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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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Construction Specifications Institute Construction Documents Technologist Sample Questions (Q14-Q19):

NEW QUESTION # 14

Which of the following is a component of the contract documents?

- A. Shop drawings
- **B. Addenda**
- C. Resource drawings
- D. Procurement requirements

Answer: B

Explanation:

CSI defines the contract documents as the documents that form the legally binding contract between the owner and the contractor.

These typically include:

- * Agreement (contract form)
- * Conditions of the Contract (General and Supplementary)
- * Drawings
- * Specifications
- * Addenda (issued before contract execution, modifying bidding documents)
- * Modifications (issued after execution - change orders, CCDs, etc.)

Thus, addenda, once issued prior to contract signing, become a binding part of the contract documents.

Why others are incorrect:

- * A. Procurement requirements - These include instructions to bidders, bid forms, and similar pre- contract information; once the contract is executed, they are not part of the contract documents.
- * B. Resource drawings - Background reference materials only; not contractually binding.
- * C. Shop drawings - Prepared by the contractor/subcontractors for review and coordination; not part of the contract documents, even after A/E review.

CSI Reference:

CSI Project Delivery Practice Guide, "Procurement and Contracting"; Construction Specifications Practice Guide, "Definition of Contract Documents."

NEW QUESTION # 15

When does a project reach substantial completion?

- **A. When the project is sufficiently complete to allow its intended use**
- B. When the project receives final inspections from the authorities having jurisdiction
- C. When the contractor's final application for payment is approved
- D. When all of the close-out documents have been reviewed and approved

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION # 16

To avoid miscommunication problems during construction, which best practice should the design professional use?

- A. Mark emails and electronic communications as "Urgent!" to ensure they are read right away
- **B. Distribute meeting minutes to all attendees and concerned parties documenting key decisions and action items resulting from the meeting**
- C. Leave detailed voicemail messages describing everything that needs to be done so there is a record of the direction
- D. Develop a good working relationship for verbally addressing problems as they arise

Answer: B

Explanation:

CSI and CDT principles stress that clear, timely, and documented communication is essential to avoid disputes and miscommunication during construction. Among the key tools for this are:

- * Written records of decisions, instructions, and clarifications
- * Formal meeting minutes that are distributed and retained as part of the project record
- * Consistent use of designated channels (e.g., RFIs, submittals, change documents) In construction phase administration, progress meetings and other coordination meetings are routinely held.

Best practice, as described in CSI guides and standard contract documents, is that:

- * One party (often the architect or construction manager) prepares written meeting minutes.
- * These minutes record attendance, topics discussed, decisions made, and action items (with responsible parties and due dates).
- * The minutes are then distributed to all attendees and other concerned parties, providing a shared, written understanding and an opportunity to correct any errors.

This practice directly addresses the question's goal: avoiding miscommunication problems during construction. Therefore, the best answer is Option C.

Why the other options are weaker:

* A. Develop a good working relationship for verbally addressing problems as they arise A good working relationship is very important, but verbal-only communication is risky. CSI emphasizes that important decisions and directions must be documented in writing.

* B. Mark emails and electronic communications as "Urgent!" This may get attention but does not ensure clarity, completeness, or shared understanding, and overuse can even reduce effectiveness.

* D. Leave detailed voicemail messages Voicemail is not a reliable or easily referenced project record. It is difficult to circulate, file, search, or confirm, and can easily be misunderstood or lost. CSI emphasizes written, project-file communication over voicemail.

Relevant CSI / CDT References (titles only, no links):

- * CSI Project Delivery Practice Guide - chapters on "Construction Phase" and communication and documentation.
- * CSI Construction Specifications Practice Guide - Division 01 sections on "Project Management and Coordination" and "Project Meetings," including requirements for meeting minutes.
- * CDT Body of Knowledge - communication and documentation practices in construction administration.

NEW QUESTION # 17

During the project closeout phase, what is an appropriate task for the facility manager?

- A. To coordinate with the architect a final clean-up and site restoration
- B. To draft the final changes on the as-built documents
- C. To hire a new security company to ensure maintenance and ground management
- **D. To ensure they have received the required spare parts, extra stock materials, and any necessary training needed in order to maintain the facility in the first year**

Answer: D

Explanation:

CSI describes the facility manager as a key stakeholder during project closeout and turnover. Their role is to receive the information, materials, and training needed to operate the completed facility in accordance with the Owner's Project Requirements (OPR).

Typical responsibilities for the facility manager at closeout, as outlined in CSI's Project Delivery Practice Guide, include (paraphrased):

- * Participating in commissioning and training sessions.
- * Verifying receipt of operation and maintenance (O&M) manuals, warranties, and record documents.
- * Confirming that required spare parts, attic stock/excess materials, and special tools have been delivered.
- * Ensuring staff have sufficient training to operate building systems during the initial occupancy period.

This is captured best by Option A, which aligns closely with CSI's description of closeout responsibilities for the facility manager.

Why the other options are not correct:

* B. Coordinate with the architect a final clean-up and site restoration - Final cleaning and site restoration are responsibilities of the contractor, overseen by the A/E and owner. The facility manager may observe but is not normally the one coordinating this work in the contract documents.

* C. Hire a new security company - Selecting or changing service vendors (like security firms) is an owner/facility operations business decision, not specifically identified in CSI's project closeout procedures. It is not a standard closeout task defined in the construction documents.

* D. Draft the final changes on the as-built documents - CSI differentiates between "project record documents" maintained by the contractor during construction and record drawings/specifications produced by the A/E (when required). The facility manager receives these but does not normally draft or edit them.

CSI References (no links):

- * CSI Project Delivery Practice Guide - chapters on Construction Phase and Facility Management /Closeout.
- * CSI Construction Specifications Practice Guide - sections on project closeout, O&M data, and attic stock.

NEW QUESTION # 18

When is the owner entitled to stop the work?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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 properlyProblems 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 bankruptBankruptcy 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 siteThe 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."

NEW QUESTION # 19

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