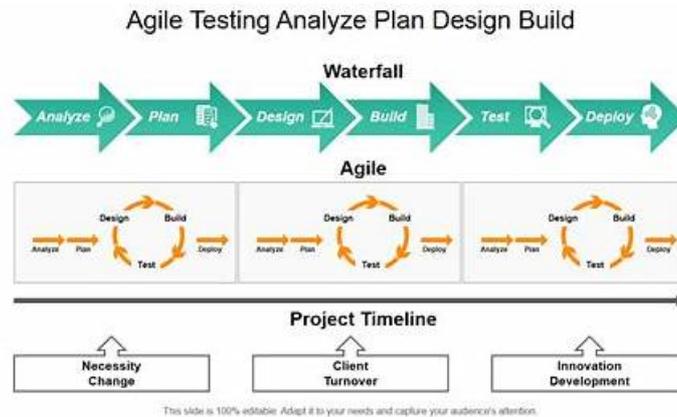


# New Project-Planning-Design Test Topics & Test Project-Planning-Design Answers



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## NCARB Project-Planning-Design Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Project Integration of Program &amp; 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.</li> </ul>
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Building Systems, Materials, &amp; 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.</li> </ul>
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Codes &amp; 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.</li> </ul>
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Environmental Conditions &amp; 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.</li> </ul>
Topic 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Project Costs &amp; 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.</li> </ul>

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### NCARB ARE 5.0 Project Planning & Design (PPD) Sample Questions (Q97-Q102):

#### NEW QUESTION # 97

The design of a large, one-story building to be used for the storage of confidential documents is being evaluated for security. The owners wish to have as much storage space as possible.

Which of the following design strategies would be the most economical solution to maximize security?

- A. Increase building setbacks
- **B. Minimize building entries and windows**
- C. Add visual surveillance cameras

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

Minimizing building entries and windows reduces potential unauthorized access points, increasing security while maximizing usable interior storage space. This approach is cost-effective compared to increasing setbacks (which requires more land) or installing surveillance systems (which adds operational costs).

NCARB PPD guidelines recommend minimizing access points and openings for high-security storage buildings.

References:

ARE 5.0 PPD - Environmental Conditions and Context, Security Design

The Architect's Handbook of Professional Practice, 15th Edition - Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED)

#### NEW QUESTION # 98

An architect is commissioned to design a lodge in a location where the water service is insufficient for a sprinkler system. The architect plans to maximize sight lines by using exposed columns and roof structure in the primary assembly space.

Which of the following systems meet these requirements? Check the three that apply.

- A. 3" light gauge steel columns with 6" "z" purlins and 28 gauge corrugated metal decking
- **B. 12" diameter peeled log columns with glulam beams and 4" wood decking**
- **C. 6" diameter steel columns with open web girders and joists**
- **D. 6 x 6 cedar columns with 6" light gauge "z" purlins and fire retardant treated plywood decking**
- E. 8" cast-in-place concrete columns and beams and 8" precast planks
- F. 6" precast concrete columns, beams, and 8" precast concrete planks

**Answer: B,C,D**

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

When designing in locations with insufficient water service to support sprinkler systems, architects must rely on inherently fire-resistant materials or assemblies that can provide passive fire protection while also meeting the aesthetic and structural needs of the space. This is especially critical in assembly spaces where sight lines are important and exposed structure is desired.

\* Option A: Steel columns with open web girders and joists are acceptable because steel does not combust and can be designed for fire resistance either by inherent fireproofing or applied fireproofing.

The open-web design also supports maximizing sight lines by minimizing visual obstruction.

\* Option B: Large peeled log columns with glulam beams and wood decking are commonly used in lodge designs. Although wood is combustible, large timber members like glulam beams char on the surface and maintain structural capacity for a predictable duration under fire conditions, which often meets code for exposed timber in assembly spaces without sprinkler systems.

\* Option F: Cedar columns with light gauge steel purlins and fire retardant treated plywood decking can be suitable where fire retardant treatment extends the fire resistance of wood members. This is an accepted strategy in areas lacking sprinkler protection, particularly for visual warmth and compatibility with lodge aesthetics.

\* Options C and D: Concrete columns and beams are noncombustible but tend to be bulky and can obstruct sight lines. Additionally, precast planks with concrete may not fit the desired exposed wood or open aesthetic.

\* Option E: Light gauge steel columns with corrugated metal decking are lightweight and minimal, but 3" steel columns are structurally insufficient for large assembly spaces and metal decking without proper fireproofing is less common in exposed wood aesthetic projects.

These design choices align with NCARB's Project Planning & Design content regarding material selection for fire resistance, visual requirements, and assembly occupancy considerations. Specifically, the guidelines recommend using heavy timber, fire-retardant-treated wood, or protected steel systems where sprinkler systems are not feasible to comply with fire and life safety codes while addressing architectural intent.

References:

ARE 5.0 PPD Content Outline: Building Systems, Materials, and Assemblies (NCARB) The Architect's Handbook of Professional Practice, 15th Edition, Chapter 13: Building Codes, Standards, and Regulations NCARB ARE 5.0 Guidelines: Fire Protection and Material Performance in Assembly Spaces

### NEW QUESTION # 99

An architect's client is focused on lighting energy savings and daylighting design in a new 3,000 ft<sup>2</sup> commercial building addition to expand showroom and office square footage. The client requests reasonable daylighting measures in the design.

What should the architect recommend to the client?

- A. Isolate electric lighting for daylight-responsive control to within a single zone
- **B. Provide for daylight-responsive control of electric lighting**
- C. Limit ample access to daylight to the interior spaces only
- D. Increase sunlight in the vicinity of critical visual tasks

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

Daylight-responsive control systems automatically adjust electric lighting based on available natural light, reducing energy use and improving occupant comfort.

Isolating lighting to a single zone (A) limits effectiveness.

Limiting daylight access (C) reduces benefits.

Increasing sunlight near tasks (D) can cause glare.

Thus, providing daylight-responsive electric lighting control is recommended.

References:

ARE 5.0 PPD - Environmental Conditions and Context, Daylighting

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

### NEW QUESTION # 100

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

**Answer: B**

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 # 101

For a government-owned project, architects can reduce consumption and waste by including which of the following requirements in their design and specifications? Check the four that apply.

- A. Reuse of existing structures
- B. Use of low flow fixtures
- C. Construction waste recycling
- D. Limit bidding to local contractors
- E. Use of local materials
- F. Means of construction

**Answer: A,B,C,E**

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

To reduce consumption and waste, especially for government projects emphasizing sustainability:

Construction waste recycling (A): Diverts materials from landfill.

Use of local materials (B): Reduces transportation energy and emissions.

Reuse of existing structures (D): Minimizes new material use and demolition waste.

Use of low flow fixtures (F): Conserves water and reduces operational consumption.

Means of construction (C) and limiting bidding (E) affect cost and process but less directly impact waste reduction.

References:

ARE 5.0 PPD - Environmental Conditions and Context, Sustainable Design

The Architect's Handbook of Professional Practice, 15th Edition - Green Building

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### NEW QUESTION # 102

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