

# PDD Latest Exam Guide - Practice PDD Mock

## PDD Practice Exam 1 Questions & Answers 2024/2025

Conduction - ANSWERS- the transfer of heat from the warmer to the cooler particles of a medium or of 2 bodies in direct contact, occurring without perceptible displacement of the particles themselves

Convection - ANSWERS- the transfer of heat by the circulatory motion of the heated parts of a liquid or gas owing to a variation in density and the action of gravity. In other words, the body gives off heat to the surrounding cooler air

- a large differential between air and skin temperature and increased air motion induce more heat transmission by \_\_\_\_\_

Radiation - ANSWERS- the process by which heat energy in the form of electromagnetic waves is emitted by a warm body, transmitted through an intervening space, and absorbed by a cooler body. No air motion is required for the transfer of heat

- Light colors reflect while dark colors absorb heat; poor reflectors make good radiators

Evaporation - ANSWERS- heat is required for the \_\_\_\_\_ process of converting body moisture into a vapor

- heat loss by evaporation increases with air motion

- \_\_\_\_\_ cooling is especially beneficial when high air temperatures, humidity, and activity levels exist

Relative Humidity (RH) - ANSWERS- \_\_\_\_\_ is the ratio of the amount of water vapor actually present in the air to the max amount that the air could hold at the same temperature, expressed as a %

- The higher the \_\_\_\_\_ of a space, the lower the air temperature should be

- \_\_\_\_\_ is more critical at high temperatures than within the normal temperature range

Air Motion (V) - ANSWERS- \_\_\_\_\_ increases loss by convection and evaporation

- The cooler the moving air stream is, relative to the room air temperature, the less velocity it should have

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## PDD Mock

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## NCARB ARE 5.0 Project Development and Documentation Exam Sample Questions (Q77-Q82):

### NEW QUESTION # 77

During drawing review, a discrepancy is found between the drawings and room 101 on the finish schedule. Click in the cell on the room finish schedule that does not match the drawings.

| NO. | ROOM     | FINISH | QTY | UNIT  | FINISH | QTY | UNIT  | FINISH | QTY | UNIT  |
|-----|----------|--------|-----|-------|--------|-----|-------|--------|-----|-------|
| 101 | RESTROOM | CT     | 1   | SQ YD | CT     | 1   | SQ YD | CT     | 1   | SQ YD |
| 102 | RESTROOM | CT     | 1   | SQ YD | CT     | 1   | SQ YD | CT     | 1   | SQ YD |
| 103 | RESTROOM | CT     | 1   | SQ YD | CT     | 1   | SQ YD | CT     | 1   | SQ YD |
| 104 | RESTROOM | CT     | 1   | SQ YD | CT     | 1   | SQ YD | CT     | 1   | SQ YD |
| 105 | RESTROOM | CT     | 1   | SQ YD | CT     | 1   | SQ YD | CT     | 1   | SQ YD |
| 106 | RESTROOM | CT     | 1   | SQ YD | CT     | 1   | SQ YD | CT     | 1   | SQ YD |
| 107 | RESTROOM | CT     | 1   | SQ YD | CT     | 1   | SQ YD | CT     | 1   | SQ YD |
| 108 | RESTROOM | CT     | 1   | SQ YD | CT     | 1   | SQ YD | CT     | 1   | SQ YD |
| 109 | RESTROOM | CT     | 1   | SQ YD | CT     | 1   | SQ YD | CT     | 1   | SQ YD |
| 110 | RESTROOM | CT     | 1   | SQ YD | CT     | 1   | SQ YD | CT     | 1   | SQ YD |
| 111 | RESTROOM | CT     | 1   | SQ YD | CT     | 1   | SQ YD | CT     | 1   | SQ YD |
| 112 | RESTROOM | CT     | 1   | SQ YD | CT     | 1   | SQ YD | CT     | 1   | SQ YD |
| 113 | RESTROOM | CT     | 1   | SQ YD | CT     | 1   | SQ YD | CT     | 1   | SQ YD |
| 114 | RESTROOM | CT     | 1   | SQ YD | CT     | 1   | SQ YD | CT     | 1   | SQ YD |
| 115 | RESTROOM | CT     | 1   | SQ YD | CT     | 1   | SQ YD | CT     | 1   | SQ YD |
| 116 | RESTROOM | CT     | 1   | SQ YD | CT     | 1   | SQ YD | CT     | 1   | SQ YD |
| 117 | RESTROOM | CT     | 1   | SQ YD | CT     | 1   | SQ YD | CT     | 1   | SQ YD |
| 118 | RESTROOM | CT     | 1   | SQ YD | CT     | 1   | SQ YD | CT     | 1   | SQ YD |
| 119 | RESTROOM | CT     | 1   | SQ YD | CT     | 1   | SQ YD | CT     | 1   | SQ YD |
| 120 | RESTROOM | CT     | 1   | SQ YD | CT     | 1   | SQ YD | CT     | 1   | SQ YD |

