ARCHITECT REGISTRATION EXAMINATION (ARE) 5.0 – CONSTRUCTION & EVALUATION PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

VISIT US ONLINE FOR THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE

https://are5constructioneval.examzify.com

Copyright © 2026 by Examzify - A Kaluba Technologies Inc. product.

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

No part of this book may be reproduced or transferred in any form or by any means, graphic, electronic, or mechanical, including photocopying, recording, web distribution, taping, or by any information storage retrieval system, without the written permission of the author.

Notice: Examzify makes every reasonable effort to obtain accurate, complete, and timely information about this product from reliable sources.

SAMPLE

Table of Contents

Copyright 1

Table of Contents 2

Introduction 3

How to Use This Guide 4

Questions 5

Answers 8

Explanations 10

Next Steps 16

SAMPLE

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.

SAMPLE

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!

SAMPLE

Questions

SAMPLE

1. What does the Contractor need to submit as part of the Close Out process?

A. A punch list and warranties to the owner

B. Only the final invoice

C. The project schedule for future projects

D. A list of all subcontractors

2. What is the maximum time allowed to file a suit to enforce a lien after recording it?

A. 60 days

B. 90 days

C. 120 days

D. 180 days

3. What is the purpose of a Preliminary 20 Day Notice?

A. To notify the owner about potential lien rights

B. To inform the owner about the construction schedule

C. To finalize the contract with the owner

D. To amend the construction budget

4. What does the Contract Sum represent?

A. The total amount payable by the Owner to the Contractor

B. The total estimated project budget

C. A breakdown of project costs

D. The total amount for materials only

5. What signifies that the construction project is complete and signed off by the owner?

A. Final Inspection

B. Completion Report

C. Notice of Completion

D. End of Contract Notice

SAMPLE

6. What must the Contractor do if they discover work is not in compliance with the Contract Documents?

A. Revise the work immediately

B. Notify the Architect and send a report

C. Correct the work as specified

D. Stop all further work until resolved

7. Which of the following components requires special inspections for steel construction?

A. Lower strength bolts

B. Material verification of structural steel

C. Non-welding steel components

D. Concrete forms

8. Why is Arbitration often considered a better option for dispute resolution compared to Litigation?

A. It is more public

B. It usually takes longer

C. It tends to be less expensive

D. It allows for more extensive appeals

9. Who is eligible to file a Mechanics Lien?

A. Only the general contractor

B. Subcontractors and design professionals

C. Homeowners

D. Real estate agents

10. How does a Notice of Non-Responsibility benefit an Owner?

A. It allows the Owner to withhold payment

B. It protects the Owner from liens due to tenant work

C. It establishes a contract extension

D. It creates a formal agreement between Owner and Contractor

SAMPLE

Answers

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

Explanations

SAMPLE

1. What does the Contractor need to submit as part of the Close Out process?

A. A punch list and warranties to the owner

B. Only the final invoice

C. The project schedule for future projects

D. A list of all subcontractors

During the Close Out process of a construction project, the Contractor is required to submit a punch list and warranties to the owner as part of the documentation necessary for final acceptance of the work completed. The punch list is a critical document that outlines any outstanding items that need to be addressed before final project completion. It typically includes minor corrections, adjustments, or touch-ups that are needed to ensure that the work conforms to contract specifications. This list is usually compiled towards the end of construction when the majority of the work has been completed but may require final touches. Warranties are equally important as they guarantee that certain materials or workmanship meet specified longevity and performance standards. These warranties protect the owner by ensuring that the contractor will address any defects or issues that arise after project completion within the agreed-upon timeframe. While submitting only the final invoice might indicate financial closure, it does not encompass the quality assurance and acceptance criteria essential for project completion. A project schedule for future projects and a list of all subcontractors, although useful in some contexts, are not typically part of the critical documentation required during the Close Out process. Therefore, the submission of a punch list and warranties is paramount for ensuring the owner is satisfied and covered for the completed work before final project acceptance.

2. What is the maximum time allowed to file a suit to enforce a lien after recording it?

A. 60 days

B. 90 days

C. 120 days

D. 180 days

The maximum time allowed to file a suit to enforce a lien after it has been recorded is indeed 90 days. This timeframe is established to ensure that disputes related to liens are resolved in a timely manner, providing protection to property owners as well as contractors and subcontractors who may have an interest in the property due to unpaid work or materials supplied. After the 90-day window, the lien may become unenforceable, and those holding the lien lose their rights to take legal action to collect their due payment through the property. Essentially, this stipulation facilitates the prompt resolution of financial disputes in construction and ensures the orderly progression of construction projects. This specific duration may vary by jurisdiction, but in many places, a 90-day period is standard. Familiarity with local laws, including specific statutes that govern lien enforcement, is essential for professionals in the field.

