

# 更新するProject-Management勉強資料 & 合格スムーズ Project-Management問題例 | ユニークなProject-Management試験



さらに、Tech4Exam Project-Management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=1ywb3WzRHA\\_1CKvRk7FkAQopskVXySw-C](https://drive.google.com/open?id=1ywb3WzRHA_1CKvRk7FkAQopskVXySw-C)

お客様の時間が大切だということが了解します。私たちのProject-Management試験問題集の一つの特徴は時間を節約できることです。お客様は支払いに成功した後、自分のメールアドレスで直接にProject-Management試験問題集をダウンロードできます。勉強するとき、Project-Management試験問題集の問題の答えを覚えると、Project-Management試験に参加できます。

## NCARB Project-Management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"><li>Contracts: This section of the exam measures the skills of project managers and covers the analysis of contracts that govern the relationships between architects, owners, contractors, and consultants. It highlights verifying adherence to agreements, interpreting key contractual elements, and ensuring consultant work is properly integrated into the project.</li></ul>
トピック 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Project Work Planning: This section of the exam measures the skills of architectural associates and covers the development and communication of an effective project work plan. It emphasizes maintaining schedules, setting clear criteria for work planning, and ensuring consistent communication with stakeholders, including owners, contractors, consultants, and internal staff.</li></ul>
トピック 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Project Execution: This section of the exam measures skills of architectural associates and covers the management of project execution through administrative procedures rather than design decisions. It addresses evaluating budgets, managing scope changes, preparing project documentation in line with delivery methods, and securing necessary approvals from relevant authorities.</li></ul>
トピック 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Project Quality Control: This section of the exam measures skills of project managers and covers procedures for ensuring quality and maintaining the Standard of Care throughout the project. It focuses on applying regulatory requirements, reviewing documentation for quality, reducing risks and liabilities, and managing the design process to preserve its objectives</li></ul>
トピック 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Resource Management: This section of the exam measures the skills of project managers and covers how to determine the right team composition and manage time allocation for successful project delivery. It focuses on evaluating criteria for assembling teams and ensuring resources are properly managed to execute the project within agreed terms.</li></ul>

## 認定するNCARB Project-Management | 100%合格率のProject-Management勉強資料試験 | 試験の準備方法ARE 5.0 Project Management (PjM) Exam問題例

Tech4Examあなたは自分の仕事の能力が認められない、またはあなたが長い間昇進していないと不満を言うかもしれません。ただし、Project-Management試験に合格しようとすると、高収入で良い仕事を見つける可能性が高くなります。そのため、Project-Managementの質問トレントを購入することをお勧めします。Project-Management試験の教材を購入して学習すると、試験に合格してより良い仕事を得るための簡単なものであることがわかります。購入前にProject-Management試験問題の概要を注意深くお読みください。私たちはあなたに最高のサービスを提供し、あなたが満足することを願っています。

### NCARB ARE 5.0 Project Management (PjM) Exam 認定 Project-Management 試験問題 (Q30-Q35):

#### 質問 #30

When is a change order required?

- A. To clarify ambiguous contract documents without affecting cost or schedule
- B. To document changes in the scope of work that affect contract sum or time
- C. To reject a contractor's submittal
- D. To approve contractor's payment request

正解: B

#### 解説:

A change order is a formal document modifying the contract scope, cost, or time. It is required when the owner requests changes or unforeseen conditions affect the work. Clarifications without impact do not require change orders but may be handled through interpretations or bulletins. Change orders must be documented and agreed upon by all parties to avoid disputes. This procedure is fundamental in ARE 5.0 PjM contract administration.

#### 質問 #31

A geotechnical report for a public project reveals a previously unknown condition and indicates that there is rock directly beneath the existing grade. The proposed building will now require a shallow foundation. The chosen location was the result of a three-year process evaluating multiple potential sites.

Which actions should the architect take next as a result of the geotechnical report results? Check the three that apply.

- A. Update the detailed cost estimate.
- B. Determine what type of rock is beneath the existing grade.
- C. Request an additional services agreement for the unknown condition.
- D. Evaluate alternate project sites for the proposed building.
- E. Consult with an excavation company for rock removal.
- F. Update the current project schedule.

