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NCARB ARE 5.0 Project Development and Documentation Exam Sample Questions (Q95-Q100):

NEW QUESTION # 95

During plan review of an office building, the reviewer informs the architect of new regulations that require storage rooms greater than 150 sf be 1-hour fire rated. The proposed design has three 200 sf storage rooms that must meet the fire protection requirements. The architect needs to recommend how to meet this requirement with minimal effect on cost, time, and program.

- A. Construct storage rooms using metal studs and Type X gypsum board.
- B. Make four 150 sf storage rooms and redistribute throughout the building.
- C. Construct storage rooms using rated concrete masonry.
- D. Make six 100 sf storage rooms and redistribute throughout the building.

Answer: A

Explanation:

When new plan#review rules require 1-hour fire-resistance for storage rooms >150 sf, the least cost/time /program impact is typically a 1-hour gypsum board assembly (metal studs with Type X on each side per UL /GA listings).

A). CMU: durable but higher material and labor cost; heavier, slower to install.

C/D. Splitting rooms: Avoids the rating but disrupts program, adds doors/partitions, circulation, and can increase costs and

complexity.

PDD References: IBC Ch. 7 Fire & Smoke Protection Features; GA/UL fire-rated wall assemblies; ARE 5.0 PDD-Code compliance strategies and cost/time implications of alternative assemblies.

NEW QUESTION # 96



Refer to the exhibit.

For a plywood panel carrying the grade stamp shown, which of the following is the maximum recommended span for use in a floor system?

- A. 15 in
- B. 16 in
- C. 108 in
- D. 32 in

Answer: B

Explanation:

1. Understanding the APA Grade Stamp

The stamp in the exhibit reads:

- * APA RATED SHEATHING 32/16
- * 15/32 INCH (thickness)
- * SIZED FOR SPACING
- * EXPOSURE 1 (can handle temporary moisture exposure)

2. Meaning of "32/16"

The numbers 32/16 are the span ratings for the panel:

- * 32 inches = maximum recommended span for roof sheathing (when applied perpendicular to supports).
- * 16 inches = maximum recommended span for floor sheathing (when applied perpendicular to supports).

These ratings are established by APA (The Engineered Wood Association) based on panel thickness, grade, and allowable loads/deflection limits.

3. Applying to the Question

The question asks specifically for maximum recommended span for use in a floor system.

From the stamp:

- * Floor span rating = 16 inches
- * Therefore, the correct answer is 16 in.

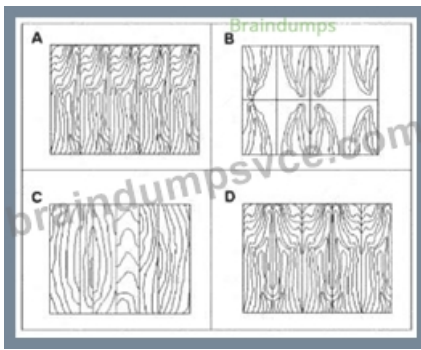
4. Why Other Options Are Incorrect:

- * A. 15 in - Not the value given; 16 in is the rating.
- * C. 32 in - This is for roof applications, not floor systems.
- * D. 108 in - Not related to APA span ratings; possibly confused with the certification number "NBR-108."

5. NCARB ARE 5.0 PDD Study Guide References:

- * Content Area: Building Materials & Assemblies - Wood Products
- * Reference Sources:
 - * APA - The Engineered Wood Association: Panel Span Ratings Guide
 - * Building Construction Illustrated (Ching) - Plywood and OSB Panel Markings
 - * IBC Chapter 23 - Wood span and application requirements

NEW QUESTION # 97



Refer to the exhibit.

Which of the following examples of wood paneling depicts the method of "slip matching" between adjacent wood veneers?

- A. C
- B. D
- C. A
- D. B

Answer: C

Explanation:

Understanding Slip Matching in Wood Veneer

When wood veneer is sliced from a log, each sheet (or "leaf") has a repeating grain pattern. How those sheets are arranged side-by-side on a panel is called the matching method.

Slip Matching:

- * Consecutive leaves are laid side-by-side without flipping or reversing them.
- * This creates a repeating grain pattern that flows consistently across the panel.
- * The result is a uniform, continuous grain with no "mirror image" effect - the cathedrals and figure in the grain run in the same direction from sheet to sheet.
- * Slip matching often produces a striped effect if the grain is straight, or a flowing, consistent repeat if the grain is more figured.

Identifying Slip Matching in the Exhibit:

- * Option A shows consecutive veneer leaves with the grain pattern running in the same orientation across the panel - no mirroring, only repetition. This is classic slip match.
- * Option B shows book matching - where every other leaf is flipped horizontally to create a mirrored grain pattern.
- * Option C appears to be random matching - leaves are placed without grain sequence alignment.
- * Option D shows reverse slip matching - similar to slip match but alternating leaves are reversed end- to-end.

