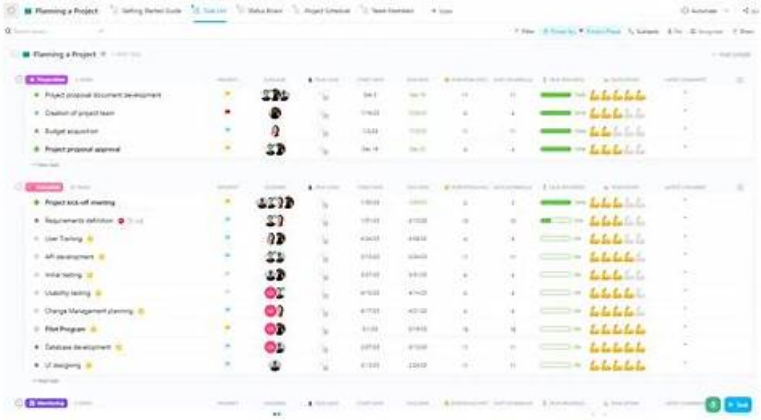
# 効率的なProject-Planning-Designダウンロード &資格試験におけるリーダーオファー &無料PDF NCARB ARE 5.0 Project Planning & Design (PPD)



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## 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 | • 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 2 | • 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 3 | • 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 4 | • 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. |
| トピック 5 | • 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. |

# 試験の準備方法-効果的なProject-Planning-Designダウンロード試験-素敵なProject-Planning-Design認定内容

試験の概要は毎年新しいポリシーに基づいて変更され、Project-Planning-Design質問トレントおよびその他の教育用ソフトウェアは、新しい試験の概要の後、シラバスおよび理論と実践の最新の開発および改訂に従って変更されます対応する変更は、アウトラインに非常に同意します。 Project-Planning-Design試験問題は、教材の完全なセットの完璧な形です。教育概要は、カバーされているすべての知識ポイントの概要を網羅し、Project-Planning-Design候補者のデッドアングルは、毎年の提案範囲と傾向を示します。

## NCARB ARE 5.0 Project Planning & Design (PPD) 認定 Project-Planning-Design 試験問題 (Q92-Q97):

**質問 # 92**
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 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 PV panels should be mounted toward the student pick-up/drop-off.
- B. The gymnasium and platform structural system must be designed to support the load of the PV system.
- C. The PV system will reduce the need for artificial lighting in the gymnasium and platform areas.
- D. The PV system will provide emergency power for the school if the grid goes down.
- E. The PV system will be made up of approximately 273 panels.
- F. The PV system will produce approximately 95.5 kW during peak sun conditions.

**正解：B、E、F**

解説：
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

**質問 # 93**
A multistory warehouse is to be converted into a high-tech office building. The owners propose a variety of services and flexibility to tenants, including cable/internet, fiber optic communications, dish/satellite, and security systems.
In order to accommodate this broad array of electronic and communications services, the architect should recommend which of the following electrical and communications distribution systems?

- A. Raised access floor system
- B. Flat cable wiring system
- C. Cellular deck system
- D. Poke-through system

**正解：A**

解説：
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:
A raised access floor system provides a flexible, accessible space beneath the finished floor for routing power, data, telecommunications, and security cables. It facilitates easy reconfiguration and tenant fit-out modifications without major disruption.
Poke-through systems (A) provide limited point access for power/data and are less flexible for extensive rewiring.
Cellular deck systems (B) are structural components, not distribution systems.
Flat cable wiring (D) is a wiring method but does not provide the physical infrastructure for flexibility.
References:
ARE 5.0 PPD - Building Systems and Assemblies, Electrical and Communications Systems The Architect's Handbook of Professional Practice, 15th Edition - Data and Power Distribution

**質問 # 94**
Click on the shading device illustration that most effectively reduces summer solar heat gain through a west- facing window in the Northern Hemisphere.

**正解：**

解説：
Explanation:
bottom right (vertical fins or louvers shading the window) is the most effective.
* West-facing windows receive strong, low-angle afternoon sun in the summer, which is difficult to shade with horizontal overhangs because the sun's rays come in at a low angle.
* Vertical shading devices (like fins or louvers) placed perpendicular to the window are most effective in blocking low-angle sunlight from the west.
* The top left and top right images show horizontal shading, which works better for south-facing windows but is less effective for west exposures.
* The bottom left shows multiple horizontal fins, which help but still less effective for west-facing windows compared to vertical fins.
According to NCARB ARE 5.0 PPD content on solar shading and passive solar design, vertical shading is preferred for east and west exposures to minimize summer heat gain.

**質問 # 95**
Click in the structural bay of the elevation that is the most appropriate location to install steel rod cross bracing.

**正解：**

解説：
Explanation:
the most appropriate location to install steel rod cross bracing is in the fourth structural bay, which corresponds to the bay on the far

right side of the elevation.
* Steel rod cross bracing is typically installed in bays that are fully open or contain large door openings and require lateral support to resist racking forces (lateral loads such as wind or seismic forces).
* The fourth bay shows a large door opening without any visible solid wall or shear wall elements, making it structurally weaker against lateral loads and thus the most suitable for cross bracing.
* The first bay, with a smaller door or solid wall, and the other bays with more enclosed or glazed openings may have other structural elements providing lateral resistance.
* Installing the bracing in the fourth bay enhances structural stability and prevents lateral displacement or deformation.

**質問 # 96**
Refer to the exhibit (building subjected to wind with force diagrams A, B, C, D).
Which of the force diagrams shown correctly represents the resultant wind forces causing an overturning effect on the building and the forces that resist this overturning effect? (Direction and point of application of forces are to be considered; magnitude of forces is not.)

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

**正解：D**

解説：
The diagram shows a building exposed to wind loading, which causes lateral pressure (P_w) on the windward wall and suction (negative pressure) on the leeward wall, generating an overturning moment about the base of the building.
* Diagram A correctly shows:
* The wind pressure (P_w) pushing on the windward wall, producing a lateral force applied at approximately two-thirds the building height (h), which tends to overturn the building.
* The wind suction (P_l) pulling on the leeward wall, acting in the opposite direction but also contributing to the overturning moment.
* The reaction forces at the base resist this overturning: an uplift force (negative vertical reaction) on the windward side and a downward force on the leeward side, counterbalancing the moment.
* Diagrams B, C, and D incorrectly orient or place the forces or reactions, failing to accurately depict the overturning moment and the corresponding resisting forces.
NCARB ARE 5.0 PPD guidelines on environmental conditions emphasize understanding wind load effects, including lateral pressures, suction, overturning moments, and foundation reactions essential for structural design and safety.
References:
ARE 5.0 Project Planning & Design Content Outline: Environmental Conditions and Context - Wind Loads and Structural Response
ASCE 7-16: Minimum Design Loads for Buildings and Other Structures (Wind Load Provisions) The Architect's Handbook of Professional Practice, 15th Edition, Chapter 13: Building Codes, Standards, and Regulations

**質問 # 97**
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