

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Class: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

## Chapter 2: The Project Team

1. The traditional project delivery system, also frequently referred to as “design-bid-build,” has been the most used project delivery system since the late 1800s.
  - a. True
  - b. False
2. In the traditional project delivery system, the contractor is responsible for providing the labor, material, equipment, and construction documents, based on the owner’s needs.
  - a. True
  - b. False
3. In the traditional project delivery system, the capital projects officer is concerned primarily with the disbursement of funds for the project.
  - a. True
  - b. False
4. In the CM delivery system, the design manager is responsible for the coordination of shop drawings, submittals, layout, subcontractor organization, payment verification, and whatever duties are assigned by the construction superintendent or construction administrator.
  - a. True
  - b. False
5. The Engineering-Procurement-Construction (E-P-C) system is a common delivery system for light construction facilities.
  - a. True
  - b. False
6. The traditional contract project delivery system has three primary contractual parties: the owner, the architect, and the \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. designer      b. contractor
  - c. consultant      d. engineer
7. The most common method for compensating the contractor, allowing for changes to the scope of work during the construction period, is called:
  - a. Lump-sum contract
  - b. Unit price contract
  - c. Cost plus, with a guaranteed maximum price
  - d. Cost, plus a fee
8. The \_\_\_\_ is an upper-management-level individual who is the ultimate decision maker for the firm on the project.
  - a. project manager      b. principal-in-charge
  - c. contract administrator      d. project architect

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9. Hourly employees who are trained to perform specific tasks are called \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. subcontractors
  - b. craftspeople
  - c. foreman
  - d. field engineers
  
10. The owner's daily representative during the construction project is called:
  - a. The Owner's Inspector
  - b. The Capital Projects Officer
  - c. The Owner's Representative
  - d. The Owner's Financial Officer
  
11. The construction project \_\_\_\_\_ provide a matrix of organization, with formal and informal contractual relationships between participants.
  
12. In building construction, much of the work is accomplished by \_\_\_\_\_ who have an agreement with the contractor to complete a specific portion of the work covered by the contractor's contract requirements.
  
13. In the traditional system, subcontractors should not communicate directly with the architect but should approach the contractor's superintendent or \_\_\_\_\_.
  
14. An agency CM system involving a number of contracts directly with the owner but managed by the contractor is usually called \_\_\_\_\_.
  
15. In the design-build delivery model, communication is typically flows between the \_\_\_\_\_ and the design-build firm's project manager.
  
16. Describe the features of a lump-sum contract.
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
17. Explain the owner's responsibilities in the traditional project delivery system.
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
18. Discuss why an outside testing agency may be contracted by the owner.

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19. What are the responsibilities of an officer-in-charge?

20. Explain the features of the Engineering-Procurement-Construction (E-P-C) system.