

NCARB PDD

ARE 5.0 Project Development and Documentation Exam

For More Information – Visit link below:

<https://www.examsempire.com/>

Product Version

1. Up to Date products, reliable and verified.
2. Questions and Answers in PDF Format.



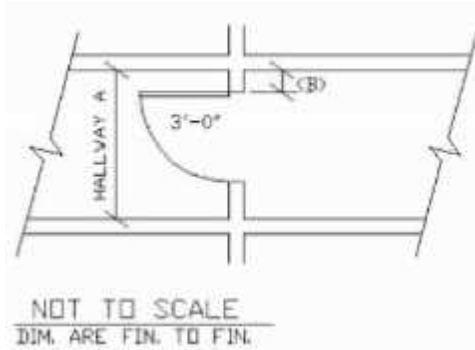
<https://examsempire.com/>

Visit us at: <https://www.examsempire.com/pdd>

Latest Version: 6.0

Question: 1

Refer to the exhibit.



Which of the following is the minimum dimension of Hallway A required to meet ADA requirements, if dimension (B) is 4 inches?

- A. 3 ft 8 in
- B. 4 ft 4 in
- C. 4 ft 10 in
- D. 5 ft 0 in

Answer: A

Explanation:

This question relates to ADA (Americans with Disabilities Act) minimum clear width requirements for hallways or corridors when doors swing into the corridor, affecting the clear width.

ADA Minimum Clear Width Requirements for Corridors with Door Swing:

According to the 2010 ADA Standards for Accessible Design and the relevant NCARB ARE 5.0 PDD study materials referencing accessibility requirements:

The minimum clear width of a hallway or corridor without any door swing interference is 36 inches (3 ft).

When a door swings into the hallway, the clear width at the door swing side must be increased to allow adequate clearance for wheelchair passage.

The required clear width is the sum of:

The minimum clear width of the hallway (36 inches), plus

The depth of the door swing into the hallway, minus 2 inches.

Formula:

Clear width with door swing = 36 inches + Door swing depth - 2 inches

Given:

Door swing dimension (B) = 4 inches

Minimum clear width without door swing = 36 inches

Calculate minimum hallway width:

Clear width = 36 in + 4 in - 2 in = 38 inches (3 ft 2 in)

But notice:

The exhibit shows the door swing with a 3 ft dimension noted (likely the door width or the door clearance), and the question asks for minimum dimension of Hallway A to meet ADA, taking into account the 4 in door swing (B).

According to NCARB ARE 5.0 PDD and ADA, the minimum corridor width with a door swing into the corridor is often considered 44 inches (3 ft 8 in) to accommodate wheelchair clearance plus door swing. This is because:

The standard minimum clear width of 36 inches is for an unobstructed corridor.

For doors swinging into the path, the minimum corridor width is increased to 44 inches to provide sufficient clearance, which matches option A (3 ft 8 in).

Supporting Reference:

NCARB ARE 5.0 Review Manual, Project Development and Documentation, Accessibility Chapter 2010 ADA Standards, Section 404.2.4 Corridor Widths

The rule is that when a door swings into a corridor, the corridor must be at least 44 inches wide, allowing 36 inches for passage and an additional 8 inches for door swing and maneuvering clearance.

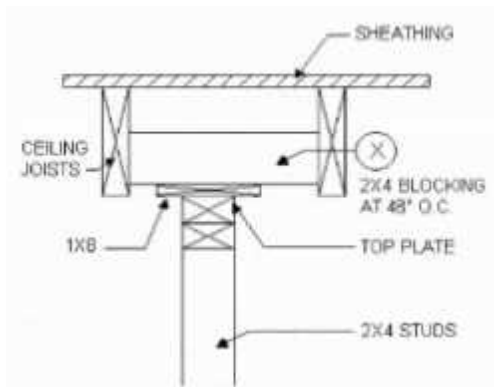
Summary:

Minimum corridor width without obstruction = 36 inches (3 ft)

With door swing (4 in), increase to 44 inches (3 ft 8 in) minimum to maintain clear passage for wheelchair users.

Question: 2

Refer to the exhibit.



What is the primary function of the 2 x 4 blocking shown at X in the drawing?

- A. Transfer the lateral loads from the ceiling joists
- B. Support the top of the partition
- C. Brace the ceiling joists
- D. Transfer the lateral load to the 1 x 8

Answer: C

Explanation:

Comprehensive Detailed Explanation with all NCARB ARE 5.0 Project Development and Documentation (PDD) Study Guide Reference:

In wood frame construction, blocking installed between joists at regular intervals (commonly 48 inches on center) serves primarily to brace and stabilize the joists laterally, preventing twisting and lateral displacement under load.

The 2x4 blocking at point X, placed perpendicular between the ceiling joists, acts as cross bracing. It resists lateral torsional buckling of the joists and distributes loads evenly.

It also helps maintain alignment during construction and after the finish materials are installed.

