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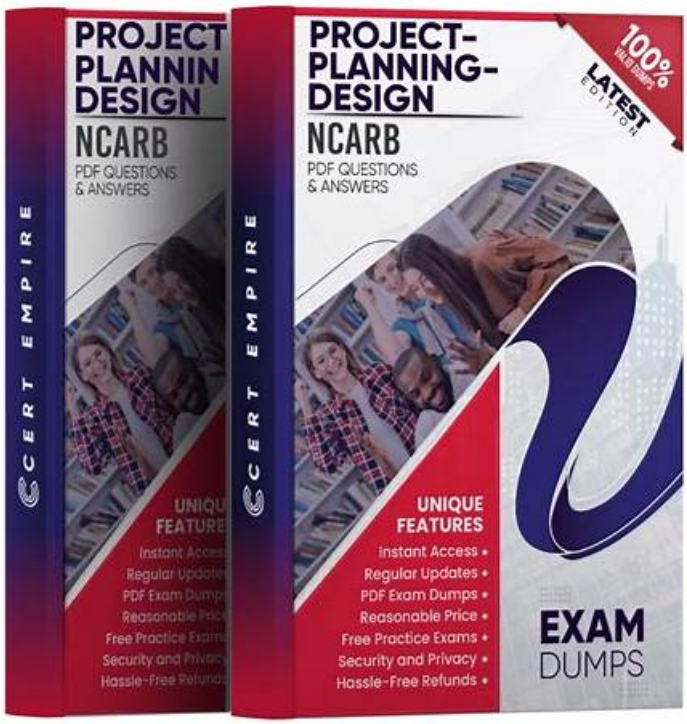

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NCARB Project-Planning-Design Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details

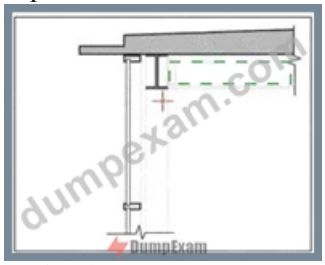
Topic 1	• Building Systems, Materials, & Assemblies: This section of the exam measures skills of architectural designers and covers the understanding of building systems such as mechanical, electrical, and plumbing, along with structural and specialty systems. It also involves selecting appropriate materials and assemblies to align with program needs, budgets, and regulations.
Topic 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.
Topic 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.
Topic 4	• 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.
Topic 5	• 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.

NCARB ARE 5.0 Project Planning & Design (PPD) Sample Questions (Q32-Q37):

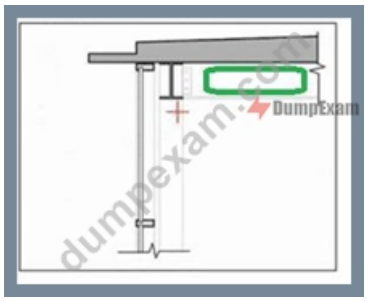
NEW QUESTION # 32
An owner requests full height, motorized solar shades for the lobby curtainwall.
Click on the area of the section detail where the shade should be installed so that it is concealed from the lobby.

Answer:

Explanation:



Explanation:
The solar shade should be installed within the ceiling recess above the curtainwall, behind the horizontal soffit-specifically in the void space between the top of the curtainwall glazing and the structural ceiling soffit (the shaded area immediately above the curtainwall glass in the section).



NEW QUESTION # 33
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 The project team decides to cover the roof area above the gymnasium and platform with 350 watt, stationary, photovoltaic (PV) panels. Each panel requires 20 square feet, accounting for access aisles and safety clearances. The PV system will be tied to the local power company's electrical grid, and will not have battery storage. The school is located in a region that gets an average of 4 usable hours of sunlight per day.
Which of the following PV system design considerations apply to this project? Check the three that apply.
Refer to the project involving an elementary school renovation and addition with photovoltaic (PV) panels on the gymnasium roof (350-watt panels, 20 sq ft each, ~4 usable sunlight hours/day). The PV system is grid-tied without battery storage.
Which of the following PV system design considerations apply? Check the three that apply.

- A. The PV system will reduce the need for artificial lighting in the gymnasium and platform areas.
- B. The PV system will be made up of approximately 273 panels.
- C. The PV panels should be mounted toward the student pick-up/drop-off.
- D. The PV system will produce approximately 95.5 kW during peak sun conditions.
- E. The PV system will provide emergency power for the school if the grid goes down.
- F. The gymnasium and platform structural system must be designed to support the load of the PV system.

Answer: B,D,F

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:
B: Structural support must accommodate PV panel weight and wind loads.
C: Number of panels is calculated by dividing total roof area by panel area (total panel count # 273).
F: Peak power output = number of panels × wattage per panel (273 × 350 W # 95.5 kW).
A: Grid-tied systems without batteries do not provide power during outages.
D: PV panels generate electricity but do not directly reduce artificial lighting needs.
E: Panels are mounted for optimal solar exposure, not necessarily toward pick-up areas.

