

Project-Planning-Design試験の準備方法 | 最新の Project-Planning-Design問題集無料試験 | 真実的な ARE 5.0 Project Planning & Design (PPD)資格取得



さらに、PassTest Project-Planning-Designダンプの一部が現在無料で提供されています: https://drive.google.com/open?id=1Cv83ey_evlGJqBet3PV4IRp3CF5bcTT

試験に合格したい人は、適切なProject-Planning-Designガイドの質問を選ぶのが困難です。彼らはどの学習教材が自分に適しているかを知りませんし、どの学習教材が最適であるかを知りません。当社は、当社のProject-Planning-Design学習教材が世界市場の中で最高であると約束できます。私たちに知られているように、当社のProject-Planning-Design認定ガイドは、多くの専門家や教授によって設計された当社のProject-Planning-Design学習教材のこのダイナミックな市場における主要な実践教材です。Project-Planning-Design試験問題に頼ることができます!

NCARB Project-Planning-Design 認定試験の出題範囲:

トピック	出題範囲
トピック 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.
トピック 2	<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.
トピック 3	<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.
トピック 4	<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.
トピック 5	<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.

Project-Planning-Design試験の準備方法 | 正確的なProject-Planning-Design問題集無料試験 | 完璧なARE 5.0 Project Planning & Design (PPD) 資格取得

NCARBのProject-Planning-Design認定試験はPassTestの最優秀な専門家チームが自分の知識と業界の経験を利用してどんどん研究した、満足NCARB認証受験生の需要に満たすの書籍がほかのサイトにも見えますが、PassTestの商品が最も保障があって、君の最良の選択になります。

NCARB ARE 5.0 Project Planning & Design (PPD) 認定 Project-Planning-Design 試験問題 (Q84-Q89):

質問 # 84

The testing center on the second floor requires a private restroom for testing candidates to use. The architect needs to locate a single toilet restroom in the area that will have the least impact on the existing programming.

Click on the area in the plan where the restroom should be located.



正解:

解説:



Explanation:



- * Locating the restroom in the existing small office space minimizes disruption to testing center programming and circulation.
- * This space is adjacent to the testing area, providing convenient access for testing candidates while maintaining privacy.
- * Repurposing an existing small room avoids reducing seating capacity or requiring major reconfiguration of the larger testing or hallway areas.
- * The location is near existing plumbing walls (bathrooms and mechanical rooms in the lower part of the plan), which reduces construction complexity and cost.

This approach aligns with NCARB ARE 5.0 Project Planning & Design content emphasizing efficient space utilization, minimal disruption, and adjacency for functional support spaces in program layouts.

質問 # 85

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 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

正解: A

解説:

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

質問 # 86

Which of the following is the most effective way to reduce noise in mechanical air delivery systems?

- A. Provide exterior duct insulation
- B. Reduce the free area of the supply air grille
- C. Increase the size of the ductwork

正解: C

解説:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

Noise in mechanical air delivery systems is often caused by high air velocity and turbulence within ducts, which generate sound that can be transmitted to occupied spaces.

Increasing the size of the ductwork (A) lowers the air velocity for a given volume of air flow, which reduces turbulence and noise generation inside the duct. Larger ducts allow air to move more quietly and efficiently.

Exterior duct insulation (B) can reduce noise transmission through the duct walls but is less effective at controlling the noise generated by airflow itself inside the duct.

Reducing the free area of the supply air grille (C) increases velocity at the grille, potentially increasing noise at the outlet and causing discomfort.

Therefore, the most effective strategy is increasing duct size to reduce air velocity and noise.

References:

ARE 5.0 PPD - Building Systems and Assemblies, HVAC and Acoustics

質問 # 87

Which of the following are characteristics of heavy-timber construction? Check the four that apply.

- A. Susceptibility to differential shrinkage
- B. Susceptibility to rot
- C. Suitability to create unusual layouts or irregular forms
- D. Presence of sapwood to prevent insect damage
- E. Relatively rapid on-site erection times
- F. Fire resistance

正解: A、B、E、F

解説:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

Heavy timber construction is characterized by:

Fire resistance (A): Large timber members char on the surface when exposed to fire, which protects the structural core, giving inherent fire resistance.

Susceptibility to differential shrinkage (C): Heavy timber elements can shrink unevenly, potentially causing joints or connections to loosen.

Relatively rapid on-site erection times (D): Pre-fabricated heavy timber elements are large and can be quickly erected compared to traditional framing.

Susceptibility to rot (E): Without proper detailing and protection, timber can decay due to moisture exposure.

Unsuitable for unusual layouts or irregular forms (B): Heavy timber tends to be more rigid and better suited for regular layouts.

Presence of sapwood (F): Sapwood is generally more susceptible to insect attack; durable heartwood is preferred to resist insects.

References:

ARE 5.0 PPD - Building Systems and Assemblies, Heavy Timber Construction The Architect's Handbook of Professional Practice, 15th Edition - Wood Construction

質問 # 88

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. Luxenardo (Metal Halide, 5000K, 90 CRI)
- C. Bea-Lele Lighting (LED, 2800K, 91 CRI)
- D. Mornath Industries (Fluorescent, 2800K, 79 CRI)

正解: C

解説:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

The owner's requirements include:

myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt,
myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt,
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