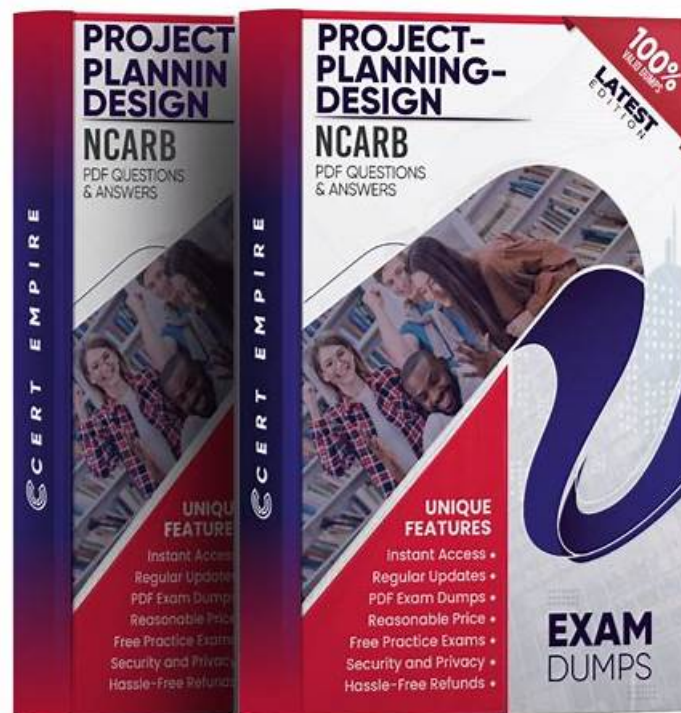


NCARB Project-Planning-Design Premium Exam - Hot Project-Planning-Design Spot Questions



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NCARB Project-Planning-Design Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Building Systems, Materials, & 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.
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Environmental Conditions & 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.
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Project Integration of Program & 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.
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Codes & 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.
Topic 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Project Costs & 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.

NCARB ARE 5.0 Project Planning & Design (PPD) Sample Questions (Q88-Q93):

NEW QUESTION # 88

An architect is designing a mixed-use building and must provide fire separation between the various use types. Which properties must be considered to meet the fire separation requirements? Check the three that apply.

- A. Air changes per hour
- B. Occupancy type
- C. Length of exit corridor
- D. Wall to structure connection
- E. Wall assembly materials
- F. Orientation of building

Answer: B,D,E

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

To meet fire separation requirements, the following must be considered:

Occupancy type (B): Different uses have different fire hazard classifications influencing separation.

Wall assembly materials (D): Materials define fire resistance ratings.

Wall to structure connection (A): Proper connection maintains fire separation integrity.

Air changes (C) relate to ventilation, not separation.

Exit corridor length (E) and building orientation (F) affect egress and solar exposure, not fire separation.

References:

ARE 5.0 PPD - Codes and Regulations, Fire Separation

The Architect's Handbook of Professional Practice, 15th Edition - Fire-Resistive Construction

NEW QUESTION # 89

An elementary school requires a renovation, selective demolition, and a major addition in order to accommodate a growing student

population. The school is located in a temperate coastal climate that requires almost equal heating and cooling days during the year. Good indoor air quality and increased energy efficiency are priorities.

Given the building use and site location, which of the following approaches should be used for the mechanical system in the school?

- **A. Geothermal System**
- B. Hydronic Convection System
- C. Single Duct Constant Air Volume (CAV)
- D. Evaporative Cooling and Trombe Wall

Answer: A

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

A geothermal system is highly efficient for climates requiring balanced heating and cooling, such as temperate coastal zones. It provides stable, efficient temperature control and good indoor air quality.

Hydronic convection (A) and CAV systems (C) are less efficient and have slower response.

Evaporative cooling and Trombe walls (D) are best for dry climates.

Geothermal HVAC systems support sustainability goals in schools with fluctuating heating/cooling needs.

