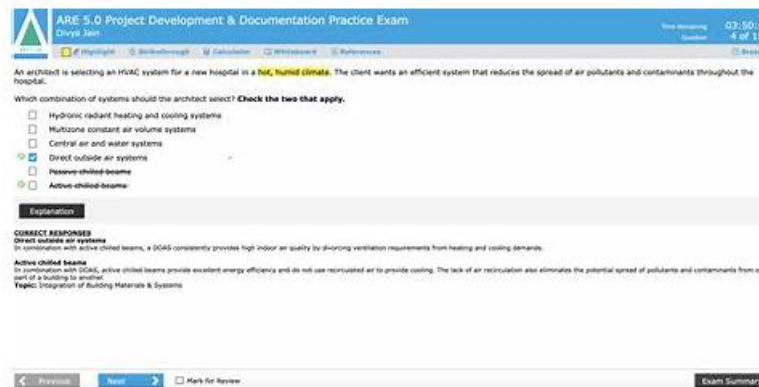


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NCARB ARE 5.0 Project Development and Documentation Exam Sample Questions (Q45-Q50):

NEW QUESTION # 45

An architect is rehabilitating a historic federal landmark that requires repairs to a garden wall. The existing brick appears to be in good condition; the mortar shows significant signs of deterioration.

Which strategy should the architect propose to repair the damaged wall?

- A. Remove loose mortar by hand raking the joints prior to repointing.
- B. Carefully remove all mortar and repoint all joints to achieve a uniform appearance.
- C. Completely remove deteriorated mortar with electric saws prior to repointing.

Answer: A

Explanation:

(PDD) Study Guide References

For historic masonry rehabilitation, the accepted approach (e.g., NPS Preservation Brief 2: Repointing Mortar Joints in Historic

Masonry) is to hand/rake deteriorated mortar to a proper depth (typically 2-2½× the joint width or until sound mortar is reached), avoid power/saw removal that can damage historic brick, and match the original mortar in composition, hardness, color, and tooling.

A is incorrect because removing all mortar for a "uniform appearance" is unnecessary and risks damaging sound joints.

B is incorrect because electric saws can chip and over/cut historic brick arrises, violating preservation best practices.

C is correct: careful hand removal of loose/deteriorated mortar followed by repointing with compatible mortar is the recommended method.

PDD References: Historic fabric protection under "Codes/Regulations & Standards-Historic preservation," detailing of masonry repairs in construction documents (Division 04), and QA/QC specifications for repointing.

NEW QUESTION # 46

The building permit plan review for a small, two-story residential project with a crawlspace issues the following comment to the architect:

"No under floor access shown in plans. Please locate and note locations of under floor access." Site conditions will not allow access to the crawlspace from the exterior.

What drawing will the architect need to update to satisfy the reviewer's comment?

- A. Main Floor Framing Plan
- B. Second Floor Framing Plan
- C. Foundation Plan

Answer: A

Explanation:

Understanding the Reviewer's Comment

* The under-floor access refers to an access opening to the crawlspace.

* Crawlspace are located below the main floor framing and above the foundation.

* The International Residential Code (IRC) Section R408.4 requires access openings to under-floor spaces, either from the exterior or the interior.

* If site conditions prevent exterior access, access must be provided from inside the building - typically through a framed opening in the main floor.

Why the Main Floor Framing Plan is Correct

* Main Floor Framing Plan shows the joists, beams, and floor openings above the crawlspace.

* The under-floor access opening (often between joists, covered by a hatch) must be framed into the main floor structure to allow entry to the crawlspace.

* This plan will clearly show the location and framing details of the access hatch for contractor reference.

Why the Other Options Are Incorrect:

* A. Second Floor Framing Plan - The crawlspace is not under the second floor, so no access opening would be framed here.

* C. Foundation Plan - Shows foundation walls, footings, piers, and crawlspace layout, but the actual framed access opening is in the floor system above, not in the foundation drawing. The note about providing access might be referenced here, but the physical location and framing would be shown on the main floor framing plan.

NCARB ARE 5.0 PDD Study Guide References:

* Content Area: Integration of Building Materials & Systems - Coordination between structural drawings and code requirements.

* Code Reference: IRC R408.4 - Access Opening Requirements for Under-Floor Spaces.

* Source References:

* Architectural Graphic Standards - Crawlspace access detailing

* Building Construction Illustrated (Ching) - Floor framing over crawlspaces

NEW QUESTION # 47

Which of the following methods of mortar joint finishing has the greatest weatherability?

- A. Concave
- B. Extruded
- C. Raked
- D. Weathered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Mortar joint finishes impact water resistance and weatherability:

Concave joint is the most weather-resistant. The joint is compressed and curved inward, forming a dense, compact surface that sheds water effectively.

Weathered joint slopes outward but is less compact than concave.

Raked joint is recessed and can hold water, less weather-resistant.

Extruded joint protrudes and tends to trap water and dirt.

Therefore, concave joints provide the best weather protection.

Reference:

NCARB ARE 5.0 Review Manual, Materials and Assemblies chapter

Masonry construction standards and detailing guides

NEW QUESTION # 48

For the same moment, a glue-laminated beam would require a section modulus of what proportion relative to a sawn timber beam? (Assume F_b of the glue-laminated beam is 2,400 psi and F_b of the sawn lumber beam equals 1,200 psi.)

- A. The same
- B. 3/4
- C. 0
- D. 1/2

Answer: D

Explanation:

Comprehensive Detailed Explanation with all NCARB ARE 5.0 Project Development and Documentation (PDD) Study Guide

References:

The question is about the relative section modulus (S) required for a glue-laminated beam vs. a sawn timber beam to resist the same bending moment. The formula relating bending stress (F_b), moment (M), and section modulus (S) is:

For the same bending moment M , the section modulus is inversely proportional to the allowable bending stress

Therefore, the glue-laminated beam requires half the section modulus compared to the sawn timber beam.

