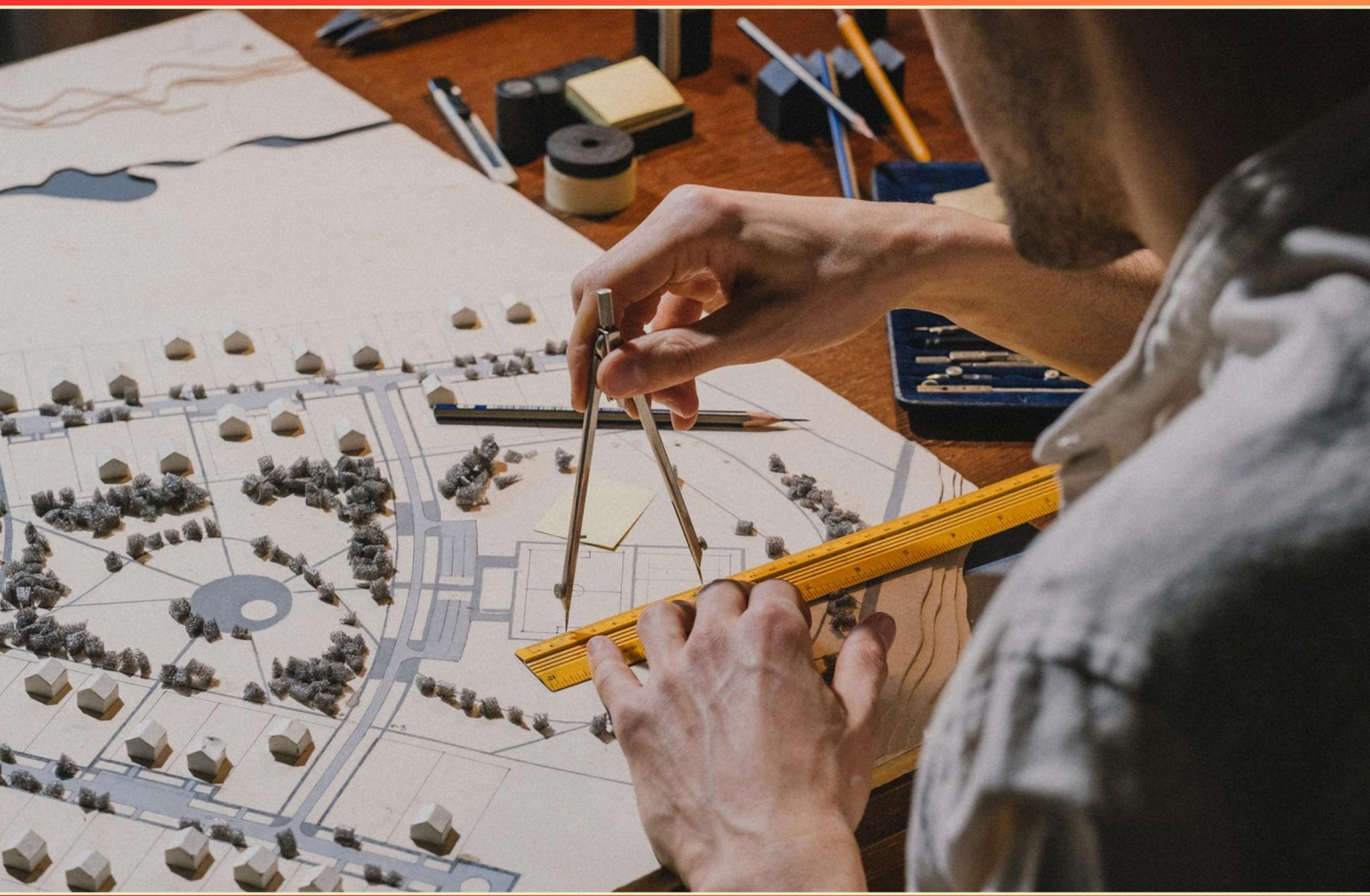
CSI CONSTRUCTION DOCUMENTS TECHNOLOGY (CDT) PRACTICE EXAM (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

VISIT US ONLINE FOR THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE

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Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,
- Improve accuracy and speed,
- Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and
- Approach the exam with greater confidence.

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

Remember: successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

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How to Use This Guide

This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here's how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:

1. Start with a Diagnostic Review

Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.

2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions

Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 – 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations.

3. Learn from the Explanations

After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.

4. Track Your Progress

Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.

5. Simulate the Real Exam

Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.

6. Repeat and Review

Don't just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning. Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.

