

Project-Planning-Design Übungsfragen: ARE 5.0 Project Planning & Design (PPD) & Project-Planning-Design Dateien Prüfungsunterlagen

ARE 5.0 Project Planning & Design **(Architecture Examination) questions with** **correct answers**

annalemma - Answer The figure 8 curve that represents the angular offset of the sun from its mean position at as viewed from the earth

Balance Point Temperature - Answer The outdoor temperature at which a building makes the transition from a heating to a cooling need

Daylight autonomy - Answer The percentage of an area that meets a minimum daylight illuminance level or specified fraction of the operating hours per year. also referred to as special daylight autonomy

Daylight factor - Answer The ratio expressed as a percentage of the indoor illuminance at a point on a horizontal surface to the unobstructed Exterior horizontal illuminance

Effective aperture - Answer The product of visible transmittance and the window to wall ratio

Equation of time - Answer The factor used to account for the difference between solar time and clock time. Solar time is based on the position of the sun. It's basic unit is the solar day

Glazing factor - Answer A LEED based number calculated by taking into account window area, floor area, a window geometry factor, light transmission, and a window height factor.

Wollen Sie die Fragenkataloge zur NCARB Project-Planning-Design Zertifizierungsprüfung haben, die Ihre Zeit und Energie sparen können? Dann wählen Sie It-Prüfung. Unsere Fragenkataloge für NCARB Project-Planning-Design Zertifizierungsprüfung werden Ihnen einjähriger Aktualisierung kostenlos bieten, damit Sie die neulich aktualisierten Informationen über NCARB Project-Planning-Design Zertifizierungsprüfung erhalten können. Wir versprechen Ihnen, dass wir Ihnen alle Ihre bezahlten Summe zurückgeben werden, wenn Sie die Zertifizierungsprüfung nicht bestehen, nachdem Sie unsere Produkte gekauft haben.

NCARB Project-Planning-Design Prüfungsplan:

Thema	Einzelheiten
Thema 1	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.

Thema 2	• 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.
Thema 3	• 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.
Thema 4	• 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.
Thema 5	• 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.

>> Project-Planning-Design Testing Engine <<

Project-Planning-Design Torrent Anleitung - Project-Planning-Design Studienführer & Project-Planning-Design wirkliche Prüfung

Es ist ganz einfach, die NCARB Project-Planning-Design Zertifizierungsprüfung zu bestehen, wenn Sie die Schulungsunterlagen zur NCARB Project-Planning-Design Prüfung von It-Pruefung benutzen. Die Schulungsunterlagen zur NCARB Project-Planning-Design Zertifizierungsprüfung aus It-Pruefung werden von den erfahrenen Experten durch ständige Praxis und Forschung bearbeitet. Die Trainingsmaterialien zur NCARB Project-Planning-Design Zertifizierungsprüfung aus unserer Webseite können Ihnen helfen, dass Sie die Project-Planning-Design Prüfung bei Ihrem ersten Versuch mühlos zu bestehen.

NCARB ARE 5.0 Project Planning & Design (PPD) Project-Planning-Design Prüfungsfragen mit Lösungen (Q87-Q92):

87. Frage

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

Antwort: A

Begründung:

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

88. Frage

A one-story residence in a dry climate with cold winter nights is designed with an unconditioned dirt floor crawlspace utilizing underfloor plumbing and HVAC ductwork. The owner is interested in using a concrete slab-on-grade floor instead of the pier-and-beam concrete floor over an open crawlspace as originally designed.

What are the impacts of changing the design to a slab-on-grade floor system? Check the two that apply.

- A. It will allow for HVAC ductwork installation.
- **B. It will limit future plumbing flexibility.**
- C. It will allow for better moisture control.
- D. It will limit the types of flooring finishes available.
- **E. It will have warmer floors in the evenings.**
- F. It will have more steel reinforcing.

Antwort: B,E

Begründung:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

Changing from a pier-and-beam system with an open crawlspace to a slab-on-grade floor has several impacts:

Warmer floors in the evenings (A): Concrete slab-on-grade floors have high thermal mass, which can absorb heat during the day and release it slowly, resulting in warmer floors at night, particularly beneficial in cold climates.

