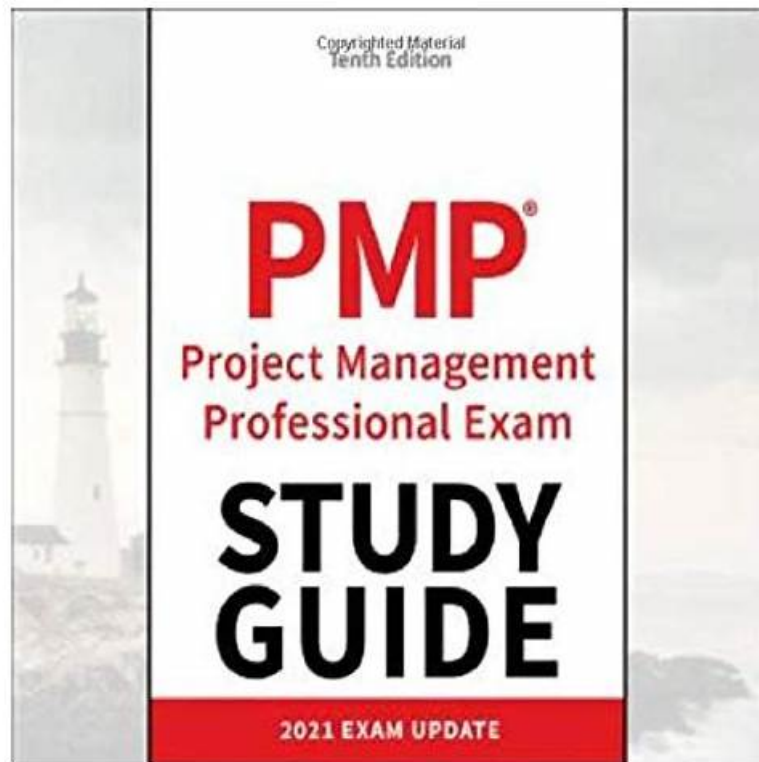


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NCARB ARE 5.0 Project Management (PjM) Exam Sample Questions (Q60-Q65):

NEW QUESTION # 60

Near the end of a routine job site visit, the architect begins to assemble notes. The owner's representative then arrives on site unexpectedly. The architect, owner's representative, and contractor discuss and resolve several outstanding project issues. The architect begins writing correspondence to distribute to the project team when the architect returns to the office.

In addition to a Meeting Record, which of the following documents should the architect create?

- A. Action Item List
- B. Field Observation Report
- C. Email Message

Answer: A

Explanation:

In this scenario, after a job site visit and an impromptu discussion among the architect, owner's representative, and contractor resolving outstanding issues, the architect prepares to document these outcomes.

* Meeting Record: This is the formal documentation of what was discussed during the meeting or site visit, capturing key points, decisions, and general observations.

* Action Item List: This is a crucial document following such meetings, especially when specific tasks, responsibilities, or follow-up actions are assigned to project team members. It lists these action items clearly with responsible parties and deadlines, helping track progress and ensuring accountability.

* Field Observation Report: This report is primarily used to document the architect's observations related to construction quality, progress, and conformance with contract documents during site visits. It focuses on conditions observed, deficiencies, or clarifications needed, not on meeting discussions or issue resolutions.

* Email Message: While emails are often used for communication, they are less formal and do not replace structured project documentation like meeting records or action item lists.

Hence, alongside the Meeting Record, the architect should produce an Action Item List to clearly define and communicate the next steps agreed upon during the discussion.

References from ARE 5.0 Project Management (PjM) division:

- * Project communication protocols and documentation practices
- * Documentation of site visits and meeting outcomes (field reports vs. meeting records vs. action items)
- * Contract administration and project management guidelines emphasizing clarity in task delegation
- * NCARB ARE 5.0 exam prep materials covering communication and documentation during construction administration

NEW QUESTION # 61

Which preliminary deliverables are usually provided for a schematic phase submission? Check the four that apply.

- A. Detailed specifications
- B. Elevations and sections
- C. Floor plans
- D. Site plan
- E. Cost estimates
- F. Finish schedule

Answer: B,C,D,E

Explanation:

During the Schematic Design (SD) phase, the architect develops preliminary design concepts to establish the general scope, scale, and relationships of the project components. The typical deliverables are conceptual drawings and studies that communicate the design intent clearly but without detailed development.

* Floor plans (A): Basic layouts showing room arrangements and spatial relationships are fundamental schematic deliverables.

* Elevations and sections (B): These help communicate the building's exterior appearance and vertical spatial relationships.

* Site plan (C): Provides context for the building's location, orientation, and relationship to existing site features.

* Cost estimates (E): Early cost estimates are usually prepared to inform budget decisions and feasibility.

Deliverables not typical in the schematic phase:

* Finish schedule (D): This is usually developed later in Design Development or Construction Documents phases when finishes are selected in detail.

* Detailed specifications (F): These are produced during Construction Documents, far beyond schematic design.

Thus, the four preliminary deliverables for schematic phase submissions are floor plans, elevations and sections, site plan, and cost estimates.

References from ARE 5.0 Project Management (PjM) division:

- * ARE 5.0 PjM study guide: Project phases and typical deliverables by phase
- * AIA Contract documents and Architect's handbook: Phases of design and associated drawings /deliverables
- * NCARB ARE 5.0 Exam content outline: Schematic Design phase description and deliverables
- * Project management best practices regarding design phase documentation

NEW QUESTION # 62

The architect is on site to evaluate the completed work by the contractor. During the evaluation, the architect notices a structural connection that deviates from the contract documents.

