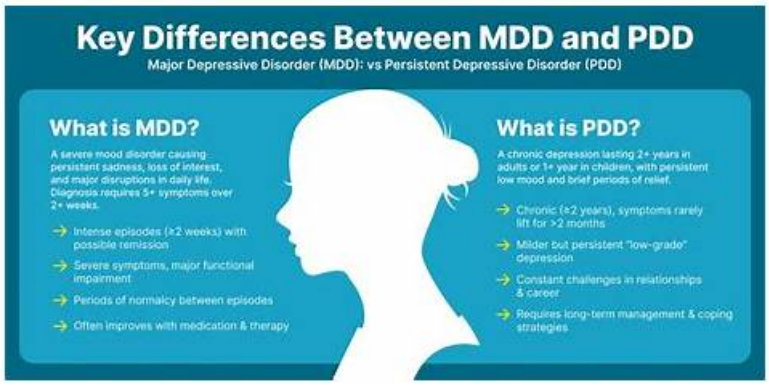
PDD權威考題 -新版PDD題庫上線



P.S. Testpdf在Google Drive上分享了免費的、最新的PDD考試題庫：https://drive.google.com/open?id=1U_KZeFyx4lWb1FzU08T4efiKznY3RNZO

Testpdf擁有龐大的IT專家團隊，他們不斷利用自己的知識和經驗研究很多過去幾年的IT認證考試試題。他們的研究成果即是我們的Testpdf的產品，因此Testpdf提供的NCARB PDD練習題和真實的考試練習題有很大的相似性，可以幫助很多人實現他們的夢想。Testpdf可以確保你成功通過考試，你是可以大膽地將Testpdf加入你的購物車。有了Testpdf你的夢想馬上就可以實現了。

NCARB的PDD考試認證肯定會導致你有更好的職業前景，通過NCARB的PDD考試認證不僅驗證你的技能，也證明你的證書和專業知識，Testpdf NCARB的PDD考試培訓資料是實踐檢驗的軟體，有了它你會得到的理解理論比以前任何時候都要好，將是和你最配備知識。在你決定購買之前，你可以嘗試一個免費的使用版本，這樣一來你就知道Testpdf NCARB的PDD考試培訓資料的品質，也是你最佳的選擇。

>> PDD權威考題 <<

新版PDD題庫上線 - PDD證照考試

Testpdf有強大的專家團隊不斷為你提供有效的培訓資源，他們不斷利用他們的豐富的經驗和知識研究過去幾年的試題。終於Testpdf的有針對性的練習題和答案問世了，它們對很多參加IT認證考試的人起到了很大的幫助。你現在在網上可以免費下載Testpdf提供的部分關於NCARB PDD認證考試的模擬測試題和答案作為嘗試。通過很多IT專業人士的使用證明Testpdf很可靠。一般如果你使用Testpdf提供的針對性復習題，你可以100%通過NCARB PDD 認證考試。快將Testpdf加入你的購物車吧! 下一個IT行業的成功人士說不定就是你。

NCARB PDD 考試大綱：

主題	簡介
主題 1	• Codes & Regulations: This section of the exam measures skills of Building Code Specialists and examines how codes and regulations apply at a detailed level during documentation. Candidates are expected to demonstrate knowledge of compliance with the International Building Code (IBC) as well as other specialty regulations, as well as how to interpret and apply these standards to ensure design and documentation meet legal and safety requirements.
主題 2	• Construction Cost: This section of the exam measures the skills of Construction Managers and focuses on the financial side of project execution. It evaluates the ability to analyze construction cost estimates to confirm that they align with project design intent and budgetary constraints. Although this is the smallest section, it is critical for ensuring projects remain feasible and economically viable.

主題 3	• Integration of Building Materials & Systems: This section of the exam measures the skills of Architectural Designers and focuses on the ability to resolve and integrate various building systems into cohesive project goals. It covers analyzing architectural systems and technologies, determining the size of structural, mechanical, electrical, and plumbing systems, and incorporating specialty systems such as acoustics, lighting, security, and communications. It also evaluates the ability to detail how multiple building systems work together and to coordinate across disciplines to achieve a unified design.
主題 4	• Construction Documentation: This section of the exam measures skills of Project Architects and addresses the creation and management of project documentation. Candidates are expected to demonstrate knowledge of documenting building design and site features, preparing detailed architectural drawings, and applying industry standards to produce a coordinated set of construction documents. The section also includes understanding how project changes impact documentation and how to communicate these updates effectively to both the design team and the client.:
主題 5	• Project Manual & Specifications: This section of the exam measures the skills of Specifications Writers and emphasizes the importance of developing documentation that goes beyond drawings. Candidates must understand how to identify and prioritize elements needed to prepare, maintain, and refine both the project manual and project specifications. It also assesses the ability to align and coordinate these specifications with the construction documents to ensure consistency and accuracy.

