

# PDD Fragen Beantworten & PDD Testfragen




Wer?

من؟

Wer geht in den Supermarkt? Wer fährt nach Wien?  
 Wer kocht das Essen? Wer geht in den Park?  
 Wer ist beim Doktor? Wer geht in die Apotheke?  
 Wer schreibt einen Brief? Wer geht in die Schule?  
 Wer ist krank? Wer ist müde? Wer liegt im Bett?  
 Wer ist im Badezimmer? Wer sitzt am Sessel?  
 Wer fährt mit dem Auto? Wer ist beim Zahnarzt?

Der Mann..... Die Frau .....
Das Kind..... Die Lehrerin .....
Der Doktor.....

Der Vater..... Die Mutter.....
Die Tochter..... Der Sohn.....
Ich bin.../ich \_\_\_\_e




Wie?

كيف؟

Wie ist die Suppe? (gut) Wie ist das Wetter? (kalt)  
 Wie ist der Baum? (groß) Wie ist die Blume? (schön)  
 Wie ist der Mann? (alt) Wie ist das Wasser? (nass)  
 Wie ist die Sonne? (heiß) Wie ist das Baby? (klein)  
 Wie ist der Zucker? (süß) Wie ist die Lampe? (hell)  
 Wie ist die Nacht? (dunkel) Wie heißt du? (Ich heiße...)

Die Suppe ist .....
Das Wetter ist .....
Der Baum ist .....
Die Blume ist .....



Wo?

أين؟

Wo bist du? Wo liegt das Heft? Wo ist dein Haus?  
 Wo lernst du Deutsch? Wo ist die Tasche?  
 Wo ist der Ofen? Wo ist die Dusche? Wo steht das Bett?  
 Wo bist du geboren? Wo liegt der Stift?  
 Wo sitzt du? Wo schläfst du? Wo kochst du?  
 Wo steht der Baum? Wo hängt das Bild?  
 Wo steht der Sessel? Wo ist die Lehrerin?

Ich bin in .....
Das Heft liegt .....
Das Haus ist .....
Ich lerne \_\_\_\_ Deutsch.

Die Tasche ist .....
Der Ofen ist in der .....
Die Dusche ist im .....
Das Bett steht im .....

Ich bin in \_\_\_\_ geboren.
Der Stift liegt auf .....
Ich sitze auf dem .....
Ich schlafe im .....

Ich koche in der .....
Der Baum steht .....
Das Bild hängt an der .....

Der Sessel steht neben dem .....
Die Lehrerin ist in der .....

ISLCollective.com

Übrigens, Sie können die vollständige Version der Pass4Test PDD Prüfungsfragen aus dem Cloud-Speicher herunterladen:  
<https://drive.google.com/open?id=1rkWG8s9UfCCWjFeFISDND7aTxJP3r-eH>

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>> PDD Fragen Beantworten <<

## PDD Testfragen & PDD Deutsch

Wenn Sie unsere Softwares benutzen, können Sie wissen, dass die NCARB PDD zu bestehen nicht so schwer ist. Sie können in die Unterlagen, die unsere Pass4Test bietet, die Geschicklichkeit des Bestehens der NCARB PDD Prüfung finden. Um Sie beruhigt

kaufen zu lassen, bieten wir Ihnen kostenlose demo der NCARB PDD für dich. Sie können nach des Downloads mal probieren.