FINISH LEGEND: CT CERAMIC TILE, ALUMINUM & COLORS; DB OYSTER BOARD, PAINT; SGT SUSPENDED WIRE, COATED TILE; CONC CONCRETE, SMOOTH, CLEAR SEALS; GLD GLASS; GT GRANITE TILE; CMU CONCRETE MASONRY UNIT, PAINT; RB RUBBER BASE; VB VINYL BASE; OPT CARPET; SS STAINLESS STEEL; WB WARMWOOD

Answer:

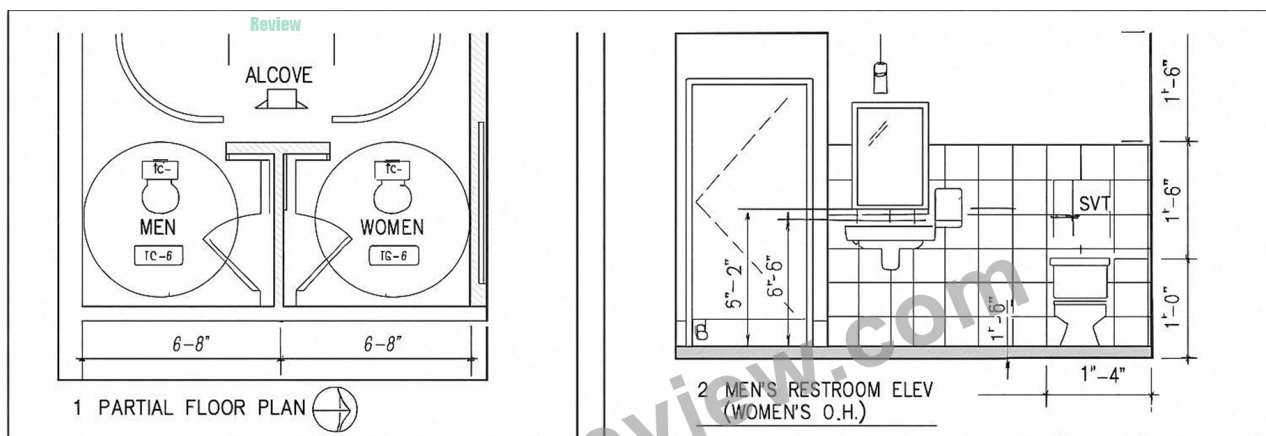
Explanation:

| NO. | ROOM     | FINISH | QTY | UNIT  | FINISH | QTY | UNIT  | FINISH | QTY | UNIT  |
|-----|----------|--------|-----|-------|--------|-----|-------|--------|-----|-------|
| 101 | RESTROOM | CT     | 1   | SQ YD | CT     | 1   | SQ YD | CT     | 1   | SQ YD |
| 102 | RESTROOM | CT     | 1   | SQ YD | CT     | 1   | SQ YD | CT     | 1   | SQ YD |
| 103 | RESTROOM | CT     | 1   | SQ YD | CT     | 1   | SQ YD | CT     | 1   | SQ YD |
| 104 | RESTROOM | CT     | 1   | SQ YD | CT     | 1   | SQ YD | CT     | 1   | SQ YD |
| 105 | RESTROOM | CT     | 1   | SQ YD | CT     | 1   | SQ YD | CT     | 1   | SQ YD |
| 106 | RESTROOM | CT     | 1   | SQ YD | CT     | 1   | SQ YD | CT     | 1   | SQ YD |
| 107 | RESTROOM | CT     | 1   | SQ YD | CT     | 1   | SQ YD | CT     | 1   | SQ YD |
| 108 | RESTROOM | CT     | 1   | SQ YD | CT     | 1   | SQ YD | CT     | 1   | SQ YD |
| 109 | RESTROOM | CT     | 1   | SQ YD | CT     | 1   | SQ YD | CT     | 1   | SQ YD |
| 110 | RESTROOM | CT     | 1   | SQ YD | CT     | 1   | SQ YD | CT     | 1   | SQ YD |
| 111 | RESTROOM | CT     | 1   | SQ YD | CT     | 1   | SQ YD | CT     | 1   | SQ YD |
| 112 | RESTROOM | CT     | 1   | SQ YD | CT     | 1   | SQ YD | CT     | 1   | SQ YD |
| 113 | RESTROOM | CT     | 1   | SQ YD | CT     | 1   | SQ YD | CT     | 1   | SQ YD |
| 114 | RESTROOM | CT     | 1   | SQ YD | CT     | 1   | SQ YD | CT     | 1   | SQ YD |
| 115 | RESTROOM | CT     | 1   | SQ YD | CT     | 1   | SQ YD | CT     | 1   | SQ YD |
| 116 | RESTROOM | CT     | 1   | SQ YD | CT     | 1   | SQ YD | CT     | 1   | SQ YD |
| 117 | RESTROOM | CT     | 1   | SQ YD | CT     | 1   | SQ YD | CT     | 1   | SQ YD |
| 118 | RESTROOM | CT     | 1   | SQ YD | CT     | 1   | SQ YD | CT     | 1   | SQ YD |
| 119 | RESTROOM | CT     | 1   | SQ YD | CT     | 1   | SQ YD | CT     | 1   | SQ YD |
| 120 | RESTROOM | CT     | 1   | SQ YD | CT     | 1   | SQ YD | CT     | 1   | SQ YD |