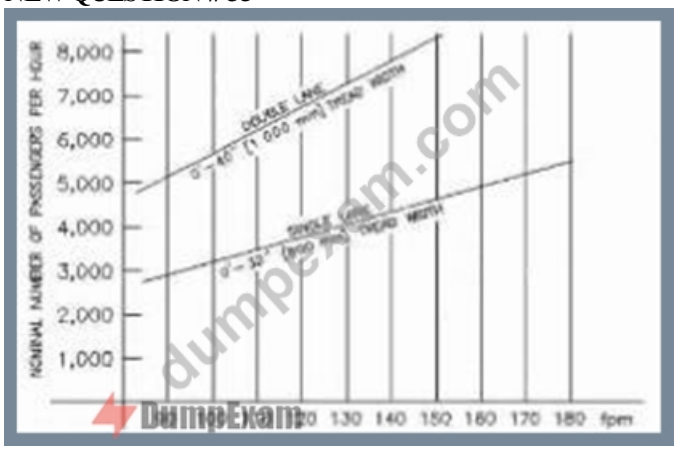
References:
ARE 5.0 PPD - Environmental Conditions and Context, Solar Energy
The Architect's Handbook of Professional Practice, 15th Edition - Renewable Energy

NEW QUESTION # 34
Which of the following roofing types is the most appropriate for installation during below-freezing weather conditions on a roof with less than a 2:12 slope?

- A. A cold-tar built-up roof
- B. A ballasted EPDM roof
- C. A self-sealing shingle roof

Answer: B

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:
Low-slope roofs (< 2:12) require roofing materials suitable for flat or nearly flat conditions:
Cold-tar built-up roofs (A) are difficult to install in freezing weather because the tar cannot be applied or cured properly in cold temperatures.
Self-sealing shingles (B) are generally used on steeper slopes and depend on heat to activate the sealing strips, making them unsuitable for low slopes and cold weather.
Ballasted EPDM (C) is a single-ply synthetic rubber membrane that can be installed in a variety of weather conditions, including below-freezing temperatures. The ballast (usually gravel) holds the membrane in place on low slopes and does not rely on adhesives or heat curing.
Therefore, ballasted EPDM is the most appropriate.
References:
ARE 5.0 PPD - Building Systems and Assemblies, Roofing Materials and Systems The Architect's Handbook of Professional Practice, 15th Edition - Roofing

NEW QUESTION # 35


Refer to the exhibit (graph of moving walkway speed vs. nominal passengers per hour).
Based on the graphic shown, which of the following moving walkway speeds will deliver 4,500 passengers per hour utilizing a single lane?

- A. 110 ft per minute
- B. 170 ft per minute
- C. 130 ft per minute
- D. 150 ft per minute

Answer: D

Explanation:
The graph plots moving walkway speeds (feet per minute) on the horizontal axis against the nominal number of passengers per hour on the vertical axis. The curve labeled "Single Lane (90 cm tread width)" shows the passenger capacity for different speeds of a single moving walkway lane.

* For a nominal passenger flow of 4,500 passengers per hour on a single lane, trace horizontally from 4,500 on the vertical axis to intersect the single lane curve.
* The intersection corresponds approximately to a speed of 150 feet per minute (fpm).
* Speeds lower than 150 fpm (e.g., 110 or 130 fpm) correspond to lower passenger capacities (below 4,500), while 170 fpm exceeds 4,500 capacity.
This data is important for architects and planners to size and specify moving walkways in transit terminals, airports, or large public buildings to maintain efficient flow and minimize congestion.
According to NCARB's ARE Project Planning & Design guidelines, understanding capacity and circulation rates for building systems such as moving walkways is essential for designing efficient pedestrian movement and circulation within complex buildings.
References:
ARE 5.0 Project Planning & Design Content Outline: Environmental Conditions and Context - Circulation and Transit Systems
Black Spectacles ARE Study Materials: Moving Walkways and Passenger Flow Rates
The Architect's Handbook of Professional Practice, 15th Edition, Chapter 7: Circulation and Accessibility

NEW QUESTION # 36
An architect is designing a mixed-use building and must provide fire separation between the various use types.
Which properties must be considered to meet the fire separation requirements? Check the three that apply.

- A. Length of exit corridor
- B. Wall to structure connection
- C. Wall assembly materials
- D. Orientation of building
- E. Air changes per hour
- F. Occupancy type

Answer: B,C,F

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:
To meet fire separation requirements, the following must be considered:
Occupancy type (B): Different uses have different fire hazard classifications influencing separation.
Wall assembly materials (D): Materials define fire resistance ratings.
Wall to structure connection (A): Proper connection maintains fire separation integrity.
Air changes (C) relate to ventilation, not separation.
Exit corridor length (E) and building orientation (F) affect egress and solar exposure, not fire separation.
References:
ARE 5.0 PPD - Codes and Regulations, Fire Separation
The Architect's Handbook of Professional Practice, 15th Edition - Fire-Resistive Construction

NEW QUESTION # 37
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