Supporting Reference:

NCARB ARE 5.0 Review Manual, Structural Systems chapter

Basic bending stress and beam design equations from structural design texts

NEW QUESTION # 49

A family-owned apple farm in the Upper Midwest is taking advantage of a change in the local zoning code that added a new Agri-Tourism class in the existing farm zone. This allows the Owner to build a new facility on their existing site. The building will be open to the public and include a brewery, distillery, tap room, and market. The architect is ready to submit the drawings to the Owner for the 50% construction documents review.

To accommodate a compressed construction schedule, the Owner will be utilizing a design-build process. The Contractor has submitted the Pre-Engineered Metal Building (PEMB) shop drawings to the Architect for review, due to the lead time on this critical path item. Once construction begins, farming operations must be able to continue uninterrupted.

Key project information includes:

* Brewing and distilling will operate year-round.

* Brewery will initially include four fermenting tanks. Owner has requested space for at least two additional tanks. Potential expansion will be based on future sales.

* Distillery will produce 16% alcohol, which is classified as a flammable liquid. Fire separations are required.

* Tap Room is designed with seating for 300 people, not including exterior patio seating. It will have views to the working orchards and the historic buildings on site.

* Tap Room is scheduled to be open from August through November. Owner would like options to extend operating dates based on popularity.

* The Market area will feature local farm products and is not conditioned.

* Entire building will be fully sprinklered.

* Selected building materials are low-maintenance, as requested by the Owner, for durability and to reflect the nature of a working farm.

* Mechanical and electrical systems will be hung from the building structure. These loads are included in PEMB shop drawings.

* Public water and sewer is not available at the Project Site.

* Occupancy sensors are included to reduce utility costs and achieve energy conservation requirements.

The following resources are available for your reference:

- * Architectural Drawings, including plans, elevations, sections, and schedules
- * Consultant Drawings, including structural, HVAC, power distribution, and plumbing
- * PEMB Shop Drawings
- * Design and Construction Schedule
- * Specification Excerpts, showing relevant spec sections
- * IBC and ADA Excerpts, showing relevant code and accessibility sections
- * After reviewing the documents, the architect discovers a coordination issue in the corridor.

The owner wants to add a small storage closet with dimensions of 4'-0" L x 4'-0" W in the Laundry Room along column line 1. The closet will have access from the corridor only.

Which of the following documents require revision due to this addition? Check the three that apply.

- **A. A102**
- **B. A101**
- C. Building Systems Narrative
- **D. A103**
- E. Initial Cost Estimate
- F. Specification Excerpts

Answer: A,B,D

Explanation:

Understanding the Context

The addition of a 4'-0" x 4'-0" storage closet accessible from the corridor is a design scope modification. Even though this might appear minor, in the context of a Design-Build project delivery method, any change in the scope or spatial layout directly impacts the contract documents. Since the delivery model combines design and construction responsibilities under a single entity, accuracy and clarity in the Owner-Contractor Agreements (AIA A101, A102, or A103) is critical.

Why A101, A102, and A103 Require Revisions

* A101 - Standard Form of Agreement Between Owner and Contractor (Stipulated Sum): This document defines the scope, cost, and responsibilities of the contractor. Adding a storage closet may alter construction cost, schedule, or scope, which must be formally revised and incorporated via an amendment or change order.

* A102 - Standard Form of Agreement Between Owner and Contractor (Cost of the Work Plus a Fee with GMP): Similar to A101, but applies to projects with a Guaranteed Maximum Price (GMP).

The addition of new work, even small, may affect the GMP or contingency usage. Therefore, it also requires formal documentation of the scope change.

* A103 - Standard Form of Agreement Between Owner and Contractor (Cost of the Work Plus a Fee without a GMP): Again, even though no GMP is involved, changes to project scope must be documented for cost tracking and accountability.

According to NCARB ARE 5.0 PDD Handbook - Section: Project Manual and Contract Documents:

"The architect must evaluate how any proposed revisions to the work affect the project's scope, schedule, and budget. These revisions must be incorporated into the contract documents and may require issuing an amendment or modification to the contract." Furthermore, under Objective 4.2 - Evaluate and address changes in scope of work and scope creep, ARE candidates are expected to know when and how revisions impact contract documents.

In design-build delivery, all these contract forms must reflect any changes, even minor ones, because the contractor holds responsibility for both design and construction execution. Failure to reflect the change may lead to contractual disputes or unaccounted costs.

Why Other Options Do Not Apply

* D. Building Systems Narrative: This narrative typically outlines the design intent and basis for HVAC, electrical, and plumbing systems. A minor storage closet accessed from a corridor would not alter system layout or equipment sizing, and thus doesn't necessitate a revision to this document.

* E. Initial Cost Estimate: While the estimate may eventually need updating during cost reconciliation, the question specifically asks which documents require revision. The initial estimate is a schematic-level document that doesn't necessarily need to be revised for such a minor addition.

* F. Specification Excerpts: Unless the closet introduces new materials (e.g., special finishes, fire-resistive construction, unique fixtures), the specifications remain unchanged. The closet is likely using standard finishes already defined elsewhere in the spec.

Key PDD Content Areas Referenced

* Section: Construction Documentation - Identifying how changes affect working drawings and specifications.

* Section: Contracts and Project Manual - Understanding the impact of scope changes on contract documents.

* Objective 4.2 - Evaluate and address changes in scope of work and scope creep.

* Objective 1.2 - Interpret contract documents to determine if revisions affect project scope, schedule, or budget.

NEW QUESTION # 50

