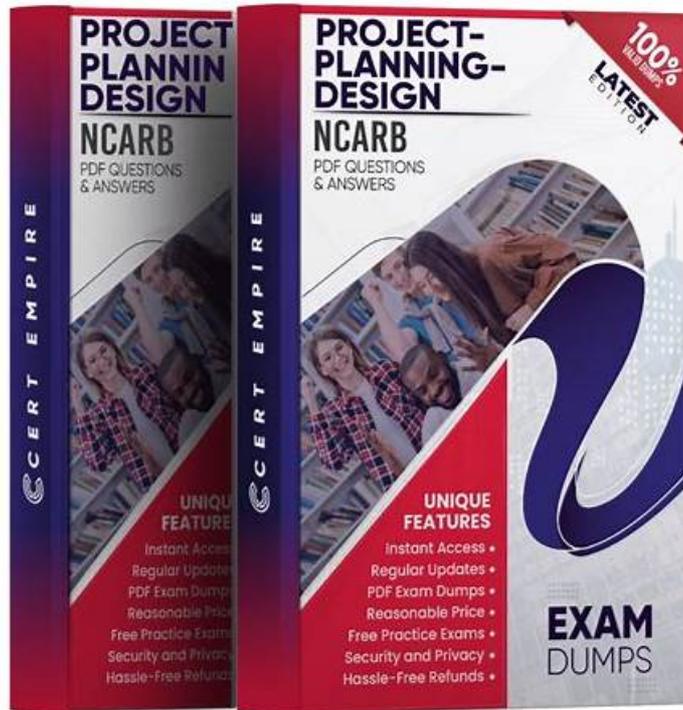


100% Pass NCARB - Project-Planning-Design - High Pass-Rate ARE 5.0 Project Planning & Design (PPD) Accurate Answers



What's more, part of that TorrentExam Project-Planning-Design dumps now are free: <https://drive.google.com/open?id=1d2irDkpGoZIKBxx0cqNuRtRZG5-EYOS>

Hundreds of candidates want to get the Project-Planning-Design certification exam because it helps them in accelerating their NCARB careers. Cracking the ARE 5.0 Project Planning & Design (PPD) (Project-Planning-Design) exam of this credential is vital when it comes to the up gradation of their resume. The Project-Planning-Design certification exam helps students earn from online work and it also benefits them in order to get a job in any good tech company. The Project-Planning-Design Exam is on trend but the main problem that every applicant faces while preparing for it is not making the right choice of the Project-Planning-Design Questions.

NCARB Project-Planning-Design Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<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.
Topic 2	<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.
Topic 3	<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.

Topic 4	<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.
Topic 5	<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.

>> Project-Planning-Design Accurate Answers <<

NCARB Project-Planning-Design Updated and Different Formats Study Material

To help you prepare for Project-Planning-Design examination certification, we provide you with a sound knowledge and experience. The questions designed by TorrentExam can help you easily pass the exam. The TorrentExam NCARB Project-Planning-Design practice including Project-Planning-Design exam questions and answers, Project-Planning-Design test, Project-Planning-Design books, Project-Planning-Design study guide.

NCARB ARE 5.0 Project Planning & Design (PPD) Sample Questions (Q96-Q101):

NEW QUESTION # 96

Which statement accurately describes the use of an electrical conduit?

- A. Aluminum conduit is a cost-effective alternative to steel conduit because it can be used in all locations steel conduit is used.
- **B. Steel conduit is used to support and protect the conductors.**
- C. A separate ground wire is required to avoid a shock hazard when using steel conduit.
- D. Rigid polyvinyl chloride conduit provides a system ground path.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

Steel conduit is primarily used to support and protect electrical conductors from physical damage and to provide mechanical protection. It can also serve as an equipment grounding conductor in many applications, but a separate ground wire is sometimes still required depending on code and installation specifics.

Option A is incorrect because steel conduit often acts as the grounding path, so a separate ground wire is not always required.

Aluminum conduit (B) is not commonly used in all the same locations as steel, especially due to corrosion concerns.

PVC conduit (C) is nonmetallic and does not provide a grounding path; a separate ground wire is needed.

References:

ARE 5.0 PPD - Building Systems and Assemblies, Electrical Systems

The Architect's Handbook of Professional Practice, 15th Edition - Electrical Systems

NEW QUESTION # 97

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION # 98

Refer to the exhibit (concrete rigid frame building with aluminum curtain wall system).

The drawing shows a proposed concrete rigid frame building enclosed in an aluminum curtain wall system.

To save money, the contractor proposed to eliminate the curtain wall system and substitute steel stud framing, which is anchored between the columns and beams and covered with a stucco finish.

What is the most likely result of this substitution?

