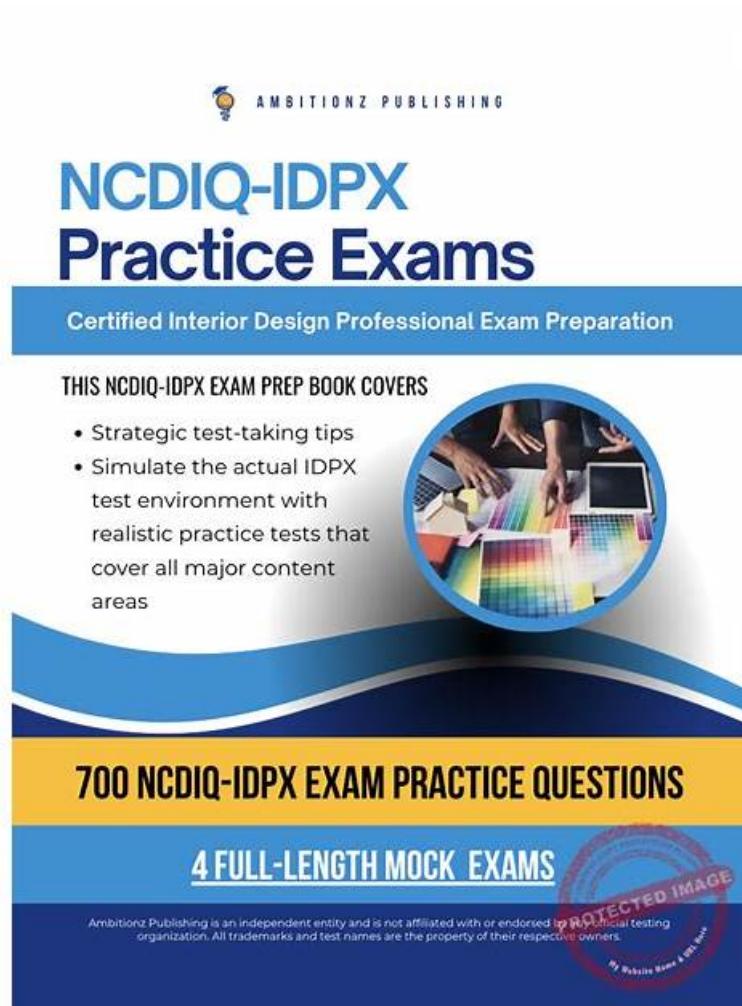


# Quiz Useful CIDQ - IDPX Study Center



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# Quiz High Hit-Rate CIDQ - IDPX - Interior Design Professional Exam Study Center

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## CIDQ Interior Design Professional Exam Sample Questions (Q132-Q137):

### NEW QUESTION # 132

The interior designer presents budget options based on quality ranges and the client approves a budget on the low end. Throughout the design process, the client has added higher quality items and the project is now over budget. What could have been done to prevent this problem?

- A. Required the client to fill out preliminary budget sheets
- B. **Reviewed the budget status more frequently with the client**
- C. Redefined the specifications based on a square foot budget
- D. Included a contingency line item in the budget

### Answer: B

#### Explanation:

The NCIDQ IDPX exam tests the designer's ability to manage budgets and client expectations throughout a project. In this scenario, the client's addition of higher-quality items led to a budget overrun, indicating a lack of communication and monitoring during the design process.

\* Option A (Included a contingency line item in the budget): A contingency line item is useful for unexpected costs (e.g., construction issues), but it does not prevent the client from making choices that exceed the budget. It addresses the symptom (budget overrun) rather than the cause (lack of budget oversight).

\* Option B (Required the client to fill out preliminary budget sheets): While this might provide initial clarity on the client's priorities, it does not ensure ongoing budget management. The client may still make changes during the design process, as happened here, without understanding the budget impact.

\* Option C (Reviewed the budget status more frequently with the client): This is the best preventive action because regular budget reviews would have allowed the designer to inform the client of the cost implications of adding higher-quality items. Frequent communication ensures that the client understands how their decisions affect the budget, enabling adjustments before the project goes over budget.