The blocking does not support the partition top plate directly (that is the function of the studs beneath), nor does it transfer lateral load to the 1x8. Its main role is structural bracing for the joists.

Supporting Reference:

NCARB ARE 5.0 Review Manual, Project Development and Documentation, Structural Systems chapter Wood Frame Construction details from International Residential Code (IRC)

Building construction texts such as "Fundamentals of Building Construction" by Allen and Iano, which describe blocking used to brace joists.

Question: 3

Which of the following admixtures is used to greatly increase the slump of concrete?

- A. Air-entraining agent
- B. Water-reducing agent
- C. Calcium chloride
- D. Superplasticizer

Answer: D

Explanation:

Comprehensive Detailed Explanation with all NCARB ARE 5.0 Project Development and Documentation (PDD) Study Guide Reference:

In concrete technology, admixtures are used to modify properties of fresh or hardened concrete:

Air-entraining agents: Introduce microscopic air bubbles to improve freeze-thaw resistance; they do not increase slump.

Water-reducing agents: Reduce water content while maintaining slump; increase workability but only moderately.

Calcium chloride: An accelerator, speeds up setting time; does not increase slump.

Superplasticizers (also called high-range water reducers): Significantly increase the slump (workability) of concrete without adding extra water, making the mix more flowable and easier to place.

Thus, to greatly increase slump while maintaining water-cement ratio, the superplasticizer is the correct choice.

Supporting Reference:

NCARB ARE 5.0 Review Manual, Materials and Assemblies section

Portland Cement Association publications on admixtures

ACI (American Concrete Institute) guidelines on admixtures

Question: 4

Which of the following must be considered in the proper selection of thermal insulation and moisture control assemblies for a building? (Check all that apply)

- A. Interior climate of the space
- B. Exterior climate of the building location
- C. Type of HVAC system to be used
- D. Thermal resistance properties of the materials
- E. Orientation of the building
- F. Compatibility of the materials with adjacent materials

Answer: A, B, D, E, F

Explanation:

(Interior climate of the space, Exterior climate of the building location, Thermal resistance properties of the materials, Orientation of the building, Compatibility of the materials with adjacent materials)

Comprehensive Detailed Explanation with all NCARB ARE 5.0 Project Development and Documentation (PDD) Study Guide Reference:

Selecting thermal insulation and moisture control assemblies requires a holistic approach considering multiple factors:

A . Interior climate of the space: Critical to determine required insulation levels and vapor barrier placement.

B . Exterior climate: Determines heating or cooling loads, moisture conditions, freeze-thaw cycles.

D . Thermal resistance properties: R-value of materials is fundamental in controlling heat flow.

E . Orientation of the building: Affects solar heat gain, exposure to wind-driven rain, and thus moisture control strategy.

F . Compatibility of materials: Important to avoid chemical or physical degradation, ensure proper adhesion, and maintain performance over time.

C . Type of HVAC system is important for overall building performance but not a primary factor in selecting insulation and moisture control assemblies themselves, which are more dependent on physical and climatic factors.

Supporting Reference:

NCARB ARE 5.0 Review Manual, Environmental Systems and Materials chapters

ASHRAE Fundamentals Handbook (thermal insulation design)

Building Science Corporation's guides on moisture control and thermal envelopes

Question: 5

An architect has a contract with a local school district to redesign a school reception office to ensure a more efficient interaction between office staff, students, and parents. The following instructions are given to the architect:

The renovation scope is limited to the footprint only of the existing reception office.

Additional staff is not proposed for the renovated area.

The existing ceiling and associated fixtures will be protected from damage during construction.

The construction of the renovation must occur during the 10-week summer break.

Which of the following series drawings should be included in the documents set?

- A. Plumbing
- B. Structural
- C. Mechanical
- D. Electrical

Answer: D

Explanation:

The scope involves interior renovation of an existing school reception office, limited to the footprint and protecting existing ceiling and fixtures. Additional staff is not proposed, and construction is during a defined 10-week summer break.

Plumbing is unlikely to require new or modified systems unless specified; not mentioned here.

Structural changes are not indicated since footprint remains same and no structural modifications are noted.

Mechanical changes would typically be required if HVAC or ventilation systems are altered, but the ceiling and fixtures (likely including diffusers) must be protected and are presumably left unchanged.

Electrical modifications are common in interior renovations to accommodate lighting, power outlets, communication systems, and potentially security or reception technology updates.

Thus, electrical drawings should be included to cover these updates.

Reference:

NCARB ARE 5.0 Review Manual, Project Development and Documentation, Construction Documents Chapter Typical interior renovation scopes often require electrical updates to accommodate new equipment and code compliance.

Thank You for Trying Our Product
Special 16 USD Discount Coupon: NSZUBG3X

Email: support@examsempire.com

**Check our Customer Testimonials and ratings
available on every product page.**

Visit our website.

<https://examsempire.com/>