

Quiz NCARB - PDD Useful Latest Braindumps Questions

NCARB PDD: Questions With Complete Solutions

Performance Spec Right Ans - tells contractor what the final installed product must be capable of doing (ex. the roof shall last 50 years or conc. must meet or exceed 3000 psi compressive strength at 28 days)

Prescriptive (Descriptive) Spec Right Ans - explains materials that must be used and the means of installing them

Proprietary Spec Right Ans - names a manufacturer's standard product by its brand name or model number (product selection is closely controlled and this limits competition)

Closed Spec vs Open Spec Right Ans - Closed - when substitutions are not permitted. Open - when approved equals are permitted

Reference Spec Right Ans - rely on naming a published, industry-recognized standard (UL rating is a common example of ref. spec for a fire rated wall assembly)

Building Creep Right Ans - when a solid material moves slowly or deforms under persistent stresses

Slump Test Right Ans - A test for mixed concrete to determine consistency and workability.

Test Cylinder Right Ans - tests overall strength in a batch of concrete; tested in a lab

Core Cylinder Test Right Ans - used when a portion of the structure is in place and cured but needs testing

Mechanical Reheat System Right Ans - similar to an in wall unit, this system will condition air and put it back into a room, a reheat system will also filter and use outside air

Voltage Right Ans - one way of measuring the effect of electrons moving

Amperage Right Ans - describes how quickly electrons are flowing

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100% Pass PDD - ARE 5.0 Project Development and Documentation Exam Updated Latest Braindumps Questions

We even guarantee our customers that they will pass NCARB PDD exam easily with our provided study material and if they failed to do it despite all their efforts they can claim a full refund of their money (terms and conditions apply). The third format is the desktop software format which can be accessed after installing the software on your Windows computer or laptop. The ARE 5.0 Project Development and Documentation Exam (PDD) has three formats so that the students don't face any serious problems and prepare themselves with fully focused minds.

NCARB ARE 5.0 Project Development and Documentation Exam Sample Questions (Q51-Q56):

NEW QUESTION # 51

Refer to the exhibit.

For which of the following connections could diagonal bracing be eliminated?

- A. B
- B. D
- C. C
- D. A

Answer: D

Explanation:

The diagrams depict metal stud or curtain wall connections to structural frames under wind loading. Diagonal bracing can be eliminated when the connection itself provides lateral restraint in both directions.

A: Shows a connection with angles or plates attached to resist both in-plane and out-of-plane forces, creating a moment-resisting connection that can handle wind loads without diagonal bracing.

B, C, D: These connections allow slip or have limited fixity-requiring separate bracing to resist lateral loads.

PDD Reference: ARE 5.0 PDD "Structural Systems-Lateral load resistance in curtain wall and stud framing connections"; AISC Steel Design Guide for cladding attachment; Curtain wall engineering details.

NEW QUESTION # 52

Refer to the exhibit.

What is the primary function of the 2 x 4 blocking shown at X in the drawing?

- A. Support the top of the partition
- B. Transfer the lateral load to the 1 x 8
- C. Brace the ceiling joists
- D. Transfer the lateral loads from the ceiling joists

Answer: C

Explanation:

Comprehensive Detailed Explanation with all NCARB ARE 5.0 Project Development and Documentation (PDD) Study Guide References:

In wood frame construction, blocking installed between joists at regular intervals (commonly 48 inches on center) serves primarily to brace and stabilize the joists laterally, preventing twisting and lateral displacement under load.

The 2x4 blocking at point X, placed perpendicular between the ceiling joists, acts as cross bracing.

It resists lateral torsional buckling of the joists and distributes loads evenly.

It also helps maintain alignment during construction and after the finish materials are installed.

The blocking does not support the partition top plate directly (that is the function of the studs beneath), nor does it transfer lateral load to the 1x8. Its main role is structural bracing for the joists.

Supporting References:

NCARB ARE 5.0 Review Manual, Project Development and Documentation, Structural Systems chapter Wood Frame Construction details from International Residential Code (IRC) Building construction texts such as "Fundamentals of Building Construction" by Allen and Iano, which describe blocking used to brace joists.

NEW QUESTION # 53

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.

Answer:

Explanation:

Explanation:

Generated image

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 # 54

Which of the following admixtures is used to greatly increase the slump of concrete?

- A. Superplasticizer
- B. Calcium chloride
- C. Water-reducing agent
- D. Air-entraining agent

Answer: A

Explanation:

Comprehensive Detailed Explanation with all NCARB ARE 5.0 Project Development and Documentation (PDD) Study Guide

References:

In concrete technology, admixtures are used to modify properties of fresh or hardened concrete:

Air-entraining agents: Introduce microscopic air bubbles to improve freeze-thaw resistance; they do not increase slump.

Water-reducing agents: Reduce water content while maintaining slump; increase workability but only moderately.

Calcium chloride: An accelerator, speeds up setting time; does not increase slump.

Superplasticizers (also called high-range water reducers): Significantly increase the slump (workability) of concrete without adding extra water, making the mix more flowable and easier to place.

Thus, to greatly increase slump while maintaining water-cement ratio, the superplasticizer is the correct choice.

Supporting References:

NCARB ARE 5.0 Review Manual, Materials and Assemblies section

Portland Cement Association publications on admixtures

ACI (American Concrete Institute) guidelines on admixtures

NEW QUESTION # 55

Which of the following is an advantage of using a glycol-cooled air conditioning unit for a computer room?

- A. Glycol units are a sustainable cooling solution.
- B. Glycol is cheaper than water for cooling.
- C. It allows for a greater distance from the computer room to the outside unit.
- D. It reduces the amount of heat exhausted from the computer room.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Glycol-cooled air conditioning systems use a glycol-water mixture as a secondary coolant instead of plain water. Glycol has lower freezing point and better heat transfer properties in certain conditions.

Advantages include:

Longer piping runs without freezing risk, allowing the chiller or cooling unit to be located further away from the computer room, useful for flexible building layouts.

Glycol prevents freezing in cold climates or exposed pipes.

It does not inherently reduce heat exhausted or is necessarily more sustainable than water cooling.

Glycol is generally more expensive than water.

Therefore, the primary advantage is the ability to locate the cooling unit farther from the space being cooled.

References:

NCARB ARE 5.0 Review Manual, Mechanical Systems chapter

HVAC system design manuals

ASHRAE guidelines on computer room cooling and chilled water systems