According to AIA B101, to which party should the architect report this observed deviation?

- A. Contractor
- B. Structural engineer
- C. Owner
- D. Building inspector

Answer: C

Explanation:

Per AIA B101 § 3.6.2.1, the architect is required to notify the owner of any deviations from the contract documents observed during site visits. While the architect may also discuss it with the contractor and engineer, the formal obligation is to report it to the owner. The contractor is ultimately responsible for conformance with contract documents, and further action (like issuing a notice of nonconformance or requiring correction) may follow.

References:

AIA B101-2017 § 3.6.2.1

AIA A201-2017 §§ 3.3 and 4.2

NCARB ARE 5.0 Handbook - Construction Administration Task Overview

NEW QUESTION # 63

According to ATA Document C401, Architect-Consultant Agreement, clearances and tolerances required by the mechanical work relative to the structural system are coordinated through which one of the following parties?

- A. Contractor
- B. Mechanical engineer
- C. Architect
- D. Structural engineer

Answer: C

Explanation:

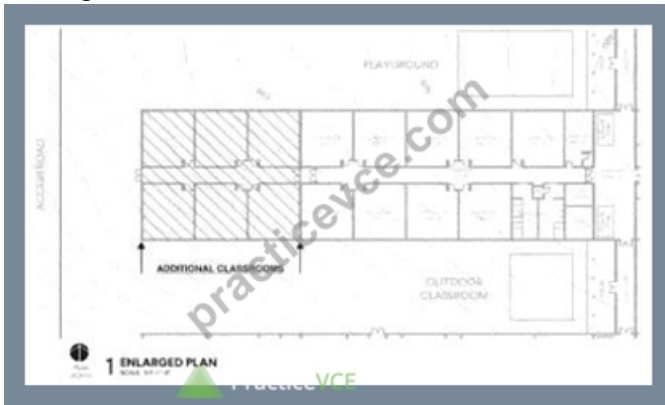
According to the ATA Document C401, Architect-Consultant Agreement, the architect is responsible for coordinating clearances and tolerances required by mechanical work relative to the structural system. This means that the architect acts as the central coordinator among consultants, ensuring that mechanical systems fit properly within the structural framework without conflicts. The architect reviews mechanical engineer's drawings and requirements for clearances and tolerances and communicates these needs to the structural engineer or contractor as necessary. This coordination helps prevent conflicts during construction and ensures the project integrates all disciplines smoothly.

This responsibility falls on the architect because the architect oversees the entire project design and facilitates coordination among all consultants. Neither the structural engineer nor the mechanical engineer alone manages this coordination, and the contractor typically implements the work rather than designs or coordinates these specific technical clearances.

References from ARE 5.0 Project Management (PjM) division:

- * ATA Document C401 Architect-Consultant Agreement overview - roles and responsibilities section
- * Coordination and communication tasks assigned to the architect in multi-disciplinary projects
- * Project Management guidelines emphasizing the architect's role in consultant coordination

NEW QUESTION # 64



Refer to the exhibit

Twenty-five acres of undeveloped rural property was purchased for the site of a new elementary school.

During the DD phase, the civil engineer and structural engineers make design proposals based on the information provided in the geotechnical report. The civil engineer indicates that several cubic yards of fill material should be installed within the proposed building footprint to make up for the change in topography (was uniformly). The structural engineer indicates a footing depth of 24 inches for the entire facility. During the CD phase, the owner asks the architect to add classrooms to one wing. The civil engineer proposes that extra fill should not be installed beneath the additional classrooms.

Which of the following should the architect do before completion of CDs? Check the three that apply.

- A. Request an updated geotechnical evaluation
- B. Schedule a quality assurance meeting with the project team
- C. Notify the structural engineer of the civil engineer's recommendation
- D. Increase the footing depth beneath the new classrooms
- E. Add general notes about structural bearing to the drawings
- F. Update the estimate of the cost of work

Answer: A,C,F

Explanation:

A). Update the estimate of the cost of work

Adding classrooms affects scope and site preparation (e.g., fill material, grading, foundations), which affects cost. Per AIA B101 §6.3, architects must update the estimate of the cost of the work as the design evolves.

C). Request an updated geotechnical evaluation

The original geotech report didn't account for this building extension. Without fill under the new addition, soil bearing capacity must be reassessed to avoid differential settlement or structural failure. This is a standard risk mitigation strategy.

D). Notify the structural engineer of the civil engineer's recommendation

The structural engineer must know that the site prep differs under the added classrooms, as this could affect foundation design. Coordination among consultants is a core architectural responsibility (per B101 §3.1.2).

#Incorrect Options:

B). Schedule a quality assurance meeting with the project team

While helpful, it's not critical or required specifically in this context before CDs are completed.

E). Increase the footing depth beneath the new classrooms

The architect should not unilaterally change structural design decisions. That's the structural engineer's responsibility, and any change should be based on engineering analysis and revised soil data.

F). Add general notes about structural bearing to the drawings

Premature. The structural engineer should first review the new geotechnical findings before any notes are added.

References:

AIA B101 - Article 3.1 & 3.2 (Architect's coordination & design responsibilities) NCARB ARE 5.0 Handbook - PjM Content Area 1: Project Coordination Geotechnical coordination practices, CSI Spec Guidelines

NEW QUESTION # 65

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