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NCARB ARE 5.0 Project Development and Documentation Exam PDD Prüfungsfragen mit Lösungen (Q101-Q106):

101. Frage

Specifications and details for repointing deteriorated masonry joints in historic soft-brick buildings should result in which one of the following?

- A. An increased mortar strength over the original mortar
- B. A bond between the existing masonry and the new mortar that is stronger than the brick
- C. Deeper joint profiles
- **D. The duplication of original mortar strength**

Antwort: D

Begründung:

Understanding the Problem

This question is about historic masonry restoration - specifically, repointing deteriorated mortar joints in soft-brick buildings.

Historic bricks, especially those made before the early 20th century, are often much softer and more porous than modern high-fired bricks. The mortar originally used was also softer, usually lime-based, which allowed for thermal movement, moisture permeability, and protection of the brick units.

Why the Correct Answer is "Duplication of Original Mortar Strength"

* Best practice in preservation (as outlined in the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties) is to match the original mortar in strength, composition, permeability, and appearance.

* A mortar stronger than the original can cause the softer brick to crack or spall under thermal or moisture stresses, because the brick will end up being the weaker link and take the damage.

* Duplication ensures that the new mortar works compatibly with the old masonry system - allowing for similar vapor transmission and structural flexibility.

Why the Other Options Are Incorrect:

* B. Increased mortar strength over the original mortar - This is harmful in historic soft-brick construction. Stronger cement-based mortars can trap moisture in the brick, leading to freeze-thaw damage and spalling.

* C. A bond stronger than the brick - This would cause the brick to fail first when stress occurs, which is undesirable in preservation work.

* D. Deeper joint profiles - Deeply raking out joints unnecessarily can damage surrounding brick edges and change the visual proportions; repointing depth should only be enough to remove deteriorated mortar (typically 2-2.5 times the joint width).

NCARB ARE 5.0 PDD Study Guide References:

* Content Area: Integration of Building Materials & Systems - Historic Preservation Techniques

* Key Resources:

* The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation & Illustrated Guidelines for Rehabilitating Historic Buildings

* National Park Service Preservation Brief 2: "Repointing Mortar Joints in Historic Masonry Buildings"

* Building Construction Illustrated - Masonry Restoration

* Key Preservation Principle: "New mortar should match the historic mortar in composition, strength, and vapor permeability."

102. Frage

An architect needs to reduce the budget by \$150,000 for a proposed civic auditorium. Currently the project requires the following flooring materials:

* Stained concrete: 100,000 square feet

* Carpet: 50,000 square feet

* Ceramic tile: 20,000 square feet

* Vinyl composite tile (VCT): 25,000 square feet

The flooring material costs are as follows:

* Stained concrete: \$6.00/sq ft

* Sealed concrete: \$2.00/sq ft

* Carpet: \$8.75/sq ft

* Ceramic tile: \$15.00/sq ft

* VCT: \$5.75/sq ft

* Vinyl plank flooring: \$7.00/sq ft

Which of the following combinations of changes results in these savings?

- A. Change 25,000 sq ft of stained concrete to sealed concrete and substitute 30,000 sq ft of vinyl plank flooring for carpet.
- B. Change 20,000 sq ft of stained concrete to VCT and substitute 30,000 sq ft of vinyl plank flooring for carpet.
- **C. Change 20,000 sq ft of stained concrete to VCT and substitute 10,000 sq ft of VCT for ceramic tile.**
- D. Change 15,000 sq ft of VCT to vinyl plank flooring and substitute 10,000 sq ft of VCT for carpet.

Antwort: C

Begründung:

Verified answer: C. Change 20,000 sq ft of stained concrete to VCT and substitute 10,000 sq ft of VCT for ceramic tile.

Comprehensive Detailed Explanation with all NCARB ARE 5.0 Project Development and Documentation (PDD) Study Guide

References:

Calculate savings for each option by comparing current costs to proposed changes.

Verified answer: C. Change 20,000 sq ft of stained concrete to VCT and substitute 10,000 sq ft of VCT for ceramic tile.

Comprehensive Detailed Explanation with all NCARB ARE 5.0 Project Development and Documentation (PDD) Study Guide

References:

Calculate savings for each option by comparing current costs to proposed changes.

