

試験の準備方法-正確的なWRT対応受験試験-実用的なWRT日本語版参考書

項目	国公立	私立
入試制度	共通テスト+個別試験	学部個別方式メイン。 共通テスト利用入試もある。
共通テスト	【文系】 共通テスト: 英語・数学1A2B・国語・ 理科基礎2科目・社会2科目 個別試験: 英語・国語・社会1~2科目(・数学1A2B) 【理系】 共通テスト: 英語・数学1A2B・国語・ 理科2科目・社会1科目 個別試験: 英語・数学(1A2B3)・理科1~2科目(・国語)	【文系】 英語・国語・社会1科目 【理系】 英語・数学・理科1~2科目
4年間の 学費目安	250万円前後	文系:400万円前後 理系:540万円前後

ちなみに、JPTestKing WRTの一部をクラウドストレージからダウンロードできます：<https://drive.google.com/open?id=16L5pp1vcRtivw0lS0KMWrKqpH7nNwzs8>

WRT学習資料の内容はすべて、IICRC長年にわたる試験の概要と業界の発展動向に基づいて、JPTestKing業界の専門家によって編集されています。WRT試験ガイドは、単なるテスト問題のバッチワークではなく、独自のシステムと階層レベルを備えているため、ユーザーは効果的に改善できます。WRT学習資料には、さまざまな被験者の特性と範囲に応じて試験の専門家が作成したテストペーパーが含まれています。また、WRT試験の質問で勉強すると、Water Damage Restoration Technician (WRT)試験に合格することになります。

JPTestKingは、お客様に学習のためのさまざまな種類のIICRCのWRT練習トレントを提供し、知識を蓄積し、試験に合格し、期待されるスコアを取得する能力を高めるための信頼できる学習プラットフォームです。WRTスタディガイドには、オンラインでPDF、ソフトウェア、APPの3つの異なるバージョンがあります。顧客の信頼を確立するために、購入前にダウンロードできる関連するWater Damage Restoration Technician (WRT)無料デモを提供しています。WRT試験の質問で、WRT試験で勝つ自信があります。

>> WRT対応受験 <<

優秀なWRT対応受験 & 認定試験のリーダー & 実用的なWRT日本語版参考書

WRT試験の準備中に常に楽観的な心を持ち続けている場合、WRT試験に合格し、関連するWRT認定を取得することは非常に簡単だと深く信じています。近い将来。もちろん、楽観的な心を保つ方法は多くの人が答えるのが非常に難しい質問であることも知っています。私たちに知られているように、意志があるところには方法があります。この分野の専門家であるため、WRT試験問題の助けを借りて素晴らしい結果が得られると信じています。

IICRC Water Damage Restoration Technician (WRT) 認定 WRT 試験問題 (Q58-Q63):

質問 # 58

Which material loses most of its structural integrity when wet but regains its strength when dry?

- A. Hardwood flooring
- B. Concrete

- C. Plywood
- D. Gypsum board (drywall)

正解: D

解説:

Gypsum board (drywall) is identified in the WRT body of knowledge as highly vulnerable to moisture exposure, yet capable of recovering strength when dried-provided it has not sustained irreversible primary damage. The WRT manual explains that gypsum wallboard is among the most moisture-sensitive common building materials, showing rapid and dramatic change with elevated moisture levels. However, it also states that gypsum has a greater ability to recover than many other engineered products. Critically, the WRT guidance distinguishes between primary damage (immediate structural failure) and recoverable wetting. For example, overhead or horizontally installed gypsum that becomes wet can lose structural integrity, sag, and create a significant safety concern; this sagging is considered permanent damage and requires removal.

In contrast, when gypsum board installed vertically on walls is wet but has not experienced primary damage (e.g., not structurally compromised, not severely deteriorated, and appropriate contamination considerations are addressed), the WRT manual notes that it can restore: during the drying process, gypsum's original strength is restored, and after drying it may even be slightly stronger (though sometimes more brittle). This recovery characteristic is what makes gypsum board the best match to the question's description-losing structural integrity when wet yet regaining strength when properly dried.

This material behavior is central to WRT decision-making: whether to dry in place, perform limited disruption (e.g., baseboard removal and cavity airflow), or remove materials for safety/health reasons. The WRT body of knowledge treats gypsum as potentially restorable depending on installation orientation, degree of damage, and contamination risk, which is why it is specifically described as losing integrity when wet and regaining strength when dry.

質問 # 59

On a Class 4 water intrusion that is 2,000 square feet with an 8-foot ceiling height, how many 400 CFM desiccant dehumidifiers would you need initially?

