

# 一番新しいIDPX教科書の決定版



ちなみに、PassTest IDPX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=17ZTxGqNKIHE9jzLXQOUPFA4KuTCxEG\\_K](https://drive.google.com/open?id=17ZTxGqNKIHE9jzLXQOUPFA4KuTCxEG_K)

一般的には、IT技術会社ではCIDQ IDPX資格認定を持つ職員の給料は持たない職員の給料に比べ、15%より高いです。これなので、IT技術職員としてのあなたはPassTestのCIDQ IDPX問題集デモを参考し、試験の準備に速く行動しましょう。我々社はあなたがCIDQ IDPX試験に一発的に合格するために、最新版の備考資料を提供します。

## 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"><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>
トピック 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Code Requirements, Laws, Standards, and Regulations: This section of the exam measures the skills of a Regulatory Compliance Specialist and covers environmental regulations, accessibility standards, building codes, and zoning laws. It also addresses understanding jurisdictional permit processes and legal implications for design compliance.</li></ul>
トピック 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>
トピック 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Professional Business Practices: This section of the exam measures skills of an Interior Design Consultant and addresses business structures, scope of practice, proposals, contracts, and basic project accounting. It prepares candidates to understand legal obligations, manage finances, and structure project proposals professionally.</li></ul>

>> IDPX復習対策 <<

## 完璧IDPX | 便利なIDPX復習対策試験 | 試験の準備方法Interior Design Professional Exam試験過去問

最も効率的で直感的な学習方法を学習者に提供し、学習者が効率的に学習できるように最善を尽くします。IDPX試験リファレンスは、クライアントにインスタンスを提供し、クライアントが直感的に理解できるようにします。ナレッジポイントを具体的に示すためのIDPXテストガイドのインスタンスがあるという考慮事項に基づ

づいています。実際のIDPX試験を刺激することにより、クライアントは実際のIDPX試験練習問題の習熟度を理解できます。したがって、クライアントは抽象的な概念を直感的に理解できます。

## CIDQ Interior Design Professional Exam 認定 IDPX 試験問題 (Q122-Q127):

### 質問 # 122

The client has approved a selection for lounge seating and has selected a COM fabric for its reception area. What should the designer do NEXT?

- A. Send the COM information to the furniture vendor for approval of the fabric application
- B. Reselect a fabric that closely resembles the selected COM fabric and is offered by the furniture vendor
- C. Produce a purchase order for the COM fabric, and send the fabric and the order to the manufacturer
- D. Prepare the specifications for the furniture and list the chairs, COM information, and quantity needed

正解: A

解説:

COM (Customer's Own Material) fabric refers to fabric selected by the client that is not part of the furniture vendor's standard offerings. The NCIDQ IDPX exam tests the designer's understanding of the FF&E procurement process, particularly when dealing with COM fabrics.

\* Option A (Send the COM information to the furniture vendor for approval of the fabric application): This is the correct next step because the furniture vendor must approve the COM fabric to ensure it is suitable for the selected lounge seating (e.g., meets upholstery requirements, performance standards, and warranty conditions). This step confirms that the fabric can be applied to the furniture before proceeding with procurement, preventing potential issues.

\* Option B (Produce a purchase order for the COM fabric, and send the fabric and the order to the manufacturer): Issuing a purchase order and sending the fabric is a later step in the process. The designer must first confirm with the vendor that the COM fabric is acceptable for the furniture.

\* Option C (Prepare the specifications for the furniture and list the chairs, COM information, and quantity needed): While preparing specifications is part of the process, it is not the next step after fabric selection. The designer must first get vendor approval for the COM fabric to ensure it can be used in the specification.

\* Option D (Reselect a fabric that closely resembles the selected COM fabric and is offered by the furniture vendor): Reselecting a fabric undermines the client's choice of COM fabric and is not necessary unless the vendor rejects the COM fabric, which has not yet been determined.

Verified Answer from Official Source:

The correct answer is verified from NCIDQ's official study materials on FF&E procurement and COM fabric procedures.

"When using COM fabric, the designer must send the fabric information to the furniture vendor for approval to ensure it meets application and performance requirements before proceeding with procurement." (NCIDQ IDPX Study Guide, FF&E Procurement Section) The NCIDQ IDPX Study Guide outlines the proper sequence for handling COM fabric, emphasizing the need to get vendor approval before moving forward with procurement or specification. This ensures compatibility and prevents issues during manufacturing, making Option A the correct next step.

