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Exam : **Project-Management**

Title : ARE 5.0 Project Management (PjM) Exam

Version : DEMO

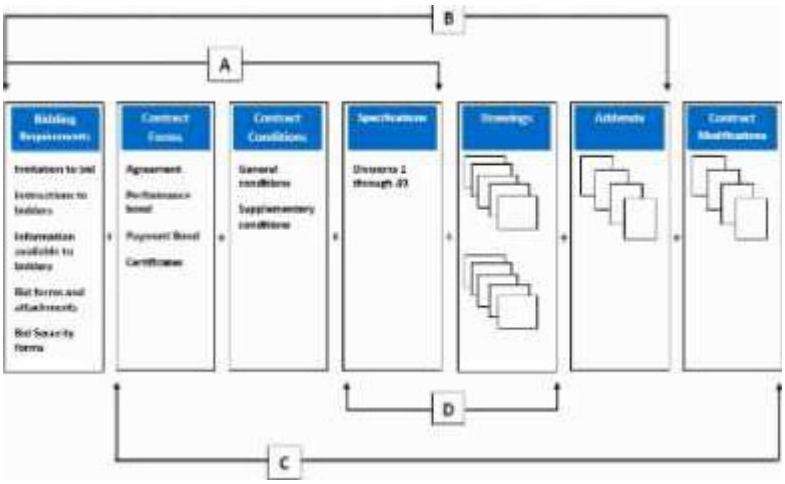
1.According to ATA Document C401, Architect-Consultant Agreement, clearances and tolerances required by the mechanical work relative to the structural system are coordinated through which one of the following parties?
A. Structural engineer
B. Mechanical engineer
C. Architect
D. Contractor
Answer: C
Explanation:
According to the ATA Document C401, Architect-Consultant Agreement, the architect is responsible for coordinating clearances and tolerances required by mechanical work relative to the structural system. This means that the architect acts as the central coordinator among consultants, ensuring that mechanical systems fit properly within the structural framework without conflicts.
The architect reviews mechanical engineer's drawings and requirements for clearances and tolerances and communicates these needs to the structural engineer or contractor as necessary. This coordination helps prevent conflicts during construction and ensures the project integrates all disciplines smoothly.
This responsibility falls on the architect because the architect oversees the entire project design and facilitates coordination among all consultants. Neither the structural engineer nor the mechanical engineer alone manages this coordination, and the contractor typically implements the work rather than designs or coordinates these specific technical clearances. Reference from ARE 5.0 Project Management (PjM) division:
ATA Document C401 Architect-Consultant Agreement overview — roles and responsibilities section
Coordination and communication tasks assigned to the architect in multi-disciplinary projects
Project Management guidelines emphasizing the architect's role in consultant coordination

2.The main goals on a large project are ease of communication and commitment from the project team. Which scheduling technique should be used?
A. Milestone chart
B. Interactive bar chart
C. Critical path method
Answer: B
Explanation:
Interactive bar charts are ideal for large projects where team commitment and communication are priorities. Unlike a simple milestone chart or the more complex Critical Path Method (CPM), interactive bar charts provide a visual, time-based representation of tasks that facilitates easy understanding across disciplines. When developed in a collaborative setting (such as pull-planning or in-person planning sessions), these charts help the project team see their roles, identify dependencies, and commit to deliverables.
The ARE 5.0 Handbook (Project Management division) describes interactive bar charts as excellent tools for collaborative environments where schedule visibility and team accountability are essential.
These charts promote communication across team members and are easier for non-technical stakeholders to interpret.
Reference: NCARB ARE 5.0 Handbook – PjM Content Area 3: Project Work Planning

3.An architect is evaluating a change order.
Where should the costs for the project superintendent or general foreman be included?
A. Direct field labor hours
B. Direct field labor costs
C. Field overheads
D. General and administrative overheads
Answer: C
Explanation:
The costs associated with a project superintendent or general foreman are classified under field overheads. These are not directly tied to a specific construction activity (like labor laying concrete) but are necessary for managing and supervising the site work.
Field overheads include site-specific expenses such as temporary facilities, safety equipment, and supervisory personnel costs.
General and administrative overheads, by contrast, are associated with the contractor's home office and not directly attributable to a specific project site.
Reference: NCARB ARE 5.0 Handbook – PjM Content Area 2: Project Costs & Budgeting
Reference: AIA Document G701 Commentary, AIA Best Practices

4.A new restaurant design must incorporate specific light fixtures to meet the franchise requirements. The owner conveys this to the architect, who must make sure that prospective bidders do not overlook specific fixtures.
Which method should the architect use during the construction documents phase?
A. Identify the fixtures in the performance specification
B. Issue an addenda that highlights the franchise branding requirements
C. Note and clearly identify the specific light fixture in the drawings
Answer: C
Explanation:
The most effective way to ensure that specific fixtures are not overlooked by bidders is to clearly indicate them directly in the construction drawings. This makes the requirement highly visible and enforceable, as drawings are primary references for pricing and execution.
While specifications are important, drawings are usually the first point of reference for contractors during the bidding and construction phases.
Including the light fixture directly in the drawings removes ambiguity and reinforces the requirement.
Reference: NCARB ARE 5.0 Handbook – PjM Content Area 4: Project Quality Control
Reference: AIA A201 General Conditions of the Contract for Construction

5.Refer to the exhibit.



In the chart shown, what is typically a part of the "Bidding Documents"?

A. A

B. B

C. C

Answer: A

Explanation:

The "Bidding Documents" typically include the Bidding Requirements section—marked as “A” in the diagram. This includes the Invitation to Bid, Instructions to Bidders, Information Available to Bidders, Bid Forms and Attachments, and Bid Security Forms. These documents provide the necessary guidance and requirements for potential contractors preparing their bids.

According to the AIA and CSI standards, Bidding Documents are composed of Bidding Requirements, Proposed Contract Forms, and the proposed Contract Documents (including drawings and specifications).

Reference: CSI MasterFormat; NCARB ARE 5.0 Handbook – PjM Content Area 4: Project Quality Control AIA A701: Instructions to Bidders