最新的 Architect Registration Examination PDD 免費考試真題 (Q14-Q19):

問題 #14
In which of the following locations in concrete masonry should a control joint be placed?

- A. At each corner of the foundation wall
- B. In the center of window openings
- C. At the first course of masonry walls
- D. At changes in wall height

答案：D

解題說明：
Control joints in concrete masonry walls are designed to accommodate movement caused by thermal expansion, moisture changes, and settlement.
Control joints should be placed at locations of stress concentration, such as changes in wall height, changes in wall thickness, or at large wall expanses.
They are not placed at the first course of masonry (which is typically reinforced and anchored to the foundation).
They are generally not placed at window corners or in the center of window openings but rather at planned intervals or changes in geometry.
Placing a control joint at changes in wall height allows movement without cracking.
References:
NCARB ARE 5.0 Review Manual, Materials and Assemblies chapter
Masonry design and control joint placement per ASTM standards
Masonry construction manuals (e.g., NCMA TEK)

問題 #15
The single-line diagram for the electrical distribution system shown is for a multi-family project.
Click in the box on the single-line diagram where the transformer is located.

答案：

解題說明：
Explanation:
The transformer is located in the first large box after the high-voltage primary feeders and before the secondary service conductors on the left side of the diagram.
Step-by-Step Reasoning

1. Understanding the diagram flow:
* The leftmost symbol represents high-voltage primary feeders from the utility (2,400V, 4,160V, 7,200 V, or 13,200V).
* Immediately after that, there is a large box labeled "Secondary Service conductors" with standard building service voltages (120/208, 120/240, 277/480 V).
* To get from primary (medium/high) voltage to these usable secondary voltages, you must step down the voltage - and that is done by a transformer.
2. Transformer location in electrical distribution:
* Transformers are always placed between the incoming primary service and the secondary distribution system in building diagrams.
* In this drawing, the transformer is symbolized by the first large square/rectangular box after the high- voltage primary feeders.
3. Why not any other box?
* The following boxes and lines after this first step are feeders, panels, and motor starters - they operate at secondary voltage.
* Only the transformer connects the utility high-voltage system to the building's lower-voltage system.
NCARB ARE 5.0 PDD References:
* Content Area: Electrical Systems - Service Entrance and Distribution
* Source References:
* MEEB (Mechanical and Electrical Equipment for Buildings) - Chapter on Transformers & Electrical Service
* NEC (National Electrical Code) Article 450 - Transformer Installation and Use
* Architectural Graphic Standards - Single-Line Diagrams for Electrical Distribution Key Point:
In building electrical distribution, the transformer is always between the high-voltage primary service and the secondary service conductors to step down voltage to a usable level for building loads.

問題 #16
Why is the vertical surface of a dry-stacked stone wall often battered into the retained material?

- A. Increased impermeability that reduces equivalent fluid pressure
- B. Increased resistance to surface erosion of the wall
- C. Increased resistance to soil thrust
- D. Increased cohesion between individual stones that make up the wall

答案：C

解題說明：
A battered (leaning back) face on a dry-stacked retaining wall improves stability against lateral earth pressure by shifting the wall's resultant closer to/within the middle third of the base, increasing frictional resistance and reducing overturning. It does not significantly change permeability (C) or directly increase cohesion between stones (D), and erosion resistance (B) is secondary compared to stability.
PDD References: Site & foundation systems-retaining wall behavior, active/passive earth pressures; IBC /Geotechnical fundamentals; CSI Div. 32 site improvements.

問題 #17
Refer to the exhibit.
An architect is developing an electrical diagram to show equipment configuration and flow of electricity for a residential project. The project is integrating on-site wind generation where the utility company does not allow net metering.
Which diagram meets the project requirements?

- A. Diagram A
- B. Diagram B
- C. Diagram C

答案：C

問題 #18
What is the most destructive factor affecting the durability of mortar joints?

- A. Efflorescence
- B. Location of control joints
- C. Wind loading

- D. Expansion of moisture by freezing

答案：D

解題說明：
The most destructive factor for mortar joints is freeze-thaw cycling: absorbed moisture expands upon freezing (~9% volume increase), creating internal stresses that crack mortar and spall joints.
A: Wind loading affects wall stability, not directly mortar joint durability.
B: Control joints manage thermal/movement cracks but aren't the main durability factor.
C: Efflorescence is cosmetic and less destructive than freeze-thaw action.
PDD Reference: Masonry durability-Moisture management; ASTM C270 Mortar Specs; ARE 5.0 PDD "Building envelope durability in cold climates."

問題 #19
.....