

Project-Planning-Design Deutsch & Project-Planning-Design Exam Fragen



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Mit der Lernhilfe zur NCARB Project-Planning-Design Zertifizierungsprüfung von ZertSoft können Sie die NCARB Project-Planning-Design Zertifizierungsprüfung ganz mühelos bestehen. Die von uns entworfenen Schulungsinstrumente werden Ihnen helfen, die Prüfung einmalig zu bestehen. Sie können unsere Demo zur NCARB Project-Planning-Design Zertifizierungsprüfung in ZertSoft als Probe kostenlos herunterladen und die NCARB Project-Planning-Design Prüfung ganz einfach bestehen. Wenn Sie noch zögern, benutzen Sie doch unsere Probeversion. Sie werden sich über ihre gute Wirkung wundern. Schicken Sie doch ZertSoft in den Warenkorb. Wenn Sie es verpassen, würden Sie lebenslang bereuen.

Die NCARB Project-Planning-Design Zertifizierungsprüfung ist eine IT-Zertifizierung, die in der IT-Branche breite Anerkennung findet. Leute auf der ganzen Welt interessieren sich für die NCARB Project-Planning-Design Zertifizierungsprüfung. Denn mit dieser Zertifizierung können Sie erfolgreiche Karriere machen und Erfolg erzielen. Die Schulungsunterlagen zur NCARB Project-Planning-Design Zertifizierungsprüfung von ZertSoft ist immer vorrangiger als die der anderen Websites. Denn wir haben ein riesiges IT-Expertenteam. Sie erfolgen immer die neuesten Schulungsunterlagen zur NCARB Project-Planning-Design Zertifizierungsprüfung.

>> Project-Planning-Design Deutsch <<

Project-Planning-Design Exam Fragen, Project-Planning-Design Musterprüfungsfragen

Heutzutage, wo es viele Exzellente gibt, ist es die beste Überlebensmethode, Ihre eigene Position zu festigen. Aber es ist doch nicht so einfach. Während die anderen sich bemühen, ihre Berufsfähigkeiten durch die NCARB Project-Planning-Design (ARE 5.0 Project Planning & Design (PPD)) Zertifizierungsprüfung zu verbessern, machen Sie keinen Fortschritt und nehmen die Dinge einfach so, wie sie sind. Dann werden Sie eliminiert. Um Ihre Position zu festigen, sollen Sie Ihre Berufsfähigkeiten auch durch die NCARB Project-Planning-Design (ARE 5.0 Project Planning & Design (PPD)) Zertifizierungsprüfung verbessern und Fortschritt mit den anderen halten. In diesem Fall stehen Sie nicht weit hinter den anderen.

NCARB ARE 5.0 Project Planning & Design (PPD) Project-Planning-Design Prüfungsfragen mit Lösungen (Q19-Q24):

19. Frage

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 An elementary school library has an occupancy load of 150.

What is the minimum clear opening width required?

- A. 30"
- B. 36"
- C. 32"

Antwort: B

Begründung:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

According to ADA Standards and IBC egress requirements for an occupancy load of 150, the minimum clear opening width for doors must be at least 36 inches to accommodate the expected occupant flow and provide accessible egress.

30" or 32" openings are too narrow for this occupancy load.

Ensuring the minimum door width meets code is essential for safe and accessible design.

References:

ADA Standards for Accessible Design

IBC Chapter 10 - Means of Egress

ARE 5.0 PPD - Codes and Regulations

20. Frage

An architect has just received client approval of the Schematic Design documents for a three-story, outpatient medical clinic. The clinic is located within a mixed-use development governed by a City-approved Planned Development (PD) document. The medical clinic design utilizes standardized departmental layouts and includes outpatient clinics, as well as treatment spaces, administrative spaces and public/lobby spaces.

The site needs to accommodate four different vehicular traffic flows: patient traffic, staff traffic, service and delivery traffic, and emergency services traffic. In addition, a pedestrian plaza must connect to the mixed-use development sidewalks. The plaza must provide space for bicycle parking and will serve as the future bus stop.

The site design addresses several challenges related to building orientation. The southeast facade, with excellent visibility from the highway, is the location of all service equipment. The building entrance faces northwest, convenient to the parking but not visible from the highway.

The client believes future patient volumes will outgrow the clinic. The PD document allows for a planned Phase 2 development on the adjacent vacant site to the southwest. Phase 2 would include a second building (2 story, 80,000 BGSF) and/or a parking deck.

Other considerations for the project include:

* Protected tree requirements are defined in the PD document.

* Easy pedestrian access must be provided from Sycamore Boulevard.

* All required parking for the clinic must be accommodated on site.

* Programmed area includes 109,450 Departmental Gross Square Feet (DGSF) / 130,184 Building Gross Square Feet (BGSF).

* Exterior material percentages are dictated by the PD document and shall not exceed specific percentages for Primary and Secondary Finishes.

* All service equipment needs to be screened; see PD document for restrictions.

* Signage opportunities are important to the client.

* Acoustical privacy is a concern of the healthcare system.

The following resources are available for your reference:

* Drawings, including a perspective, plans, and exterior elevations

* Building Program, including client's departmental program and detailed program for Treatment 01 (Infusion)

* Exterior Material Cost Comparisons

* Planned Development Document

* IBC Excerpts, showing relevant code sections

* ADA Excerpts, showing relevant sections from the ADA Standards for Accessible Design After construction, the owner asks the architect to integrate sustainable features that would offset building operational costs and have minimal changes to the existing design and future development.

Which of the following sustainable features should the architect consider?

