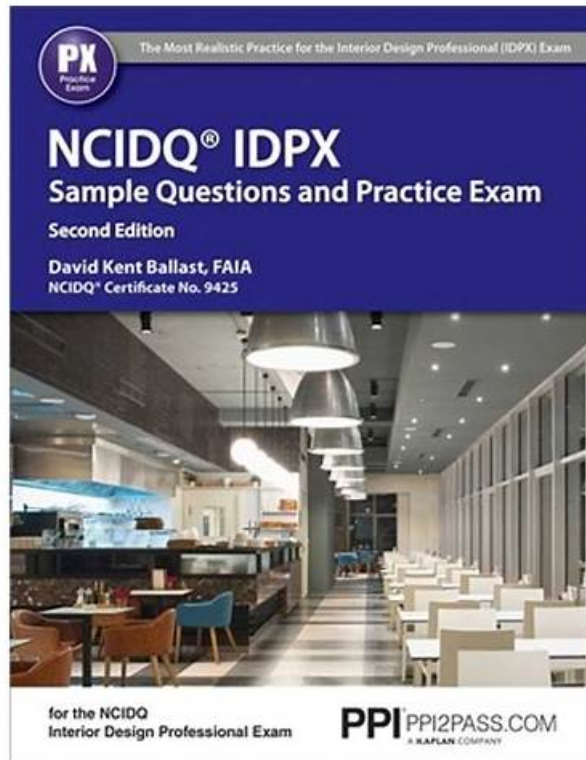


IDPX試験の準備方法 | 正確的なIDPX日本語版試験 | 認定するInterior Design Professional Exam試験過去問



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トピック	出題範囲
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IDPX試験過去問、IDPX PDF

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CIDQ Interior Design Professional Exam 認定 IDPX 試験問題 (Q39-Q44):**質問 # 39**

When the owner/contractor agreement is executed, which documents specifically form the contract documents?

- A. addenda, bid (tender) solicitation, instruction to bidders
- B. specifications, addenda, bid (tender) solicitation
- C. drawings, specifications, instruction to bidders
- **D. drawings, specifications, addenda**

正解: D

解説:

Contract documents in construction and interior design projects are the legally binding materials that define the scope, quality, and execution of the work. According to standard practice (e.g., AIA contract guidelines), these typically include drawings (plans and details), specifications (written requirements for materials and methods), and addenda (modifications issued before contract execution). Instructions to bidders and bid solicitations are pre-contract documents used during the bidding phase, not part of the executed agreement.

Option A includes "instruction to bidders," which is incorrect post-execution. Option C omits drawings, a critical component, and Option D excludes both drawings and specifications, making B the only complete and accurate choice.

Verified Answer from Official Source: B - drawings, specifications, addenda

"The contract documents consist of the agreement, drawings, specifications, and any addenda issued prior to execution of the contract." (NCIDQ IDPX Study Guide, Section 3: Contract Documents) Explanation from Official Source: The NCIDQ specifies that contract documents formalize the agreement between owner and contractor, providing a comprehensive set of instructions (drawings and specs) and updates (addenda) to ensure clarity and enforceability.

Objectives:

* Identify components of contract documents (IDPX Objective 3.1).

質問 # 40

A building owner hires a design firm to renovate an existing office suite into a live-work space. What is the FIRST step the designer should take?

- A. Document the project drivers
- **B. Confirm zoning ordinance**
- C. Verify the building construction type
- D. Perform a site visit

正解: B

解説:

Converting an office (Business, B) to a live-work space (Residential, R) involves a change of occupancy, requiring the designer to first confirm zoning ordinances with the local AHJ to ensure residential use is permitted. Site visits (A) and construction type (D) are subsequent steps after legal feasibility. Project drivers (C) define goals but follow zoning confirmation. Zoning (B) is the critical first

step to avoid unfeasible design efforts.

Verified Answer from Official Source: B - Confirm zoning ordinance

"For a change of occupancy, the designer must first confirm zoning ordinances to verify the proposed use is allowed by local regulations." (NCIDQ IDPX Study Guide, Section 1: Codes and Standards) Explanation from Official Source: The NCIDQ stresses zoning as the initial check to ensure project viability, a foundational step in occupancy changes.

Objectives:

* Apply zoning regulations to projects (IDPX Objective 1.11).

質問 # 41

Formaldehyde, PVC, and phthalates are examples of chemicals included in

- A. Class C finishes
- B. Hazardous building types
- C. The Red List
- D. CAL 133 compliant products

正解: C

解説:

The NCIDQ IDPX exam tests the designer's knowledge of sustainable design and material safety, particularly regarding chemicals of concern in building products. Formaldehyde, PVC (polyvinyl chloride), and phthalates are chemicals often targeted in sustainable design due to their environmental and health impacts.

* Option A (The Red List): This is the correct choice. The Red List, developed by the International Living Future Institute as part of the Living Building Challenge, identifies chemicals and materials that are harmful to human health and the environment and should be avoided in building projects.

Formaldehyde (a known carcinogen), PVC (which can release toxins during production and disposal), and phthalates (endocrine disruptors often used in plastics) are all on the Red List due to their toxicity and environmental impact.

