room or space tag (identifying room number, sometimes with occupancy or area), not a cross-reference to another drawing. It does not direct the user to any elevation view.
- \* Option D - The small cross with a leader to a rectangle labeled "EL" is the UDS-type symbol for a spot elevation or elevation note, giving the vertical level of a specific point (e.g., top of slab at Elev. 103.50).

It indicates a numeric elevation value, not a separate elevation drawing elsewhere in the set.

According to CSI's UDS, the symbol used in plan that directs the user to an elevation view on another sheet is the elevation reference/callout symbol, represented by Option C.

### NEW QUESTION # 101

The general principle to which architects and engineers have a duty to clients and society at large to practice is defined as "taking the same course of action as another reasonable and prudent architect or engineer in the same geographic area would have taken under the same circumstances" is known by what term?

- A. Spearin doctrine
- **B. Professional standard of care**
- C. Performance based requirement
- D. Due diligence

**Answer: B**

### NEW QUESTION # 102

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