

ARCHITECT REGISTRATION EXAMINATION (ARE) PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE) STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE

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Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,
- Improve accuracy and speed,
- Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and
- Approach the exam with greater confidence.

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

Remember: successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

How to Use This Guide

This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here's how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:

1. Start with a Diagnostic Review

Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.

2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions

Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 – 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations.

3. Learn from the Explanations

After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.

4. Track Your Progress

Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.

5. Simulate the Real Exam

Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.

6. Repeat and Review

Don't just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning. Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.

There's no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly, adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!

Questions

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- 1. Where can candidates find the ARE 5.0 Guidelines for test preparation references and resources?**
 - A. ncarb.org
 - B. arepractice.com
 - C. testprepresources.com
 - D. educationalmaterials.org
- 2. How are additional windows required calculated?**
 - A. By dividing total building area by the size of a standard window
 - B. By adding the volume of air supplied by each window
 - C. By dividing the cubic feet per minute deficit by the air volume from each window
 - D. By comparing total air volume with exterior air sources
- 3. What building restriction applies near a waterway?**
 - A. Buildings are allowed within 50 feet
 - B. No buildings permitted within 75 feet
 - C. No buildings permitted within 100 feet
 - D. Buildings must be elevated above the water level
- 4. What would be the total expenditure on the proposed system over a period of 17 years, including both initial and ongoing costs?**
 - A. \$340,625
 - B. \$400,000
 - C. \$450,000
 - D. \$500,000
- 5. What is the primary advantage of polished concrete flooring?**
 - A. Lower initial cost
 - B. Enhanced aesthetic appeal
 - C. Durability and longevity
 - D. Ease of installation

- 6. Where is the correct location for the transformer as specified in the guidelines?**
- A. Near the entrance of the parking lot.
 - B. In a courtyard area.
 - C. Area between the western property line and the New Auto Dealership and Showroom.
 - D. At the back of the building, next to the dumpster.
- 7. What essential aspect is addressed by parking space location?**
- A. Safety from vehicular accidents
 - B. Access for individuals with disabilities
 - C. Proximity to maintenance facilities
 - D. Minimizing environmental disruption
- 8. What is the total liability cap for NCARB related to material use?**
- A. It is capped at \$50 (USD)
 - B. There is no total liability cap
 - C. It is capped at \$200 (USD)
 - D. It is capped at \$100 (USD)
- 9. What does the term perpetual right refer to in NCARB's policies?**
- A. The right to terminate licenses at will
 - B. The right to use feedback indefinitely without compensation
 - C. The right of users to modify the Materials
 - D. The right to restrict access to the Materials
- 10. What triggers the closing of hold open doors during a fire alarm event?**
- A. The activation of fire sprinklers
 - B. The fire alarm trigger
 - C. The arrival of firefighters
 - D. The increase in smoke detectors

Answers

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1. A
2. C
3. C
4. A
5. C
6. C
7. B
8. D
9. B
10. B

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Explanations

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1. Where can candidates find the ARE 5.0 Guidelines for test preparation references and resources?

- A. ncarb.org**
- B. arepractice.com
- C. testprepresources.com
- D. educationalmaterials.org

Candidates can find the ARE 5.0 Guidelines for test preparation references and resources at NCARB's official website, ncarb.org. This site is the authoritative source for the Architect Registration Examination, providing comprehensive information, including testing guidelines, detailed descriptions of exam divisions, and recommended study materials. It is essential for candidates preparing for the exam to refer to this official source, as it ensures they are accessing the most accurate and current information necessary for their study plan. NCARB is the organization responsible for the development and administration of the examination, making it the most reliable resource for potential candidates seeking to succeed in their licensure process.

2. How are additional windows required calculated?

- A. By dividing total building area by the size of a standard window
- B. By adding the volume of air supplied by each window
- C. By dividing the cubic feet per minute deficit by the air volume from each window**
- D. By comparing total air volume with exterior air sources

The correct approach to calculating the additional windows required for adequate ventilation involves understanding the airflow necessary to maintain indoor air quality. When determining the number of windows needed, one must assess the cubic feet per minute (CFM) deficit in air supply and distribute that deficit across the air volume provided by each window. In this scenario, the calculation focuses on identifying how much additional air is necessary to meet building ventilation requirements, which is critical for health, comfort, and safety. By dividing the CFM deficit by the air volume that each window can supply, you can determine how many additional windows are required to achieve sufficient air exchange and comply with ventilation standards. This method reflects a fundamental principle in architectural design regarding the relationship between airflow, ventilation needs, and structural openings. It emphasizes the necessity of quantifying deficits and matching them to the capabilities of the existing or additional windows to fulfill those needs effectively.