SAMPLE

3. What is the purpose of a Preliminary 20 Day Notice?

A. To notify the owner about potential lien rights

B. To inform the owner about the construction schedule

C. To finalize the contract with the owner

D. To amend the construction budget

The purpose of a Preliminary 20 Day Notice is specifically to notify the property owner about potential lien rights that contractors and subcontractors have under the laws governing construction projects. This notice serves as an important communication tool within the construction industry, particularly in jurisdictions where mechanics' lien laws apply. By sending this notice, contractors and subcontractors can ensure that the property owner is aware that these parties may have a right to place a lien on the property if they are not paid for their services. This advance notification is crucial as it establishes a record of the contractors' and subcontractors' involvement in the project, thereby protecting their rights should payment issues arise. It helps clarify the roles of various parties in the project and emphasizes the importance of timely payments to avoid legal complications. Other responses do not accurately capture the primary function of this notice. For instance, informing about the construction schedule, finalizing contracts, or amending budgets pertains to different aspects of project management and communication, but they do not directly relate to lien rights, which is the key reason the Preliminary 20 Day Notice is utilized.

4. What does the Contract Sum represent?

A. The total amount payable by the Owner to the Contractor

B. The total estimated project budget

C. A breakdown of project costs

D. The total amount for materials only

The Contract Sum represents the total amount payable by the Owner to the Contractor for the completion of the project as defined in the construction contract. This amount is typically established through negotiations or bid submissions and encompasses all the services, work, and materials the Contractor will provide to deliver the project according to the contract documents. This value plays a crucial role in establishing the financial framework of the project, providing clarity on what the Owner is obligated to pay the Contractor for their work. It reflects the agreed-upon price for the overall project and serves as an important reference point for budget management and financial planning throughout the construction process. In contrast, the other options refer to different financial aspects but do not directly define the Contract Sum. The total estimated project budget would encompass additional costs and contingencies beyond the Contractor's fee. A breakdown of project costs gives detailed insight into various expenses but does not specify the total amount owed to the Contractor. The total amount for materials only focuses solely on procurement costs, neglecting labor, overhead, and other crucial components included in the Contract Sum.

SAMPLE

5. What signifies that the construction project is complete and signed off by the owner?

A. Final Inspection

B. Completion Report

C. Notice of Completion

D. End of Contract Notice

The Notice of Completion serves as an official document that signifies the completion of a construction project. It is filed by the contractor or owner with the appropriate local government office once the project is completed, signifying that all work outlined in the contract has been finished. This notice typically includes key information such as the project's address, completion date, and the parties involved. Filing a Notice of Completion has important legal and financial implications. It can start the timeframe for filing mechanics' liens, protecting the property owner's interests and clarifying that the project is finalized. When the owner signs off on this notice, it indicates that they agree that the work has been satisfactorily completed, allowing for the release of any retained funds to the contractor. While options like Final Inspection and Completion Report may contribute to the readiness for project completion, the Notice of Completion functions specifically as the formal acknowledgment that the project is concluded and accepted by the owner. The End of Contract Notice might refer to the expiration of a contract, but it doesn't definitively signify completion in the same legal context as the Notice of Completion.

6. What must the Contractor do if they discover work is not in compliance with the Contract Documents?

A. Revise the work immediately

B. Notify the Architect and send a report

C. Correct the work as specified

D. Stop all further work until resolved

When the Contractor discovers work that is not in compliance with the Contract Documents, the appropriate action is to correct the work as specified. This is a fundamental responsibility of the Contractor to ensure that all work meets the standards outlined in the Contract Documents, which include drawings, specifications, and applicable codes. The Contractor must take corrective action to align the work with the agreed-upon requirements, ensuring the project's integrity and functionality are maintained. This obligation helps in preventing delays or additional costs that could arise from having to address the issue later in the construction process. By correcting the work as specified, the Contractor demonstrates adherence to contractual obligations and maintains the quality and standards expected in the construction industry. This step plays a crucial role in maintaining positive relationships among all parties involved, including the Architect, owner, and subcontractors, as it fosters trust and accountability in the project.