- A. The stucco will crack due to movement of the frames under lateral loading.
- B. Wind load on the stud framing will transfer directly to the concrete frame and overload it.
- C. Increased dead load of the stucco system will overload the frames.
- D. The substitution will work and will save construction cost.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

Curtain wall systems are designed to accommodate building movement, including deflections from wind and seismic loads, and provide an air and moisture barrier without carrying structural loads.

Replacing the curtain wall with a steel stud framing covered with stucco, which is rigid and brittle, will not accommodate differential movement between the frame and cladding. This is likely to cause stucco cracking as the steel framing and concrete frame move differently under lateral loads.

The wind load will not necessarily overload the concrete frame (A), as loads are transferred properly in both systems.

The substitution may save initial cost but will cause durability and maintenance problems (B).

Dead load increase (D) is minimal compared to structural effects of cracking.

NCARB guidelines stress proper cladding systems that can accommodate structural deflections to prevent damage.

References:

ARE 5.0 PPD - Building Systems and Assemblies, Curtain Wall Systems

The Architect's Handbook of Professional Practice, 15th Edition - Building Envelope

NEW QUESTION # 99

Which of the following is considered when using natural light as the primary source of ambient light to improve building quality and reduce energy costs?

- A. Exterior shading devices
- B. Operable windows located on opposite walls
- C. Clear glazing window wall system
- D. Single switched lighting controls

Answer: A

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

Using natural light as a primary source of ambient lighting is a sustainable strategy to improve indoor environmental quality and reduce energy consumption. However, careful control of daylighting is essential to avoid glare and overheating.

Exterior shading devices (such as louvers, overhangs, and fins) are critical in managing solar heat gain and glare by controlling direct sunlight before it enters the building envelope. They help maintain visual comfort and reduce cooling loads, directly impacting energy costs and occupant comfort.

Operable windows on opposite walls facilitate cross ventilation, which is beneficial for natural ventilation but does not directly control daylighting quality or energy use related to lighting.

Clear glazing window wall systems maximize daylight penetration but can increase solar heat gain if not properly shaded, thus increasing cooling loads.

Single switched lighting controls are a basic electrical feature and do not influence daylighting quality or energy efficiency related to natural light.

NCARB's PPD guidelines emphasize integrating exterior shading as a passive design strategy to optimize daylight use and reduce reliance on mechanical cooling and artificial lighting, improving building performance sustainably.

References:

ARE 5.0 Project Planning & Design - Environmental Conditions and Context The Architect's Handbook of Professional Practice, 15th Edition - Sustainable Design and Daylighting NCARB Guidelines on Daylighting and Energy Efficiency

NEW QUESTION # 100

A site has been engineered with a 1:20 grade.

Which of the following sidewalk designs would be the most cost-effective way to get from the top to the bottom and still be in compliance with the accessibility standards?

- A. Cutting diagonally across the slope at 1:12 with no handrail
- B. Cutting diagonally across the slope at 1:10 with a handrail
- C. Switchback ramps at 1:12 with a handrail
- D. At the same grade as the slope with no handrail

Answer: A

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

A 1:20 slope means a 5% grade (1 vertical unit per 20 horizontal units), which is slightly steeper than the ideal maximum slope for accessible ramps.

* Option C: Cutting diagonally across the slope at 1:12 (~8.33%) slope without a handrail is the most cost-effective design that still complies with accessibility standards. According to the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) and ICC A117.1, the maximum slope for an accessible ramp is 1:12. Handrails are required on ramps with a rise greater than 6 inches (150 mm). If the rise is less than 6 inches, handrails are not required.

Because the diagonal cut reduces the slope to 1:12 and the total rise is likely less than 6 inches given the gentle 1:20 original slope, handrails are not mandatory, making this solution economical and code compliant.

* Option A: Switchback ramps at 1:12 with handrails are compliant but more expensive due to increased construction complexity and space requirements.

* Option B: A 1:10 slope (10%) exceeds the maximum allowed slope for accessible ramps and requires handrails, thus non-compliant.

* Option D: Following the existing 1:20 slope without modification does not provide the maximum accessibility slope and may be acceptable but might not comply with certain stricter local codes for ramps.

Therefore, Option C balances accessibility, cost, and compliance optimally.

References:

ARE 5.0 Project Planning & Design Content Outline: Environmental Conditions and Context - Site Accessibility and Grading ADA Standards for Accessible Design (2010) ICC A117.1 Accessibility Standards The Architect's Handbook of Professional Practice, 15th Edition, Chapter 7: Site Planning and Accessibility

NEW QUESTION # 101

.....

When you are preparing Project-Planning-Design practice exam, it is necessary to grasp the overall knowledge points of real exam

