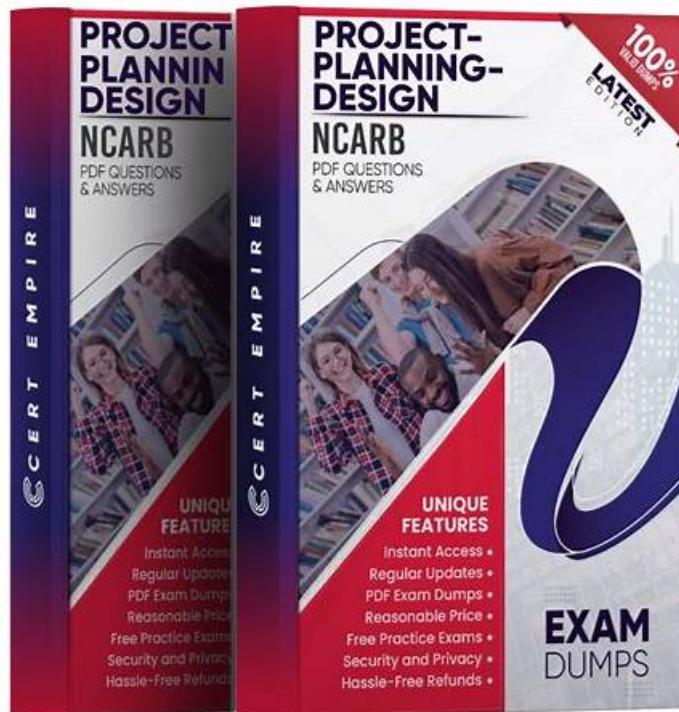


# NCARB Project-Planning-Design Exam Revision Plan - Exam Project-Planning-Design Voucher



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## NCARB Project-Planning-Design Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Building Systems, Materials, &amp; Assemblies: This section of the exam measures skills of architectural designers and covers the understanding of building systems such as mechanical, electrical, and plumbing along with structural and specialty systems. It also involves selecting appropriate materials and assemblies to align with program needs, budgets, and regulations.</li></ul>
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Codes &amp; Regulations: This section of the exam measures the skills of project architects and focuses on applying zoning laws, environmental rules, and building codes during the planning stage. Candidates are tested on how to integrate multiple regulatory requirements into a project's design effectively.</li></ul>
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Project Integration of Program &amp; Systems: This section of the exam measures skills of project architects and focuses on integrating decisions about environmental conditions, codes, and building systems into one cohesive project design. It highlights how to configure the building and incorporate both program requirements and contextual conditions in a unified design approach.</li></ul>
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Project Costs &amp; Budgeting: This section of the exam measures skills of architectural designers and assesses the ability to evaluate design alternatives based on program goals, perform cost evaluations, and manage cost considerations throughout the design process.</li></ul>

Topic 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Environmental Conditions &amp; Context: This section of the exam measures skills of architectural designers and covers how to use site analysis information to determine building placement and environmental planning decisions. It emphasizes applying sustainable principles and considering the neighborhood context to guide project design.</li> </ul>
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### NCARB ARE 5.0 Project Planning & Design (PPD) Sample Questions (Q70-Q75):

#### NEW QUESTION # 70

An architect has just received client approval of the Schematic Design documents for a three-story, outpatient medical clinic. The clinic is located within a mixed-use development governed by a City-approved Planned Development (PD) document. The medical clinic design utilizes standardized departmental layouts and includes outpatient clinics, as well as treatment spaces, administrative spaces and public/lobby spaces.

The site needs to accommodate four different vehicular traffic flows: patient traffic, staff traffic, service and delivery traffic, and emergency services traffic. In addition, a pedestrian plaza must connect to the mixed-use development sidewalks. The plaza must provide space for bicycle parking and will serve as the future bus stop.

The site design addresses several challenges related to building orientation. The southeast facade, with excellent visibility from the highway, is the location of all service equipment. The building entrance faces northwest, convenient to the parking but not visible from the highway.

The client believes future patient volumes will outgrow the clinic. The PD document allows for a planned Phase 2 development on the adjacent vacant site to the southwest. Phase 2 would include a second building (2 story, 80,000 BGSF) and/or a parking deck. Other considerations for the project include:

- \* Protected tree requirements are defined in the PD document.
- \* Easy pedestrian access must be provided from Sycamore Boulevard.
- \* All required parking for the clinic must be accommodated on site.
- \* Programmed area includes 109,450 Departmental Gross Square Feet (DGSF) / 130,184 Building Gross Square Feet (BGSF).
- \* Exterior material percentages are dictated by the PD document and shall not exceed specific percentages for Primary and Secondary Finishes.
- \* All service equipment needs to be screened; see PD document for restrictions.

\* Signage opportunities are important to the client.

\* Acoustical privacy is a concern of the healthcare system.

The following resources are available for your reference:

- \* Drawings, including a perspective, plans, and exterior elevations
- \* Building Program, including client's departmental program and detailed program for Treatment 01 (Infusion)
- \* Exterior Material Cost Comparisons
- \* Planned Development Document

\* IBC Excerpts, showing relevant code sections

\* ADA Excerpts, showing relevant sections from the ADA Standards for Accessible Design Refer to the exhibit.

What is the required wall finish for rooms 1201 through 1206 on the first floor?