正解: A、B、F

#### 解説:

The architect should take technical and managerial steps to respond to the new geotechnical data:

- A). Identifying the type of rock informs excavation methods and potential foundation redesign.
- B). The cost estimate must be updated because excavation in rock is significantly more expensive.
- D). Schedule impacts are also probable due to extended excavation time.

C is incorrect because the site was already selected after a lengthy evaluation process. E may not apply unless the architect is being asked to provide significant redesign. F is not typically the architect's responsibility at this stage.

#### References:

NCARB ARE 5.0 Handbook - Geotechnical coordination and cost implications AIA B101 - Architect's Basic Services related to site analysis CSI MasterFormat - Division 31 (Earthwork), 03 (Concrete Foundations)

### 質問 #32

What is the architect's role in project closeout?

- A. Approve contractor payroll records
- B. **Conduct final inspections and issue certificates of substantial completion**
- C. Manage post-occupancy maintenance
- D. Conduct all warranty repairs

正解: **B**

解説:

During project closeout, the architect conducts final inspections, prepares punch lists, and issues certificates of substantial completion to mark the transition of responsibility. Payroll and maintenance are owner or contractor roles. Warranty repairs may involve the architect as a liaison but are typically contractor responsibilities. ARE 5.0 PjM includes closeout procedures in the construction administration phase.

### 質問 #33

A principal architect is working with a school district on designing an 18,000-square-foot athletics training facility. During the DD phase, the principal notices that the firm's younger staff has produced equipment plans that do not coordinate with the electrical engineer's sheets.

How should the principal architect respond to the lack of coordination? Check the three that apply.

- A. **Schedule an immediate coordination meeting**
- B. Extend the design schedule
- C. Coordinate drawings in submittal review
- D. **Review checklists with the staff**
- E. Hold a design charrette
- F. **Conduct a desk critique**

正解: **A, D, F**

解説:

These three actions represent proactive and constructive responses to coordination issues during the Design Development (DD) phase.

A). Review checklists with the staff: Using coordination checklists reinforces quality control standards and helps less-experienced staff identify typical coordination pitfalls.

D). Conduct a desk critique: This one-on-one review allows the principal to mentor younger staff, identify specific problems, and ensure corrections are made early.

E). Schedule an immediate coordination meeting: Critical to resolving discrepancies quickly with the electrical consultant and design team to realign the design set.

Incorrect options:

B). Design charrettes are typically used for creative brainstorming in schematic design, not resolving coordination issues in DD.

C). Extending the schedule is a last resort and not an efficient first step.

F). Submittal review happens during construction and is too late for addressing design-phase coordination issues.

ARE 5.0 PjM References:

NCARB ARE 5.0 Handbook - PjM: "Consultant Coordination & Document Quality Control" AHPP, 15th ed., Chapter 11: Design Phases and Staff Management Quality Management Plan strategies during DD and CD phases Let me know if you'd like follow-up questions or explanations from other divisions like CE, PPD, or PA.

### 質問 #34

A new multifamily apartment building is constructed using a construction manager at-risk delivery method.

The owner is eager to begin leasing units in the building and requests that the architect sign the certificate of substantial completion without listing any work to be completed.

Which party is required to sign the certificate of substantial completion?

- A. Building Inspector
- B. **Architect**

- C. Tenant
- D. Owner

正解： B

### 解説:

The AIA A201 and B101 clearly state that the architect is the one who certifies substantial completion. The architect must inspect the work and include a list of incomplete or corrective work (a "punch list") as part of the Certificate of Substantial Completion.

The building inspector may issue a certificate of occupancy, but the architect is responsible for certifying substantial completion.

### References:

### References:

AIA G704 Certificate of Substantial Completion

NCARB ARE 5.0 Handbook - Construction & Closeout Tasks

## 質問 #35

ほかの試験資料と比べると、私たちのProject-Management学習教材の合格率が高いです。あなたはProject-Management試験に合格したい場合、Project-Management学習教材が絶対に一番の選択です。お客様のフィードバックによると、私たちのProject-Management学習教材の合格率は95%以上です。ほかの会社でこのようないい商品を探すことは難しいです。

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