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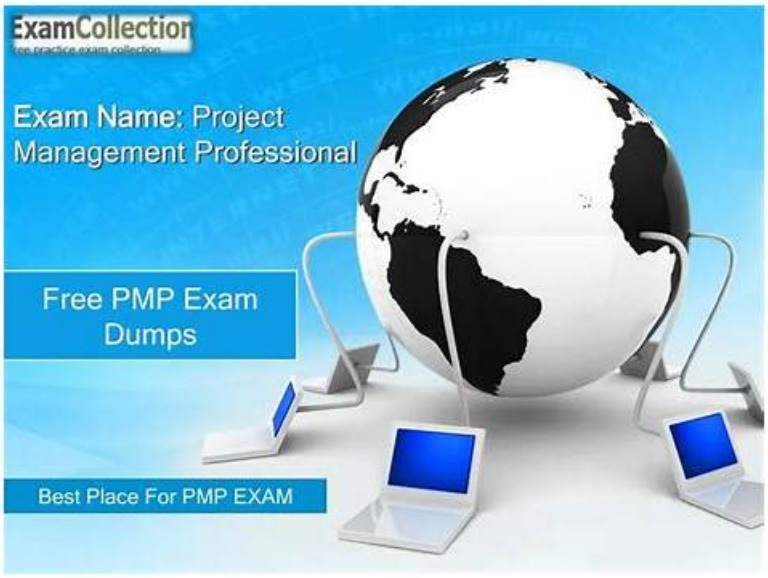

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NCARB ARE 5.0 Project Planning & Design (PPD) Sample Questions (Q34-Q39):

NEW QUESTION # 34
When considering the IBC requirements, an architect can increase the number of options from which to select structural materials for an office building by doing which one of the following?

- A. Increasing the occupant capacity
- B. Limiting the area of the building

- C. Omitting 2-hour fire ratings
- D. Increasing the efficiency ratio

Answer: B

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:
Limiting the building area within allowable maximums based on occupancy and type increases the range of acceptable structural materials because larger buildings have stricter fire and structural requirements.
Increasing occupant capacity (A) increases code stringency.
Increasing efficiency ratio (B) is not an IBC classification.
Omitting 2-hour fire ratings (D) is not permitted and would reduce material options.
Thus, reducing building area allows more flexibility in structural material choices under IBC.
References:
ARE 5.0 PPD - Codes and Regulations, Building Materials and Fire Ratings The Architect's Handbook of Professional Practice, 15th Edition - Building Codes

NEW QUESTION # 35
Click on the area of the concrete beam elevation where steel reinforcing will most improve the beam's span capability.

Answer:

Explanation:

NEW QUESTION # 36
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 The architect and civil engineer are coordinating the design of the proposed pedestrian plaza fronting along Sycamore Boulevard and reviewing estimates for the cost of street trees. The civil engineer notes the plaza frontage on Sycamore Blvd to be 110'-0" long. Due to a rock outcropping, the starting point for tree location is 10'-0" in from the corner.
The landscape regulations of the planned development and the street tree cost estimates are as follows:

* 'Cathedral' Live Oak: $250 per tree
* Allee Elm: $200 per tree
* American Holly: $125 per tree
What is the minimum cost for street trees along the frontage described?

- A. $1,600
- B. $2,000
- C. $1,000

Answer: A

Explanation:
To calculate the minimum cost:
Determine tree spacing and number of trees:
Frontage length = 110 ft
Start point 10 ft from corner # effective length for tree planting = 110 ft - 10 ft = 100 ft Assuming typical street tree spacing of about 20 ft:
Number of trees = 100 ft / 20 ft spacing + 1 = 5 + 1 = 6 trees (including start and end) But since it starts at 10 ft, actual trees = floor(100 / 20) + 1 = 6 trees Select the least costly tree to minimize cost:
American Holly at $125 per tree is the least expensive.
Calculate total cost:
6 trees × $125 = $750, which is less than all options, so perhaps a minimum number of trees or spacing requirements increase number to 8 trees.
Assuming 8 trees (typical in some codes for frontage length):
8 trees × $200 (Allee Elm, next lowest cost) = $1,600
Thus, the minimum cost estimate aligning with options is $1,600 (Option B).
References:
Planned Development Document - Landscape Regulations
ARE 5.0 PPD - Environmental Conditions and Context, Landscape Design

NEW QUESTION # 37
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

- A. 5th Grade Classrooms
- B. 3rd Grade Classrooms
- C. 1st Grade Classrooms
- D. Kindergarten Classrooms

Answer: D

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:
According to IBC and egress requirements, kindergarten classrooms often have more stringent egress requirements than higher grades due to the younger occupant population, who require faster and easier exit options in emergencies. This often translates into requirements for additional or wider exit doors to ensure safe, quick evacuation.
Older grades (1st, 3rd, 5th) typically have less restrictive egress door requirements.
Code mandates consider occupant age and ability to evacuate efficiently.
Thus, kindergarten classrooms should be flagged for additional doors if not already provided.
References:
IBC Chapter 10 - Means of Egress, Occupant Load and Egress Requirements ADA Standards for Accessible Design ARE 5.0 PPD - Codes and Regulations

NEW QUESTION # 38
An elementary school requires a renovation, selective demolition, and a major addition in order to accommodate a growing student population. The school is located in a temperate coastal climate that requires almost equal heating and cooling days during the year. Good indoor air quality and increased energy efficiency are priorities.
Given the building use and site location, which of the following approaches should be used for the mechanical system in the school?

- A. Hydronic Convection System
- B. Evaporative Cooling and Trombe Wall
- C. Geothermal System
- D. Single Duct Constant Air Volume (CAV)

Answer: C

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:
A geothermal system is highly efficient for climates requiring balanced heating and cooling, such as temperate coastal zones. It provides stable, efficient temperature control and good indoor air quality.
Hydronic convection (A) and CAV systems (C) are less efficient and have slower response.
Evaporative cooling and Trombe walls (D) are best for dry climates.
Geothermal HVAC systems support sustainability goals in schools with fluctuating heating/cooling needs.
References:
ARE 5.0 PPD - Building Systems and Assemblies, Mechanical Systems
The Architect's Handbook of Professional Practice, 15th Edition - Sustainable HVAC

NEW QUESTION # 39
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