

Valid Project-Planning-Design Test Objectives - Test Project-Planning-Design Quiz



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NCARB Project-Planning-Design Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<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.
Topic 2	<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.
Topic 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.
Topic 4	<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.
Topic 5	<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.

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NCARB ARE 5.0 Project Planning & Design (PPD) Sample Questions (Q50-

Q55):

NEW QUESTION # 50

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

A geothermal system is highly efficient for climates requiring balanced heating and cooling, such as temperate coastal zones. It provides stable, efficient temperature control and good indoor air quality.

Hydronic convection (A) and CAV systems (C) are less efficient and have slower response.

Evaporative cooling and Trombe walls (D) are best for dry climates.

Geothermal HVAC systems support sustainability goals in schools with fluctuating heating/cooling needs.

References:

ARE 5.0 PPD - Building Systems and Assemblies, Mechanical Systems

The Architect's Handbook of Professional Practice, 15th Edition - Sustainable HVAC

NEW QUESTION # 51

Which of the following is the most effective way to reduce noise in mechanical air delivery systems?

- **A. Increase the size of the ductwork**
- B. Reduce the free area of the supply air grille
- C. Provide exterior duct insulation

Answer: A

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

Noise in mechanical air delivery systems is often caused by high air velocity and turbulence within ducts, which generate sound that can be transmitted to occupied spaces.

Increasing the size of the ductwork (A) lowers the air velocity for a given volume of air flow, which reduces turbulence and noise generation inside the duct. Larger ducts allow air to move more quietly and efficiently.

Exterior duct insulation (B) can reduce noise transmission through the duct walls but is less effective at controlling the noise generated by airflow itself inside the duct.

Reducing the free area of the supply air grille (C) increases velocity at the grille, potentially increasing noise at the outlet and causing discomfort.

Therefore, the most effective strategy is increasing duct size to reduce air velocity and noise.

References:

ARE 5.0 PPD - Building Systems and Assemblies, HVAC and Acoustics

NEW QUESTION # 52

Which of the following design elements will affect pedestrian security within a site? Check the four that apply.

- **A. Type of landscaping**
- **B. Transparency of fences and barriers**
- C. Impervious pavement
- **D. Number of site access points**
- E. Parking quantity
- **F. Location of adjacent activity**

Answer: A,B,D,F

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

Pedestrian security depends on the design and management of the site to reduce hiding spots, increase visibility, and encourage natural surveillance:

Type of landscaping (B): Dense, tall, or thorny plants can deter access or obstruct views, while low, transparent landscaping improves visibility and security.

Number of site access points (D): More access points can increase vulnerability unless properly controlled.

Transparency of fences and barriers (E): Transparent or see-through fences improve visibility and reduce concealment areas, enhancing security.

Location of adjacent activity (F): Adjacent active uses or areas with high foot traffic provide natural surveillance, discouraging crime.

Impervious pavement (A) relates to surface permeability and drainage but not directly to security.

Parking quantity (C) impacts traffic and congestion more than pedestrian security.

References:

ARE 5.0 PPD - Environmental Conditions and Context, Site Planning and Security The Architect's Handbook of Professional Practice, 15th Edition - Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED)

NEW QUESTION # 53

An owner requests full height, motorized solar shades for the lobby curtainwall.

Click on the area of the section detail where the shade should be installed so that it is concealed from the lobby.

□

Answer:

Explanation:

□

Explanation:

The solar shade should be installed within the ceiling recess above the curtainwall, behind the horizontal soffit-specifically in the void space between the top of the curtainwall glazing and the structural ceiling soffit (the shaded area immediately above the curtainwall glass in the section).

□

NEW QUESTION # 54

Refer to the exhibit (urban commercial site sketch).

□ In the urban commercial site shown in the sketch, which is the most convenient location for a truck entrance and exit from the site?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

When planning truck entrances and exits on an urban commercial site, several key factors are considered: traffic flow, safety, convenience, and minimizing interference with customer parking and pedestrian areas.

* Option C is located on a one-way street that allows trucks to enter or exit smoothly without conflicting with two-way traffic or customer parking. Since the street next to point C is one-way with traffic moving away from the intersection, trucks exiting at C can merge safely and efficiently into traffic.

* Option A is adjacent to customer parking, and a truck entrance here would interfere with customer access and create safety hazards.

* Option B is positioned near a traffic light on a two-way street, which may complicate truck maneuvering and increase congestion at the intersection.

* Option D is on a two-way street and near an intersection, which could disrupt traffic flow and cause potential safety conflicts with turning vehicles and pedestrians.

NCARB's ARE 5.0 PPD content emphasizes locating service and delivery entrances away from customer areas and at points that allow safe, efficient truck access without disrupting primary pedestrian and vehicle circulation.

References:

ARE 5.0 Project Planning & Design Content Outline: Project Integration of Program and Systems - Site Planning and Vehicular

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