\* Option D (Redefined the specifications based on a square foot budget): A square foot budget is more common for commercial projects and does not directly address the client's decision-making process. Redefining specifications might help after the issue is identified, but it is not a preventive measure for this scenario.

#### Verified Answer from Official Source:

The correct answer is verified from NCIDQ's official study materials on project management and budget oversight.

"Designers should review the budget status with the client regularly throughout the project to ensure that design decisions align with the approved budget and to address any discrepancies promptly." (NCIDQ IDPX Study Guide, Project Management Section) The NCIDQ IDPX Study Guide emphasizes the importance of ongoing budget reviews with the client to prevent cost overruns. By reviewing the budget more frequently, the designer could have flagged the cost impact of the client's changes early, allowing for informed decisions to stay within budget. Option C directly addresses this best practice.

#### Objectives:

\* Understand the importance of budget management in the design process (NCIDQ IDPX Objective: Project Management).

\* Apply communication strategies to manage client expectations (NCIDQ IDPX Objective: Professional Practice).

### NEW QUESTION # 133

With regard to electrical systems, one responsibility of an interior designer is to provide the

- A. **Location of power required for built-in equipment**
- B. Quantity of junction boxes for light fixtures
- C. Location of electrical panel and circuit breakers
- D. Quantity of conduit for wiring under carpet

### Answer: A

#### Explanation:

The NCIDQ IDPX exam tests the designer's understanding of their role in coordinating electrical systems with other disciplines. The interior designer collaborates with electrical engineers to ensure the design integrates power requirements for various elements.

\* Option A (Quantity of junction boxes for light fixtures): The quantity of junction boxes is determined by the electrical engineer or contractor based on the lighting plan and electrical code requirements (e.g., NEC). The designer specifies the fixture locations, but the quantity of junction boxes is a technical detail outside their scope.

\* Option B (Quantity of conduit for wiring under carpet): The quantity of conduit is also a technical detail handled by the electrical

engineer or contractor, based on the power and data requirements specified by the designer. This is not the designer's responsibility.

\* Option C (Location of electrical panel and circuit breakers): The location of the electrical panel and circuit breakers is determined by the electrical engineer, in coordination with the architect, to meet code requirements and building layout constraints. The designer may provide input but does not specify this location.

\* Option D (Location of power required for built-in equipment): This is the correct choice. The interior designer is responsible for specifying the locations where power is needed for built-in equipment (e.g., millwork with integrated lighting, appliances). This ensures that the electrical engineer can design the power distribution to support the design intent, such as placing outlets or hardwired connections in the correct locations.

Verified Answer from Official Source:

The correct answer is verified from NCIDQ's official study materials on electrical coordination and designer responsibilities.

"The interior designer is responsible for providing the locations of power required for built-in equipment, ensuring that the electrical engineer can design the system to support the design intent." (NCIDQ IDPX Study Guide, Building Systems Section) The NCIDQ IDPX Study Guide specifies that the designer's role includes identifying power locations for built-in equipment, which is critical for coordinating with the electrical engineer. This aligns with Option D, making it the correct answer.

Objectives:

\* Understand the designer's role in electrical system coordination (NCIDQ IDPX Objective: Building Systems).

\* Apply coordination practices to integrate power requirements (NCIDQ IDPX Objective: Coordination).

## NEW QUESTION # 134

When reviewing the general contractor's pay application, the designer should approve the amount for

- A. Subcontractors' travel expenses
- B. Delivered materials stored on-site
- C. Utilities and property taxes

Answer: B

Explanation:

The NCIDQ IDPX exam tests the designer's role in construction administration, including the review of pay applications. A pay application is a request for payment submitted by the general contractor, detailing the work completed and materials provided. The designer's role is to verify that the requested amounts align with the contract and the work performed.

