NCARB Project-Planning-Design関連日本語版問題集 & Project-Planning-Design復習教材

さらに、Jpshiken Project-Planning-Design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=1_hAy0m-3qt6amWLYaN3szHv88VXRTjwI

我々Jpshikenから一番質高いProject-Planning-Design問題集を見つけられます。弊社のNCARBのProject-Planning-Design練習問題の通過率は他のサイトに比較して高いです。あなたは我が社のProject-Planning-Design練習問題を勉強して、試験に合格する可能性は大きくなります。NCARBのProject-Planning-Design資格認定証明書を取得したいなら、我々の問題集を入手してください。

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	• 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 2	• 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 3	• 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.
トピック 4	• 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 5	• 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.

>> NCARB Project-Planning-Design関連日本語版問題集 <<

素晴らしいProject-Planning-Design関連日本語版問題集 & 合格スムーズ

Project-Planning-Design復習教材 | 実用的なProject-Planning-Design資格参考書

まず、NCARBのProject-Planning-Design試験で100％の合格率を保証できます。 Project-Planning-Design練習クイズには、タイミング機能を備えた模擬試験システムが装備されているため、学習結果をいつでも確認し、欠陥のチェックを続け、体力を向上させることができます。 第二に、Project-Planning-Designラーニングガイドの使用期間中、24時間の無料オンラインサービスも提供します。これは、Project-Planning-Design試験問題に関する問題をいつでも解決するのにARE 5.0 Project Planning & Design (PPD)役立ちます。

NCARB ARE 5.0 Project Planning & Design (PPD) 認定 Project-Planning-Design 試験問題 (Q26-Q31):

質問 # 26
An architect has just received client approval of the Schematic Design documents for a three-story, outpatient medical clinic. The clinic is located within a mixed-use development governed by a City-approved Planned Development (PD) document. The medical clinic design utilizes standardized departmental layouts and includes outpatient clinics, as well as treatment spaces, administrative spaces and public/lobby spaces.
The site needs to accommodate four different vehicular traffic flows: patient traffic, staff traffic, service and delivery traffic, and emergency services traffic. In addition, a pedestrian plaza must connect to the mixed-use development sidewalks. The plaza must provide space for bicycle parking and will serve as the future bus stop.
The site design addresses several challenges related to building orientation. The southeast facade, with excellent visibility from the highway, is the location of all service equipment. The building entrance faces northwest, convenient to the parking but not visible from the highway.
The client believes future patient volumes will outgrow the clinic. The PD document allows for a planned Phase 2 development on the adjacent vacant site to the southwest. Phase 2 would include a second building (2 story, 80,000 BGSF) and/or a parking deck.
Other considerations for the project include:
* Protected tree requirements are defined in the PD document.
* Easy pedestrian access must be provided from Sycamore Boulevard.
* All required parking for the clinic must be accommodated on site.
* Programmed area includes 109,450 Departmental Gross Square Feet (DGSF) / 130,184 Building Gross Square Feet (BGSF).
* Exterior material percentages are dictated by the PD document and shall not exceed specific percentages for Primary and Secondary Finishes.
* All service equipment needs to be screened; see PD document for restrictions.
* Signage opportunities are important to the client.
* Acoustical privacy is a concern of the healthcare system.
The following resources are available for your reference:
* Drawings, including a perspective, plans, and exterior elevations
* Building Program, including client's departmental program and detailed program for Treatment 01 (Infusion)
* Exterior Material Cost Comparisons
* Planned Development Document
* IBC Excerpts, showing relevant code sections
* ADA Excerpts, showing relevant sections from the ADA Standards for Accessible Design

Which of the following design strategies would best address the vehicular circulation, visibility, and future expansion challenges for this project? Select the best answer.