FINISH LEGEND: CT CERAMIC TILE, ALUMINUM & COLORS; DB OYSTER BOARD, PAINT; SGT SUSPENDED WIRE, COATED TILE; CONC CONCRETE, SMOOTH, CLEAR SEALS; GLD GLASS; GT GRANITE TILE; CMU CONCRETE MASONRY UNIT, PAINT; RB RUBBER BASE; VB VINYL BASE; OPT CARPET; SS STAINLESS STEEL; WB WARMWOOD

Explanation:

Generated image



ROOM FINISH SCHEDULE (PARTIAL)

| FINISH.       | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) |    |    | FLOOR |    | ROOM     | ROOM#L DOTE — F M/MIL FE/18H SCHEDULMM/2//ECTORS |
|---------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|----|-------|----|----------|--|
| PLOYS FINISH  | CT  | CT  | CT  | CT  | F  | F  | CT    | 8  | 181      |  |
| BASE. FINISH  | CT  | CT  | CT  | CT  | F  | F  | CT    | GB | 102      |  |
| WALL FINISH   | GB  |     | PT  | CT  | GB | GB | CT    | GL | RESTROOM |  |
| CEHINE FINISH | GB  |     |     |     | F  | F  | CT    | RB | GLASE    |  |
| REMARKS       | CPT |     |     |     | F  | F  | CT    | SS | CORROOR  |  |
| RBV.          | GF  |     |     |     |    |    | CS    | LT | OFFICE   |  |

|                |     |                              |    |                    |    |                             |
|----------------|-----|------------------------------|----|--------------------|----|-----------------------------|
| FINISH LEGEND: | CT  | CERAMIC TILE, ALLOW 4 COLORS | GB | GYPSUM BOARD, PAII | IT | SUSPENDED VINYL COATED TILE |
|                | Y   | CONCRETE, SCORED.            | GL | GLASS              | VT | QUARRY TILE                 |
|                | CMU | CONCRE/ MASNERY UNIT, PAINT  | RB | RUBBER BASE        | NY | VINIT                       |
|                | CP  | CCARPEY ECO.                 | RB | STAINLESS          | W  | HW                          |
|                | SS  | CARPET                       | SS |                    | HW | HARDWOOD                    |

To identify the discrepancy between the drawings and the Room Finish Schedule for Room 101, compare what's shown in the restroom elevation and plan versus the listed finishes.

Step-by-step comparison:

\* Room 101 (Women's Restroom) is shown with:

\* Wall finish: Clearly shows tile (CT) on the lower half of the walls in the elevation.

\* But in the finish schedule, Room 101 has "PT" (paint) listed under wall finish.

# Therefore, the error is in the wall finish cell for Room 101, which should show CT (ceramic tile), not PT (paint).

## NEW QUESTION # 78

Proposed trees along a residential street next to a new development site should first be selected based on which of the following?

- A. Dense root systems and wind resistance
- B. Seasonal foliage, color, and scale
- C. Provision of natural habitation for local wildlife
- D. Adaptability to local climate and soil conditions

Answer: D

Explanation:

Selecting trees for residential streets near a new development should prioritize:

Adaptability to local climate and soil conditions to ensure healthy growth and longevity.

While seasonal foliage, color, scale, and wildlife habitat are important, they are secondary to ensuring the tree can survive and thrive in the environment.

Dense root systems and wind resistance are considerations but often come after adaptability is confirmed.

Reference:

NCARB ARE 5.0 Review Manual, Site Design and Environmental Systems chapter Landscape architecture best practices and local planting guides

## NEW QUESTION # 79

A family-owned apple farm in the Upper Midwest is taking advantage of a change in the local zoning code that added a new Agri-Tourism class in the existing farm zone. This allows the Owner to build a new facility on their existing site. The building will be open to the public and include a brewery, distillery, tap room, and market. The architect is ready to submit the drawings to the Owner for

the 50% construction documents review.

To accommodate a compressed construction schedule, the Owner will be utilizing a design-build process. The Contractor has submitted the Pre-Engineered Metal Building (PEMB) shop drawings to the Architect for review, due to the lead time on this critical path item. Once construction begins, farming operations must be able to continue uninterrupted.