- A. 0
- B. 1
- C. 2
- D. 3

正解: C

解説:

The IICRC WRT body of knowledge explains that Class 4 water intrusions involve deeply held or bound water and typically require specialized drying methods, including desiccant dehumidification. Initial desiccant sizing is based on cubic footage and airflow capacity rather than AHAM pints.

In this scenario, the affected volume is 2,000 square feet \times 8 feet = 16,000 cubic feet. A common WRT starting guideline for desiccant systems is approximately one 400 CFM desiccant unit per 8,000 cubic feet for Class 4 conditions.

Dividing 16,000 cubic feet by 8,000 cubic feet per unit results in an initial recommendation of two 400 CFM desiccant dehumidifiers. This capacity provides sufficient airflow and moisture adsorption to manage the heavy moisture load typical of Class 4 losses.

The WRT manual stresses that this is an initial recommendation and must be validated through psychrometric monitoring and material moisture readings. Desiccant systems are often adjusted as drying progresses.

質問 # 60

What is the atmospheric condition with the lowest humidity ratio?

- A. 90°F (32°C) and 30% RH
- B. 40°F (4°C) and 80% RH
- C. 80°F (27°C) and 60% RH
- D. 70°F (21°C) and 80% RH

正解: B

解説:

The IICRC WRT body of knowledge teaches that humidity ratio represents the actual mass of water vapor contained in air and is independent of relative humidity alone. To determine which condition has the lowest humidity ratio, both temperature and relative

humidity must be considered together using psychrometric principles.

Cool air holds significantly less moisture than warm air, even at higher relative humidity percentages. At 40°F and 80% RH, the air contains very little moisture compared to warmer air at lower RH values. In contrast, warmer air—even at 30-60% RH—typically contains more total moisture due to its greater vapor-holding capacity.

The WRT manual emphasizes that relying solely on relative humidity is misleading. Psychrometric evaluation is required when comparing air conditions for ventilation drying. Among the listed options, 40°F and 80% RH has the lowest humidity ratio and therefore the driest air in terms of moisture content.

This principle reinforces why cold outdoor air can sometimes be effective for ventilation drying, provided condensation risks are managed.

質問 # 61

What happens when the surface temperature of a material is at or below the dew point temperature of the air?

- A. Sublimation
- **B. Condensation**
- C. Evaporation
- D. Dehumidification

正解: B

解説:

According to the IICRC WRT body of knowledge, condensation occurs when the surface temperature of a material is at or below the dew point temperature of the surrounding air. Under these conditions, the air can no longer hold all of its water vapor, and moisture changes phase from vapor to liquid on the cooler surface.

This principle is fundamental to psychrometry and is directly applicable to water damage restoration. The WRT manual emphasizes that condensation represents moisture gain, not moisture removal, and therefore counteracts drying efforts. When condensation occurs on structural materials, it can increase moisture content, prolong drying time, and contribute to secondary damage such as microbial growth or corrosion.

Restorers are trained to compare indoor air dew point measurements with surface temperatures of materials using thermo-hygrometers and infrared thermometers. If surface temperatures are below the dew point, corrective action—such as increasing temperature, improving dehumidification, or adjusting airflow—is required.

This concept also explains why cold surfaces like metal framing, concrete, or supply ductwork can develop moisture even without direct water exposure. The WRT curriculum stresses proactive monitoring to prevent unintended condensation events during drying.

質問 # 62

What is the term for the temperature at which air reaches 100% relative humidity?

- **A. Dew point temperature**
- B. Absolute temperature
- C. Humidity ratio temperature
- D. Relative humidity temperature

正解: A

解説:

Dew point temperature is the temperature at which an air mass becomes saturated (100% RH) and can hold no more water vapor.

In WRT psychrometry, this is a critical "threshold" condition because any additional cooling of the air (at the same moisture content) forces water vapor to change state and condense onto cooler surfaces. The WRT body of knowledge emphasizes that as air is cooled, its capacity to hold water vapor decreases until RH reaches 100%, which is the dew point condition.

In water damage restoration, dew point is used operationally to manage secondary damage risk and to confirm drying potential. The WRT reference explains that restorers compare the dew point of the indoor air (often the most humid air mass in the structure) to material surface temperatures throughout the affected environment. If a surface temperature is below the dew point, condensation will occur on that surface, potentially increasing moisture loading and causing secondary damage. Conversely, when surface temperatures are warmer than the dew point of the surrounding air, evaporation potential increases, supporting restorative drying. Because dew point is directly related to humidity ratio and vapor pressure, it also functions as a practical indicator of "how wet the air really is" regardless of temperature changes. This is why dew point is repeatedly referenced alongside vapor pressure and humidity ratio as a foundational psychrometric measurement used to evaluate drying systems and to prevent condensation events during mitigation.

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