There's no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly, adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!

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Questions

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1. Cash Allowance is?

A. Monetary sum specified by A/E and included in price to pay for unspecified products. Included required taxes.

B. A fixed discount for early payment.

C. A method to estimate cost.

D. The final contract amount.

2. Testing reports are typically included in which type of submittal?

A. Action Submittal

B. Informational Submittal

C. Payment Submittal

D. Substantial Completion Submittal

3. Which party is responsible for construction administration, evaluation services, certifying applications for payment, and final inspection of work?

A. Contractor

B. Architect-Engineer

C. Owner

D. Building Official

4. Which of the following is NOT true about Addenda?

A. Usually issued prior to receiving bids.

B. Clarifies questions raised by bidders.

C. Involves post-bid adjustments to the contract sum.

D. May delete information in the procurement documents.

5. Earthwork and related topics in Site and Infrastructure Subgroup are in which section range?

A. 30-35

B. 36-39

C. 40-49

D. 20-29

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6. How is the Facility Life Cycle defined?

A. The life cycle of a facility, from concept through construction to use and eventual deconstruction

B. A single-phase project

C. Design only

D. Construction only

7. Unit Prices are used for which purpose?

A. To provide per-unit costs for specific work items to adjust quantities.

B. To fix the price regardless of quantity.

C. To set the contract's bonding requirements.

D. To determine the project closeout date.

8. What best defines contract drawings?

A. Legally enforceable drawings that could show deconstruction, alteration, or new construction.

B. Marketing drawings for client presentations.

C. As-built measurements only.

D. Internal project notes.

9. A Bid is best described as which of the following?

A. Offer to perform a contract for work or to supply materials or goods at a specific price.

B. A formal request for information.

C. A change order.

D. A request for proposal.

10. Building Systems Commissioning becomes involved at what stage of the project?

A. During schematic design

B. Near completion of construction

C. After occupancy

D. During construction documents

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Answers

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1. A
2. B
3. B
4. C
5. A
6. A
7. A
8. A
9. A
10. B

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Explanations

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1. Cash Allowance is?

A. Monetary sum specified by A/E and included in price to pay for unspecified products. Included required taxes.

B. A fixed discount for early payment.

C. A method to estimate cost.

D. The final contract amount.

A cash allowance is a monetary sum set by the architect/engineer and included in the contract price to cover the cost of items that have not yet been specified or selected. It acts as a budget within the contract for purchasing those unspecified products, and the actual costs are settled later—through change orders—when the items are chosen and installed. It is not a discount for early payment, not a method of cost estimation, and not the final contract amount. Taxes related to the purchased items are handled as part of the actual costs of those items, while the cash allowance provides the funding in the contract for them.

2. Testing reports are typically included in which type of submittal?

A. Action Submittal

B. Informational Submittal

C. Payment Submittal

D. Substantial Completion Submittal

Testing reports document how a product or system performs against the specs and are provided to inform the team rather than to seek approval. In the CDT submittal framework, items that simply convey information and don't require the architect's or engineer's action are classed as Informational Submittals. Since a testing report is meant to show results and compliance data, not to authorize use or trigger review, it belongs in the informational category.

3. Which party is responsible for construction administration, evaluation services, certifying applications for payment, and final inspection of work?

A. Contractor

B. Architect-Engineer

C. Owner

D. Building Official

Construction administration, evaluation services, certifying applications for payment, and the final inspection of work are duties handled by the Architect-Engineer. They act as the designer's representative to oversee the project during construction, ensuring everything aligns with the contract documents. This includes reviewing submittals like shop drawings, issuing clarifications or changes as needed, and approving changes via change orders. They also certify the contractor's payment requests, confirming that the work completed justifies payment. Through regular site visits and observations, they assess progress and conformance, determine when the work reaches substantial completion, and conduct the final inspection to confirm everything is finished and ready for closeout or occupancy. The other parties have different roles: the contractor performs the construction work, the owner funds and makes decisions with the architect's guidance, and the building official enforces codes and issues occupancy permits, rather than handling administration or payment certification.

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4. Which of the following is NOT true about Addenda?

A. Usually issued prior to receiving bids.

B. Clarifies questions raised by bidders.

C. Involves post-bid adjustments to the contract sum.

D. May delete information in the procurement documents.

Addenda are issued to the bidding documents before bids are submitted to clarify questions and modify the documents as needed, ensuring all bidders base proposals on the same information. They may address bidder questions, add or delete information, and update requirements in the procurement documents. What they do not do is post-bid adjustments to the contract sum; changes to the contract sum after bids are opened and the contract is awarded are handled later through change orders or contract amendments during construction, not by addenda.

