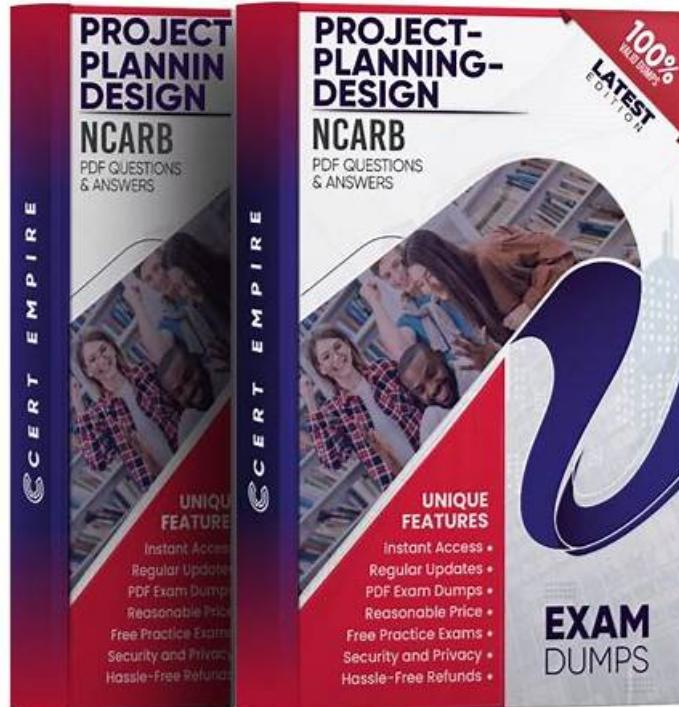


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NCARB Project-Planning-Design Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<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 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">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.

Topic 5	<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.
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NCARB ARE 5.0 Project Planning & Design (PPD) Sample Questions (Q90-Q95):

NEW QUESTION # 90

An architect is designing an office building on an infill lot. The client wants to look at site design strategies to prevent erosion and collection of excess surface water resulting from the new construction.

Which one of the following strategies directly addresses the client's requirement?

- A. Install a catchment area
- B. Install horizontal overhangs
- C. **Install pervious paving**

Answer: C

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

Pervious paving allows water to infiltrate through surfaces, reducing runoff and preventing erosion and surface water accumulation on site. It is an effective stormwater management technique suited to infill sites where space is limited.

A catchment area (B) collects water but does not prevent erosion or surface water by itself.

Horizontal overhangs (C) provide shading and weather protection but do not affect surface water runoff.

NCARB PPD guidelines emphasize permeable surfaces as key components of sustainable site design to manage stormwater onsite.

References:

ARE 5.0 PPD - Environmental Conditions and Context, Site and Stormwater Design The Architect's Handbook of Professional Practice, 15th Edition - Sustainable Site Design

NEW QUESTION # 91

An architect is working with a developer to determine which of three available sites should be the preferred location for a new office building that will primarily utilize passive energy systems. All three sites are located in a cold, northern climate with winter winds predominantly from the north and west.

Site descriptions:

Site A: Located at the top of a hill; small vegetation and brush; expansive views in all directions.

Site B: Located along a river; heavily wooded area on the north side; coniferous trees shading the southern face of the building.

Site C: Located on a rocky, south-facing slope; wooded on the eastern edge; native grasses on southern boundary.

Primary goal: maximize solar energy potential while maintaining winter wind protection.

Which site should be selected?

- A. Site B
- **B. Site C**
- C. Site A

Answer: B

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

Site C offers a south-facing slope, which maximizes solar exposure-crucial in cold climates for passive solar heating. The wooded eastern edge provides wind protection from cold morning winds, and native grasses on the south reduce erosion while minimally shading.

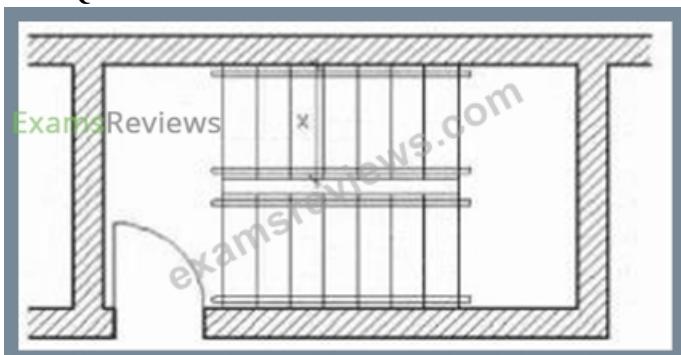
Site A, on a hilltop with sparse vegetation, lacks wind protection.

Site B has coniferous trees shading the southern face, reducing solar gain, which is counterproductive for passive solar design.

Thus, Site C optimizes both solar potential and wind protection.

References:

ARE 5.0 PPD - Environmental Conditions and Context, Passive Solar Design The Architect's Handbook of Professional Practice, 15th Edition - Sustainable Site Planning

NEW QUESTION # 92

Refer to the exhibit (stair connecting four stories, occupant load 100, not accessible exit).

Not including the permitted projection for handrails and stringers, what is the minimum clear width of the stair at dimension X?

- A. 60 inches
- B. 44 inches**
- C. 48 inches
- D. 36 inches

Answer: B

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

For stairs serving 100 occupants, building codes such as IBC require a minimum clear width of 44 inches to accommodate occupant egress.

36 inches is typical minimum for stairs serving smaller occupant loads.

Wider widths like 48 or 60 inches are required for higher occupant loads.

Handrails and projections may reduce nominal width but are not included in minimum clear width measurements.

References:

ARE 5.0 PPD - Codes and Regulations, Egress Requirements

IBC 2018 Chapter 10 - Means of Egress

NEW QUESTION # 93

A client asks that a lighting system be designed using the initial lamp lumen output.

Which of the following effects would this request have on the standard light design?

- A. It will increase the glare.
- B. It will decrease the number of lamps.
- C. It will increase the number of lamps.**
- D. It will decrease the glare.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

Designing lighting systems based on initial lamp lumen output (the maximum light output when lamps are new) without accounting for lumen depreciation (light loss over time) typically leads to increased number of lamps or fixtures to compensate for future light loss, ensuring adequate illumination throughout the system's life.

This approach does not directly affect glare (B, D).

It does not decrease the number of lamps (A); it often increases them for safety margin.

References:

ARE 5.0 PPD - Environmental Conditions and Context, Lighting Design

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

NEW QUESTION # 94

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 The owner is considering fitting out part of the shell space on the third floor as a cafeteria with tables and chairs and a 1,000-square-foot kitchen. The architect notes that the aggregate occupant load is 325 for the spaces already planned for the third floor and the proposed kitchen.

What is the net area that can be allocated to the cafeteria before a third exit stair is needed from the third floor?

- A. 2,625 square feet
- B. 1,225 square feet
- C. 4,875 square feet

Answer: A

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

According to IBC egress requirements, the number of exits depends on occupant load and travel distance. For occupant loads over 300, additional exits (such as a third exit stair) may be required.

Given the current occupant load (325 including kitchen), the net area allowed for the cafeteria before requiring a third exit stair can be calculated based on occupant load factors for dining areas (typically about 15 sq ft per occupant).

Multiplying occupant load capacity by occupant load factor yields the net area.

The value 2,625 square feet (Answer B) corresponds to the maximum area before exceeding the occupant load threshold requiring a third exit stair.

References:

IBC Chapter 10 - Means of Egress ARE 5.0 PPD - Codes and Regulations

NEW QUESTION # 95

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