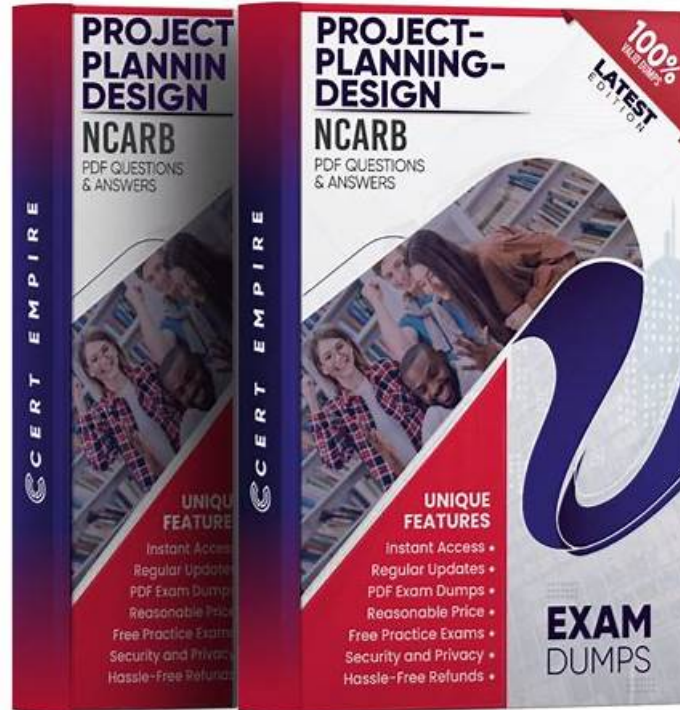


100% Pass 2026 Authoritative NCARB Project-Planning-Design: Valid ARE 5.0 Project Planning & Design (PPD) Test Voucher



The only aim of our company is to help each customer pass their exam as well as getting the important certification in a short time. If you want to pass your exam and get the Project-Planning-Design certification which is crucial for you successfully, I highly recommend that you should choose the Project-Planning-Design study materials from our company so that you can get a good understanding of the exam that you are going to prepare for. We believe that if you decide to buy the Project-Planning-Design Study Materials from our company, you will pass your exam and get the certification in a more relaxed way than other people.

NCARB Project-Planning-Design Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<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 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">• 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 4	<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 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.

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New NCARB Project-Planning-Design Test Prep, Vce Project-Planning-Design Torrent

It is apparent that a majority of people who are preparing for the Project-Planning-Design exam would unavoidably feel nervous as the exam approaching. If you are still worried about the coming exam, since you have clicked into this website, you can just take it easy now, I can assure you that our company will present the antidote for you--our Project-Planning-Design Learning Materials. And you will be grateful to choose our Project-Planning-Design study questions for its high-effective to bring you to success.

NCARB ARE 5.0 Project Planning & Design (PPD) Sample Questions (Q74-Q79):

NEW QUESTION # 74

Which of the following roofing types is the most appropriate for installation during below-freezing weather conditions on a roof with less than a 2:12 slope?

- A. A ballasted EPDM roof
- B. A cold-tar built-up roof
- C. A self-sealing shingle roof

Answer: A

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

Low-slope roofs (< 2:12) require roofing materials suitable for flat or nearly flat conditions:

Cold-tar built-up roofs (A) are difficult to install in freezing weather because the tar cannot be applied or cured properly in cold temperatures.

Self-sealing shingles (B) are generally used on steeper slopes and depend on heat to activate the sealing strips, making them unsuitable for low slopes and cold weather.

Ballasted EPDM (C) is a single-ply synthetic rubber membrane that can be installed in a variety of weather conditions, including below-freezing temperatures. The ballast (usually gravel) holds the membrane in place on low slopes and does not rely on adhesives or heat curing.

Therefore, ballasted EPDM is the most appropriate.

References:

ARE 5.0 PPD - Building Systems and Assemblies, Roofing Materials and Systems The Architect's Handbook of Professional Practice, 15th Edition - Roofing

NEW QUESTION # 75

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 public access to all parking areas
- B. Provide an equal amount of parking spaces on each side of the building
- 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 # 76

Which exterior elements control daylighting? Check the three that apply.

- A. Vertical louvers
- B. Spandrel panels
- C. Horizontal louvers
- D. Horizontal girt
- E. Parapet walls
- F. Roof overhangs

Answer: A,C,F

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

Exterior shading devices control daylight penetration and solar heat gain:

Roof overhangs (A) shade upper window areas and reduce direct sunlight in summer.

Horizontal louvers (C) block high-angle summer sun but allow low-angle winter sun.

Vertical louvers (E) control low-angle sun from east/west directions and reduce glare.

Horizontal girts (B) and spandrel panels (D) are structural or opaque elements, not designed for daylight control.

Parapet walls (F) can shade roof edges but are not primary daylight controls.

References:

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

NEW QUESTION # 77

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. \$44,460
- B. \$16,107
- 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 # 78

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 B
- C. Site A

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION # 79

Nowadays, online shopping has been greatly developed, but because of the fear of some uncontrollable problems after payment, there are still many people don't trust to buy things online, especially electronic products. But you don't have to worry about this when buying our Project-Planning-Design Actual Exam. Not only will we fully consider for customers before and during the purchase on our Project-Planning-Design practice guide, but we will also provide you with warm and thoughtful service on the Project-Planning-Design training guide.

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