\* Option A (Utilities and property taxes): Utilities and property taxes are typically the owner's responsibility, not part of the contractor's pay application for construction work. These costs are not within the designer's purview to approve.

\* Option B (Subcontractors' travel expenses): Travel expenses for subcontractors may or may not be reimbursable, depending on the contract terms. However, they are not typically a standard part of a pay application for construction work and are not the designer's responsibility to approve unless explicitly included in the contract.

\* Option C (Delivered materials stored on-site): This is the correct choice. According to standard construction contracts (e.g., AIA documents), the contractor can request payment for materials that have been delivered and stored on-site, provided they are properly documented, insured, and protected.

The designer should verify that the materials are on-site and meet the specifications before approving this portion of the pay application.

Correction of Typographical Error:

The original question lists only three options (A, B, C), but the NCIDQ format typically includes four options (A, B, C, D). The missing Option D does not affect the answer, as Option C is clearly the correct choice based on the given options. For completeness, a potential Option D might be something like "General contractor's overhead and profit," which is also part of a pay application but is less specific than delivered materials and not the primary focus of the designer's approval in this context.

Verified Answer from Official Source:

The correct answer is verified from NCIDQ's official study materials on construction administration and pay application review. "When reviewing a pay application, the designer should approve amounts for work completed and materials delivered and stored on-site, ensuring they align with the contract documents and specifications." (NCIDQ IDPX Study Guide, Construction Administration Section) The NCIDQ IDPX Study Guide specifies that the designer's role in pay application review includes approving costs for delivered materials stored on-site, as these are part of the contractor's reimbursable expenses under standard construction contracts. This ensures that the contractor is paid for materials that are ready for installation, making Option C the correct choice.

Objectives:

\* Understand the designer's role in reviewing pay applications (NCIDQ IDPX Objective: Construction Administration).

\* Apply contract administration principles to verify payment requests (NCIDQ IDPX Objective: Contract Administration).

## NEW QUESTION # 135

On a multi-tenant floor, what is the usable area when calculating square footage according to Building Owners and Managers Association (BOMA) standards?

- A. Tenant 1, Tenant 2, and Electrical/Telephone 5
- B. Tenant 1 and Tenant 2
- C. Tenant 1, Tenant 2, and Elevator Lobby 3
- D. Tenant 1, Tenant 2, Electrical/Telephone 5, and Elevator Lobby 3

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

The NCIDQ IDPX exam tests the designer's knowledge of BOMA (Building Owners and Managers Association) standards for calculating usable area in multi-tenant buildings. Usable area is the space a tenant can actually occupy, excluding common areas that serve the entire floor.

\* BOMA Standards Overview: According to the BOMA Office Standard (ANSI/BOMA Z65.1-2017), usable area is measured from the finished surface of the tenant side of demising partitions, excluding common areas such as elevator lobbies, electrical/telephone rooms, washrooms, and stairwells that serve all tenants.

\* Analysis of the Floor Plan (from previous context): The floor plan includes Tenant 1, Tenant 2, Elevator Lobby 3, Electrical/Telephone 5, washrooms, and stairwells.

\* Tenant 1 and Tenant 2: These are the primary tenant spaces, which are considered usable areas for the respective tenants.

\* Elevator Lobby 3: This is a common area serving all tenants, so it is not included in the usable area of any specific tenant.

\* Electrical/Telephone 5: This is a shared utility space for the building, also excluded from the usable area.

\* Washrooms and Stairwells: These are common areas and are not part of the usable area.

\* Option A (Tenant 1 and Tenant 2): This is the correct choice. The usable area includes only the spaces within Tenant 1 and Tenant 2, as these are the occupiable areas for the tenants, excluding all common areas.

\* Option B (Tenant 1, Tenant 2, and Elevator Lobby 3): The elevator lobby is a common area and should not be included in the usable area of any tenant.

\* Option C (Tenant 1, Tenant 2, and Electrical/Telephone 5): The electrical/telephone room is a common utility space and is excluded from the usable area.