- A. Building-mounted vertical sunshades
- B. Ground-mounted PV panels
- C. Roof-mounted PV panels

Antwort: C

Begründung:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

Roof-mounted photovoltaic (PV) panels are the most appropriate sustainable feature to offset building operational costs with minimal design changes, especially in a mixed-use development with planned future expansion.

Building-mounted vertical sunshades (A) require design integration and may affect exterior finishes and daylighting.

Ground-mounted PV panels (C) require additional land and site preparation, which could conflict with future development plans and site constraints.

Roof-mounted PV panels maximize use of existing roof space, reduce energy costs, and are relatively easy to integrate with minimal impact on building massing or future phases.

References:

ARE 5.0 PPD - Environmental Conditions and Context, Renewable Energy

Planned Development Document

21. Frage

An architect is designing a multistory student housing project to be built of light wood framing. The following criteria must be met:

Minimize the floor assembly thickness

Maximize ceiling height

No individual HVAC room controls

No exposed ductwork

Which HVAC system should be selected for this project?

- A. Four-pipe fan-coil system
- B. Packaged terminal units (PTAC)
- C. Variable air volume (VAV)

Antwort: A

Begründung:

For multistory residential buildings such as student housing with light wood framing, HVAC system selection must balance space constraints and occupant comfort. The requirement to minimize floor thickness and maximize ceiling height typically rules out bulky ductwork or ceiling-mounted systems.

Packaged Terminal Air Conditioners (PTACs) provide individual room control and require wall penetrations, conflicting with the "no individual HVAC room controls" and likely leading to more complex maintenance.

Variable Air Volume (VAV) systems typically require extensive ductwork and ceiling space, contradicting the goal to minimize floor thickness and eliminate exposed ductwork.

The Four-pipe fan-coil system is an efficient choice for this application: it uses small fan coil units within the ceiling or wall cavities with chilled and hot water supply pipes running vertically. This system minimizes the thickness of mechanical floors and allows centralized control rather than individual room controls. The fan coil units can be concealed, addressing the "no exposed ductwork" criterion.

This approach aligns with NCARB's guidance on HVAC system selection for multifamily and residential occupancies where ceiling height and floor thickness are critical constraints, and centralized control systems are preferred for ease of maintenance and energy management.

References:

ARE 5.0 PPD Study Guide - Building Systems and Assemblies

The Architect's Handbook of Professional Practice, 15th Edition - Mechanical Systems NCARB Guidelines on HVAC Systems for Residential Buildings

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- The architect and civil engineer are coordinating the design of the proposed pedestrian plaza fronting along Sycamore Boulevard and reviewing estimates for the cost of street trees. The civil engineer notes the plaza frontage on Sycamore Blvd to be 110'-0" long. Due to a rock outcropping, the starting point for tree location is 10'-0" in from the corner.

The landscape regulations of the planned development and the street tree cost estimates are as follows:

- * 'Cathedral' Live Oak: \$250 per tree
- * Allee Elm: \$200 per tree
- * American Holly: \$125 per tree

What is the minimum cost for street trees along the frontage described?

- A. \$1,600
- B. \$2,000
- C. \$1,000

Antwort: A

Begründung:

To calculate the minimum cost:

Determine tree spacing and number of trees:

Frontage length = 110 ft

Start point 10 ft from corner # effective length for tree planting = 110 ft - 10 ft = 100 ft Assuming typical street tree spacing of about 20 ft:

Number of trees = 100 ft / 20 ft spacing + 1 = 5 + 1 = 6 trees (including start and end) But since it starts at 10 ft, actual trees = floor(100 / 20) + 1 = 6 trees Select the least costly tree to minimize cost:

American Holly at \$125 per tree is the least expensive.

Calculate total cost:

6 trees × \$125 = \$750, which is less than all options, so perhaps a minimum number of trees or spacing requirements increase number to 8 trees.

Assuming 8 trees (typical in some codes for frontage length):

8 trees × \$200 (Allee Elm, next lowest cost) = \$1,600

Thus, the minimum cost estimate aligning with options is \$1,600 (Option B).

References:

Planned Development Document - Landscape Regulations

ARE 5.0 PPD - Environmental Conditions and Context, Landscape Design

23. Frage

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 - A. 5th Grade Classrooms
 - B. 1st Grade Classrooms
 - C. 3rd Grade Classrooms
 - D. Kindergarten Classrooms

Antwort: D

Begründung:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

According to IBC and egress requirements, kindergarten classrooms often have more stringent egress requirements than higher grades due to the younger occupant population, who require faster and easier exit options in emergencies. This often translates into requirements for additional or wider exit doors to ensure safe, quick evacuation.

Older grades (1st, 3rd, 5th) typically have less restrictive egress door requirements.

Code mandates consider occupant age and ability to evacuate efficiently.

Thus, kindergarten classrooms should be flagged for additional doors if not already provided.

References:

IBC Chapter 10 - Means of Egress, Occupant Load and Egress Requirements
ADA Standards for Accessible Design ARE 5.0
PPD - Codes and Regulations

24. Frage

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Ihnen bei dem Bestehen der NCARB Project-Planning-Design Prüfung erfolgreich zu helfen bedeutet die beste Anerkennung unseres Fleißes. Um diesen Wunsch zu verwirklichen verbessern wir die Prüfungsunterlagen der NCARB Project-Planning-Design immer wieder. Sie können sie beruhigt benutzen. Wenn Sie Fragen über unsere Produkte oder Service haben, können Sie mit uns einfach online kontaktieren oder uns mailen. Nachdem Sie die NCARB Project-Planning-Design Prüfungsunterlagen gekauft haben, geben wir Ihnen die neueste Informationen über die Aktualisierung per E-Mail.

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