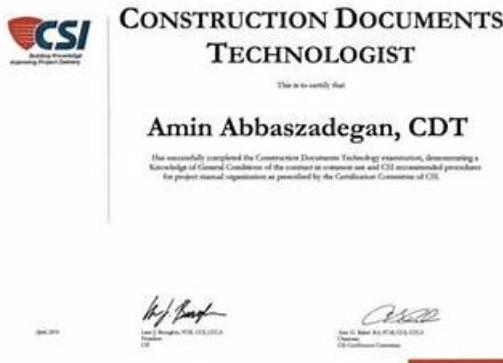


CDT試験の準備方法 | 効率的なCDT関連資料試験 | 認定するConstruction Documents Technologist資格専門知識



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>> CDT関連資料 <<

CDT資格専門知識 & CDT実際試験

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Construction Specifications Institute Construction Documents Technologist 認定 CDT 試験問題 (Q12-Q17):

質問 #12

Which of the following statements is correct?

- A. Requirement of one of the contract documents may be superseded by others
- B. The architect/engineer may require the contractor to perform at a higher level than the contract documents require
- C. Contract documents are complementary
- D. Specifications take precedence over drawings

正解: C

解説:

In CSI-based project delivery and typical general conditions (such as those coordinated with CSI practices), contract documents are described as "complementary". This means the drawings, specifications, and other contract documents are intended to be read together as a unified whole, and requirements shown or stated in one document are binding as if they appeared in all.

CSI's CDT body of knowledge and practice guides explain that:

* The project manual (including the specifications and conditions of the contract) and the drawings together form the contract documents used to describe the work.

* These documents are interrelated and mutually supportive; no single document is intended to stand alone.

* The concept of "complementary" means that if a requirement is found in any contract document, it applies, unless it has been consciously modified by a change in the contract (e.g., via addenda, change order, or supplementary conditions).

Therefore, statement A. Contract documents are complementary reflects the core CSI teaching on how contract documents function together.

Why the other options are incorrect (from a CSI/CDT perspective):

* B. Requirement of one of the contract documents may be superseded by othersCSI teaches that the contract documents should be coordinated, not competing. While modifications can be made through proper instruments (addenda, change orders, supplementary conditions), the baseline rule is not that any document "supersedes" another by default. Instead, the emphasis is on coordination and consistency across the entire set of documents. Precedence is only established where explicitly written into the conditions or supplementary conditions, and even then it is a last resort, not a standard operating principle.

* C. Specifications take precedence over drawingsCSI specifically cautions against blanket "order of precedence" clauses (such as "specifications govern over drawings"), because they encourage sloppy coordination and can lead to disputes rather than preventing them. CSI promotes the idea that both drawings and specifications must be coordinated so they do not conflict. While some owners or agencies may include precedence clauses in their own conditions, this is not a CSI best practice and is not the general rule taught in CDT-preparation materials.

* D. The architect/engineer may require the contractor to perform at a higher level than the contract documents requireUnder standard contract principles presented in CSI's practice guides, the architect/engineer (A/E) cannot unilaterally change the contractor's obligations beyond what the contract documents require, except through properly authorized changes (e.g., change orders) that include appropriate adjustments to cost and/or time if applicable. The A/E administers the contract and interprets the documents but cannot simply demand higher performance than what the contract documents specify without formal change mechanisms.

In summary, the CSI-aligned view is that contract documents are complementary and intended to be interpreted together, which is best represented by Option A.

質問 # 13

What project scheduling technique involves setting the target date of building occupancy and then working backwards to establish preceding milestone dates?

- A. Front end loading
- B. Methods technique
- C. Critical path method
- D. Schedule of values

正解: A

質問 # 14

When a public works project utilizes design-bid-build, which option would NOT minimize the risk of bid shopping?

- A. The subcontractor can withhold their prices from the bidder until the final moments before the deadline.
- B. The architect/engineer/owner team can consider bid listing and bid depository provisions.
- C. Require bidders to provide a list of their intended subcontractors along with their bid.
- D. The bidder can ask the subcontractor to reevaluate their prices to find a lower price after the subcontractor has submitted their price.

正解: D

質問 # 15

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. Request for information documents
- C. Conformed set

- D. Change order log

正解: A

解説:

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.

質問 # 16

When is the owner entitled to stop the work?

- A. If the architect/engineer fails to represent owner properly
- B. If there is a safety problem on the site
- **C. If the contractor fails to correct work that is not compliant with the contract documents**
- D. If the contractor is presumed to be bankrupt

正解: C

解説:

CSI exam content aligns closely with the standard general conditions used in the industry (such as AIA A201). Under those conditions, the owner's right to stop the work typically arises when:

- * The contractor fails to correct work that is not in accordance with the Contract Documents, or
- * The contractor persistently fails to carry out the work in accordance with the Contract Documents.

In that situation, after appropriate notice, the owner may order the contractor to stop the work until the cause for such order has been eliminated. This is intended to protect the owner from continued defective or nonconforming work and to force corrective action. That is exactly what Option B describes.

Why the other options are incorrect or incomplete:

- * A. If the architect/engineer fails to represent owner properly Problems in the A/E's services are handled through the owner-A/E agreement, not by stopping the contractor's work under the construction contract. There is no standard right for the owner to stop construction solely because of a dispute with the A/E.
- * C. If the contractor is presumed to be bankrupt Bankruptcy or insolvency is typically addressed under termination or suspension provisions, not strictly the owner's immediate "stop work" right described in general conditions. A presumption of bankruptcy alone does not automatically trigger the standard "stop work" clause.
- * D. If there is a safety problem on the site The contractor is usually designated as the party primarily responsible for site safety and for stopping unsafe operations. The owner may insist that unsafe conditions be corrected, and might in practice insist work stop, but the formal "owner's right to stop the work" clause in general conditions is tied to nonconforming work or failure to follow the Contract Documents, not generally to safety administration (which is the contractor's duty).

Therefore, in the context of CSI-aligned general conditions, the correct answer is B: when the contractor fails to correct work that is not compliant with the contract documents.

Key CSI Reference Titles (no links):

* CSI Project Delivery Practice Guide - Contract Administration and Owner's Rights during Construction.

* CSI Construction Specifications Practice Guide - discussion of General Conditions and owner /contractor responsibilities.

* CSI CDT Body of Knowledge - "General Conditions: Rights and Responsibilities of the Parties."

質問 #17

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CDT資格専門知識: <https://www.passtest.jp/Construction-Specifications-Institute/CDT-shiken.html>

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