Given Flooring Costs:

- Stained concrete: \$6.00/sf
- Sealed concrete: \$2.00/sf
- Carpet: \$8.75/sf
- Ceramic tile: \$15.00/sf
- VCT: \$5.75/sf
- Vinyl plank flooring: \$7.00/sf

Option C:

- Change 20,000 sf stained concrete (\$6.00/sf) to VCT (\$5.75/sf)
Savings per sf = $\$6.00 - \$5.75 = \$0.25$
Total savings = $20,000 \text{ sf} \times \$0.25 = \$5,000$
- Substitute 10,000 sf of VCT (\$5.75/sf) for ceramic tile (\$15.00/sf)
Savings per sf = $\$15.00 - \$5.75 = \$9.25$
Total savings = $10,000 \text{ sf} \times \$9.25 = \$92,500$



Total savings = \$5,000 + \$92,500 = \$97,500

Check if this matches required savings:

No, it's less than \$150,000. So let's check others briefly.

Total savings = \$100,000 + \$52,500 = \$152,500 # Meets and exceeds required savings

Option D:

- Change 25,000 sf stained concrete (\$6.00/sf) to sealed concrete (\$2.00/sf)
Savings per sf = $\$6.00 - \$2.00 = \$4.00$
Total = $25,000 \times 4.00 = \$100,000$
- Substitute 30,000 sf vinyl plank (\$7.00/sf) for carpet (\$8.75/sf)
Savings per sf = $\$8.75 - \$7.00 = \$1.75$
Total = $30,000 \times 1.75 = \$52,500$

Total savings = \$152,500 → Meets and exceeds required savings

Options A and B will be less, so the answer should be D.

Summary:

Option D results in approximately \$152,500 savings, meeting the \$150,000 target.

Reference:

NCARB ARE 5.0 Review Manual, Project Cost Control and Materials chapter Construction cost estimating principles and value engineering strategies Change 20,000 sf stained concrete (\$6.00/sf) to VCT (\$5.75/sf) Savings per sf = $\$6.00 - \$5.75 = \$0.25$ Total savings = $20,000 \text{ sf} \times \$0.25 = \$5,000$ Substitute 10,000 sf of VCT (\$5.75/sf) for ceramic tile (\$15.00/sf) Savings per sf = $\$15.00 - \$5.75 = \$9.25$ Total savings = $10,000 \text{ sf} \times \$9.25 = \$92,500$ Total savings = $\$5,000 + \$92,500 = \$97,500$ Check if this matches required savings:

No, it's less than \$150,000. So let's check others briefly.

Option D:

Change 25,000 sf stained concrete (\$6.00/sf) to sealed concrete (\$2.00/sf) Savings per sf = $\$6.00 - \$2.00 = \$4.00$ Total = $25,000 \times 4.00 = \$100,000$ Substitute 30,000 sf vinyl plank (\$7.00/sf) for carpet (\$8.75/sf) Savings per sf = $\$8.75 - \$7.00 = \$1.75$ Total = $30,000 \times 1.75 = \$52,500$ Total savings = $\$100,000 + \$52,500 = \$152,500$ # Meets and exceeds required savings Options A and B will be less, so the answer should be D.

Summary:

Option D results in approximately \$152,500 savings, meeting the \$150,000 target.

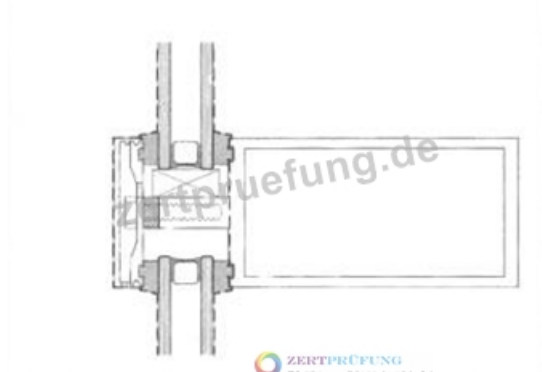
Reference:

NCARB ARE 5.0 Review Manual, Project Cost Control and Materials chapter Construction cost estimating principles and value engineering strategies

103. Frage

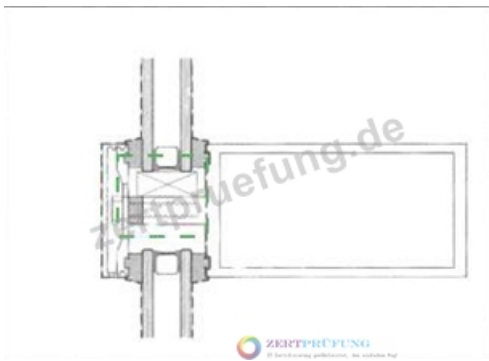
The design of a 10-story residential building features a curtain wall system on all four elevations. Due to diurnal temperature swings in the area, the curtain wall will need a thermal break to prevent the transfer of heat into the building.