- A. Position the pedestrian plaza on the southeast side adjacent to the highway to maximize visibility, cluster all vehicular access points on the southwest for future expansion ease, and place the main entrance on the northeast facade.
- B. Separate vehicular traffic flows with distinct entry and exit points, locate service equipment on the southeast facade screened per PD requirements, and position the building entrance on the northwest side facing parking for convenient access.
- C. Use a centralized parking deck adjacent to the northeast facade, locate all service equipment on the northwest facade to enhance visibility, and connect the pedestrian plaza internally through the building rather than adjacent sidewalks.
- D. Locate all vehicular traffic flows on the same access road to minimize site complexity and locate the main entrance on the southeast facade for maximum highway visibility.

正解：B

解説：
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:
Based on the project description and site context:
* Separating vehicular traffic flows into distinct entry and exit points improves safety and efficiency.

Patient, staff, service/delivery, and emergency vehicles each have different operational needs and access priorities. This separation reduces conflicts and congestion.
* Locating service equipment on the southeast facade, which has excellent highway visibility, is appropriate because service areas are typically screened but can take advantage of visibility for logistical purposes. The PD document restricts screening and material use here, so adherence to those guidelines is necessary.
* Positioning the main building entrance on the northwest side facing the parking lot optimizes patient and visitor convenience, even though it has less visibility from the highway. This respects pedestrian access from Sycamore Boulevard and aligns with parking access, enhancing user experience.
* Future expansion (Phase 2) on the adjacent southwest vacant site is planned, so site circulation and building orientation must allow for growth without major redesign.
* Placing the pedestrian plaza connecting to existing sidewalks with bicycle parking and future bus stop meets ADA and site planning requirements, ensuring multimodal accessibility.
* The strategy in Option B addresses client priorities, PD document constraints, visibility, safety, and operational efficiency, consistent with NCARB ARE 5.0 Project Integration of Program and Systems content focusing on complex site planning and programmatic coordination.
* Options A, C, and D introduce compromises in circulation, visibility, or expansion potential that conflict with the project constraints and client needs.
References:
ARE 5.0 Project Planning & Design Content Outline: Project Integration of Program and Systems - Site Planning and Vehicular Circulation City-approved Planned Development (PD) Document Excerpts ADA Standards for Accessible Design - Pedestrian Access and Circulation The Architect's Handbook of Professional Practice, 15th Edition, Chapter 7: Site Design and Program Integration

質問 # 27
An architect has just received client approval of the Schematic Design documents for a three-story, outpatient medical clinic. The clinic is located within a mixed-use development governed by a City-approved Planned Development (PD) document. The medical clinic design utilizes standardized departmental layouts and includes outpatient clinics, as well as treatment spaces, administrative spaces and public/lobby spaces.
The site needs to accommodate four different vehicular traffic flows: patient traffic, staff traffic, service and delivery traffic, and emergency services traffic. In addition, a pedestrian plaza must connect to the mixed-use development sidewalks. The plaza must provide space for bicycle parking and will serve as the future bus stop.
The site design addresses several challenges related to building orientation. The southeast facade, with excellent visibility from the highway, is the location of all service equipment. The building entrance faces northwest, convenient to the parking but not visible from the highway.
The client believes future patient volumes will outgrow the clinic. The PD document allows for a planned Phase 2 development on the adjacent vacant site to the southwest. Phase 2 would include a second building (2 story, 80,000 BGSF) and/or a parking deck.
Other considerations for the project include:
* Protected tree requirements are defined in the PD document.
* Easy pedestrian access must be provided from Sycamore Boulevard.
* All required parking for the clinic must be accommodated on site.
* Programmed area includes 109,450 Departmental Gross Square Feet (DGSF) / 130,184 Building Gross Square Feet (BGSF).
* Exterior material percentages are dictated by the PD document and shall not exceed specific percentages for Primary and Secondary Finishes.
* All service equipment needs to be screened; see PD document for restrictions.
* Signage opportunities are important to the client.
* Acoustical privacy is a concern of the healthcare system.
The following resources are available for your reference:
* Drawings, including a perspective, plans, and exterior elevations
* Building Program, including client's departmental program and detailed program for Treatment 01 (Infusion)
* Exterior Material Cost Comparisons
* Planned Development Document
* IBC Excerpts, showing relevant code sections
* ADA Excerpts, showing relevant sections from the ADA Standards for Accessible Design

Which of the following design solutions best addresses the client's concerns related to building orientation, vehicular circulation, and future expansion?

