

認定する Project-Planning-Design | 信頼的な Project-Planning-Design 無料サンプル試験 | 試験の準備方法 ARE 5.0 Project Planning & Design (PPD) トレーニング資料



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NCARB Project-Planning-Design 認定試験の出題範囲:

トピック	出題範囲
トピック 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Environmental Conditions & 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.
トピック 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Codes & 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.
トピック 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Project Integration of Program & 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.
トピック 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Building Systems, Materials, & 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.
トピック 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Project Costs & 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.

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NCARB ARE 5.0 Project Planning & Design (PPD) 認定 Project-Planning-Design 試験問題 (Q36-Q41):

質問 # 36

The zoning approval process may involve obtaining which of the following? Check the four that apply.

- A. Special exception
- B. Conditional use
- C. Building permit
- D. Undue hardship exemption
- E. Variance
- F. Grading permit

正解: A、B、E、F

解説:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

Zoning approval can involve:

Variance (A): Permission to deviate from zoning requirements.

Grading permit (C): Approves site grading related to zoning.

Conditional use (D): Allows use under specific conditions.

Special exception (E): Permits uses not normally allowed but granted under certain circumstances.

Building permits (B) are separate from zoning.

Undue hardship exemption (F) is legal but not typically a zoning approval term.

References:

ARE 5.0 PPD - Codes and Regulations, Zoning

The Architect's Handbook of Professional Practice, 15th Edition - Land Use Controls

質問 # 37

An architect has just received client approval of the Schematic Design documents for a three-story, outpatient medical clinic. The clinic is located within a mixed-use development governed by a City-approved Planned Development (PD) document. The medical clinic design utilizes standardized departmental layouts and includes outpatient clinics, as well as treatment spaces, administrative spaces and public/lobby spaces.

The site needs to accommodate four different vehicular traffic flows: patient traffic, staff traffic, service and delivery traffic, and emergency services traffic. In addition, a pedestrian plaza must connect to the mixed-use development sidewalks. The plaza must provide space for bicycle parking and will serve as the future bus stop.

The site design addresses several challenges related to building orientation. The southeast facade, with excellent visibility from the highway, is the location of all service equipment. The building entrance faces northwest, convenient to the parking but not visible from the highway.

The client believes future patient volumes will outgrow the clinic. The PD document allows for a planned Phase 2 development on the adjacent vacant site to the southwest. Phase 2 would include a second building (2 story, 80,000 BGSF) and/or a parking deck.

Other considerations for the project include:

* Protected tree requirements are defined in the PD document.

* Easy pedestrian access must be provided from Sycamore Boulevard.

* All required parking for the clinic must be accommodated on site.

* Programmed area includes 109,450 Departmental Gross Square Feet (DGSF) / 130,184 Building Gross Square Feet (BGSF).

* Exterior material percentages are dictated by the PD document and shall not exceed specific percentages for Primary and

Secondary Finishes.

- * All service equipment needs to be screened; see PD document for restrictions.
- * Signage opportunities are important to the client.
- * Acoustical privacy is a concern of the healthcare system.

The following resources are available for your reference:

- * Drawings, including a perspective, plans, and exterior elevations
- * Building Program, including client's departmental program and detailed program for Treatment 01 (Infusion)
- * Exterior Material Cost Comparisons
- * Planned Development Document
- * IBC Excerpts, showing relevant code sections
- * ADA Excerpts, showing relevant sections from the ADA Standards for Accessible Design During the city planning review process, the city planner discovers that two of the building elevations deviate from the building design requirements set forth in the Planned Development Document. The owner is granted a variance for only one of the non-compliant facades. The facade must face the Pedestrian Access Easement.

- A. Southeast Elevation
- B. Northeast Elevation
- C. Southwest Elevation
- **D. Northwest Elevation**

正解： D

解説：

The northwest elevation faces the Pedestrian Access Easement as per site and plan documents.

Variations for facade non-compliance are typically granted where they impact the pedestrian experience.

Therefore, the facade requiring the variance must face this easement to comply with PD and planning conditions.

