

Project-Planning-Design Exam & Project-Planning-Design German

LARE - Planning & Design Exam Study Guide with Complete Solutions

recommended reading list - Correct Answer Landscape Architectural Graphic Standards, Landscape Architecture Documentation Standards, Sustainable Sites Handbook, Site Planning + Design Handbook

test content - Correct Answer 28% schematic design, 33% master planning, 22% design development, 17% stewardship & design principles

core assumptions - Correct Answer 1. LA -> forms of human dev. respectful of env/cultural resources w/ sustainable design + smart growth

2. health, safety, welfare = #1
3. LOVE mixed-use dev, urban in-fill, brownfield dev
4. emphasis on multimodal circulation, parking, crosswalks
5. protect hydrological resources (esp. wetlands, floodplains)
6. public input = vital component of design process

goals of sustainable site design - Correct Answer MAIN GOAL: ALWAYS find a way to balance soc/cultural, env, & econ considerations

SOCIAL/CULTURAL (> sense of community, protect cultural + historic resources, < crime, > public safety, equitable public service, > access outdoor recreation, min neg impact to adjacent property)

ENV (protect natural resources/sensitive ecosystems, preserve biodiversity, consider develop intensity/location, < pollution)

ECONOMIC (+ investment, > tourism, > property values, + skilled workers, < commuting times, + efficient land use)

Außerdem sind jetzt einige Teile dieser EchteFrage Project-Planning-Design Prüfungsfragen kostenlos erhältlich:
https://drive.google.com/open?id=1sbLNZvcORXC_QuK_qA4fDCZUrfN0JXdr

Die Schulungsunterlagen für die Vorbereitung der NCARB Project-Planning-Design Zertifizierungsprüfung beinhalten die Simulationsprüfungen sowie die jetzigen Prüfungsfragen und Antworten zur NCARB Project-Planning-Design Zertifizierungsprüfung. Im Internet haben Sie vielleicht auch einige ähnliche Ausbildungswebsites gesehen. Nach dem Vergleich würden Sie aber finden, dass die Schulungsunterlagen zur NCARB Project-Planning-Design Zertifizierungsprüfung von EchteFrage eher zielgerichtet sind. Sie sind nicht nur von guter Qualität, sondern auch die umfassendeste.

NCARB Project-Planning-Design Prüfungsplan:

Thema	Einzelheiten
Thema 1	<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.

Thema 2	<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.
Thema 3	<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.
Thema 4	<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.
Thema 5	<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.

>> **Project-Planning-Design Exam** <<

Project-Planning-Design German - Project-Planning-Design Vorbereitung

Unsere Garantie, Die Prüfungsfragen und Antworten zu NCARB Project-Planning-Design (ARE 5.0 Project Planning & Design (PPD)) von EchteFrage ist eine Garantie für eine erfolgreiche Prüfung! Bisher fiel noch keiner unserer Kandidaten durch! Falls aber jemand durch die Zertifizierungsprüfung fallen sollte, zahlen wir die 100% Material-Gebühr zurück. Wir übernehmen die volle Geld-zurück-Garantie auf Ihre Zertifizierungsprüfungen! Unsere Fragen und Antworten sind alle aus dem Fragenpool, alle sind echt und original.

NCARB ARE 5.0 Project Planning & Design (PPD) Project-Planning-Design Prüfungsfragen mit Lösungen (Q65-Q70):

65. Frage

When considering the IBC requirements, an architect can increase the number of options from which to select structural materials for an office building by doing which one of the following?

- A. Omitting 2-hour fire ratings
- **B. Limiting the area of the building**
- C. Increasing the efficiency ratio
- D. Increasing the occupant capacity

Antwort: B

Begründung:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

Limiting the building area within allowable maximums based on occupancy and type increases the range of acceptable structural materials because larger buildings have stricter fire and structural requirements.

Increasing occupant capacity (A) increases code stringency.

Increasing efficiency ratio (B) is not an IBC classification.

Omitting 2-hour fire ratings (D) is not permitted and would reduce material options.

Thus, reducing building area allows more flexibility in structural material choices under IBC.

References:

ARE 5.0 PPD - Codes and Regulations, Building Materials and Fire Ratings The Architect's Handbook of Professional Practice, 15th Edition - Building Codes

66. Frage

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.

Antwort:

Begründung:

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.

67. Frage

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
- When the addition is completed, the school will be fully sprinkled per NFPA 13 Standard for the Installation of Sprinkler Systems requirements, with a continuous 24-foot wide fire access lane provided around the building perimeter.

Through a code analysis, the combination of construction type, occupancy, and building area present a compliance problem.

- A. Check frontage area increase
- B. Add firewall to design
- C. Reduce building area

Antwort: A

Begründung:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

When a building's size and occupancy cause non-compliance with allowable building area or frontage requirements, the architect should first check frontage area increase provisions allowed by the code. The frontage increase can allow a larger building area based on the length of street frontage and fire access, especially when sprinklers and fire lanes are provided.

Adding firewalls (A) is a method to subdivide building area but is typically considered after exploring frontage increases.

Reducing building area (C) is a last resort if other allowances are insufficient.

Therefore, the architect should first verify if frontage area increases resolve the compliance issue.

References:

IBC Chapter 5 - Building Area and Height Limits
NFPA 13 - Sprinkler System Requirements
ARE 5.0 PPD - Codes and Regulations

68. Frage

A 100,000-square-foot distribution warehouse has roof drains around the perimeter. Which combination of structure and roofing system insulation is most cost effective?

- A. Sloped rigid frame with rigid insulation
- B. Level rigid frame with tapered rigid insulation
- C. Level open web joists with tapered rigid insulation
- D. Sloped open web joists with rigid insulation

Antwort: C

Begründung:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

Open web joists allow longer spans and reduce steel use, lowering structure costs.

Level roofs with tapered rigid insulation direct water toward drains without requiring sloping of the structure, reducing structural complexity and cost.

Sloped structures (B, D) require more framing and labor.

Tapered insulation effectively provides slope for drainage on a flat roof.

Therefore, level open web joists with tapered rigid insulation provide the best cost-efficiency.

References:

ARE 5.0 PPD - Building Systems and Assemblies, Roof Systems

The Architect's Handbook of Professional Practice, 15th Edition - Roof Design

69. Frage

A recital hall requires a clear span of 75 feet. Special consideration must also be given to the prevention of airplane noise that would interfere with performances.

Which of the following wall-bearing structural solutions will provide the most reasonable and economical roof-framing system to meet these needs?

- A. Cast-in-place reinforced concrete slab
- B. Long-span steel joists spaced at 7'-6" o.c. supporting preformed metal decking
- C. Precast, prestressed 8' wide concrete tee sections
- D. Laminated wood beams spaced at 6'-0" o.c. supporting tongue-and-groove wood decking

Antwort: A

Begründung:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

For a recital hall needing noise reduction and a 75-foot clear span:

Cast-in-place reinforced concrete slabs (B) provide mass and stiffness, reducing noise transmission (including airplane noise) and offering sound isolation.

Steel joists and wood beams (A, D) are lighter, less dense, and less effective acoustically.

Precast concrete tees (C) may provide structural support but less acoustic mass.

Therefore, cast-in-place concrete best balances span, acoustics, and cost.

References:

ARE 5.0 PPD - Building Systems and Assemblies, Acoustic and Structural Design

70. Frage

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Um die NCARB Project-Planning-Design Zertifizierungsprüfung zu bestehen, brauchen Sie eine ausreichende Vorbereitung und eine vollständige Wissensstruktur. Die von EchteFrage gebotenen NCARB Project-Planning-Design Ressourcen würden Ihre

