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NCARB PDD Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Project Manual & Specifications: 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.
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Construction Cost: 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.
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Codes & Regulations: 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.

Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integration of Building Materials & Systems: 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.
Topic 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction Documentation: 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.:

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NCARB ARE 5.0 Project Development and Documentation Exam Sample Questions (Q45-Q50):

NEW QUESTION # 45

In the critical path method of scheduling for new construction, the site work portion is always on the critical path due to which of the following?

- A. Site work is dependent upon short interval scheduling.
- B. Retainage for site work is held until the end of the project.
- C. Site cost is usually a high percentage of the total work.
- **D. Site work must be completed linearly.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

In the Critical Path Method (CPM) scheduling, the critical path is the longest sequence of dependent activities that determines the project duration.

Site work typically involves grading, excavation, underground utilities, and foundation preparation.

Site work must proceed in a linear, sequential manner: earthwork must finish before foundation pours; utilities are installed before slabs.

These activities are dependent on each other and cannot be done in parallel or out of order.

Therefore, site work forms a continuous chain of dependent activities on the critical path.

Other options are less relevant to CPM critical path logic:

Site work costs or retainage do not influence CPM scheduling.

Short interval scheduling is a project control technique, not a CPM determinant.

Reference:

NCARB ARE 5.0 Review Manual, Project Management and Scheduling chapter

CPM scheduling principles from project management texts like PMBOK or Construction Planning and Scheduling by Jimmie Hinze

NEW QUESTION # 46

An architect is designing a sub-surface drainage system that outfalls into a site retention pond. The recommended shape, size, and slope of the drainage lines need to be determined for primarily which of the following purposes?

- A. To obtain the desired velocity
- B. To increase the desired velocity
- C. To maximize the desired flow
- D. To minimize the desired flow

Answer: A

Explanation:

In subsurface drainage system design:

The shape, size, and slope of drainage lines are selected primarily to achieve a desired flow velocity that prevents sedimentation and clogging but does not cause erosion.

Minimizing or maximizing flow is not the goal; the system must convey the design flow efficiently.

Velocity must be balanced - too low leads to sediment build-up; too high causes pipe damage.

Reference:

NCARB ARE 5.0 Review Manual, Site Design and Civil Engineering chapter

Drainage design principles from civil engineering manuals and EPA stormwater guidelines

NEW QUESTION # 47

Which system would most impact the structural loads in a vegetated roof design?

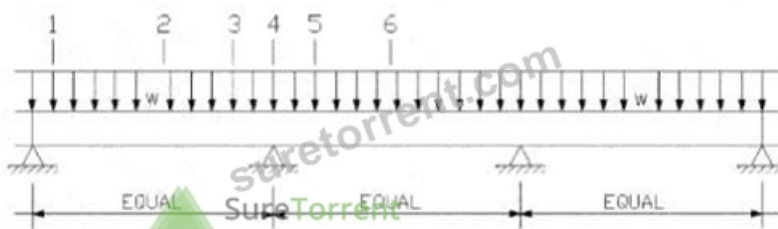
- A. Green roofing assemblies
- B. Lightning protection system
- C. Fire suppression system
- D. HVAC duct routing

Answer: A

Explanation:

Green roofing adds significant dead loads due to soil and water retention layers. Structural engineers must verify load-bearing capacity. This is tied to ARE Objective 3.2 on evaluating integration of building systems.

NEW QUESTION # 48



Refer to the exhibit.

It is required to cut a hole in the web of the beam shown.

Which of the locations would be best? Check the two that apply.

- A. Location 5
- B. Location 3
- C. Location 1
- D. Location 4
- E. Location 2

Answer: D,E

Explanation:

Cutting holes in beam webs is common for running mechanical, electrical, or plumbing services but must be done carefully to avoid weakening structural integrity.

Holes should be located near mid-span supports (points of low bending moment and high shear) to reduce impact on beam bending

strength.

Holes should not be located near areas of maximum bending moment (typically mid-span between supports), because this is where the beam experiences maximum tension or compression.

Locations 2 and 4 are at or near the beam supports (shear zones), and generally small holes can be cut there, following size limits and reinforcement guidelines.

Locations 1, 3, and 5 are closer to mid-span or areas of high bending stress, so holes here risk compromising the beam's moment capacity.

References:

NCARB ARE 5.0 Review Manual, Structural Systems chapter

Steel construction and beam design guidelines (AISC)

Building codes and structural engineering best practices for web penetrations

NEW QUESTION # 49

During an analysis of an existing sanitary sewer crossing a proposed building site, it was determined that the outflow invert at one manhole was 120 feet and the inflow invert at the next manhole, which is 200 feet downstream, was 117 feet.

What is the percentage of slope between the two manholes?

- A. 2%
- **B. 1.5%**
- C. 3%

Answer: B

Explanation:

The slope between two manholes is calculated by the formula:

$$\text{slope} = \frac{\text{elevation difference}}{\text{horizontal distance}} \times 100\%$$

Given:

- Outflow invert = 120 ft
- Inflow invert = 117 ft
- Horizontal distance = 200 ft

Calculate elevation difference:

$$120 - 117 = 3 \text{ ft}$$

Calculate slope:

$$\frac{3 \text{ ft}}{200 \text{ ft}} \times 100\% = 1.5\%$$

Reference:

NCARB ARE 5.0 Review Manual, Site Design and Civil Engineering chapter

Sanitary sewer design principles and slope requirements

NEW QUESTION # 50

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