- A. Locate all vehicular traffic access on one side of the site to simplify circulation and position the main entrance on the southeast facade facing the highway for maximum visibility.
- B. Position the main entrance on the northeast facade to align with future Phase 2 development, route all vehicular traffic

through a centralized loop road, and locate service equipment behind the building without screening to reduce costs.
- C. Cluster patient and emergency vehicle access on the northwest facade with the main entrance adjacent, position staff and service access on the northeast, and minimize the pedestrian plaza to maximize parking area.
- D. Separate vehicular traffic by type with dedicated access points, place the main entrance facing northwest toward parking for convenient access, and locate service equipment on the southeast facade screened as per PD requirements.

正解：D

解説：
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:
The design must balance client priorities, regulatory requirements, and site conditions:
* Vehicular Circulation:Separating traffic flows by function reduces conflicts and improves safety- patients, staff, deliveries, and emergency vehicles each require distinct circulation paths.
* Building Orientation:The main entrance facing northwest towards parking prioritizes user convenience, even if this orientation has less highway visibility. The southeast facade, visible from the highway, is dedicated to service equipment screened per PD document restrictions.
* Pedestrian Plaza:Providing a pedestrian plaza connected to mixed-use development sidewalks, with bicycle parking and bus stop, aligns with site accessibility and transit integration goals.
* Future Expansion:Positioning the site elements to accommodate Phase 2 on the adjacent southwest vacant site facilitates growth without major disruption.
* Screening and Material Use:Service equipment screening and adherence to PD exterior material percentages maintain design compliance.
* Acoustical Privacy:The layout supports departmental adjacency and separation for privacy, crucial in healthcare design.
* Option B best addresses these concerns and reflects the project's functional, regulatory, and contextual needs as outlined in NCARB ARE 5.0 Project Integration and Site Planning content.
References:
ARE 5.0 Project Planning & Design Content Outline: Project Integration of Program and Systems - Site Planning and Circulation
City-approved Planned Development Document ADA Standards for Accessible Design The Architect's Handbook of Professional Practice, 15th Edition, Chapters 6 and 7 on Site Design and Program Integration

質問 # 28
A new gallery is being built and requires shading elements to protect the light-sensitive artwork on display.
Which of the following are design criteria relevant to the design of shading components on the west facade of the new gallery?
Check the three that apply.

- A. Survey of adjacent building heights
- B. Annual temperature data
- C. Low-E glazing on the west facade
- D. Spacing and depth of vertical louvers
- E. Height of the west gallery wall
- F. Solar Heat Gain Coefficient of the west glazing

正解：D、E、F

解説：
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:
For shading design on west facades:
Height of the wall (A): Determines the scale and proportion of shading devices.
Solar Heat Gain Coefficient (SHGC) of glazing (C): Influences how much solar radiation passes through windows.
Spacing and depth of vertical louvers (D): Controls shading effectiveness against low-angle afternoon sun.
Low-E glazing (E) helps but is glazing performance, not shading design.
Annual temperature (B) is climatic but less directly relevant.
Adjacent building heights (F) influence shading from surroundings but are secondary.
References:
ARE 5.0 PPD - Environmental Conditions and Context, Solar Control
The Architect's Handbook of Professional Practice, 15th Edition - Sustainable Design

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質問 # 29

In order to minimize stratification, in a forced-air heating system, which locations of supply and return grilles should be avoided?

