

# IDPX Real Sheets | IDPX New Test Bootcamp

## IDPX PRACTICE TEST A

Which is NOT true about noise reduction between two rooms?

- A. Noise reduction increases with an increase in the transmission loss of the wall separating the two rooms.
- B. The stiffness of the wall can affect noise reduction.
- C. An increase in wall area separating the two rooms is detrimental.
- D. To improve noise reduction, the designer should place absorptive materials on both sides of the wall. - Answer- D

Which of the following is an air distribution system in which supply air originates at floor level and rises to return air grilles in the ceiling?

- A. floor ventilation
- B. displacement ventilation
- C. slot air ventilation
- D. demand control ventilation - Answer- B

If all of the following are present, what must be modified to achieve acoustic separation in a perimeter office?

- A. gypsum wallboard
- B. batt insulation
- C. acoustical tiles
- D. convactor - Answer- D.

In a new lifestyle hotel, the spa suites will have 4 poster canopy beds. How far away from the sprinkler heads should the beds and panels be?

- A. 6 inches
- B. 15 inches
- C. 12 inches
- D. 20 inches - Answer- D

HVAC stands for:

- A. Heating, Ventilating, and Air Conditioning
- B. Humidity, Ventilation, and Air Control
- C. Heating, Ventilation, And Cooling
- D. High Velocity Air Control - Answer- A

Which of the following is an INCORRECT statement about fire-rated door assemblies?

- A. Glass area is limited based on rating.
- B. Either hinges or rated pivots may be used.
- C. Under some circumstances a closer is not needed.
- D. Labeling is required for both the door and frame. - Answer- C

If a material supplier says that adding his product to a wall assembly in a critical acoustic situation would increase the noise reduction (STC rating) between two rooms by slightly more than 3 dB, what should the designer's reaction be?

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## CIDQ IDPX Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Project Assessment and Sustainability: This section of the exam measures skills of an Interior Design Consultant and covers understanding and evaluating square footage standards, environmental and wellness criteria, existing site conditions, and key project drivers such as client goals, culture, and budget.</li></ul>
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Integration with Building Systems and Construction: This section of the exam measures skills of a Building Systems Coordinator and involves applying knowledge of structural, mechanical, plumbing, electrical, fire protection, lighting, and acoustical systems. It also includes coordinating with ceiling plans, installation sequencing, and understanding building components and transport systems.</li></ul>

Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Integration of Furniture, Fixtures, &amp; Equipment: This section of the exam measures the skills of a FF&amp;E Specialist and focuses on selecting and integrating furniture and equipment. It includes understanding product types, code compliance, maintenance requirements, procurement, installation processes, and cost estimation methods.</li> </ul>
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## IDPX New Test Bootcamp - IDPX Updated Testkings

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### CIDQ Interior Design Professional Exam Sample Questions (Q58-Q63):

#### NEW QUESTION # 58

The conservation of water through landscaping with native plants and mulching is called

- A. terrascaping
- B. xeriscaping
- C. aquascaping
- D. greenscaping

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

Xeriscaping is a landscaping method focused on water conservation, using drought-tolerant native plants and mulching to reduce irrigation needs, ideal for arid climates. Terrascaping (B) isn't a recognized term in this context. Aquascaping (C) involves water features, not conservation. Greenscaping (D) promotes sustainable landscaping but isn't specific to water-saving with natives and mulch. Xeriscaping (A) directly matches the description, aligning with sustainable design principles.

Verified Answer from Official Source:A - xeriscaping

"Xeriscaping conserves water through the use of native plants and mulching, minimizing irrigation requirements." (NCIDQ IDPX Study Guide, Section 2: Materials and Finishes) Explanation from Official Source:The NCIDQ recognizes xeriscaping as a key sustainability strategy, reducing water use while maintaining functional landscapes, relevant to interior-exterior integration.

Objectives:

\* Apply sustainable design practices (IDPX Objective 2.14).

#### NEW QUESTION # 59

A contractor has notified the designer that the existing paint in a space tests positive for lead. What is the correct course of action?

- A. A professional licensed contractor should perform lead-paint abatement
- B. The lead paint should be encapsulated with oil-based paint
- C. A custodian should vacuum with a high-efficiency particulate air (HEPA) filter vacuum
- D. The designer should notify the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

Lead-based paint is a hazardous material regulated by the EPA under the Lead Renovation, Repair, and Painting (RRP) Rule. When identified, it must be handled by a certified professional trained in lead abatement to ensure safe removal or containment, protecting occupants and workers. Option A (encapsulation) is a viable mitigation strategy but requires a licensed professional, not just any application, making it incomplete.

Option B (notifying the EPA) is unnecessary unless a violation occurs, as the designer's role is to coordinate, not report directly.

Option D (HEPA vacuuming) is a cleaning method, not a solution for abatement. Only a licensed contractor meets legal and safety standards.

Verified Answer from Official Source:C - A professional licensed contractor should perform lead-paint abatement

"Lead-based paint must be addressed by a certified professional contractor in accordance with EPA regulations to ensure safe abatement and compliance." (NCIDQ IDPX Study Guide, Section 1: Codes and Standards) Explanation from Official Source: The NCIDQ aligns with EPA guidelines, emphasizing that designers must ensure hazardous materials like lead are managed by qualified professionals to meet health and safety codes.

Objectives:

\* Apply environmental regulations to project execution (IDPX Objective 1.5).

### NEW QUESTION # 60

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

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

**Answer: B**

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 # 61

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

**Answer: C**

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 # 62

After completion of a project, the client spills coffee on their new lobby sofa. Where would the client look for information on how to remove the stain?

- A. product data sheet
- **B. maintenance manual**
- C. furniture specification
- D. warranty information

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

A maintenance manual, provided post-construction, includes specific care instructions for installed items like a sofa (e.g., fabric cleaning methods), tailored for end-users. Product data sheets (A) detail technical specs for selection, not cleaning. Warranty info (B) covers defects, not maintenance. Furniture specs (D) define quality for procurement, not user care. The maintenance manual (C) is the go-to resource for stain removal guidance.

Verified Answer from Official Source:C - maintenance manual

"Clients find stain removal and care instructions in the maintenance manual provided after project completion." (NCIDQ IDPX Study Guide, Section 3: Contract Administration) Explanation from Official Source:The NCIDQ notes maintenance manuals as part of closeout documents, ensuring clients can maintain finishes and furnishings effectively.

Objectives:

\* Prepare post-occupancy documentation (IDPX Objective 3.16).

## NEW QUESTION # 63

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