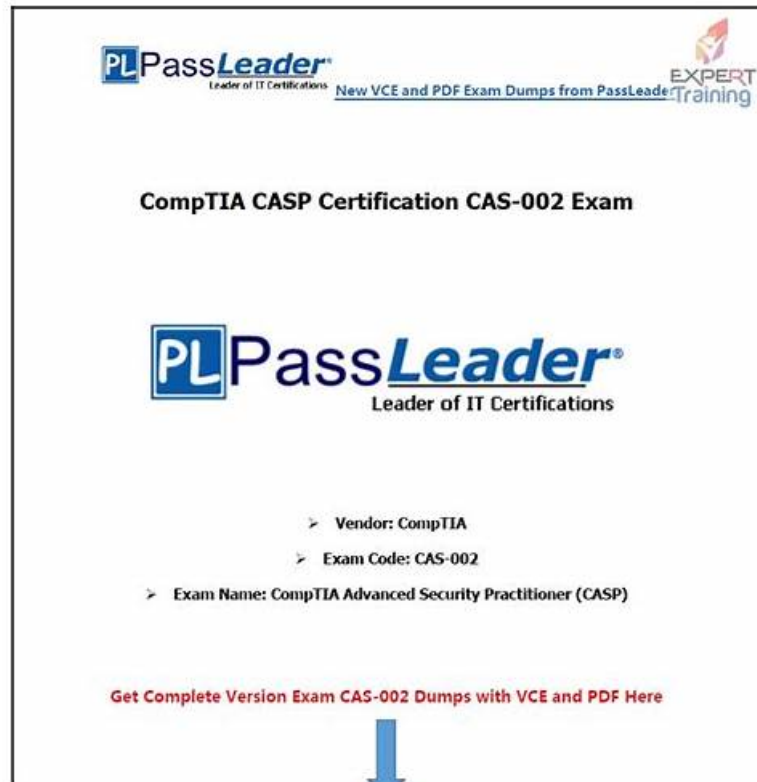


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NCARB Project-Management Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	Project Execution: This section of the exam measures skills of architectural associates and covers the management of project execution through administrative procedures rather than design decisions. It addresses evaluating budgets, managing scope changes, preparing project documentation in line with delivery methods, and securing necessary approvals from relevant authorities.
Topic 2	Project Quality Control: This section of the exam measures skills of project managers and covers procedures for ensuring quality and maintaining the Standard of Care throughout the project. It focuses on applying regulatory requirements, reviewing documentation for quality, reducing risks and liabilities, and managing the design process to preserve its objectives
Topic 3	Project Work Planning: This section of the exam measures the skills of architectural associates and covers the development and communication of an effective project work plan. It emphasizes maintaining schedules, setting clear criteria for work planning, and ensuring consistent communication with stakeholders, including owners, contractors, consultants, and internal staff.

Topic 4	• Resource Management: This section of the exam measures the skills of project managers and covers how to determine the right team composition and manage time allocation for successful project delivery. It focuses on evaluating criteria for assembling teams and ensuring resources are properly managed to execute the project within agreed terms.
Topic 5	• Contracts: This section of the exam measures the skills of project managers and covers the analysis of contracts that govern the relationships between architects, owners, contractors, and consultants. It highlights verifying adherence to agreements, interpreting key contractual elements, and ensuring consultant work is properly integrated into the project.

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NCARB ARE 5.0 Project Management (PjM) Exam Sample Questions (Q67-Q72):

NEW QUESTION # 67

What is the architect's responsibility regarding code compliance during design?

- A. Preparing design documents in accordance with applicable codes
- B. Issuing building permits
- C. Inspecting construction for code compliance
- D. Designing structural systems for code compliance

Answer: A

Explanation:

The architect is responsible for preparing design documents that comply with applicable codes and regulations. Structural design is typically performed by engineers. Permitting and inspections are government responsibilities. Ensuring documents meet code requirements reduces the risk of delays or rework. ARE 5.0 PjM tests understanding of code compliance roles.

NEW QUESTION # 68

The construction documents for a new multi-tenant office building are 90% complete. The owner requests that the bid documents include the rough-in of security camera locations and access control points for the building. Which changes should the architect consider? Check the three that apply.

- A. Adjusting the Project schedule for delivery of documents and bidding
- B. Revising the consultant services agreement for a change in scope
- C. Documenting the security system on the building permit application
- D. Revising the Construction Manager services for the expanded scope
- E. Lengthening the scheduled bidding time frame due to additional work
- F. Revising the Design Fee agreement for additional services

Answer: A,B,F

Explanation:

Comprehensive Detailed Explanation:

Since the documents are nearly complete, integrating new scope such as security systems can affect both the schedule and the fee.

The architect should adjust the delivery timeline to accommodate new coordination, drawings, or revisions (A). Additional services require revising the design agreement (C). If a security consultant or electrical engineer is involved, their scope must also be amended (D).

Option E (building permit application) is premature unless security is a life safety requirement. Option F (revising CM services) is outside the architect's direct responsibility.

References:

NCARB ARE 5.0 Handbook - Contract modifications and consultant coordination AIA B101 - Additional Services AIA C401 - Consultant Agreement

NEW QUESTION # 69

According to AIA Document A201, who is responsible for obtaining permits and licenses required for the project?

- A. Construction Manager
- B. Architect
- C. Contractor
- **D. Owner**

Answer: D

Explanation:

Per AIA A201 General Conditions, the owner is responsible for obtaining and paying for permits and licenses necessary for the project unless otherwise stated. The contractor typically assists by providing necessary information and submitting documents required by local authorities but the ultimate responsibility lies with the owner. The architect facilitates compliance by producing code-compliant documents but does not directly secure permits. This responsibility division is a key concept in ARE 5.0 PjM relating to roles and obligations defined in contract documents.

NEW QUESTION # 70

What is the best method for an architect to reduce liability related to unknown site conditions?

- A. Assume full responsibility for site conditions
- B. Ignore unforeseen conditions unless notified by the contractor
- C. Use the same geotechnical report for multiple projects
- **D. Clearly define the scope of services and responsibilities in contracts**

Answer: D

Explanation:

The architect reduces liability by clearly defining scope, responsibilities, and exclusions in contracts, particularly regarding site conditions. Site investigations and geotechnical reports are typically the owner's responsibility. The architect should not assume unknown conditions or ignore notifications. Using outdated or non-specific reports is risky. ARE 5.0 PjM addresses risk management, scope clarity, and contract administration to mitigate liability.

NEW QUESTION # 71

During which project phase is the architect primarily responsible for preparing detailed construction drawings and specifications?

- A. Bidding and Negotiation
- **B. Construction Documents**
- C. Design Development
- D. Schematic Design

Answer: B

Explanation:

The Construction Documents phase is when the architect develops comprehensive and detailed drawings and specifications that define the final design for bidding, permitting, and construction. This phase translates the design intent from schematic and design development drawings into precise documents that guide the contractor's work. Construction documents include plans, elevations, sections, details, schedules, and written specifications. These documents must be coordinated and thoroughly checked to reduce errors and omissions.

