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01	A	B	**C**	D	E	14	A	**B**	C	D	E	27	A	**B**	C	D	E
02	A	**B**	C	D	E	15	A	B	C	D	**E**	28	A	B	**C**	D	E
03	A	B	C	D	**E**	16	A	**B**	C	D	E	29	A	B	**C**	D	E
04	A	**B**	C	D	E	17	A	**B**	C	D	E	30	A	B	**C**	D	E
05	A	B	C	D	**E**	18	A	B	C	D	**E**	31	A	B	C	**D**	E
06	**A**	B	C	D	E	19	**A**	B	C	D	E	32	A	B	C	**D**	E
07	A	B	C	**D**	E	20	A	**B**	C	D	E	33	A	B	C	D	**E**
08	A	**B**	C	D	E	21	A	**B**	C	D	E	34	**A**	B	C	D	E
09	**A**	B	C	D	E	22	**A**	B	C	D	E	35	A	B	C	**D**	E
10	A	B	**C**	D	E	23	A	B	C	**D**	E	36	A	B	**C**	D	E
11	**A**	B	C	D	E	24	**A**	B	C	D	E	37	A	B	**C**	D	E
12	A	B	C	**D**	E	25	A	B	**C**	D	E	38	A	B	**C**	D	E
13	A	B	**C**	D	E	26	A	**B**	C	D	E	39	A	B	C	D	**E**

PRACTICE QUESTIONS

Saudi Council of Engineers

PA001

Practice of Architecture (PA)

EDITION	QUESTIONS	FORMAT
Demo	9	Limited Edition PDF

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Before you begin

What this is

9 practice questions for Saudi Council of Engineers `PA001`, each with its answer key and an explanation. Answer a question before you read its key — the explanation is worth more once you have committed.

If something looks wrong

Send us three things and we will check it:

- the exam code, `PA001`
- the question number
- the email address on your order

Write to **support@mometrix.net**. We reply within one business day.

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QUESTION 1 MULTIPLE CHOICE

According to the Saudi Council of Engineers Code of Professional Conduct, an architect is obligated to disclose certain information to a client before entering into a professional services agreement. Which of the following items must be disclosed? (Choose two.)

- **A** **Any financial or business interest that could influence the architect's professional judgment on the project**
- **B** The personal religious affiliation of every employee who will work on the project
- **C** **The qualifications and relevant experience of the architect and key team members assigned to the project**
- **D** The political party affiliations of the firm's shareholders
- **E** The projected resale value of the completed building

ANSWER **A · C**

WHY The Saudi Council of Engineers Code of Professional Conduct requires architects to act with transparency and integrity. Before entering into an agreement, the architect must disclose any financial or business interest that could compromise professional judgment (A) and the qualifications/experience of the architect and assigned team members (C) so the client can make an informed decision. Personal religious affiliation (B), political affiliations (D), and projected resale value (E) are not required disclosures and would be inappropriate to request.

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QUESTION 2 MULTIPLE CHOICE

During the construction phase of a project administered under a standard Saudi construction contract, the architect issues several instructions and certificates. Which of the following are typical architect's duties during contract administration? (Choose two.)

- **A** **Issuing periodic certificates for payment to the contractor based on work completed**
- **B** Setting the contractor's internal personnel policies and employment contracts
- **C** **Inspecting the works and issuing instructions regarding quality, defects, and rectification**
- **D** Approving the contractor's choice of subcontractors for unrelated government tenders
- **E** Negotiating financing terms with the client's bank on the contractor's behalf

ANSWER **A · C**

WHY Under standard forms of construction contract commonly used in Saudi Arabia (such as those aligned with FIDIC-based practice), the architect administers the contract by issuing payment certificates for work completed (A) and by inspecting the works, identifying defects, and issuing instructions for rectification (C). Setting the contractor's internal HR policies (B), approving subcontractors on unrelated tenders (D), and negotiating bank financing on the contractor's behalf (E) fall outside the architect's role.

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QUESTION 3 SINGLE CHOICE

A new mixed-use development is being designed in Riyadh. Which authority is primarily responsible for issuing the building permit that authorizes construction to begin?

A The Ministry of Municipal and Rural Affairs directly

B **The local municipality (Baladiyah) or the relevant development authority having jurisdiction over the site**

C The Saudi Council of Engineers

D The Ministry of Culture as the custodian of urban heritage

ANSWER **B**

WHY Building permits in Saudi Arabia are issued by the municipality (Baladiyah) that has jurisdiction over the project site, or by a development authority (such as the relevant economic city or housing authority) where applicable. The Ministry of Municipal and Rural Affairs sets national policy but does not issue individual permits. The Saudi Council of Engineers regulates the engineering profession, not building permits. The Ministry of Culture's role relates to heritage and antiquities, not general permitting.