* Option B (Class C finishes): Class C finishes refer to a fire classification for interior finishes based on flame spread and smoke development (e.g., per ASTM E84). This classification is unrelated to chemical composition or toxicity.

* Option C (Hazardous building types): There is no standard category called "hazardous building types" in building codes or design standards. This option is incorrect and not a recognized term.

* Option D (CAL 133 compliant products): CAL 133 (California Technical Bulletin 133) is a flammability standard for furniture, requiring resistance to open flame ignition. It focuses on fire safety, not the presence of harmful chemicals like formaldehyde, PVC, or phthalates.

Verified Answer from Official Source:

The correct answer is verified from NCIDQ's official study materials on sustainable design and material health.

"The Red List includes chemicals such as formaldehyde, PVC, and phthalates, which are identified as harmful to human health and the environment and should be avoided in sustainable design." (NCIDQ IDPX Study Guide, Sustainable Design Section) The NCIDQ IDPX Study Guide confirms that formaldehyde, PVC, and phthalates are part of the Red List, a tool used in sustainable design to avoid toxic materials. This aligns with Option A, making it the correct answer.

Objectives:

* Understand the Red List and its role in sustainable design (NCIDQ IDPX Objective: Sustainable Design).

* Apply material health knowledge to select safe products (NCIDQ IDPX Objective: Materials and Finishes).

質問 # 42

What is the MINIMUM illumination level at the walking surface for a means of egress?

- A. 2 footcandles [21.53 lux]
- B. 1 footcandle [10.76 lux]
- C. 5 footcandles [53.82 lux]
- D. 9 footcandles [96.88 lux]

正解: B

解説:

The International Building Code (IBC) Section 1008.2.1 and NFPA 101 (Life Safety Code) specify that the minimum illumination level for means of egress, including walking surfaces like corridors and stairs, must be

1 footcandle (10.76 lux) at the floor level during normal conditions. This ensures safe evacuation by providing adequate visibility.

Higher levels (e.g., B, C, D) may apply to specific tasks or spaces (e.g., assembly areas), but 1 footcandle is the baseline for egress.

paths. Emergency lighting must also maintain this level if power fails, but the question focuses on standard conditions. Option A aligns with code requirements.

Verified Answer from Official Source:A - 1 footcandle [10.76 lux]

"The minimum illumination level for means of egress at the walking surface shall be 1 footcandle (10.76 lux) per IBC and NFPA standards." (NCIDQ IDPX Study Guide, Section 1: Codes and Standards) Explanation from Official Source:The NCIDQ references IBC and NFPA to ensure designers provide sufficient lighting for safe egress, a critical life safety requirement in all occupancies.

Objectives:

* Apply life safety codes to lighting design (IDPX Objective 1.4).

質問 # 43

During a substantial completion walk-through, a designer notices that a door was installed incorrectly. What should the designer do NEXT?

- A. Add the door location and problem to the punch (deficiency) list
- B. Ask the client to accept the door, with a credit memo
- C. Meet with the general contractor, review the drawings, and schedule replacement
- D. Process a change order and include the new door location

正解: A

解説:

The NCIDQ IDPX exam tests the designer's understanding of project closeout procedures, particularly during a substantial completion walk-through. A substantial completion walk-through is conducted to identify any remaining issues or deficiencies before the project is fully completed and turned over to the client.

* Option A (Meet with the general contractor, review the drawings, and schedule replacement):

While meeting with the contractor and reviewing drawings may be part of the resolution process, the first step is to document the issue formally. Scheduling a replacement without documentation skips a critical step in the closeout process.

* Option B (Process a change order and include the new door location):A change order is used to modify the contract scope, cost, or schedule during construction. The door being installed incorrectly is a deficiency, not a change in scope or location requiring a change order. This option is incorrect.

* Option C (Add the door location and problem to the punch (deficiency) list):This is the correct choice. During a substantial completion walk-through, the designer should document any issues, such as an incorrectly installed door, on the punch list (also called a deficiency list). The punch list is a formal record of items that need to be corrected or completed by the contractor before final completion, ensuring the issue is addressed systematically.

* Option D (Ask the client to accept the door, with a credit memo):Asking the client to accept the incorrect installation with a credit memo is premature and unprofessional. The designer should first document the issue and work with the contractor to correct it, as it is the contractor's responsibility to meet the contract requirements.

Verified Answer from Official Source:

The correct answer is verified from NCIDQ's official study materials on project closeout and punch list procedures.

"During a substantial completion walk-through, the designer should document any deficiencies, such as incorrect installations, on the punch (deficiency) list for the contractor to address before final completion." (NCIDQ IDPX Study Guide, Project Closeout Section) The NCIDQ IDPX Study Guide specifies that the punch list is the appropriate tool for documenting deficiencies during a substantial completion walk-through. The incorrect door installation should be recorded on the punch list for correction, making Option C the correct next step.

Objectives:

* Understand the purpose of a punch list during project closeout (NCIDQ IDPX Objective: Project Closeout).

* Apply documentation processes to address construction deficiencies (NCIDQ IDPX Objective: Construction Administration).

質問 # 44

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