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## **Construction Specifications Institute Construction Documents Technologist Sample Questions (Q31-Q36):**

### **NEW QUESTION # 31**

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

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

**Answer: B**

### **NEW QUESTION # 32**

In construction documents, what does the agreement refer to?

- A. The agreement between the contractor and the subcontractor
- B. The general conditions of the contract for construction
- C. The agreement between the owner and the architect/engineer
- **D. The agreement between the owner and the contractor**

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

Within CSI's framework for contract documents, the term "Agreement" (capitalized) has a specific meaning. It refers to the formal written contract for construction between the Owner and the Contractor.

CSI describes the typical structure of the contract documents as including:

- \* The Agreement between Owner and Contractor (such as AIA A101 or similar),
- \* The Conditions of the Contract (General and Supplementary Conditions),
- \* Drawings, Specifications, and Addenda,
- \* And other documents listed in the Agreement.

The Agreement sets out key commercial terms (contract sum, contract time, identification of the work, list of contract documents, progress payments, etc.) and binds the owner and contractor to the Conditions of the Contract and the remainder of the documents.

Why the other options are not correct:

- \* A. Agreement between the owner and the architect/engineer - This is usually a separate professional services agreement (often titled Owner-Architect Agreement or similar) and is not what CSI and AIA mean by "the Agreement" within the construction contract set.
- \* B. The general conditions of the contract for construction - The General Conditions are a separate document; they become part of the contract when they are incorporated by reference in the Agreement, but they are not themselves "the Agreement."
- \* D. Agreement between the contractor and the subcontractor - This is a separate subcontract document, not part of the owner-contractor contract set defined in the project manual.

CSI's practice material on contract formation and document relationships consistently identifies "the Agreement" as the contract between the Owner and the Contractor, hence Option C is correct.

### **NEW QUESTION # 33**

Under a single prime contract, shop drawings should be routed to the architect/engineer from whom?

- A. Owner
- B. Material supplier
- C. Subcontractor
- **D. Contractor**

**Answer: D**

### **NEW QUESTION # 34**

Who is responsible for job site security?

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

**Answer: C**

#### **NEW QUESTION # 35**

Which of the following should be avoided when specifying warranties?

- A. Including language to require warranties extending beyond the contractor's one-year correction period
- B. Requiring minimum warranty coverage available for a particular product
- C. Requiring or permitting a warranty that strengthens the owner's rights
- **D. Relying on a warranty as a substitute for thorough investigation of a product and its manufacturer**

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract (CSI-based)

In CSI practice (as reflected in the CSI Construction Specifications Practice Guide and CDT study materials), warranties are treated as supplemental protection for the owner, not as a primary quality-control method. CSI emphasizes that the specifier should carefully research products, manufacturers, and performance history, and that the specifications should clearly define the required quality, performance criteria, and execution. A warranty cannot compensate for poor product selection or incomplete specification of performance and quality.

Because of this, relying on a warranty as a substitute for thorough investigation of a product and its manufacturer (Option D) is specifically contrary to CSI guidance. CSI's approach is:

- \* First: proper investigation and evaluation of the product and manufacturer (technical suitability, history, service, financial stability).
- \* Second: clear, enforceable specifications stating performance and quality requirements.
- \* Third: warranties as an additional contractual obligation, not a replacement for the first two.

That is exactly what Option D fails to do, so it is the practice that should be avoided.

Why the other options are acceptable in CSI terms:

- \* Option A - Requiring or permitting a warranty that strengthens the owner's rightsCSI allows and often encourages warranties that provide greater protection than the default legal warranties, so long as they are realistic, coordinated with the contractor and manufacturer, and enforceable. Strengthening the owner's rights through clear warranty language is consistent with CSI's recommended practice, not something to avoid.
- \* Option B - Requiring minimum warranty coverage available for a particular productIt is normal in CSI-style specifications to state a minimum warranty duration or coverage (for example, "not less than 5 years" for roofing). This sets a clear baseline of expectations and is fully compatible with CSI guidance, provided it matches industry practice and project needs.
- \* Option C - Including language to require warranties extending beyond the contractor's one-year correction periodCSI explicitly distinguishes between the contractor's correction period (often one year, as described in the General Conditions) and longer manufacturer warranties (e.g., 5, 10, or 20 years). It is routine and appropriate for specifications to require manufacturer warranties that extend beyond the one-year correction period, especially for major building envelope or equipment systems. CSI materials show these longer warranties as normal practice, not something to avoid.

So, under CSI's Construction Specifications Practice and CDT body of knowledge, the clearly incorrect-and therefore "to be avoided"-practice is Option D: counting on a warranty instead of doing the proper technical due diligence and specifying performance and quality requirements.

CSI reference concepts:

- \* CSI Construction Specifications Practice Guide - chapters on warranties and product selection (discussing warranties as supplemental protection, not a substitute for proper specifying).
- \* CSI CDT Study Materials - sections on Division 01, product selection, and quality assurance/quality control versus warranties.

#### **NEW QUESTION # 36**

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