

# Best PDD Practice - New PDD Test Question

## PDD Practice Exam 1 Questions & Answers 2024/2025

Conduction - ANSWERS- the transfer of heat from the warmer to the cooler particles of a medium or of 2 bodies in direct contact, occurring without perceptible displacement of the particles themselves

Convection - ANSWERS- the transfer of heat by the circulatory motion of the heated parts of a liquid or gas owing to a variation in density and the action of gravity. In other words, the body gives off heat to the surrounding cooler air

- a large differential between air and skin temperature and increased air motion induce more heat transmission by \_\_\_\_\_

Radiation - ANSWERS- the process by which heat energy in the form of electromagnetic waves is emitted by a warm body, transmitted through an intervening space, and absorbed by a cooler body. No air motion is required for the transfer of heat

- Light colors reflect while dark colors absorb heat; poor reflectors make good radiators

Evaporation - ANSWERS- heat is required for the \_\_\_\_\_ process of converting body moisture into a vapor

- heat loss by evaporation increases with air motion

- \_\_\_\_\_ cooling is especially beneficial when high air temperatures, humidity, and activity levels exist

Relative Humidity (RH) - ANSWERS- \_\_\_\_\_ is the ratio of the amount of water vapor actually present in the air to the max amount that the air could hold at the same temperature, expressed as a %

- The higher the \_\_\_\_\_ of a space, the lower the air temperature should be

- \_\_\_\_\_ is more critical at high temperatures than within the normal temperature range

Air Motion (V) - ANSWERS- \_\_\_\_\_ increases loss by convection and evaporation

- The cooler the moving air stream is, relative to the room air temperature, the less velocity it should have

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These NCARB PDD exam questions give you an idea about the final NCARB PDD exam questions formats, exam question structures, and best possible answers, and you will also enhance your exam time management skills. Finally, at the end of NCARB PDD Exam Practice test you will be ready to pass the final NCARB PDD exam easily. Best of luck in NCARB NCARB exam and professional career!!!

## NCARB ARE 5.0 Project Development and Documentation Exam Sample Questions (Q65-Q70):

### NEW QUESTION # 65

Refer to the exhibit.

An architect reviews the construction manager's construction estimate for a typical precast wall system with aluminum storefront windows.

Click on the component in the axonometric detail that is missing from the system estimate.

#### Answer:

Explanation:

Explanation:

1. Reviewing the Construction Estimate

The listed components are:

\* Architectural Precast Panels - exterior cladding

\* Aluminum Storefront Windows - glazing system

\* Prefinished Metal Sill Flashing - weatherproofing at sill

\* Sealant - for joints between components

No line item appears for thermal insulation.

2. Identifying the Missing Element in the Axonometric Detail

Looking at the drawing:

\* The detail shows precast concrete panel cladding outside.

\* A storefront frame and glazing in the opening.

\* There is a hatched layer behind the precast in the stud cavity area - this represents continuous insulation.

\* The insulation is a required component for the wall to meet energy code R-value/U-factor requirements (per IECC or ASHRAE 90.1).

3. Why This is Critical

\* Insulation is essential for thermal performance, occupant comfort, and energy efficiency.

\* Omitting it from the estimate could cause:

\* Noncompliance with code.

\* Incomplete cost budgeting.

\* Change orders during construction.

\* In ARE 5.0 PDD, architects must check that all components of an assembly are represented in the cost estimate.

4. References

\* NCARB ARE 5.0 Handbook - PDD Content Area 3: Integration of Building Materials & Systems

\* Architectural Graphic Standards - Precast wall sections with insulation

\* Building Construction Illustrated (Ching) - Continuous insulation in wall assemblies

\* Energy Code References: IECC Table C402.1.3 for minimum continuous insulation requirements in exterior walls

### NEW QUESTION # 66

Refer to the exhibit.

An architect is designing a multipurpose room that will operate daycare services as well as exercise classes.

The multiple occupancies within the space utilize components of the same means of egress system.

What is the occupant load factor that should be used in calculating egress?

- A. 0
- B. 1
- C. 2
- D. 3

#### Answer: C

Explanation:

Step-by-Step Reasoning

1. Identify the occupancies from the question:

\* Day care services # Occupant load factor = 35 net (from table in the exhibit)

\* Exercise classes # Occupant load factor = 50 gross (also from table in the exhibit, under "Exercise room")

2. Determine how to calculate the occupant load for multiple occupancies:

According to IBC 2018, Section 1004.1.2 (Areas without fixed seating) and NCARB PDD study materials:

When multiple occupancies share the same means of egress system, the occupant load for the whole space shall be the sum of the occupant loads of the various occupancies.

However, if the space is not divided and is used interchangeably (multipurpose), the most stringent occupant load factor is applied to the entire area.

3. Applying the code:

\* The multipurpose room is used for both daycare and exercise.

\* Since the same space is used for different functions at different times (not divided), the most restrictive occupant load factor (the smaller number) should be used.

\* Smaller occupant load factor = 35 net (Day care) vs. 50 gross (Exercise room).

4. Why "net" vs. "gross" matters here:

\* Net floor area excludes certain spaces like walls, corridors, mechanical rooms.

\* Gross floor area includes the entire footprint.

\* Even though "net" typically results in a smaller area, when calculating load factors, the smaller occupant load factor number results in a larger occupant load - making it more restrictive for egress.

5. Conclusion:

The correct occupant load factor to use for this multipurpose space = 35 net (Day care), as it results in the largest occupant load and is the most restrictive for egress design.

NCARB ARE 5.0 PDD Study Guide References:

\* Content Area: Code Analysis - Occupant Load & Egress Sizing

\* IBC 2018, Section 1004.1.2 - Areas without fixed seating, determining occupant load for multiple functions

\* Architectural Graphic Standards - Occupant Load Calculation examples

\* Building Codes Illustrated by Ching & Winkel - Chapter on Occupancy Load Factors and Egress Requirements

**NEW QUESTION # 67**

Refer to the exhibit.

The exterior cast-in-place concrete wall of a heated building is insulated with polyurethane slabs.

The concrete will be warmest in the winter if the insulation is applied as shown in which of the following?

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

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

To keep the concrete warmest in winter, place the continuous insulation on the exterior so the concrete mass stays inside the thermal envelope and sees interior temperatures. This reduces heat loss, limits risk of interstitial condensation at the concrete surface, and improves thermal lag. Option D shows all polyurethane insulation on the outside of the wall; A and B place some or all insulation inside, and C splits it-both allow more winter heat loss from the concrete.

PDD references: Building envelope heat flow & thermal mass strategy; continuous insulation placement (ASHRAE Fundamentals; NCARB ARE 5.0 PDD-Envelope & Thermal/Moisture Protection, CSI Div 07).

**NEW QUESTION # 68**

What is the primary purpose of shop drawings?

- A. Replace construction drawings
- B. Define design intent
- C. Document record drawings
- D. Illustrate fabrication and installation methods

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

Shop drawings show how components are to be fabricated or installed by the contractor. They do not redefine the design intent but elaborate on it. Refer to Objective 3.4: Evaluate submittals.

### NEW QUESTION # 69

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

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

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.

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

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 sf × \$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 sf × \$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

× 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 × 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

### NEW QUESTION # 70

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