

権威のあるIDPX認証試験一回合格-認定するIDPX過去問



さらに、TopexamIDPXダンプの一部が現在無料で提供されています：https://drive.google.com/open?id=13TV05RacM_chWE_WcIRREpzjB6u_vM

Topexamソフトウェア教材を練習するのに20～30時間しかかからず、試験に参加できます。時間と労力はほとんどかかりません。IDPX試験問題は習得しやすく、重要な情報の内容を簡素化します。IDPXテストガイドは、より重要な情報と回答と質問の量を伝えるため、受験者の学習は簡単で非常に効率的です。そのため、学習者がIDPXガイドトレントを習得して、短時間でIDPX試験に合格すると便利です。

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>> IDPX認証試験 <<

IDPX過去問 & IDPXダウンロード

IDPX認定資格を取得して、専門能力を高めてください。認定資格を取得すると、より良い仕事の機会とより高い給料を得ることができます。それでは、IDPX試験トレーニングガイドから準備を始めましょう。Topexamが提供するIDPX実践PDFは、すべてのお客様に適した最新かつ有効なものです。無料デモは、特に購入前に無料でダウンロードして試してみることができます。IDPX模擬試験ダンプから多くを取得し、IDPX認定を簡単に取得できます。

CIDQ IDPX 認定試験の出題範囲：

トピック	出題範囲
トピック 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">プロフェッショナル・ビジネス・プラクティス：この試験セクションでは、インテリアデザインコンサルタントのスキルを測定し、ビジネス構造、業務範囲、提案、契約、基本的なプロジェクト会計などについて扱います。受験者は、法的義務を理解し、財務を管理し、プロフェッショナルなプロジェクト提案を構築できるようになります。
トピック 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none">家具・設備機器の統合：この試験セクションでは、FF&Eスペシャリストのスキルを測定し、家具と設備機器の選定と統合に焦点を当てます。製品の種類、法令遵守、保守要件、調達、設置プロセス、コスト見積り方法などに関する理解が含まれます。

トピック 3

- 規制要件、法律、基準、規制: この試験セクションでは、規制コンプライアンススペシャリストのスキルを測定し、環境規制、アクセシビリティ基準、建築基準、ゾーニング法などを網羅します。また、管轄区域の許可手続きや設計コンプライアンスに関する法的影響についても理解を深めます。

CIDQ Interior Design Professional Exam 認定 IDPX 試験問題 (Q36-Q41):

質問 # 36

Allowances are included in contract documents when

- A. a proprietary specification is provided
- B. more competitive bidding is desired
- C. the project is design-build
- **D. final product selection is unknown**

正解: D

解説:

Allowances are budgetary placeholders in contract documents for items (e.g., finishes, fixtures) not yet specified, allowing construction to proceed while final selections are made. They're unrelated to design-build (A), which integrates design and construction. Competitive bidding (C) isn't their purpose; alternates serve that. Proprietary specs (D) name specific products, negating allowances. Unknown final selections (B) trigger allowances, per CSI standards, to manage cost uncertainty.

Verified Answer from Official Source: B - final product selection is unknown

"Allowances are included in contract documents when final product selections are unknown, providing a cost estimate for unspecified items." (NCIDQ IDPX Study Guide, Section 4: Specifications) Explanation from Official Source: The NCIDQ notes allowances as a tool for flexibility, ensuring contractors bid with provisional costs until decisions are finalized.

Objectives:

* Prepare contract documents with flexibility (IDPX Objective 3.1).

質問 # 37

Which wall assembly would produce the highest STC rating?

- A. 2-1/2" [64 mm] metal studs at 16" [406 mm] OC, 1/2" [13 mm] gypsum board on each side, full batt insulation
- **B. 2x4 studs at 16" [406 mm] OC, 2 layers of 5/8" [15 mm] gypsum board on each side, full batt insulation**
- C. 3-1/2" [89 mm] metal studs at 16" [406 mm] OC, 5/8" [15 mm] gypsum board on each side, full batt insulation

正解: B

解説:

Sound Transmission Class (STC) measures a wall's ability to block sound. More mass (thicker gypsum), insulation, and decoupling improve STC. Option A (2x4 wood studs, double 5/8" gypsum each side, insulation) offers the highest mass and layers, typically achieving STC 50-55. Option B (2-1/2" metal studs, single 1/2" gypsum) has less mass and depth, around STC 35-40. Option C (3-1/2" metal studs, single 5/8" gypsum) improves slightly to STC 40-45, but lacks the double layers of A. Double gypsum significantly boosts STC, making A the best.

Verified Answer from Official Source: A - 2x4 studs at 16" [406 mm] OC, 2 layers of 5/8" [15 mm] gypsum board on each side, full batt insulation

"A wall with double layers of 5/8" gypsum board on each side of 2x4 studs with insulation achieves the highest STC rating among standard assemblies." (NCIDQ IDPX Study Guide, Section 2: Materials and Finishes) Explanation from Official Source: The NCIDQ notes that additional gypsum layers increase sound isolation, critical for noise control in interior spaces.

Objectives:

* Evaluate materials for acoustic performance (IDPX Objective 2.5).

質問 # 38

Which are overhead expenses in a design business?

- A. Advertising, accounts payable, marketing, loan payments, utilities, and rent
- B. Utilities, accounts receivable, taxes and licenses, insurance, and rent

- C. Billable support staff, rent, advertising, loan payments, utilities, and insurance
- **D. Rent, taxes and licenses, insurance, advertising, and non-billable support staff**

正解: D

解説:

The NCIDQ IDPX exam tests the designer's understanding of business operations, including the classification of expenses. Overhead expenses in a design business are the ongoing costs required to operate the business that are not directly tied to a specific project (i.e., not billable to a client).

