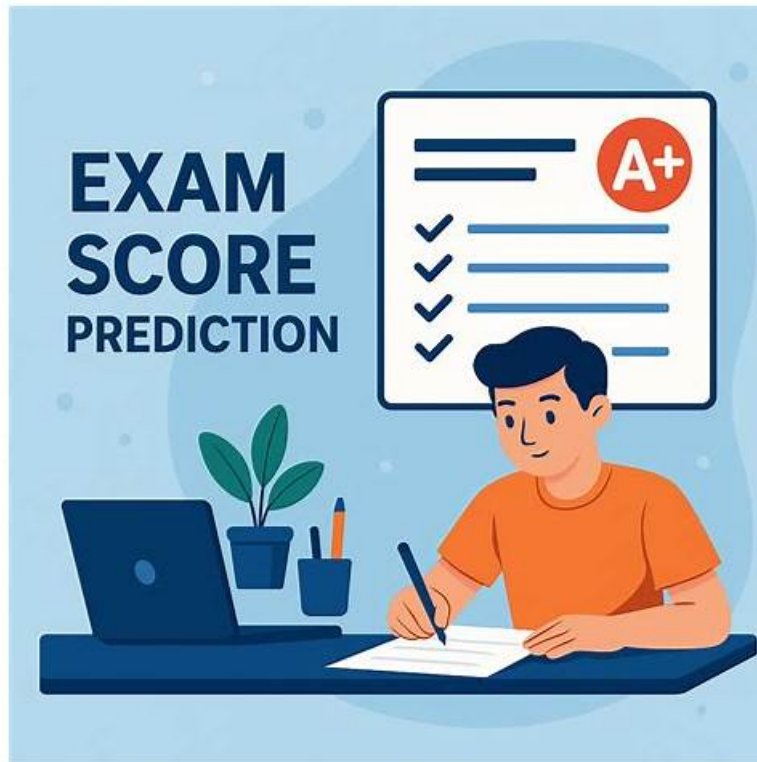


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The NCARB Project-Planning-Design certification exam is a crucial part of career development in the tech sector. Cracking the ARE 5.0 Project Planning & Design (PPD) (Project-Planning-Design) exam strengthens your chances of landing high-paying jobs and promotions. Yet, preparing for the Project-Planning-Design Exam can be challenging, and many working applicants struggle to find Project-Planning-Design practice test questions they require to be successful in their pursuit.

NCARB Project-Planning-Design Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details

Topic 1	<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 2	<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 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.
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"> • 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.

NCARB ARE 5.0 Project Planning & Design (PPD) Sample Questions (Q82-Q87):

NEW QUESTION # 82

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 client decides to build-out and

lease the second floor shell space as a lunch cafe with cooking classes as an additional function in the evening.

- A. Required parking will be determined based on occupancy of the lunch cafe area.
- B. Required parking will be determined based on the occupancy of the cooking classroom area.
- C. Required parking will be determined based on the building area.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

Parking requirements in mixed-use developments governed by Planned Development (PD) documents are typically calculated based on the total building area or gross floor area, especially when multiple uses occur within the same building or floor.

This method simplifies administration and ensures adequate parking for all uses.

Determining parking based only on specific uses such as cafe or cooking classroom (A, B) can lead to under or overestimation, especially with shared parking scenarios.

Thus, building area-based parking calculation is the most reliable and compliant approach.

References:

Planned Development Document

Local Zoning Ordinance Excerpts

ARE 5.0 PPD - Codes and Regulations, Parking Requirements

NEW QUESTION # 83

Program requirements for a hospital with a clear span of 70 feet include minimal disruption of the hospital routine for future mechanical and electrical repairs and alterations and a maximum economical flexibility of the structure.

Which of the following structural systems is most appropriate?

- A. Composite floor beams
- B. Interstitial trusses
- C. Plate girders
- D. Precast concrete planks

Answer: B

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

Interstitial trusses provide a structural space between floors specifically designed for mechanical and electrical systems, allowing future repairs and alterations without disrupting hospital routines. This system supports large spans and offers flexible layouts, aligning well with the hospital's needs.

Plate girders (B) and composite beams (C) do not inherently provide interstitial spaces and can limit flexibility.

Precast concrete planks (D) are durable but limit access to mechanical systems, increasing disruption during maintenance.

Therefore, interstitial trusses best support minimal disruption and structural flexibility.

References:

ARE 5.0 PPD - Building Systems and Assemblies

The Architect's Handbook of Professional Practice, 15th Edition - Structural Systems for Healthcare

NEW QUESTION # 84

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. \$12,448
- B. \$3,659
- C. \$16,107
- D. \$44,460

Answer: A

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 # 85

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.

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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 project team decides to cover the roof area above the gymnasium and platform with 350 watt, stationary, photovoltaic (PV) panels. Each panel requires 20 square feet, accounting for access aisles and safety clearances. The PV system will be tied to the local power company's electrical grid, and will not have battery storage. The school is located in a region that gets an average of 4 usable hours of sunlight per day. Which of the following PV system design considerations apply to this project? Check the three that apply. Refer to the project involving an elementary school renovation and addition with photovoltaic (PV) panels on the gymnasium roof (350-watt panels, 20 sq ft each, ~4 usable sunlight hours/day). The PV system is grid-tied without battery storage. Which of the following PV system design considerations apply? Check the three that apply.

- A. The gymnasium and platform structural system must be designed to support the load of the PV system.
- B. The PV system will produce approximately 95.5 kW during peak sun conditions.
- C. The PV panels should be mounted toward the student pick-up/drop-off.
- D. The PV system will provide emergency power for the school if the grid goes down.
- E. The PV system will reduce the need for artificial lighting in the gymnasium and platform areas.
- F. The PV system will be made up of approximately 273 panels.

Answer: A,B,F

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

B: Structural support must accommodate PV panel weight and wind loads.

C: Number of panels is calculated by dividing total roof area by panel area (total panel count # 273).

F: Peak power output = number of panels × wattage per panel (273 × 350 W # 95.5 kW).

A: Grid-tied systems without batteries do not provide power during outages.

D: PV panels generate electricity but do not directly reduce artificial lighting needs.

E: Panels are mounted for optimal solar exposure, not necessarily toward pick-up areas.

References:

ARE 5.0 PPD - Environmental Conditions and Context, Solar Energy

The Architect's Handbook of Professional Practice, 15th Edition - Renewable Energy

NEW QUESTION # 86

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

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

Answer: C,E,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 # 87

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