\* Option D (Tenant 1, Tenant 2, Electrical/Telephone 5, and Elevator Lobby 3): Both the electrical/telephone room and elevator lobby are common areas and should not be included in the usable area.

Verified Answer from Official Source:

The correct answer is verified from the BOMA Office Standard, as referenced in NCIDQ IDPX study materials.

"Usable area is the occupiable space within a tenant's demised premises, excluding common areas such as elevator lobbies, electrical/telephone rooms, washrooms, and stairwells that serve the entire floor." (ANSI

/BOMA Z65.1-2017, Office Buildings: Standard Methods of Measurement, Section on Usable Area) The BOMA Office Standard defines usable area as the space within the tenant's demised premises, excluding common areas like elevator lobbies and electrical/telephone rooms. Option A correctly identifies Tenant 1 and Tenant 2 as the usable areas, excluding all common spaces.

Objectives:

\* Understand BOMA standards for space measurement (NCIDQ IDPX Objective: Professional Practice).

\* Apply space calculation methods to multi-tenant buildings (NCIDQ IDPX Objective: Project Planning).

## NEW QUESTION # 136

In an existing non-sprinklered multi-tenant building, a client will be converting a suite from a bank into a restaurant serving more than 49 persons. What fire rating is REQUIRED between the new tenant and the existing adjacent insurance office?

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

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

Fire ratings for partitions between tenant spaces in a multi-tenant building are governed by the International Building Code (IBC), which the NCIDQ IDPX exam references for code compliance. The specific requirement depends on the occupancy types, the presence of a sprinkler system, and the number of occupants.

\* Occupancy Classification: A bank typically falls under Business (B) occupancy, while a restaurant serving more than 49 persons is classified as Assembly (A-2) occupancy. The adjacent insurance office is also a Business (B) occupancy.

- \* Fire Separation Requirement: According to the IBC, in a non-sprinklered building, a change in occupancy from Business to Assembly requires a fire-rated separation between the new Assembly space and adjacent tenant spaces. Table 508.4 of the IBC specifies that a 1-hour fire-rated separation is required between A-2 (Assembly) and B (Business) occupancies when the building is not sprinklered.
- \* Impact of Sprinkler System: The question specifies that the building is non-sprinklered. If the building were sprinklered, the fire rating might be reduced or eliminated, depending on the code allowances, but in this case, the 1-hour rating applies.
- \* Number of Occupants: The restaurant serving more than 49 persons confirms its A-2 classification, as Assembly occupancies are defined by occupant loads greater than 49. This does not change the fire rating requirement but confirms the occupancy type.
- \* Option A (0): A 0-hour rating would not comply with the IBC requirement for separation between A-2 and B occupancies in a non-sprinklered building.
- \* Option B (1): A 1-hour fire-rated separation is the minimum required by the IBC for this scenario, making this the correct answer.
- \* Option C (2): A 2-hour rating is not required unless the occupancies involved have a higher hazard classification (e.g., hazardous materials) or the building has specific structural requirements, which is not indicated here.
- \* Option D (3): A 3-hour rating is typically reserved for more hazardous occupancies or fire walls, not for tenant separations in this context.

Verified Answer from Official Source:

The correct answer is verified from the International Building Code (IBC), as referenced in NCIDQ IDPX study materials. "Table 508.4 - Required Separation of Occupancies (hours): A-2 (Assembly) and B (Business) - 1 hour (non- sprinklered)." (International Building Code, 2018 Edition, Table 508.4) The NCIDQ IDPX exam tests knowledge of building codes, specifically the IBC, which requires a 1-hour fire- rated separation between A-2 and B occupancies in a non-sprinklered building. This ensures safety by containing potential fire spread between spaces with different occupancy risks.

Objectives:

- \* Apply building codes to determine fire separation requirements (NCIDQ IDPX Objective: Codes and Standards).
- \* Understand occupancy classifications and their impact on fire ratings (NCIDQ IDPX Objective: Building Regulations).

## NEW QUESTION # 137

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