Click on the thermal break in the pressure-plate mullion detail.

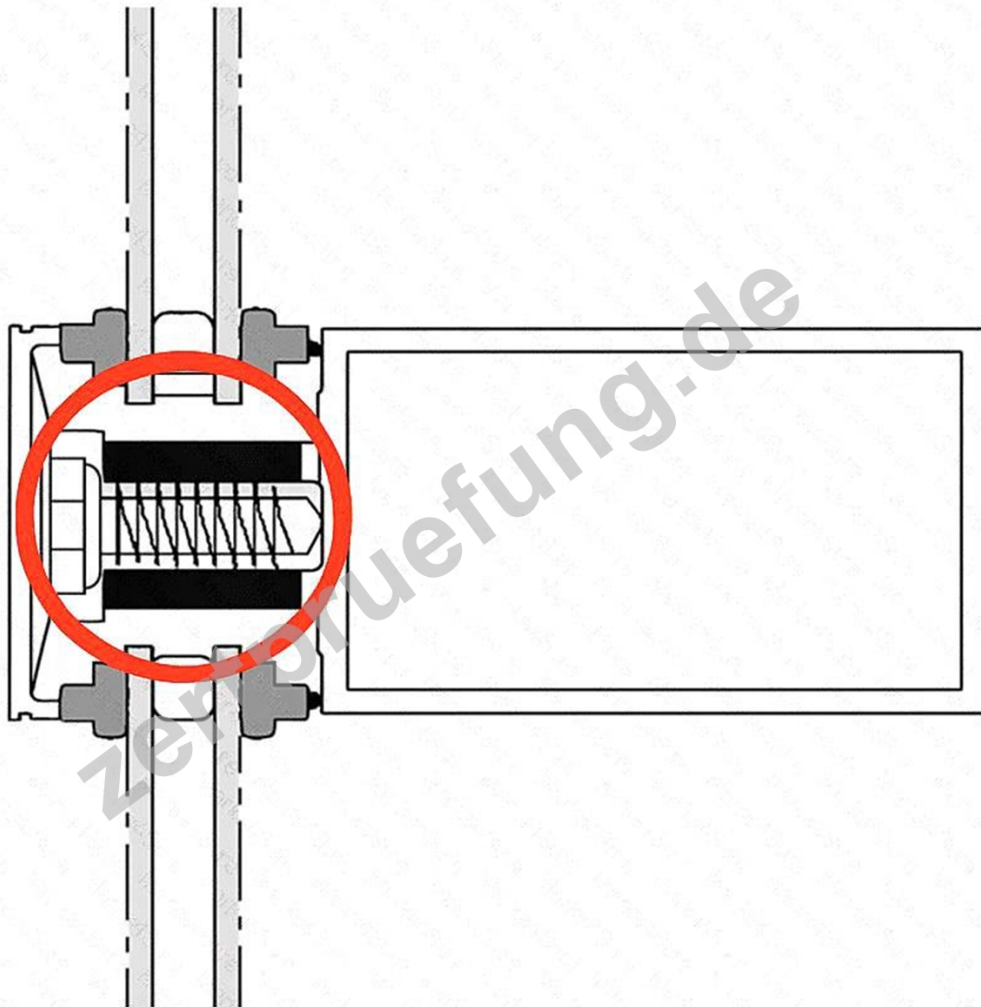


Antwort:

Begründung:



Explanation:



In the provided pressure-plate curtain wall mullion detail, the thermal break is typically located between the interior and exterior aluminum components of the mullion to prevent conductive heat transfer.