SAMPLE

7. Which of the following components requires special inspections for steel construction?

A. Lower strength bolts

B. Material verification of structural steel

C. Non-welding steel components

D. Concrete forms

Material verification of structural steel is essential to ensure that the steel being used in a project meets the specified standards, including strength and quality. This verification typically includes checking that the steel is manufactured according to relevant codes and standards, as well as confirming that it has the proper certifications from its manufacturer. Special inspections in this context are conducted by certified inspectors to assess the materials and workmanship, ensuring that structural integrity is maintained throughout the construction process. It's critical for the safety and reliability of the overall structural system, as any defects in the steel could potentially compromise the building's performance. The other options do not typically require special inspections in the same capacity as material verification. Lower strength bolts, for example, can generally be installed following standard construction practices without the same level of scrutiny as structural steel. Non-welding steel components may not have the same inspection requirements, as they may not directly impact the structural integrity as much as welded components do. Concrete forms also do not fall under the category of special inspections typically required for structural steel; they are monitored through different processes primarily related to concrete placement and curing rather than the properties of the forms themselves.

8. Why is Arbitration often considered a better option for dispute resolution compared to Litigation?

A. It is more public

B. It usually takes longer

C. It tends to be less expensive

D. It allows for more extensive appeals

Arbitration is often viewed as a more favorable option for dispute resolution compared to litigation primarily because it tends to be less expensive. The cost savings in arbitration arise from several factors, including a streamlined process that reduces the time and resources spent preparing for and participating in hearings. Arbitration generally avoids some of the lengthy and complex procedures associated with litigation, such as extensive discovery and lengthy court schedules. Additionally, arbitration often results in a faster resolution, which can lead to lower legal fees overall. Since the process is private, it may also limit the need for extensive pre-trial maneuvers that can escalate costs in a public court setting. This cost-effectiveness makes arbitration an attractive option for parties seeking to resolve disputes without incurring the high expenses frequently associated with prolonged litigation. Factors like extensiveness of appeals and the public nature of the proceedings can sometimes detract from the benefits of arbitration. Arbitration typically allows for limited grounds for appeal, which serves to finalize the arbitration award more efficiently. Furthermore, arbitration proceedings are private, which contrasts with the public nature of litigation. Thus, understanding these aspects can clarify why arbitration is frequently chosen over litigation in various contractual disputes.

SAMPLE

9. Who is eligible to file a Mechanics Lien?

A. Only the general contractor

B. Subcontractors and design professionals

C. Homeowners

D. Real estate agents

The eligibility to file a Mechanics Lien extends beyond just the general contractor to include subcontractors and design professionals. This type of lien is designed to protect any party who has contributed labor or materials to a construction project but has not been paid for their work. Subcontractors, who may not have a direct contract with the property owner but do provide essential services or materials, rely on the Mechanics Lien to ensure they can recover unpaid debts. Similarly, design professionals, such as architects and engineers, also benefit from this protection as their work is integral to the construction process. In contrast, homeowners generally do not file a Mechanics Lien since they are often on the receiving end of these services, and real estate agents typically do not deal with such issues directly related to construction payment disputes. Mechanics Liens serve to ensure that all parties involved in the construction process have a legal recourse if they are not compensated, thus reinforcing the collaborative nature of construction projects.

10. How does a Notice of Non-Responsibility benefit an Owner?

A. It allows the Owner to withhold payment

B. It protects the Owner from liens due to tenant work

C. It establishes a contract extension

D. It creates a formal agreement between Owner and Contractor

A Notice of Non-Responsibility serves as an important legal tool for property owners, particularly in protecting them from potential financial burdens that may arise from unpaid work done by tenants or contractors hired by tenants. By filing a Notice of Non-Responsibility, the owner effectively notifies the public and potential lien claimants that they are not responsible for any contracts or obligations that arise from work performed at the property without their consent, especially when this work is initiated by tenants. When the Notice is recorded, it clarifies that the owner did not authorize the construction or improvements being made, and thus, they cannot be held liable for any mechanics' liens. This means that if a contractor or supplier goes unpaid by the tenant for work completed, they cannot place a lien on the owner's property for that unpaid debt. Hence, this notice shields the owner from having their property at risk of being encumbered by additional financial claims that could arise from tenant activities. Understanding this mechanism is vital for property owners as it directly influences their liability and financial exposure in situations where third parties are involved in construction or renovation efforts on their property.

SAMPLE

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://are5constructioneval.examzify.com

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

SAMPLE