QUESTION 4 SINGLE CHOICE

Under the standard stages of architectural services recognized by the Saudi Council of Engineers, which stage immediately follows the Schematic Design (Conceptual Design) stage?

A **Design Development**

B Construction Documents

C Bidding and Negotiation

D Construction Administration

ANSWER **A**

WHY The recognized sequence of architectural service stages is: Pre-Design/Programming, Schematic Design (Conceptual Design), Design Development, Construction Documents, Bidding/Negotiation, and Construction Administration. Design Development immediately follows Schematic Design, during which the approved concept is refined with structural, mechanical, and material systems developed in greater detail.

QUESTION 5 SINGLE CHOICE

An architect signing the contract documents for a major Saudi project is typically required to carry Professional Indemnity (PI) insurance. What is the primary purpose of Professional Indemnity insurance for an architectural practice?

A To cover the cost of on-site construction materials that are damaged by weather

B **To indemnify the architect against claims arising from negligent professional acts, errors, or omissions in the design services**

C To pay the contractor's progress billings on behalf of the client

D To reimburse the client for land acquisition costs

ANSWER **B**

WHY Professional Indemnity (PI) insurance protects the architect against financial loss arising from claims by clients or third parties alleging that negligent professional acts, errors, or omissions in the design services caused damage or loss. It does not cover physical damage to materials on site (A — that is a contractor's all-risk matter), contractor's progress payments (C), or land acquisition costs (D).

QUESTION 6 SINGLE CHOICE

Which Saudi tendering method invites a limited number of pre-qualified bidders to submit priced proposals, and is commonly used when speed, confidentiality, or specialized capability is required?

A Open competitive tendering (public open bid)

B **Selective (invited/negotiated) tendering**

C Reverse auction for equipment supply only

D Random draw among registered firms

ANSWER **B**

WHY Selective (invited or negotiated) tendering limits the invitation to a short list of pre-qualified contractors, which is appropriate when speed, confidentiality, complexity, or specialized capability is required. Open competitive tendering (A) is open to all qualified bidders and is the default for most public works. Reverse auctions (C) are used for commodity procurement, and random draws (D) are not a recognized procurement method.

QUESTION 7 SINGLE CHOICE

In a standard Owner–Architect agreement, which clause defines the specific services the architect will furnish, the project schedule, and the compensation basis?

A The Arbitration Clause

B **The Scope of Services (Article on Services of the Architect)**

C The Force Majeure Clause

D The Assignment Clause

ANSWER B

WHY The Scope of Services article of the Owner–Architect agreement identifies the services to be furnished, the project milestones, deliverables, and the basis of compensation (lump sum, percentage of construction cost, time-based fee, etc.). The arbitration clause (A) governs dispute resolution, force majeure (C) excuses performance under extraordinary events, and assignment (D) addresses transfer of contractual rights — none of these define the services or compensation.

QUESTION 8 SINGLE CHOICE

According to general Saudi site planning practice, what is the minimum required setback distance from a property line to a building façade typically regulated for?

A **Preserving privacy, allowing access, daylight, ventilation, and emergency egress between buildings**

B Maximizing the developer's floor-area-ratio regardless of context

C Defining the boundary between federal and municipal jurisdictions

D Determining the location of utility meters only

ANSWER A

WHY Building setbacks from property lines are regulated to protect privacy, allow vehicular access and emergency egress, ensure adequate daylight and natural ventilation, and maintain a coherent urban streetscape. They are not designed to maximize FAR at any cost (B), define jurisdictional boundaries (C), or simply locate utility meters (D).

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QUESTION 9 SINGLE CHOICE

During the design phase, the architect prepares a project schedule using the Critical Path Method (CPM). Which of the following best describes the critical path?

A **The longest sequence of dependent activities that determines the minimum overall project duration**

B Any activity that is performed on the critical floors of a high-rise

C The shortest path between the architect's office and the project site

D The sequence of activities with the lowest cost regardless of duration

ANSWER **A**

WHY In CPM scheduling, the critical path is the longest chain of dependent activities through the network and dictates the shortest possible total project duration. Activities on the critical path have zero float; any delay on them delays the whole project. The other options are not what the critical path means.

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