- A. High supply, high return
- B. Low supply, low return
- C. Low supply, high return
- D. High supply, low return

正解：B

解説：
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:
Stratification refers to the layering of air temperatures within a space, where warmer air rises and cooler air stays near the floor. In forced-air heating systems, minimizing temperature stratification is critical to maintaining occupant comfort and energy efficiency. The placement of supply and return air grilles plays a significant role in preventing stratification.
* Low supply, low return (Option C) should be avoided because supplying warm air near the floor and simultaneously returning air also near the floor limits effective air mixing. Warm air naturally rises, so if the return grille is also low, cooler air remains trapped above, resulting in poor circulation and uneven temperatures throughout the room. This can cause discomfort, with warmer air accumulating near the ceiling and colder air lingering in the occupied zone.
* High supply, low return (Option B) is often preferred because warm air is supplied from high points, then cools and sinks toward the lower return grille, promoting vertical circulation and mixing, reducing stratification.
* Low supply, high return (Option A) and high supply, high return (Option D) can be less effective depending on system design, but the critical issue is having both supply and return located low, which restricts air movement and stratification mitigation.
According to NCARB PPD content on building systems and HVAC design, proper grille placement is essential to maintain thermal comfort, minimize energy waste, and comply with indoor environmental quality standards. Effective grille placement harnesses natural convection to ensure even temperature distribution, reducing the potential for hot or cold spots and improving occupant satisfaction.
References:
ARE 5.0 Project Planning & Design: Building Systems, Materials, and Assemblies - HVAC Principles Black Spectacles ARE PPD Study Materials: Forced Air Heating and Cooling Systems The Architect's Handbook of Professional Practice, 15th Edition, Chapter 13: Mechanical Systems and Indoor Environmental Quality

質問 # 30
A church congregation has hired an architect to help them determine the feasibility of converting a retail strip mall space into a new church. The space is 30' wide and 125' long and is in an interior location with tenants on both long sides. The client has requested the following:
Natural light into the central gathering space
Nursery space for young children
Church office space
Adequate restrooms
Visually appealing landscaping
Which of the following should the architect consider to help determine if the project can move forward?
Check the three that apply.

- A. Check the existing roof structure to determine potential locations for skylights.
- B. Conduct a demographic survey of church membership to determine the capacity of the new restrooms.
- C. Conduct a demographic survey to determine the number of children to be served by the nursery.
- D. Investigate the existing water and sewer services to determine their adequacy for the new use classification.
- E. Engage a landscaping consultant to determine visually appealing landscaping options.
- F. Analyze the existing building exits to determine their adequacy for the new use classification.

正解：A、D、F

解説：
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:
When converting a retail strip mall to a church, the architect must verify that the existing building infrastructure supports the new occupancy:
(A) Exits and egress must be adequate per fire and life safety codes for assembly occupancy.
(B) Roof structure must be evaluated for installing skylights to bring natural light into central spaces.
(C) Water and sewer services need to support increased demand, especially with added restrooms and nursery.
Demographic surveys (D, E) inform program design but do not determine feasibility.
Landscaping consultants (F) are part of later design phases, not initial feasibility.

References:
ARE 5.0 PPD - Project Integration of Program and Systems
The Architect's Handbook of Professional Practice, 15th Edition - Adaptive Reuse

質問 # 31
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私たちNCARBのProject-Planning-Designトレントは、紙で学ぶだけでなく、携帯電話を使って学習できるように、さまざまなバージョンを特別に提案しました。 これにより、生徒が断片化した時間を利用できるようになります。 興味や習慣に応じて、JpshikenのProject-Planning-Design学習教材のバージョンを選択できます。 バリューパックを購入すると、3つのバージョンがすべて揃っており、価格は非常に優遇されており、すべての学習体験を楽しむことができます。 つまり、いつでもどこでもProject-Planning-Design試験エンジンを勉強して、ARE 5.0 Project Planning & Design (PPD)試験に合格するのに役立ちます。

2026年Jpshikenの最新Project-Planning-Design PDFダンプおよびProject-Planning-Design試験エンジンの無料共有：https://drive.google.com/open?id=1_hAy0m-3qt6amWLYaN3szHv88VXRTjwI