

Project-Management Unterlagen mit echte Prüfungsfragen der NCARB Zertifizierung



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Im Informationszeitalter kümmern sich viele Leute um die IT-Branche. Aber es fehlen trotz den vielen Exzellenten doch IT-Fachleute. Viele Firmen stellen ihre Angestellte nach ihren Fragenkataloge Zertifikaten ein. Deshalb sind die Zertifikate bei den Firmen sehr beliebt. Aber es ist nicht so leicht, diese Zertifikate zu erhalten. Die NCARB Project-Management Zertifizierungsprüfung ist eine schwierige Zertifizierungsprüfung. Obwohl viele Menschen beteiligen sich an der NCARB Project-Management Zertifizierungsprüfung, ist jedoch die Pass-Quote eher niedrig.

Wollen Sie Ihre IT-Fähigkeiten beweisen? Möchten Sie mehr Anerkennung und Berufschancen bekommen? Die Prüfungszertifizierung der NCARB Project-Management ist ein bedeutendster Ausweis für Sie. Die Wichtigkeit der Zertifizierung der NCARB Project-Management wissen fast alle Angestellte aus IT-Branche. Die Tatkraft von Menschen ist limitiert. Wenn Sie in einer kurzen Zeit diese wichtige NCARB Project-Management Prüfung bestehen möchten, brauchen Sie unsere die Prüfungsssoftware von uns PrüfungFrage als Ihr bester Helfer für die Prüfungsvorbereitung. Umfassende Prüfungsaufgaben enthaltende und Mnemotechnik entsprechende Software kann Ihnen beim Erfolg der NCARB Project-Management gut helfen!

>> Project-Management Prüfungen <<

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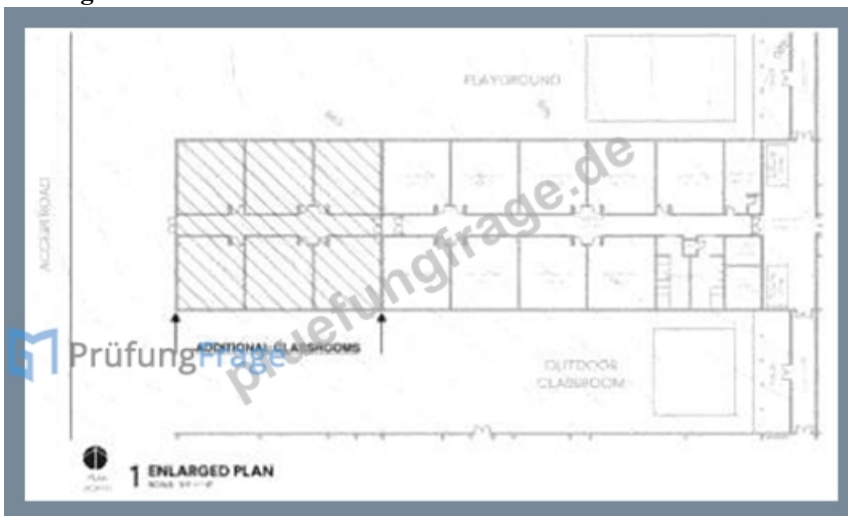
PrüfungFrage bietet verschiedene Schulungsunterlagen und Ressourcen zur Vorbereitung der NCARB Project-Management Prüfung. Es umfasst Kurse, Praxis-Test, Online Test Engine und einen Teil kostenloser PDF-Download.

NCARB Project-Management Prüfungsplan:

Thema	Einzelheiten
Thema 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Project Quality Control: This section of the exam measures skills of project managers and covers procedures for ensuring quality and maintaining the Standard of Care throughout the project. It focuses on applying regulatory requirements, reviewing documentation for quality, reducing risks and liabilities, and managing the design process to preserve its objectives
Thema 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Resource Management: This section of the exam measures the skills of project managers and covers how to determine the right team composition and manage time allocation for successful project delivery. It focuses on evaluating criteria for assembling teams and ensuring resources are properly managed to execute the project within agreed terms.
Thema 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Project Work Planning: This section of the exam measures the skills of architectural associates and covers the development and communication of an effective project work plan. It emphasizes maintaining schedules, setting clear criteria for work planning, and ensuring consistent communication with stakeholders, including owners, contractors, consultants, and internal staff.
Thema 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Project Execution: This section of the exam measures skills of architectural associates and covers the management of project execution through administrative procedures rather than design decisions. It addresses evaluating budgets, managing scope changes, preparing project documentation in line with delivery methods, and securing necessary approvals from relevant authorities.
Thema 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Contracts: This section of the exam measures the skills of project managers and covers the analysis of contracts that govern the relationships between architects, owners, contractors, and consultants. It highlights verifying adherence to agreements, interpreting key contractual elements, and ensuring consultant work is properly integrated into the project.

NCARB ARE 5.0 Project Management (PjM) Exam Project-Management Prüfungsfragen mit Lösungen (Q40-Q45):

40. Frage



Refer to the exhibit

Twenty-five acres of undeveloped rural property was purchased for the site of a new elementary school.

During the DD phase, the civil engineer and structural engineers make design proposals based on the information provided in the geotechnical report. The civil engineer indicates that several cubic yards of fill material should be installed within the proposed

building footprint to make up for the change in topography (was uniformly). The structural engineer indicates a footing depth of 24 inches for the entire facility. During the CD phase, the owner asks the architect to add classrooms to one wing. The civil engineer proposes that extra fill should not be installed beneath the additional classrooms.