The other elevations (A, C, D) do not face the pedestrian access and thus do not qualify.

References:

Planned Development Document

City Planning Review Documentation

ARE 5.0 PPD - Codes and Regulations, Planned Developments

質問 # 38

Which of the following is the most appropriate action for the architect to take in preparing a construction cost estimate for an owner after completing the schematic design phase?

- A. Provide the greatest contingency allowance in the construction administration phase.
- B. Double the contingency allowance for profit if the owner requires the use of a construction manager.
- C. Vary the amount of the contingency allowance depending on the funds in the possession of the owner.
- **D. Include a larger contingency percentage for the design development phase than for the construction document phase.**

正解： D

解説：

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

Contingency allowances should be larger during the earlier phases (such as schematic design) due to greater unknowns and potential design changes. As the design progresses and more details are defined, contingency can be reduced.

Varying contingency based on owner funds (B) is inappropriate.

Contingency during construction administration (C) is typically lower.

Doubling contingency for CM use (D) is not standard practice.

References:

ARE 5.0 PPD - Project Costs and Budgeting

The Architect's Handbook of Professional Practice, 15th Edition - Cost Estimating

質問 # 39

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The client believes future patient volumes will outgrow the clinic. The PD document allows for a planned Phase 2 development on the adjacent vacant site to the southwest. Phase 2 would include a second building (2 story, 80,000 BGSF) and/or a parking deck. Other considerations for the project include:

- * Protected tree requirements are defined in the PD document.
- * Easy pedestrian access must be provided from Sycamore Boulevard.
- * All required parking for the clinic must be accommodated on site.
- * Programmed area includes 109,450 Departmental Gross Square Feet (DGSF) / 130,184 Building Gross Square Feet (BGSF).
- * Exterior material percentages are dictated by the PD document and shall not exceed specific percentages for Primary and Secondary Finishes.
- * All service equipment needs to be screened; see PD document for restrictions.
- * Signage opportunities are important to the client.
- * Acoustical privacy is a concern of the healthcare system.

The following resources are available for your reference:

- * Drawings, including a perspective, plans, and exterior elevations
- * Building Program, including client's departmental program and detailed program for Treatment 01 (Infusion)
- * Exterior Material Cost Comparisons
- * Planned Development Document
- * IBC Excerpts, showing relevant code sections
- * ADA Excerpts, showing relevant sections from the ADA Standards for Accessible Design The client proposes massing changes to the current design as well as programming for future phases.

Which of the following scenarios is permitted?

- A. Combine the two phases into a single six-story building.
- B. Program the next phase on the adjacent vacant site for inpatient services.
- C. Design an additional parking lot for use by local businesses after office hours.

正解: C

解説:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

Under the Planned Development (PD) document constraints and the mixed-use setting:

Option C is permitted: Designing additional parking that can be shared with local businesses after office hours promotes efficient land use and aligns with mixed-use development goals. Shared parking arrangements are often encouraged in PD documents to maximize utilization and reduce overall parking demand.

Option A is likely restricted as the PD document specifically governs use types and programming; inpatient services may not be allowed or permitted without separate approvals.

Option B combining two phases into a single taller building would typically violate PD restrictions on building height, massing, or gross floor area, unless explicitly allowed.

Therefore, only option C is permitted without additional regulatory hurdles.

References:

Planned Development Document

ARE 5.0 PPD - Project Integration of Program and Systems

The Architect's Handbook of Professional Practice, 15th Edition - Zoning and Land Use Controls

質問 # 40

An elementary school requires a renovation, selective demolition, and a major addition in order to accommodate a growing student population. The school is located in a temperate coastal climate that requires almost equal heating and cooling days during the year. Good indoor air quality and increased energy efficiency are priorities.

Given the building use and site location, which of the following approaches should be used for the mechanical system in the school?

- A. Hydronic Convection System
- B. Geothermal System
- C. Single Duct Constant Air Volume (CAV)
- D. Evaporative Cooling and Trombe Wall

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