Objectives:

- \* Understand the FF&E procurement process for COM fabrics (NCIDQ IDPX Objective: FF&E).
- \* Apply coordination practices to manage custom materials (NCIDQ IDPX Objective: Contract Administration).

### 質問 # 123

During an office renovation, a financial firm wants to continue occupying the space while maintaining daily functions. What is the BEST method for the designer to follow?

- A. Create separate permits for each area to be completed independently
- B. Designate one portion of the space to be completed prior to another beginning
- C. Utilize fast-track scheduling for completion of the space as a whole

正解: B

解説:

The NCIDQ IDPX exam tests the designer's ability to manage construction projects while accommodating client needs, such as continued occupancy during a renovation. The goal is to minimize disruption to the financial firm's daily operations.

\* Option A (Utilize fast-track scheduling for completion of the space as a whole): Fast-track scheduling involves overlapping design and construction phases to accelerate the project timeline.

While this can speed up completion, it does not address the need to maintain daily functions, as it may involve simultaneous work

across the entire space, causing significant disruption.

\* Option B (Create separate permits for each area to be completed independently): Creating separate permits might allow for phased construction, but permitting is typically the contractor's or owner's responsibility, not the designer's, and does not directly address how to maintain operations.

Additionally, separate permits may not be necessary if the project can be phased under a single permit.

\* Option C (Designate one portion of the space to be completed prior to another beginning): This is the best method because phasing the renovation allows the financial firm to continue operations in the unaffected areas while work is completed in one section at a time. For example, the designer can prioritize completing one wing of the office, move staff to that area, and then renovate the remaining sections, ensuring minimal disruption to daily functions.

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 "Schedule construction work during off-hours," which could also minimize disruption but is less effective than phasing, as it may still impact the entire space and could increase costs due to overtime labor.

Verified Answer from Official Source:

The correct answer is verified from NCIDQ's official study materials on construction administration and project scheduling. "When a client needs to occupy a space during renovation, the designer should phase the project by designating portions of the space to be completed sequentially, allowing the client to maintain operations in unaffected areas." (NCIDQ IDPX Study Guide, Construction Administration Section) The NCIDQ IDPX Study Guide recommends phasing as the best method to manage renovations in occupied spaces. By completing one portion of the space at a time, the designer ensures that the financial firm can continue daily operations with minimal disruption, making Option C the correct choice.

Objectives:

\* Understand strategies for managing occupied renovations (NCIDQ IDPX Objective: Construction Administration).

\* Apply scheduling methods to minimize client disruption (NCIDQ IDPX Objective: Project Management).

#### 質問 # 124

What is the MINIMUM fire rating for a door in a 2-hour fire separation wall?

- A. 1 1/2-hours
- B. 2-hours
- C. 3/4-hour
- D. 1-hour

正解： A

解説：

The NCIDQ IDPX exam tests the designer's knowledge of fire safety requirements, specifically those outlined in the International Building Code (IBC), which is referenced for determining fire ratings of building components. A fire separation wall with a 2-hour rating requires doors that meet specific fire resistance standards.

\* IBC Requirements: According to the IBC (2018 Edition), Section 716.5, the fire rating of a door (fire door) in a fire-rated wall must be at least 3/4 of the wall's rating, with a minimum rating of 45 minutes (3/4-hour) and a maximum requirement of 3 hours. For a 2-hour fire-rated wall:

\* 3/4 of 2 hours = 1.5 hours (1 1/2 hours).

\* Therefore, the door must have a minimum fire rating of 1 1/2 hours.

\* Option A (3/4-hour): A 3/4-hour (45-minute) rating is the minimum for doors in 1-hour fire-rated walls, not 2-hour walls, so this is insufficient.

\* Option B (1-hour): A 1-hour rating is also insufficient, as it does not meet the 3/4 requirement for a 2-hour wall (1.5 hours).

\* Option C (1 1/2-hours): This meets the IBC requirement of 3/4 of the wall's rating (1.5 hours) for a 2-hour fire separation wall, making it the correct minimum fire rating for the door.

\* Option D (2-hours): While a 2-hour rating exceeds the minimum requirement, it is not necessary, as the IBC allows a 1 1/2-hour rating for a 2-hour wall. A 2-hour rated door may be used but is not the minimum required.

Verified Answer from Official Source:

The correct answer is verified from the International Building Code, as referenced in NCIDQ IDPX study materials.