Thermal Break Location:

Look for the black or dark shaded strip in the middle of the mullion where the two separate metal parts meet - this strip is a non-metallic insulating material (usually polyamide or other plastic) that interrupts the metal-to-metal connection between interior and exterior.

In this image, the thermal break is located:

In the vertical center of the mullion, between the inner and outer aluminum extrusions, where a black isolator or separator is shown (just above and below the screw/fastener).

Clicking on this narrow dark band (thermal isolator) between the inner and outer components of the curtain wall mullion would be the correct hotspot answer.

104. Frage

For which of the following reasons is sheet piling used? (Check the three that apply)

- A. The soil surrounding an excavation site will not support itself during or after the digging.
- B. Raked shoring should be created.
- C. The excavation adjoins a property line and the adjacent property cannot be disturbed.
- D. A grade beam needs support.
- E. A pile cap needs support.
- F. An excessive slope on the sides of the excavation would be required.

Antwort: A,C,F

Begründung:

Sheet piling is a type of earth retention system used in excavations to prevent soil collapse. Reasons include:

D). When the natural soil slope is too steep to remain stable, sheet piling acts as a vertical barrier.

E). When soil cannot support itself during excavation, sheet piles provide lateral support.

F). When excavation is adjacent to a property line or existing structure and adjacent soil must not be disturbed.

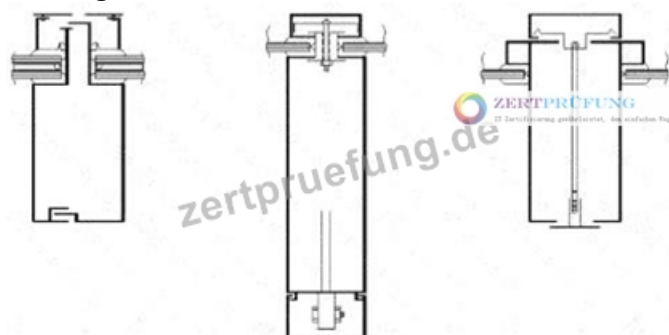
Options A (grade beam support), B (raked shoring), and C (pile cap support) are not typical or primary uses of sheet piling.

Reference:

NCARB ARE 5.0 Review Manual, Site Design and Construction chapter

Geotechnical engineering and excavation support best practices

105. Frage



Refer to the exhibit.

In the curtain wall systems shown, each of the aluminum mullions is designed to allow for which of the following?

- A. Vertical expansion
- B. Surface tension
- C. Horizontal expansion
- D. Capillary action

Antwort: A

Begründung:

1. Understanding the Diagram

The three sections in the exhibit show different curtain wall mullion profiles (vertical and horizontal sections) designed for glazing systems.

In curtain wall design, aluminum mullions must accommodate:

- * Structural loads (wind, dead load of glass, seismic)
- * Thermal expansion and contraction of metal members
- * Building movement (floor-to-floor deflection, live load, creep, seismic drift)

2. Why Vertical Expansion is Relevant

* The vertical mullions in curtain wall systems span multiple floors and are typically anchored at one end and allowed to float/slip at the other end to accommodate vertical building movement.

* Movement can be due to:

- * Thermal expansion of aluminum mullions (aluminum has a high coefficient of thermal expansion).
 - * Inter-story drift from lateral loads.
 - * Floor live-load deflection.
 - * The mullion joinery and connections at the anchors are specifically detailed to allow vertical sliding while maintaining weather seals.
3. Why Other Options Are Incorrect
- * A. Capillary action - This refers to water movement in small spaces; curtain walls are designed with weeps and pressure-equalized cavities to prevent it, but that is not what the mullion's slip connections are for.
 - * B. Horizontal expansion - Horizontal movement is generally handled at horizontal mullions/transoms or gasket joints, not the vertical mullion extrusion as shown.
 - * D. Surface tension - Refers to water behavior, not a structural or thermal movement design issue.
4. NCARB ARE 5.0 PDD Study Guide References
- * Content Area: Building Envelope Systems - Curtain Wall Detailing
 - * Key Sources:
 - * Architectural Graphic Standards - Curtain wall movement joints
 - * Building Construction Illustrated (Ching) - Curtain wall expansion and anchoring details
 - * AAMA (American Architectural Manufacturers Association) Curtain Wall Design Guide - Section on thermal movement and inter-story drift

106. Frage

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