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練習問題

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1年間無料アップデート

Exam : **CDT**

Title : Construction Documents Technologist

Version : DEMO

1.Which of the following is a component of project design team coordination during the construction documents phase?
A. Duplication of important information by each discipline
B. Ensuring drawing note terminology is differentiated from specification terminology
C. Requiring the owner to hire a third-party to write the Division 01 specifications independently
D. Quality assurance tasks shared between design and consulting teams
Answer: D
Explanation:
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):
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:
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):

2.Which of the following establishes a baseline from which deviations are identified?
A. General requirements
B. Supplementary conditions
C. Project manual
D. General conditions
Answer: D
Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract (CSI-Based)
According to the Construction Specifications Institute (CSI) and CDT exam content, the General Conditions of the Contract form the foundational "baseline" set of administrative, procedural, and legal requirements for every construction contract. All other contracting documents—including Supplementary Conditions, Division 01, and specification sections—are modified in relation to this baseline.
Why the Correct Answer Is General Conditions (Option D)
CSI practice guides describe the General Conditions as:
General Conditions define or baseline:
CSI emphasizes that the General Conditions do not change for each project unless Supplementary Conditions modify them, which reinforces that they form the baseline.
Why the Other Options Are Incorrect
A. General Requirements (Division 01)

Division 01 sections coordinate the administrative and procedural requirements for the project, but they expand upon or modify the General Conditions—not the other way around. They cannot be the baseline because they themselves rely on the baseline established in the General Conditions.
B. Supplementary Conditions
These modify the General Conditions to address project-specific legal or regulatory requirements (e.g., bonding, liquidated damages, insurance). They create deviations, not the baseline from which deviations are identified.
C. Project Manual
The Project Manual is a collection of documents—including bidding requirements, contract forms, General Conditions, Supplementary Conditions, and specifications. It is not itself the baseline; it contains the baseline (the General Conditions).
Key CSI References
CSI Project Delivery Practice Guide – Chapters on Procurement and Contracting, discussing General Conditions as the base document for rights, responsibilities, and procedures.

3.During procurement activities, what is the process of notifying prospective or qualified bidders requesting proposals for a specific project or issuing an invitation to bid?
A. Solicitation
B. Instructions for Procurement
C. Instructions to Bidders
D. Request for Scope of Work
Answer: A
Explanation:
In CSI and CDT terminology, the process of reaching out to potential or prequalified bidders to obtain bids or proposals is called “solicitation.”
CSI’s Project Delivery Practice Guide and CDT study materials describe the sequence in the procurement stage roughly as:
Within that structure, “solicitation” is clearly identified as the step where the owner/AE issues the invitation to bid or request for proposals. The other answer choices refer to documents or requests that are part of the process, but not the process itself:
Because the question asks specifically for “the process of notifying prospective or qualified bidders requesting proposals for a specific project or an invitation to bid,” the correct CSI-aligned term is “Solicitation” (Option A).
Relevant CSI references (no URLs):

4.Where can you typically find requirements for temporary toilet facilities?
A. Supplementary Conditions
B. Division 22 – Plumbing
C. The Owner–Contractor Agreement
D. Division 01 – General Requirements
Answer: D
Explanation:
In CSI’s MasterFormat / SectionFormat framework, temporary facilities and controls (including temporary toilet facilities) are normally specified in Division 01 – General Requirements, specifically in the section

often titled “Temporary Facilities and Controls” (e.g., 01 50 00).
CSI’s practice guides and CDT materials explain that:
So, requirements such as:
are typically found in Division 01 – General Requirements, not in the plumbing design sections.
Why the other options are incorrect in CSI context:
Therefore, in line with CSI’s structure and recommended practice, Division 01 – General Requirements (Option D) is the correct answer. Relevant CSI references (no URLs):

5.Standards for sustainable facilities, products, and fundamental approaches emphasize the needs of what?
A. Architect, supplier, and contractor
B. Owner, stakeholders, and participants
C. Public, private, and environmental health
D. Owner team, contractor team, and design team
Answer: C
Explanation:
CSI’s treatment of sustainability—as reflected in CDT materials and related practice guides—aligns with widely recognized sustainability concepts: construction and building standards should protect human health, the environment, and the welfare of the broader community (public).
Sustainability-related texts (including green building rating systems, green product standards, and sustainability sections in specifications) consistently emphasize:
Within that framework, standards for sustainable facilities and products are not primarily written around the preferences of a particular project team (like architect, contractor, or owner team). Instead, they are driven by the broader need to safeguard public and private users’ health and environmental health.
Thus, among the options provided:
Why the other options are not correct in CSI context:
In CSI-aligned specification practice, sustainability-related requirements are often placed in:
and are tied to environmental and health outcomes, aligning with Option C.
Relevant CSI references (no URLs):