"Fire door assemblies in fire walls or fire barriers with a fire-resistance rating greater than 1 hour but less than

4 hours shall have a minimum fire-protection rating of 1 1/2 hours." (International Building Code, 2018 Edition, Section 716.5, Table 716.5) The IBC specifies that for a 2-hour fire-rated wall, the minimum fire rating for a door is 1 1/2 hours, as outlined in Table 716.5. This ensures the door provides adequate fire protection while allowing for practical construction standards, making Option C the correct answer.

Objectives:

- \* Understand fire rating requirements for building components (NCIDQ IDPX Objective: Codes and Standards).
- \* Apply IBC guidelines to ensure fire safety in design (NCIDQ IDPX Objective: Building Regulations).

### 質問 # 125

Who conducts post-occupancy evaluation interviews?

- A. Furniture manufacturer
- B. Building owner
- C. General contractor
- D. Design professional

正解: D

解説:

A post-occupancy evaluation (POE) is a process conducted after a project is completed and occupied to assess its performance from the user's perspective. The NCIDQ IDPX exam emphasizes the designer's role in conducting POEs to gather feedback and improve future projects.

- \* Option A (Building owner): The building owner may participate in the POE by providing feedback, but they do not typically conduct the interviews. The owner is a stakeholder, not the facilitator of the evaluation.
- \* Option B (General contractor): The general contractor is responsible for construction, not post-occupancy evaluations. Their role ends at project completion, and they are not typically involved in assessing user satisfaction after occupancy.
- \* Option C (Design professional): The design professional (interior designer or architect) is responsible for conducting the POE, as they are best positioned to evaluate how well the design meets the client's needs and to gather feedback for future improvements. This aligns with the designer's role in project closeout and evaluation.
- \* Option D (Furniture manufacturer): The furniture manufacturer may provide input on product performance, but they do not conduct the POE interviews, which focus on the overall design and user experience, not just furniture.

Verified Answer from Official Source:

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

"The design professional typically conducts post-occupancy evaluation interviews to gather feedback from the client and users about the project's performance." (NCIDQ IDPX Study Guide, Project Closeout Section) The NCIDQ IDPX Study Guide specifies that the design professional is responsible for conducting POE interviews to assess the project's success and identify areas for improvement. This role ensures that the designer can directly engage with the client and users, making Option C the correct answer.

Objectives:

- \* Understand the designer's role in post-occupancy evaluations (NCIDQ IDPX Objective: Project Closeout).
- \* Apply evaluation methods to assess design performance (NCIDQ IDPX Objective: Contract Administration).

### 質問 # 126

What is the standard sequence of events for the permit process?

- A. permit issued, preliminary review, temporary occupancy, inspections
- B. inspections, permit issued, preliminary review, temporary occupancy
- C. temporary occupancy, preliminary review, inspections, permit issued
- D. preliminary review, permit issued, inspections, temporary occupancy

正解: D

解説:

The permit process, per standard building code administration (e.g., IBC), follows a logical sequence:

Preliminary review (submission and code check by the authority having jurisdiction), permit issued (approval to start construction), inspections (verification during and after construction), and temporary occupancy (allowing use before final certificate if conditions are met). Option A reverses the order by starting with inspections. Option B misplaces preliminary review after issuance. Option D begins with temporary occupancy, which is impossible without prior permitting. Only C reflects the correct chronological flow.

Verified Answer from Official Source: C - preliminary review, permit issued, inspections, temporary occupancy

"The permit process sequence is: preliminary review by the AHJ, issuance of the permit, inspections during construction, and issuance of temporary occupancy when applicable." (NCIDQ IDPX Study Guide, Section 1: Codes and Standards)

Explanation from Official Source: The NCIDQ outlines this sequence to ensure designers understand the regulatory steps required for legal construction and occupancy, aligning with IBC procedures.

Objectives:

\* Understand permitting processes (IDPX Objective 1.7).

## 質問 #127

CIDQのIDPX認定試験は競争が激しい今のIT業界中でいよいよ人気があって、受験者が増え一方で難度が低なくて結局専門知識と情報技術能力の要求が高い試験なので、普通の人がCIDQ認証試験に合格するのが必要な時間とエネルギーをかからなければなりません。

IDPX試験過去問：<https://www.passtest.jp/CIDQ/IDPX-shiken.html>

2025年PassTestの最新IDPX PDFダンプおよびIDPX試験エンジンの無料共有: [https://drive.google.com/open?id=17ZTxGqNIHE9jzLXQOUPFA4KuTCxEG\\_K](https://drive.google.com/open?id=17ZTxGqNIHE9jzLXQOUPFA4KuTCxEG_K)