Key project information includes:

- \* Brewing and distilling will operate year-round.
- \* Brewery will initially include four fermenting tanks. Owner has requested space for at least two additional tanks. Potential expansion will be based on future sales.
- \* Distillery will produce 16% alcohol, which is classified as a flammable liquid. Fire separations are required.
- \* Tap Room is designed with seating for 300 people, not including exterior patio seating. It will have views to the working orchards and the historic buildings on site.
- \* Tap Room is scheduled to be open from August through November. Owner would like options to extend operating dates based on popularity.
- \* The Market area will feature local farm products and is not conditioned.
- \* Entire building will be fully sprinklered.
- \* Selected building materials are low-maintenance, as requested by the Owner, for durability and to reflect the nature of a working farm.
- \* Mechanical and electrical systems will be hung from the building structure. These loads are included in PEMB shop drawings.
- \* Public water and sewer is not available at the Project Site.
- \* Occupancy sensors are included to reduce utility costs and achieve energy conservation requirements.

The following resources are available for your reference:

- \* Architectural Drawings, including plans, elevations, sections, and schedules
- \* Consultant Drawings, including structural, HVAC, power distribution, and plumbing
- \* PEMB Shop Drawings
- \* Design and Construction Schedule
- \* Specification Excerpts, showing relevant spec sections
- \* IBC and ADA Excerpts, showing relevant code and accessibility sections
- \* After reviewing the documents, the architect discovers a coordination issue in the corridor.

The client wants to add rooftop access for residents. Roof access features include:

Adding a vegetated roof system

Installing an elevated paver patio system

Limiting access to 50 residents at any time

What should the architect do to accommodate this revision? Check the four that apply.

- A. Consult structural engineer
- B. Provide an exterior exit stair
- C. Provide additional roof details
- D. Consult elevator manufacturer
- E. Contact civil engineer
- F. Revise exterior elevations

**Answer: A,B,C,F**

Explanation:

Interpreting the Scenario

The owner is requesting rooftop access for residents, featuring a vegetated (green) roof, an elevated paver patio, and occupancy limited to 50 people. These revisions introduce new design requirements triggered by building codes (means of egress, structural loads, architectural representation) and coordination challenges across disciplines.

Why Each Selected Option is Required

\* Revise Exterior Elevations

\* The addition of a rooftop terrace and vegetated roof changes the building's exterior appearance- its massing, parapets, materials, and possibly guardrail heights. These design changes must be reflected in the architectural drawings used for permit issuance and construction.

\* Provide an Exterior Exit Stair

\* Under the International Building Code (IBC) and general egress requirements, an occupied rooftop (used by people for recreation or amenities) must be safely accessible and egressed.

Occupied roofs require a stairway-an exterior exit stair-rather than just a hatch or ladder ICC+6NYC+6The Building Code Forum+6NYC+4lapeyrestair.com+4NYC+4. This ensures the rooftop can serve as a legal means of egress.

\* Provide Additional Roof Details

\* Adding a vegetated roof system and a paver patio involves multiple layers (waterproofing, root barrier, drainage, structural substrate, pavers, possibly amenity loading, edge details, guardrails).

The project manual and construction documents must include these specific details to ensure proper assembly and water protection.

\* Consult Structural Engineer

\* Vegetated roofs and paver patios introduce significant dead loads (soil, plants, saturated weight) and live loads (maintenance personnel, occupants). The structure must be verified to support these loads. Per green roof design standards, structural capacity must be evaluated early in the design process NYC. Consulting the structural engineer ensures safety and code compliance.

Why Other Options Do Not Apply

\* E. Consult elevator manufacturer

\* There's no indication that elevator access is required or available. Current code triggers elevator access only in specific scenarios (e.g., occupant loads exceeding certain thresholds combined with accessibility requirements). This project doesn't suggest such a need.

\* F. Contact civil engineer

\* The rooftop change pertains to architectural detailing, structural capacity, and life safety-not site-wide civil issues like grading, stormwater, or utilities. While the vegetated roof may affect overall stormwater management, primary concerns still fall under architectural and structural domains. Typical ARE scope categories engage the geotech/environmental or landscape professional-not necessarily the civil engineer-unless broader site infrastructure is impacted.

### NEW QUESTION # 80

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

**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 # 81

Which of the following documents defines the responsibilities and duties of the contractor during construction?

- A. G702
- B. B101
- C. A201
- D. A101

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

A201 is the General Conditions of the Contract for Construction and outlines duties, rights, and responsibilities of the contractor.

This includes site supervision, safety, and conformance with documents.

ARE Handbook Objective 1.4 focuses on interpreting contract documents.

### NEW QUESTION # 82

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