NCARB ARE 5.0 PDD Study Guide References:

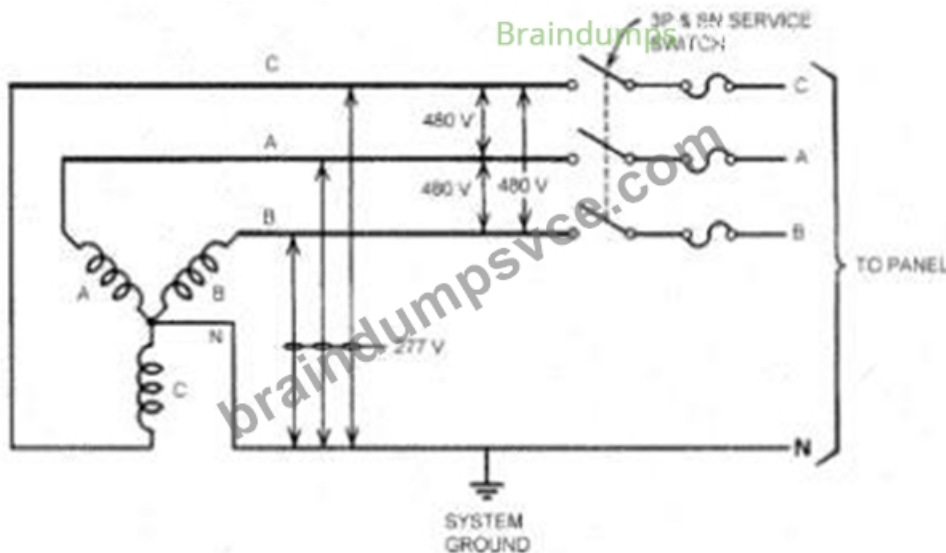
- * Content Area: Integration of Materials & Finishes - Millwork and Casework Veneer Matching Methods

* Sources:

- * Architectural Woodwork Standards (AWS) - Section on Veneer Matching
- * Architectural Graphic Standards - Finish Carpentry and Veneer Matching
- * Building Construction Illustrated (Ching) - Interior Finish Carpentry Key Point:

Slip matching keeps all veneer leaves in the same orientation, producing a consistent flow of the grain without the mirrored effect seen in book matching.

NEW QUESTION # 98



Refer to the exhibit.

What set of conductors should the building fluorescent Lighting be connected to?

- A. C,A,N
- B. C, A, B
- C. A, B
- **D. C,N**

Answer: D

Explanation:

Understanding the Diagram

The diagram shows a 480Y/277V three-phase, four-wire wye-connected system with a neutral (N) and system ground.

* 480 V = Voltage between any two phase conductors (line-to-line)

* 277 V = Voltage between any one phase conductor and neutral (line-to-neutral) Fluorescent Lighting Voltage Requirements

* Standard commercial fluorescent lighting systems are typically designed for 277 V operation in the U.S.

(in buildings with a 480Y/277V system).

* To achieve 277 V, you connect one phase conductor (A, B, or C) to Neutral (N).

* This is a single-phase line-to-neutral connection.

Which Conductors to Use?

* In the given options, the correct pair must give 277 V.

* C, N # 277 V line-to-neutral # Correct for fluorescent lighting.

* Other options produce different results:

* A, B = 480 V (line-to-line) - too high for fluorescent ballasts.

* C, A, B = all three phases - used for three-phase loads, not lighting.

* C, A, N - would give two circuits, but includes extra phase unnecessarily for single-phase lighting.

NCARB ARE 5.0 PDD Study Guide References:

* Content Area: Electrical Systems - Power Distribution and Circuiting for Lighting

* Source References:

* Electrical Systems for Architects - Fluorescent lighting voltage selection

* MEEB (Mechanical and Electrical Equipment for Buildings) - Chapter on Electrical Service and Lighting Systems

* NEC (National Electrical Code) - Voltage to ground for wye-connected systems Key Point:

For a 480Y/277V wye system, fluorescent lighting should be connected from any phase to neutral for 277 V operation.

NEW QUESTION # 99

A wall separating a distillery and a taproom must meet which of the following requirements based on a flammable liquid presence?

- **A. 2-hour fire wall**
- B. 1-hour fire barrier
- C. 3-hour fire barrier
- D. 1-hour smoke partition

Answer: A

Per IBC Chapter 6 and Chapter 7, distillation involving flammable liquids requires a 2-hour fire-resistance- rated fire wall between H-occupancy (hazardous) and assembly use (A-2). Objective 1.3 of the PDD Handbook emphasizes understanding of life safety code implications in space planning.

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