Limited future plumbing flexibility (C): Plumbing embedded in or beneath slabs is difficult to access or modify after construction, unlike crawlspaces that provide easier access to underfloor plumbing for repairs or modifications.

More steel reinforcing (B): While slabs do require reinforcement, this is often comparable or less than the framing required for pier-and-beam floors, so this is not necessarily an impact.

Flooring finishes (D): Slab floors can accommodate many finishes; thus, limitations are generally minimal.

Better moisture control (E): Slabs require moisture barriers and careful detailing to control moisture; crawlspaces can sometimes be easier to ventilate but may allow moisture intrusion if not properly designed.

HVAC ductwork installation (F): Crawlspaces allow ducts to be located under the floor; slabs typically require ducts to be placed above or within conditioned spaces.

Thus, the most significant impacts are warmer floors and reduced plumbing flexibility.

References:

ARE 5.0 PPD - Building Systems and Assemblies, Foundations and Floors

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

89. Frage

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.**

Antwort: D

Begründung:

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

90. Frage

An architect is working with a developer to determine which of three available sites should be the preferred location for a new office building that will primarily utilize passive energy systems. All three sites are located in a cold, northern climate with winter winds predominantly from the north and west.

Site descriptions:

Site A: Located at the top of a hill; small vegetation and brush; expansive views in all directions.

Site B: Located along a river; heavily wooded area on the north side; coniferous trees shading the southern face of the building.

Site C: Located on a rocky, south-facing slope; wooded on the eastern edge; native grasses on southern boundary.

Primary goal: maximize solar energy potential while maintaining winter wind protection.

Which site should be selected?

- **A. Site C**
- B. Site A
- C. Site B

Antwort: A

Begründung:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

Site C offers a south-facing slope, which maximizes solar exposure-crucial in cold climates for passive solar heating. The wooded eastern edge provides wind protection from cold morning winds, and native grasses on the south reduce erosion while minimally shading.

Site A, on a hilltop with sparse vegetation, lacks wind protection.

Site B has coniferous trees shading the southern face, reducing solar gain, which is counterproductive for passive solar design.

Thus, Site C optimizes both solar potential and wind protection.

References:

ARE 5.0 PPD - Environmental Conditions and Context, Passive Solar Design The Architect's Handbook of Professional Practice, 15th Edition - Sustainable Site Planning

91. Frage

Mornath Industries	Luxenardo	Bea-Lele Lighting	VeriSPEK Fixtures
			
Fluorescent	Metal Halide	LED	Halogen
2,800k	5,000k	2,800k	3,000k
79 CRI	90 CRI	91 CRI	95 CRI

Refer to the exhibit (lighting fixtures with Kelvin temperatures and CRI values).

An architect is evaluating downlighting for a new restaurant. The owner requests the lighting cast a warm light, be energy efficient, and allow for the colors of the chef's food to accurately appear while guests are seated.

What fixture manufacturer satisfies the owner's request?

- A. VeriSPEK Fixtures (Halogen, 3000K, 95 CRI)
- B. Mornath Industries (Fluorescent, 2800K, 79 CRI)
- **C. Bea-Lele Lighting (LED, 2800K, 91 CRI)**
- D. Luxenardo (Metal Halide, 5000K, 90 CRI)

Antwort: C

Begründung:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

The owner's requirements include:

Warm light: Lower color temperatures (~2700K to 3000K) produce warm light, flattering food and ambiance.

Both Mornath (2800K) and Bea-Lele (2800K) meet this.

Energy efficiency: LEDs are generally more energy efficient than halogen, fluorescent, and metal halide fixtures.

Accurate color rendering: A high Color Rendering Index (CRI) above 90 is desirable to accurately render food colors. Bea-Lele Lighting (91 CRI) and VeriSPEK Fixtures (95 CRI) meet this.

Between Bea-Lele and VeriSPEK, LED fixtures are more energy efficient than halogen, making Bea-Lele Lighting (LED, 2800K, 91 CRI) the best choice.

ARE 5.0 PPD - Building Systems and Assemblies, Lighting Design
The Architect's Handbook of Professional Practice, 15th Edition - Lighting and Color Rendering

92. Frage

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Project-Planning-Design Exam: <https://www.it-pruefung.com/Project-Planning-Design.html>

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