5. Earthwork and related topics in Site and Infrastructure Subgroup are in which section range?

A. 30-35

B. 36-39

C. 40-49

D. 20-29

Understanding how MasterFormat numbers site work helps here. Earthwork and related site preparation activities are grouped in the lower portion of the Site and Infrastructure Subgroup, specifically in the 30-35 range. This placement reflects their role as foundational site work that precedes other site installations, so you'll find excavation, grading, backfill, and similar topics under those numbers. The other ranges listed aren't where earthwork topics within the Site and Infrastructure Subgroup belong, so they don't match the placement for this content.

6. How is the Facility Life Cycle defined?

A. The life cycle of a facility, from concept through construction to use and eventual deconstruction

B. A single-phase project

C. Design only

D. Construction only

The main idea is that the Facility Life Cycle covers the entire span of a building's existence, from the initial need and concept through planning, design, construction, occupancy and ongoing use, maintenance and renewal, and ultimately decommissioning and disposal. This holistic view lets project teams consider long term performance, cost, and sustainability from the outset, not just during design or construction. It's not limited to a single phase like design or construction, which would omit how the building is operated, kept up, or retired. By looking at all stages, you can make better decisions that reduce life cycle costs and improve value over the building's entire life.

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7. Unit Prices are used for which purpose?

A. To provide per-unit costs for specific work items to adjust quantities.

B. To fix the price regardless of quantity.

C. To set the contract's bonding requirements.

D. To determine the project closeout date.

Unit prices provide per-unit costs for specific work items so quantities can be adjusted without re-bidding. This allows the project to accurately price changes in scope or conditions that alter how much work is needed, by multiplying the actual quantity by the unit rate. For example, if excavation is priced per cubic yard, any change in the amount of earth moved is reflected in cost using that rate, keeping the price fair and based on the measured work. The other options describe scenarios that don't fit how unit prices are used: a fixed price regardless of quantity corresponds to a lump-sum contract, bonding requirements are a separate financial/risk issue, and the project closeout date is guided by scheduling, not unit pricing.

8. What best defines contract drawings?

A. Legally enforceable drawings that could show deconstruction, alteration, or new construction.

B. Marketing drawings for client presentations.

C. As-built measurements only.

D. Internal project notes.

Contract drawings are the legally binding set of drawings that define the exact scope and details of the work to be done under the contract. They communicate the design intent, locations, dimensions, materials, and required workmanship, and can show the work as new construction, alterations, or even deconstruction within the project. These drawings, together with the project manual and specifications, form the Construction Documents used for bidding, permitting, and directing construction. Changes to the work are handled through formal change orders that modify these drawings as needed. Marketing drawings aren't binding tools for construction decisions, as they're created for presentations rather than to define binding scope. As-built measurements are records captured after construction to reflect what was actually built, not the approved scope of work for the project. Internal project notes aren't intended to guide the contractor or enforce requirements.

9. A Bid is best described as which of the following?

A. Offer to perform a contract for work or to supply materials or goods at a specific price.

B. A formal request for information.

C. A change order.

D. A request for proposal.

In construction procurement, a bid is an offer to perform a contract for the work or to supply materials or goods at a specific price. Contractors submit bids in response to a bid invitation, presenting the proposed price (often with related schedule and terms). If the owner accepts the bid, that price becomes the contract price and the contractor is obligated to complete the work as specified. This distinguishes a bid from other documents: an information request seeks clarifications about the project, a change order modifies an existing contract, and a request for proposal invites proposals that include both technical approaches and pricing but aren't just a simple price offer.

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10. Building Systems Commissioning becomes involved at what stage of the project?

A. During schematic design

B. Near completion of construction

C. After occupancy

D. During construction documents

Building Systems Commissioning is about proving that the installed systems operate as intended, which requires actually testing and tuning equipment, controls, and sequences. That can't happen until the systems are in place and wired up, so the commissioning effort is tied to the late construction phase—near completion of construction—when startup, functional tests, and final adjustments can be performed before occupancy. If you try to commission during the early design stages, nothing has been installed to test. Waiting until after occupants are using the building makes it harder to fix issues and optimize performance. So, near completion of construction is the most practical and effective time to involve commissioning.

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Next Steps

Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.

As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.

If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at hello@examzify.com.

Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:

https://csicdt.examzify.com

We wish you the very best on your exam journey. You've got this!

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