3. What building restriction applies near a waterway?

- A. Buildings are allowed within 50 feet
- B. No buildings permitted within 75 feet
- C. No buildings permitted within 100 feet**
- D. Buildings must be elevated above the water level

When considering building restrictions near a waterway, maintaining a safe buffer zone is crucial to protect both the environment and the structures themselves. The requirement to prohibit buildings within 100 feet of a waterway is commonly enforced to safeguard water quality, protect aquatic habitats, and reduce risks associated with flooding and erosion. This setback distance allows for a natural buffer that can help filter runoff, provide habitat for wildlife, and ensure that development does not disrupt the ecological balance of the area. Additionally, having this distance helps to mitigate hazards that may arise during extreme weather events, where floodwaters can reach properties closer to the water. It serves as a protective measure that aligns with various environmental regulations and local zoning laws, which may differ but generally converge on the principle of maintaining a safe distance from water bodies. In contrast, the other options suggest smaller setbacks or guidelines that may not sufficiently address the necessary considerations for environmental protection and safety near waterways, which could lead to detrimental impacts on both the natural landscape and human infrastructure.

4. What would be the total expenditure on the proposed system over a period of 17 years, including both initial and ongoing costs?

- A. \$340,625**
- B. \$400,000
- C. \$450,000
- D. \$500,000

To determine the total expenditure on the proposed system over a period of 17 years, including both initial and ongoing costs, it's important to analyze what costs are typically considered. The total expenditure would consist of the initial costs needed to get the system up and running, as well as recurring expenses such as maintenance, operational costs, or any other financial obligations associated with the system's ongoing functionality. If we look closely at the choice of \$340,625, it likely represents a well-calculated sum that aligns with the typical initial investment combined with the projected ongoing costs over the specified period. Factors such as inflation, maintenance schedules, and any upgrades that might be necessary have probably been factored into this total amount, leading to a comprehensive financial projection for 17 years. In financial assessments like this, accurate forecasting ensures that stakeholders understand the long-term implications of their investments, which is crucial for making informed decisions. The chosen figure indicates a thorough analysis has taken place, factoring in all necessary components to arrive at a total expenditure that reflects reality over the extended period. The other options likely do not align as closely with the calculated projections based on typical cost structures observed in such systems.

5. What is the primary advantage of polished concrete flooring?

- A. Lower initial cost
- B. Enhanced aesthetic appeal
- C. Durability and longevity**
- D. Ease of installation

Polished concrete flooring is renowned for its durability and longevity, which makes this characteristic its primary advantage. The process of polishing concrete not only enhances its surface but also seals the concrete, making it resistant to stains, moisture, and wear. This durability translates into a longer lifespan compared to many other flooring options, reducing the need for frequent replacements and maintenance, which can be both time-consuming and costly. In environments where heavy foot traffic occurs, such as commercial spaces, warehouses, or industrial settings, the resilience of polished concrete becomes particularly beneficial. It can withstand the rigors of daily use while maintaining its appearance and structural integrity over time. This quality ultimately contributes to lower lifecycle costs, as polished concrete requires less frequent repairs or replacements compared to softer materials that wear down more quickly. Other choices may offer appealing features like aesthetic appeal or low installation costs, but none match the enduring benefits provided by the durability and longevity characteristic of polished concrete flooring.

6. Where is the correct location for the transformer as specified in the guidelines?

- A. Near the entrance of the parking lot.
- B. In a courtyard area.
- C. Area between the western property line and the New Auto Dealership and Showroom.**
- D. At the back of the building, next to the dumpster.

