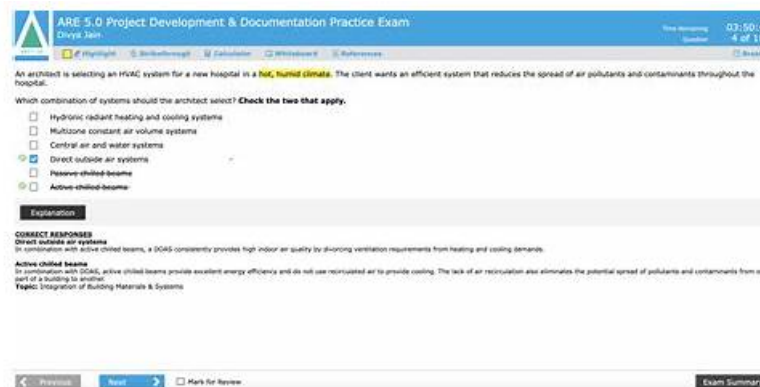


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NCARB ARE 5.0 Project Planning & Design (PPD) Sample Questions (Q43-Q48):

NEW QUESTION # 43

An existing building containing the maximum allowable area may be extended horizontally provided the extension is separated from the existing building by which one of the following?

- A. A fire-rated shutter
- **B. A fire wall**
- C. A water curtain
- D. An outside space separation of at least 10 ft

Answer: B

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

According to the International Building Code (IBC) and reflected in the NCARB Project Planning & Design guidelines, when an existing building has reached the maximum allowable floor area, horizontal extensions (additions) can be made only if there is a proper separation between the existing structure and the new addition. This separation must prevent fire spread and protect structural integrity.

A fire wall is a continuous, fire-resistive barrier designed to prevent the spread of fire between adjacent buildings or different parts of a building. It must have structural stability under fire conditions and can allow the two portions of the building to be treated as separate structures for area calculations, effectively permitting expansion beyond the allowable area of a single building.

Fire-rated shutters (Option A) are movable devices used for compartmentation but are not intended for permanent separation of building areas.

Outside space separation of at least 10 ft (Option B) is generally insufficient for full area separation unless it meets specific fire-resistance rating and distance requirements that typically exceed 10 feet.

Water curtains (Option D) are active fire protection devices but are not substitutes for passive separations required by code to extend allowable building area.

Thus, the correct method to extend a building beyond its maximum allowable area is to separate it with a fire wall, as per NCARB and IBC provisions.

References:

ARE 5.0 PPD - Codes and Regulations, Building Area and Occupancy Separation IBC 2018, Chapter 7: Fire and Smoke Protection Features The Architect's Handbook of Professional Practice, 15th Edition - Fire Protection

NEW QUESTION # 44

Which of the following design elements will affect pedestrian security within a site? Check the four that apply.

- A. Parking quantity
- B. Type of landscaping
- C. Transparency of fences and barriers
- D. Impervious pavement
- E. Number of site access points
- F. Location of adjacent activity

Answer: B,C,E,F

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

Pedestrian security depends on the design and management of the site to reduce hiding spots, increase visibility, and encourage natural surveillance:

Type of landscaping (B): Dense, tall, or thorny plants can deter access or obstruct views, while low, transparent landscaping improves visibility and security.

Number of site access points (D): More access points can increase vulnerability unless properly controlled.

Transparency of fences and barriers (E): Transparent or see-through fences improve visibility and reduce concealment areas, enhancing security.

Location of adjacent activity (F): Adjacent active uses or areas with high foot traffic provide natural surveillance, discouraging crime.

Impervious pavement (A) relates to surface permeability and drainage but not directly to security.

Parking quantity (C) impacts traffic and congestion more than pedestrian security.

References:

ARE 5.0 PPD - Environmental Conditions and Context, Site Planning and Security The Architect's Handbook of Professional Practice, 15th Edition - Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED)

NEW QUESTION # 45

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

Answer: C,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.