- A. Wall finishes shall be free of fissures, open joints, or crevices that may retain or permit passage of dirt particles.
- B. Wall finishes shall have sealed seams that are tight and smooth.
- C. Wall finishes shall be smooth, scrubbable, and water-resistant.

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

Rooms such as medical treatment or healthcare spaces require wall finishes that are smooth, scrubbable, and water-resistant to maintain hygiene and allow for regular cleaning and disinfection.

Tight, sealed seams (A) and absence of fissures (B) are important but part of broader requirements.

The key is surfaces that can withstand cleaning agents and moisture exposure without damage.

This ensures compliance with healthcare facility codes and infection control.

References:

IBC - Healthcare Facilities Chapter

ADA Standards for Accessible Design

ARE 5.0 PPD - Codes and Regulations, Healthcare

**NEW QUESTION # 71**

An architect has just received client approval of the Schematic Design documents for a three-story, outpatient medical clinic. The clinic is located within a mixed-use development governed by a City-approved Planned Development (PD) document. The medical clinic design utilizes standardized departmental layouts and includes outpatient clinics, as well as treatment spaces, administrative spaces and public/lobby spaces.

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- \* ADA Excerpts, showing relevant sections from the ADA Standards for Accessible Design

The developer decides that the 4-inch terra cotta exterior veneer is too expensive, and wants to replace the terra cotta with an alternative finish in its entirety.

Which of the following alternative materials should the architect suggest to reduce cost and meet the Planned Development Document requirements? Check the two that apply.

- **A. Standard Brick**
- B. Artisan Brick
- C. Cultured Stone
- D. Metal Panels (Fluoropolymer finish)
- E. Low Priced Stone
- **F. Earth Tone EIFS**

**Answer: A,F**

Explanation:

To reduce costs while complying with Planned Development (PD) document restrictions on exterior finishes, the architect should select materials that are less expensive than terra cotta yet meet aesthetic and code requirements:

Standard brick (C) is a cost-effective, durable alternative with broad acceptance.

Earth tone EIFS (E) (Exterior Insulation and Finish System) offers an economical and versatile finish that can replicate various textures and colors while reducing costs.

Low priced stone (A) and cultured stone (B) may still be costly or not permitted per PD document. Artisan brick (D) and metal panels (F) may exceed allowed percentages or not fit aesthetic guidelines.

References:

Planned Development Document

ARE 5.0 PPD - Project Integration of Program and Systems

The Architect's Handbook of Professional Practice, 15th Edition - Exterior Finishes

### NEW QUESTION # 72

When laying out access routes and parking lots for an office building, which of the following strategies can increase the security of the site?

- A. Provide an equal amount of parking spaces on each side of the building
- B. Provide public access to all parking areas
- C. Integrate shipping and receiving in one location
- D. **Designate parking areas based on defined user groups**

#### Answer: D

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

Designating parking areas for different user groups (e.g., employees, visitors, service vehicles) helps control access, monitor activity, and reduce unauthorized entry, improving site security.

Equal parking on all sides (A) does not affect security.

Integrating shipping and receiving (C) may improve logistics but not necessarily security.

Providing public access to all parking (D) can increase security risks.

NCARB PPD guidelines emphasize zoning and controlled access as key security strategies.

References:

ARE 5.0 PPD - Environmental Conditions and Context, Site Security

The Architect's Handbook of Professional Practice, 15th Edition - Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED)

### NEW QUESTION # 73

In the design of a project, the architect should do which of the following in order to respond to the requirements imposed by governmental authorities that have jurisdiction over the project?

- A. Implement a staff training program that will guarantee compliance with all applicable codes.
- B. Include a provision in the construction contract that delegates code compliance to the contractor.
- C. Include a provision in the architect's contract with the owner that ensures compliance with all applicable codes.
- D. **Implement a code search checklist to capture key design code information.**

#### Answer: D

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

Architects must proactively manage code compliance by thoroughly researching and documenting applicable codes early in design using tools like a code search checklist. This ensures key regulatory requirements are identified and integrated into design decisions.

Staff training (B) is good practice but does not guarantee compliance.

Delegating code compliance in contracts (C, D) does not relieve the architect's design responsibility.

References:

ARE 5.0 PPD - Codes and Regulations

The Architect's Handbook of Professional Practice, 15th Edition - Code Compliance

### NEW QUESTION # 74

Which of the following is the most appropriate action for the architect to take in preparing a construction cost estimate for an owner after completing the schematic design phase?

- A. **Include a larger contingency percentage for the design development phase than for the construction document phase.**
- B. Double the contingency allowance for profit if the owner requires the use of a construction manager.

- C. Provide the greatest contingency allowance in the construction administration phase.
- D. Vary the amount of the contingency allowance depending on the funds in the possession of the owner.

**Answer: A**

### Explanation:

## Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

Contingency allowances should be larger during the earlier phases (such as schematic design) due to greater unknowns and potential design changes. As the design progresses and more details are defined, contingency can be reduced.

Varying contingency based on owner funds (B) is inappropriate.

Contingency during construction administration (C) is typically lower.

Doubling contingency for CM use (D) is not standard practice.

### References:

ARE 5.0 PPD - Project Costs and Budgeting

The Architect's Handbook of Professional Practice, 15th Edition - Cost Estimating

## NEW QUESTION # 75

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