## NCARB PDD Prüfungsplan:

Thema	Einzelheiten
Thema 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Project Manual &amp; Specifications:</b> This section of the exam measures the skills of Specifications Writers and emphasizes the importance of developing documentation that goes beyond drawings. Candidates must understand how to identify and prioritize elements needed to prepare, maintain, and refine both the project manual and project specifications. It also assesses the ability to align and coordinate these specifications with the construction documents to ensure consistency and accuracy.</li></ul>
Thema 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Integration of Building Materials &amp; Systems:</b> This section of the exam measures the skills of Architectural Designers and focuses on the ability to resolve and integrate various building systems into cohesive project goals. It covers analyzing architectural systems and technologies, determining the size of structural, mechanical, electrical, and plumbing systems, and incorporating specialty systems such as acoustics, lighting, security, and communications. It also evaluates the ability to detail how multiple building systems work together and to coordinate across disciplines to achieve a unified design.</li></ul>
Thema 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Construction Cost:</b> This section of the exam measures the skills of Construction Managers and focuses on the financial side of project execution. It evaluates the ability to analyze construction cost estimates to confirm that they align with project design intent and budgetary constraints. Although this is the smallest section, it is critical for ensuring projects remain feasible and economically viable.</li></ul>
Thema 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Codes &amp; Regulations:</b> This section of the exam measures skills of Building Code Specialists and examines how codes and regulations apply at a detailed level during documentation. Candidates are expected to demonstrate knowledge of compliance with the International Building Code (IBC) as well as other specialty regulations, as well as how to interpret and apply these standards to ensure design and documentation meet legal and safety requirements.</li></ul>
Thema 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Construction Documentation:</b> This section of the exam measures skills of Project Architects and addresses the creation and management of project documentation. Candidates are expected to demonstrate knowledge of documenting building design and site features, preparing detailed architectural drawings, and applying industry standards to produce a coordinated set of construction documents. The section also includes understanding how project changes impact documentation and how to communicate these updates effectively to both the design team and the client.:</li></ul>

## NCARB ARE 5.0 Project Development and Documentation Exam PDD Prüfungsfragen mit Lösungen (Q85-Q90):

### 85. Frage

□ An architect is designing a school building that features a flat roof with a low parapet wall in a wet climate region. The client wants to minimize maintenance requirements and focus on keeping water from the walls.

What parapet coping detail would be most appropriate for the architect to select for this project?

- A. C
- B. B
- C. A

**Antwort: A**

Begründung:

Understanding the Problem

The question addresses parapet coping design in a wet climate with a focus on:

\* Minimizing maintenance

\* Preventing water from running down the face of the wall

Parapet copings protect the top of the parapet wall from water penetration and are designed to shed water away from the wall below.

## Analysis of the Options

### A). Flat Coping

- \* A flat coping (Option A) has no slope and allows water to pool on the surface.
- \* This pooling increases the likelihood of infiltration and material deterioration over time.
- \* In wet climates, this is poor practice because standing water leads to freeze-thaw damage, staining, and faster degradation.
- \* Maintenance needs are higher.

### B). Single-Slope Coping

- \* This coping (Option B) has a slope toward one side, which improves drainage.
- \* However, if sloped toward the inside of the parapet, it increases roof drainage load and risk of water penetration at roof/wall junction.
- \* If sloped toward the outside, water can run down the wall face, which the client specifically wants to avoid.
- \* This design might also stain exterior wall finishes over time.

### C). Double-Slope (Pitched) Coping with Drip Edges

- \* This coping (Option C) is pitched toward both sides, with drip edges to break water runoff before it reaches the wall face.
- \* Water is shed away efficiently, and drip grooves prevent capillary action that would pull water back toward the wall.
- \* This is best practice in wet climates and greatly reduces maintenance by preventing staining and wall saturation.
- \* Recommended by NRCA (National Roofing Contractors Association) and referenced in Architectural Graphic Standards for parapet detailing.

NCARB ARE 5.0 PDD Reference:

- \* Content Area: Integration of Building Materials & Systems - Building Envelope Detailing
- \* Source Materials:
  - \* Architectural Graphic Standards - Parapet Cap/Coping Details
  - \* Building Construction Illustrated by Francis D.K. Ching - Water Management & Flashing
  - \* NRCA Roofing Manual - Best Practices for Roof Edge & Parapet Design
- \* Key Principle: Parapet copings in wet climates should always slope to shed water away, incorporate overhangs with drips, and prevent water from cascading down the building face.