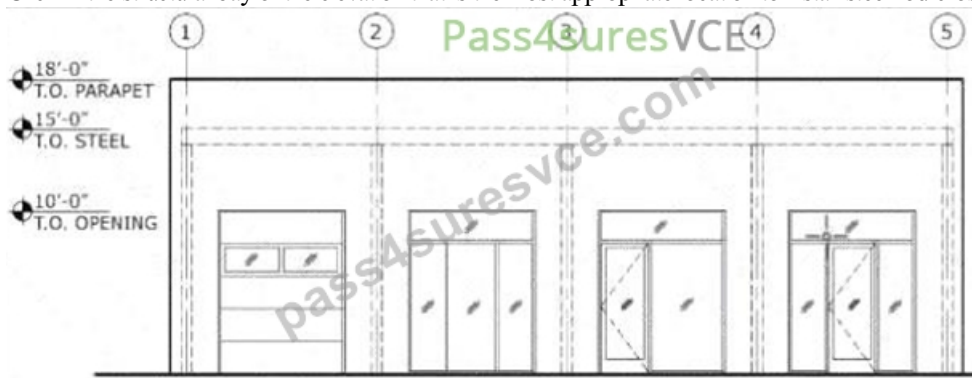
References:

ARE 5.0 PPD - Environmental Conditions and Context, Solar Energy

The Architect's Handbook of Professional Practice, 15th Edition - Renewable Energy

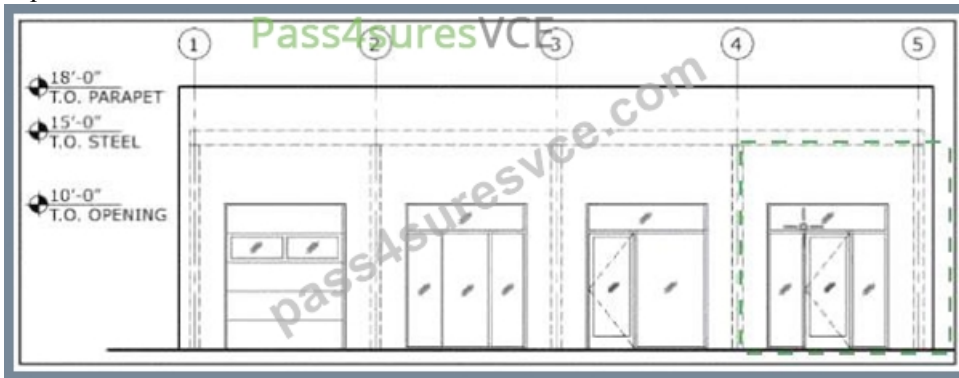
NEW QUESTION # 46

Click in the structural bay of the elevation that is the most appropriate location to install steel rod cross bracing.



Answer:

Explanation:



Explanation:

the most appropriate location to install steel rod cross bracing is in the fourth structural bay, which corresponds to the bay on the far right side of the elevation.

- * Steel rod cross bracing is typically installed in bays that are fully open or contain large door openings and require lateral support to resist racking forces (lateral loads such as wind or seismic forces).
- * The fourth bay shows a large door opening without any visible solid wall or shear wall elements, making it structurally weaker against lateral loads and thus the most suitable for cross bracing.
- * The first bay, with a smaller door or solid wall, and the other bays with more enclosed or glazed openings may have other structural elements providing lateral resistance.
- * Installing the bracing in the fourth bay enhances structural stability and prevents lateral displacement or deformation.

NEW QUESTION # 47

A 100,000-square-foot distribution warehouse has roof drains around the perimeter.
Which combination of structure and roofing system insulation is most cost effective?

- A. Level open web joists with tapered rigid insulation
- B. Sloped rigid frame with rigid insulation
- C. Level rigid frame with tapered rigid insulation
- D. Sloped open web joists with rigid insulation

Answer: A

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

Open web joists allow longer spans and reduce steel use, lowering structure costs.

Level roofs with tapered rigid insulation direct water toward drains without requiring sloping of the structure, reducing structural complexity and cost.

Sloped structures (B, D) require more framing and labor.

Tapered insulation effectively provides slope for drainage on a flat roof.

Therefore, level open web joists with tapered rigid insulation provide the best cost-efficiency.

References:

ARE 5.0 PPD - Building Systems and Assemblies, Roof Systems

The Architect's Handbook of Professional Practice, 15th Edition - Roof Design

NEW QUESTION # 48

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