Which of the following should the architect do before completion of CDs? Check the three that apply.

- A. Increase the footing depth beneath the new classrooms
- **B. Request an updated geotechnical evaluation**
- C. Schedule a quality assurance meeting with the project team
- D. Add general notes about structural bearing to the drawings
- **E. Notify the structural engineer of the civil engineer's recommendation**
- **F. Update the estimate of the cost of work**

Antwort: B,E,F

Begründung:

A). Update the estimate of the cost of work

Adding classrooms affects scope and site preparation (e.g., fill material, grading, foundations), which affects cost. Per AIA B101 §6.3, architects must update the estimate of the cost of the work as the design evolves.

C). Request an updated geotechnical evaluation

The original geotech report didn't account for this building extension. Without fill under the new addition, soil bearing capacity must be reassessed to avoid differential settlement or structural failure. This is a standard risk mitigation strategy.

D). Notify the structural engineer of the civil engineer's recommendation

The structural engineer must know that the site prep differs under the added classrooms, as this could affect foundation design. Coordination among consultants is a core architectural responsibility (per B101 §3.1.2).

#Incorrect Options:

B). Schedule a quality assurance meeting with the project team

While helpful, it's not critical or required specifically in this context before CDs are completed.

E). Increase the footing depth beneath the new classrooms

The architect should not unilaterally change structural design decisions. That's the structural engineer's responsibility, and any change should be based on engineering analysis and revised soil data.

F). Add general notes about structural bearing to the drawings

Premature. The structural engineer should first review the new geotechnical findings before any notes are added.

References:

AIA B101 - Article 3.1 & 3.2 (Architect's coordination & design responsibilities) NCARB ARE 5.0 Handbook - PjM Content Area 1: Project Coordination Geotechnical coordination practices, CSI Spec Guidelines

41. Frage

During the initial construction documents phase meeting, the owner states a strong desire to decrease the time required for the construction documents phase. The owner plans to submit the documents to the building department early for the building permit. Although the project is currently on schedule, the architect plans to comply with the owner's request.

Which action should the architect take?

- A. Recommend to defer any decision until the documents are 25% completed and more information is available
- **B. Discuss the current work plan with the owner and offer to expand staffing and reduce the schedule for additional services**
- C. Review with the owner a reorganized layout for the construction drawing set to use fewer sheets and fewer details
- D. Agree with the owner's compressed schedule if the owner agrees to reduce significantly the time for the owner's review of the documents

Antwort: B

Begründung:

Verified Answer

Comprehensive Detailed Explanation:

To responsibly reduce the time required for the Construction Documents (CD) phase, the architect should discuss the staffing strategy and the additional resources needed to compress the schedule. This constitutes an additional service, as compressing the schedule requires added effort and cost. Offering to expand staffing allows the firm to maintain quality while meeting the owner's request.

References:

42. Frage

Construction of a gymnasium is scheduled to be complete 365 days from the date of the notice to proceed. On Friday, day 355 of the schedule, the contractor submits a punch list to the architect for substantial completion.

The architect agrees to review the punch list on-site after the weekend.

On Monday, the architect discovers that a subcontractor left open a skylight over the weekend, allowing heavy rain to fall into the courtyard area and damage the gymnasium floor. It was determined the flooring must be replaced. The lead time for new flooring is 8-10 weeks, and installation will take 14 days. The architect's agreement with the owner is contracted to end 30 days after substantial completion.

Which of the following documents must the architect prepare immediately? Check the two that apply.

- A. A request for liquidated damages for contractor review
- B. A revised schedule for owner approval
- C. A notice to the contractor for withholding final payment
- **D. A change order to purchase new flooring**
- E. An invoice for additional services for owner payment
- **F. A punch list for areas not damaged for contractor approval**

Antwort: D,F

Begründung:

The punch list is valid only for work deemed substantially complete. Since the floor is damaged, substantial completion cannot yet be certified, but the architect can and should prepare a punch list for other non-affected areas. Meanwhile, the replacement flooring constitutes a change in scope, requiring a change order. The contractor, being responsible for the damage, will need to correct the work per the General Conditions (A201).

Incorrect choices:

- A). The contractor revises the schedule, not the architect.
- B). The owner assesses liquidated damages, not the architect directly.
- C). No additional services have been performed yet.
- E). Final payment withholding applies after project closeout, not now.

References:

AIA A201-2017 §§ 9.8-9.10

AIA B101-2017 §§ 3.6.2 & 4.2.3

NCARB ARE 5.0 Handbook - Construction Phase Services

43. Frage

What is a critical factor in managing project risk?

- A. Avoiding communication with the owner about risks
- B. Assigning all risk to the contractor
- C. Ignoring minor delays to avoid panic
- **D. Identifying risks early and developing mitigation strategies**

Antwort: D

Begründung:

Effective risk management begins with early identification of potential risks and developing strategies to mitigate or respond to them. This includes scheduling, budget, design, and regulatory risks. Assigning all risk to contractors is unrealistic; avoiding communication worsens issues. ARE 5.0 PjM stresses proactive risk identification, communication, and management as key to project success.

44. Frage

Preparation of space standards, furniture assessment, and documentation of equipment requirements are most effectively done during which of the following project phases?

- **A. Programming**
- B. Design Development
- C. Schematic Design

Antwort: A

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