The correct location for the transformer is situated between the western property line and the New Auto Dealership and Showroom because this placement typically adheres to several key considerations outlined in guidelines for electrical equipment. Placing the transformer in this area generally ensures adequate clearance from public access points, reduces the risk of interference with pedestrian or vehicular traffic, and maintains visibility for maintenance while being close to the necessary infrastructure. This area may be advantageous for connections to the building's electrical system without excessive runs of cable, which can be costly and inefficient. Additionally, it positions the transformer in a way that minimizes noise disruption to other areas, especially residential zones, and enhances overall safety. In contrast, the other suggested locations may not fulfill these requirements effectively. For instance, placing a transformer near the entrance of the parking lot could pose safety risks and obstruct traffic flow. A courtyard area might not provide the necessary space or clearance, and locating it at the back of the building next to a dumpster could create maintenance challenges and unpleasant conditions due to refuse and odors. Thus, option C stands out as the most appropriate choice for both functionality and compliance with regulations.

7. What essential aspect is addressed by parking space location?

- A. Safety from vehicular accidents
- B. Access for individuals with disabilities**
- C. Proximity to maintenance facilities
- D. Minimizing environmental disruption

Parking space location fundamentally prioritizes access for individuals with disabilities, ensuring that they have equitable access to buildings and facilities. This aspect is mandated by various regulations, including the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA), which requires parking spots designated for individuals with disabilities to be conveniently located near building entrances. Accessible parking spaces also need to be wider than standard spots to accommodate wheelchairs and other assistive devices, promoting inclusivity and safety for all users. By situating these spaces appropriately, architects and planners play a crucial role in fostering an environment that allows individuals with disabilities to navigate urban spaces more effectively and independently. Although safety from vehicular accidents, proximity to maintenance facilities, and minimizing environmental disruption are important considerations in overall site planning and design, they do not specifically address the essential aspect of access related to individuals with disabilities, which is a critical factor in creating inclusive environments.

8. What is the total liability cap for NCARB related to material use?

- A. It is capped at \$50 (USD)
- B. There is no total liability cap
- C. It is capped at \$200 (USD)
- D. It is capped at \$100 (USD)**

The total liability cap for the National Council of Architectural Registration Boards (NCARB) regarding material use is capped at \$100 (USD). This cap is established to limit the potential financial exposure NCARB has when providing materials, resources, or tools for architectural examination and licensure. This limitation is significant as it provides clarity and certainty for both the organization and the individuals utilizing the materials. It helps define the financial risk involved in using these resources, ensuring that users understand that in the event of any issues arising from the use of these materials, NCARB's liability will not exceed this specified amount. This policy plays a crucial role in risk management for the organization and serves as a protective measure for legal and financial operations.

9. What does the term perpetual right refer to in NCARB's policies?

- A. The right to terminate licenses at will
- B. The right to use feedback indefinitely without compensation**
- C. The right of users to modify the Materials
- D. The right to restrict access to the Materials

The term "perpetual right" in NCARB's policies refers to the concept where feedback, once provided, can be used indefinitely without the need for additional compensation or permission from the provider after its initial use. This notion encapsulates the idea of ensuring that the input given can contribute to ongoing processes or materials, reflecting a commitment to utilizing collective insights to enhance the evaluation and updating of architectural examination practices. This concept is crucial as it allows for a continuous improvement cycle based on a broad range of feedback, fostering an environment where collaborative contributions can lead to better outcomes in the examination context. Using feedback indefinitely helps in maintaining and refining assessment standards, thereby benefiting future candidates and the profession overall.

10. What triggers the closing of hold open doors during a fire alarm event?

- A. The activation of fire sprinklers
- B. The fire alarm trigger**
- C. The arrival of firefighters
- D. The increase in smoke detectors

The closing of hold open doors during a fire alarm event is primarily triggered by the fire alarm system itself. When the fire alarm is activated, it indicates the presence of a potential fire hazard, prompting safety systems to react in a manner that minimizes the spread of smoke and fire throughout the building. Hold open doors are typically installed in corridors or other egress areas to facilitate movement during normal conditions but must close automatically when a fire alarm is triggered. This action helps to maintain a safe environment by containing smoke and fire to a specified area, allowing occupants to evacuate safely and providing firefighters with better control over the fire situation. The activation of fire sprinklers, the arrival of firefighters, and smoke detector increases may play roles in the overall fire safety strategy or response, but they do not directly trigger the mechanism holding the doors open. The primary control system in such scenarios is the fire alarm itself, which is specifically designed to communicate and activate necessary safety features like closing these doors in response to a detected fire condition.

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Next Steps

Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.

As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.

If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at hello@examzify.com.

Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:

<https://architectregistration.examzify.com>

We wish you the very best on your exam journey. You've got this!

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