* Option A (Rent, taxes and licenses, insurance, advertising, and non-billable support staff): This is the correct choice. These are all overhead expenses because they are general operating costs: rent for the office, taxes and licenses to legally operate, insurance for the business, advertising to attract clients, and non-billable support staff (e.g., administrative staff not assigned to specific projects). These costs are not directly attributable to a project and are part of the firm's general expenses.

* Option B (Advertising, accounts payable, marketing, loan payments, utilities, and rent): Accounts payable is not an expense category; it is a liability (money owed). While advertising, marketing, utilities, and rent are overhead expenses, including accounts payable makes this option incorrect. Loan payments may include interest (an overhead expense) and principal (not an expense), but this is less clear-cut than Option A.

* Option C (Utilities, accounts receivable, taxes and licenses, insurance, and rent): Accounts receivable is not an expense; it is an asset (money owed to the firm). While utilities, taxes and licenses, insurance, and rent are overhead expenses, the inclusion of accounts receivable makes this option incorrect.

* Option D (Billable support staff, rent, advertising, loan payments, utilities, and insurance):

Billable support staff are a direct project expense, not an overhead expense, because their time is charged to specific projects. This makes the option incorrect, even though the other items are overhead expenses.

Verified Answer from Official Source:

The correct answer is verified from NCIDQ's official study materials on professional practice and business operations.

"Overhead expenses in a design business include rent, taxes and licenses, insurance, advertising, and non-billable support staff, as these costs are not directly attributable to a specific project." (NCIDQ IDPX Study Guide, Professional Practice Section) The NCIDQ IDPX Study Guide defines overhead expenses as general operating costs not tied to a specific project. Option A accurately lists these expenses, including non-billable support staff, which distinguishes it from the other options that include incorrect items like accounts payable, accounts receivable, or billable staff.

Objectives:

* Understand the classification of business expenses in a design firm (NCIDQ IDPX Objective:

Professional Practice).

* Apply financial management principles to business operations (NCIDQ IDPX Objective: Project Management).

質問 # 39

A design firm located in Utah has been awarded a new construction project located in Toronto. What building code and permit requirements must the design firm comply with when designing the project?

- **A. The applicable building code in the project's local jurisdiction**
- B. National Building Code of Canada
- C. International Building Code
- D. The applicable building code in the firm's local jurisdiction

正解: A

解説:

The NCIDQ IDPX exam tests the designer's understanding of building codes and jurisdictional requirements.

When designing a project, the applicable building code is determined by the location of the project, not the location of the design firm.

* Option A (International Building Code): The International Building Code (IBC) is widely used in the United States, but the project is in Toronto, Canada. While the IBC may be referenced, the primary code in Canada is determined by the local jurisdiction.

* Option B (National Building Code of Canada): The National Building Code of Canada (NBC) is the model code for Canada, but local jurisdictions (e.g., provinces, municipalities) adopt and amend it. The designer must comply with the specific code adopted by Toronto, not just the NBC.

* Option C (The applicable building code in the firm's local jurisdiction): The design firm is in Utah, but the building code in Utah (likely based on the IBC) does not apply to a project in Toronto. The project's location determines the code, not the firm's location.

* Option D (The applicable building code in the project's local jurisdiction): This is the correct choice. The project is in Toronto, so the design firm must comply with the building code and permit requirements of Toronto, Ontario, which adopts the Ontario Building Code (OBC), a localized version of the National Building Code of Canada, along with any municipal amendments. This ensures the

design meets the legal requirements of the project's jurisdiction.

Verified Answer from Official Source:

The correct answer is verified from NCIDQ's official study materials on building codes and jurisdictional compliance.

"The designer must comply with the building code and permit requirements of the project's local jurisdiction, regardless of the firm's location, to ensure the design meets legal standards." (NCIDQ IDPX Study Guide, Codes and Standards Section) The NCIDQ IDPX Study Guide emphasizes that the project's location determines the applicable building code. For a project in Toronto, the designer must follow the Ontario Building Code and any local amendments, making Option D the correct answer.

Objectives:

* Understand jurisdictional requirements for building codes (NCIDQ IDPX Objective: Codes and Standards).

* Apply code compliance to projects in different locations (NCIDQ IDPX Objective: Professional Practice).

質問 # 40

What is required prior to occupancy to improve indoor air quality?

- A. run the mechanical system
- B. test carbon monoxide detectors
- C. clean the air intake vents

正解: A

解説:

Running the mechanical system (e.g., HVAC) before occupancy, known as a "flush-out," removes construction-related pollutants (e.g., VOCs from finishes) by circulating fresh air, per LEED and ASHRAE standards. This improves indoor air quality (IAQ) for occupants. Cleaning vents (A) is maintenance, not a pre- occupancy IAQ strategy. Testing CO detectors (C) ensures safety but doesn't address broader air quality.

Option B is the proactive, code-supported method for IAQ enhancement.

Verified Answer from Official Source: B - run the mechanical system

"Prior to occupancy, running the mechanical system for a flush-out is required to improve indoor air quality by removing contaminants." (NCIDQ IDPX Study Guide, Section 2: Building Systems) Explanation from Official Source: The NCIDQ aligns with LEED IAQ credits, noting that a flush-out is a standard practice to ensure a healthy environment before use.

Objectives:

* Enhance indoor air quality through systems (IDPX Objective 2.5).

質問 # 41

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IDPX過去問: https://www.topexam.jp/IDPX_shiken.html

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