## 86. Frage

During plan review of an office building, the reviewer informs the architect of new regulations that require storage rooms greater than 150 sf be 1-hour fire rated. The proposed design has three 200 sf storage rooms that must meet the fire protection requirements. The architect needs to recommend how to meet this requirement with minimal effect on cost, time, and program.

- A. Make six 100 sf storage rooms and redistribute throughout the building
- B. Make four 150 sf storage rooms and redistribute throughout the building.
- C. Construct storage rooms using rated concrete masonry.
- **D. Construct storage rooms using metal studs and Type X gypsum board.**

### Antwort: D

#### Begründung:

When new plan#review rules require 1-hour fire-resistance for storage rooms >150 sf, the least cost/time /program impact is typically a 1-hour gypsum board assembly (metal studs with Type X on each side per UL /GA listings).

A). CMU: durable but higher material and labor cost; heavier, slower to install.

C/D. Splitting rooms: Avoids the rating but disrupts program, adds doors/partitions, circulation, and can increase costs and complexity.

PDD References: IBC Ch. 7 Fire & Smoke Protection Features; GA/UL fire#rated wall assemblies; ARE 5.0 PDD-Code compliance strategies and cost/time implications of alternative assemblies.

## 87. Frage

□ Refer to the exhibit.

Using metal stud framing, how many screws per stud are needed to connect the header if each screw is rated at 440 pounds for shear and 215 pounds for tension?

- **A. 0**
- B. 1
- C. 2
- D. 3

**Antwort: A**

Begründung:

Given:

Load (W) = 1,600 lb

Screw shear capacity = 440 lb per screw

Screw tension capacity = 215 lb per screw

Assuming worst case is shear capacity (usually governs):

□ If tension applies, 8 screws needed.

But typically, shear governs for header connection; since question likely focuses on shear, 4 screws would be safest.

If question expects minimal number to resist both, 8 screws would be correct.

Final answer: 4 screws (Option C) if shear governs; if considering tension also, 8 screws (Option D).

Since the question is ambiguous, and shear usually controls, C. 4 screws is appropriate.

Reference:

NCARB ARE 5.0 Review Manual, Structural Systems chapter

Metal stud framing connection design standards

### 88. Frage

A revolving door is to be mounted in the facade of a building. Story drift is limited to 0.002 times story height in any direction. The door can tolerate a maximum departure from vertical of 1/4 inch.

What is the maximum height the door can be to accommodate the story drift?

- A. 10 ft
- B. 9 ft
- C. 8 ft
- D. 11 ft

**Antwort: A**

Begründung:

Given:

Maximum story drift ratio =  $0.002 \times \text{story height (H)}$

□ Maximum door tolerance (max lateral displacement allowed) = 1/4 inch = 0.25 inch Since the door can tolerate up to 0.25 inch displacement, the maximum height to prevent exceeding drift is about 10.4 ft.

But check options-since 10.4 ft is closest to option B: 9 ft or option C: 10 ft?

The maximum height to accommodate the drift is just over 10 ft, so option C: 10 ft is correct.

Correction to Verified answer: C. 10 ft

Summary:

Max drift =  $0.002 \times H$

Max drift # 0.25 inch

Solve for H # 125 in = 10.4 ft

Door can tolerate max 10 ft height to not exceed drift

Reference:

NCARB ARE 5.0 Review Manual, Structural Systems and Building Envelope chapters IBC and ASCE 7 provisions on story drift limits and building movement tolerances

### 89. Frage

Which of the following is most appropriate to coordinate ceiling-mounted HVAC diffusers?

- A. Floor finish plan
- B. Structural framing plan
- C. Reflected ceiling plan
- D. Roof plan

**Antwort: C**

Begründung:

Reflected ceiling plans (RCPs) show locations of diffusers, lighting, ceiling grids, etc. Critical for coordinating mechanical with