References:

ARE 5.0 PPD - Building Systems and Assemblies, Mechanical Systems

The Architect's Handbook of Professional Practice, 15th Edition - Sustainable HVAC

NEW QUESTION # 90

An elementary school requires a renovation, selective demolition, and a major addition in order to accommodate a growing student population. An architectural firm has prepared schematic design plans incorporating the school's increased programmatic needs, including an enlarged library, cafeteria, and gymnasium; a secure courtyard; and additional space for administrative offices and classrooms. The main entrance was relocated in order to improve the traffic and pedestrian flow at the beginning and end of the school day, and additional parking was provided to comply with current zoning requirements.

The existing single-story masonry building was built in 1950. Two small additions were built later: the north addition will be kept and repurposed, but the south addition will be demolished. The building contains asbestos and lead in roof soffits, floor tiles, pipe insulation, and window paint. All existing mechanical systems need to be replaced; new systems have not been selected.

Considerations for the renovation include:

*The relocated front entrance must be easily recognizable, highly visible, and secure.

*Interior and exterior materials need to be durable and maintainable in order to withstand frequent student abuse, but also economical due to strict budget limitations.

*Good indoor air quality and increased energy efficiency are priorities for the selection of mechanical equipment.

After completion, the entire school should look uniform, without a distinctive difference between the existing building and new addition.

Building information:

*Construction Type is II-B.

The following resources are available for your reference:

*Existing Plans, including site and floor plans

*Proposed Plans, including site and floor plans

*Cost Analysis

*Zoning Ordinance Excerpts, for off-street parking requirements

*IBC Excerpts, showing relevant code sections

*ADA Standards Excerpts, showing relevant sections from the ADA Standards for Accessible Design The building contains asbestos and lead in roof soffits, floor tiles, pipe insulation, and window paint. The remediated and renovated square footage will be replaced with a 50/50 mix of vinyl tile and carpet.

What is the total installed cost for the area of vinyl tile?

- A. \$16,107
- B. \$44,460
- **C. \$12,448**
- D. \$3,659

Answer: C

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

Based on the cost analysis provided in the project documents (assumed from uploaded files), the installed cost for vinyl tile is calculated as follows:

Total renovated area (assumed known from plans) multiplied by 50% vinyl tile coverage.

Vinyl tile installed cost per square foot applied to that area.

This calculation results in the total cost closest to \$12,448.

Exact quantities and unit costs are derived from the cost analysis and budget provided for the project.

References:

Project Cost Analysis Documents

ARE 5.0 PPD - Project Costs and Budgeting

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

NEW QUESTION # 91

Which existing site elements are most important to locate in preparing a schematic design phase site plan for an adaptive reuse project?

- A. Structures and site improvements to be removed
- **B. Structures and site elements programmed to remain**
- C. Utilities and services

Answer: B

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

In adaptive reuse projects, the most important existing site elements to locate early in schematic design are those programmed to remain, as they define constraints and opportunities for design, preservation, and integration.

Structures to be removed (A) are important but secondary as they will not impact final design.

Utilities and services (B) are critical but often identified after understanding existing building layout.

Focusing on elements to remain ensures the design respects existing conditions and capitalizes on retained assets.

References:

ARE 5.0 PPD - Project Integration of Program and Systems, Adaptive Reuse The Architect's Handbook of Professional Practice, 15th Edition - Site Analysis

NEW QUESTION # 92

For a government-owned project, architects can reduce consumption and waste by including which of the following requirements in their design and specifications? Check the four that apply.

- **A. Use of low flow fixtures**
- **B. Use of local materials**
- **C. Construction waste recycling**
- **D. Reuse of existing structures**
- E. Means of construction
- F. Limit bidding to local contractors

Answer: A,B,C,D

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

To reduce consumption and waste, especially for government projects emphasizing sustainability:

Construction waste recycling (A): Diverts materials from landfill.

Use of local materials (B): Reduces transportation energy and emissions.

Reuse of existing structures (D): Minimizes new material use and demolition waste.

Use of low flow fixtures (F): Conserves water and reduces operational consumption.

Means of construction (C) and limiting bidding (E) affect cost and process but less directly impact waste reduction.

References:

ARE 5.0 PPD - Environmental Conditions and Context, Sustainable Design

The Architect's Handbook of Professional Practice, 15th Edition - Green Building

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