

IDFX日本語受験教科書 & IDFX認証試験



P.S.JpshikenがGoogle Driveで共有している無料の2026 CIDQ IDFXダンプ：<https://drive.google.com/open?id=1zcch2cjgDzQbBcbroJECLJWgCN2g4xOa>

CIDQのIDFX試験は大変です。あなたは復習資料に悩んでいるかもしれません。我々Jpshikenの提供するCIDQのIDFXソフトを利用して自分の圧力を減少しましょう。我々のチームは複雑な問題集を整理するに通じて、毎年の試験の問題を分析して最高のCIDQのIDFXソフトを作成します。今まで、我々は更新を努力しています。ご購入した後の一年間で、CIDQのIDFX試験が更新されたら、あなたを理解させます。

今の競争の激しいIT業界では、多くの認定試験の合格証明書が君にをとんとん拍子に出世するのを助けることができます。多くの会社は君の実力と昇進がその証明書によって判断します。CIDQのIDFX認証試験はIT業界の中で含金度高い試験で、JpshikenがCIDQのIDFX認証試験について対応性の訓練を提供しておって、ネットで弊社が提供した部分の問題集をダウンロードしてください。

>> IDFX日本語受験教科書 <<

最新のIDFX日本語受験教科書 & 合格スムーズIDFX認証試験 | 効率的なIDFX日本語学習内容

CIDQのIDFX認定試験を受験する気があるのですか。この試験を受けた身の回りの人がきっと多くいるでしょう。これは非常に大切な試験で、試験に合格してIDFX認証資格を取ると、あなたは多くのメリットを得られますから。では、他の人を頼んで試験に合格する対策を教えてもらったのですか。試験に準備する方法が色々ありますが、最も高効率なのは、きっと良いツールを利用することですね。ところで、あなたにとってどんなツールが良いと言えるのですか。もちろんJpshikenのIDFX問題集です。

CIDQ IDFX 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">内装建材と仕上げ：このセクションでは、インテリアデザイナーのスキルを評価し、表面材の選択と仕様について考察します。受験者は、室内環境におけるテキスタイル、床材、壁・天井処理、吸音製品、標識に関する性能基準、設置方法、および技術的考慮事項を理解していることを示す必要があります。
トピック 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none">生命安全とユニバーサルデザイン：この試験セクションでは、設計コンサルタントとしてのスキルを評価し、居住者の安全とアクセシビリティの確保に関する原則を扱います。受験者は、避難経路、防火区画、警報連携といった生命安全要件に加え、多様な能力や特別なニーズを持つ人々に対応するユニバーサルデザイン戦略に関する知識を実証します。

トピック 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 家具、備品、設備、照明の技術仕様: この試験セクションでは、設計コンサルタントとしてのスキルを評価し、家具、備品、照明システムの仕様策定方法を検証します。受験者は、生命安全要件、持続可能性指標、材料性能基準、そして機能的および環境的目標を満たすために、発光効率、演色性、エネルギー負荷などの要素を考慮した適切な器具の選定方法を理解していることを証明します。
トピック 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 人間の行動と設計環境の関係: この試験セクションでは、デザインコンサルタントとしてのスキルを測り、人々が空間とどのように関わっているかを解釈する能力が問われます。受験者は、人間工学的侧面から社会的・文化的影響に至るまでのヒューマンファクターに関する理解、そしてユニバーサルデザインの原則がアクセシビリティとインクルーシビティをどのように確保しているか、そして照明、音響、温熱環境といった感覚的影響も考慮していることを証明します。
トピック 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 専門能力開発と倫理: この試験セクションでは、デザインコンサルタントのスキルを評価し、倫理的な実践と継続的な学習の重要性を強調します。受験者は、専門的な行動規範、消費者保護の原則、そして継続的な教育と業界団体との連携に関する戦略に精通していることを証明します。
トピック 6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> デザインコミュニケーションテクニック: このセクションでは、インテリアデザイナーのスキルを評価し、調査結果とコンセプトを明確なビジュアルフォーマットに落とし込む能力に焦点を当てます。受験者は、アイデアを伝えるためのチャート、インフォグラフィック、概念図の作成方法、そして空間内のレイアウトと機能的な関係性を示すための隣接調査やゾーニングプランなどの計画図の作成方法を示します。
トピック 7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> プログラミングと敷地分析: この試験セクションでは、インテリアデザイナーのスキルを評価し、プロジェクトの状況を理解するための分析手法の効果的な活用について学びます。受験者は、スプレッドシート、図表、写真分析などのツールに加え、観察や先行研究といった調査手法を用いて、立地、方位、ゾーニング制限、既存の状況といった敷地要因を評価する方法を示す必要があります。

CIDQ Interior Design Fundamentals Exam 認定 IDFX 試験問題 (Q69-Q74):

質問 #69

What is the MOST appropriate way to determine the number of lavatories required in a commercial restroom [washroom]?

- A. Interview the client to determine number of users
- B. Create a floor plan to determine space availability
- C. Consult the plumbing code based on the building's jurisdiction

正解: C

解説:

The number of lavatories required in a commercial restroom is determined by plumbing codes, which are based on the building's occupancy type and occupant load. The International Plumbing Code (IPC) or local plumbing codes specify the minimum number of fixtures (e.g., lavatories, toilets) required per occupant load, ensuring adequate facilities for hygiene and safety. Consulting the plumbing code based on the building's jurisdiction is the most appropriate method, as it provides a legally binding standard. Option A (interview the client) may provide user data but does not ensure code compliance. Option B (create a floor plan) determines space availability, not the required number of fixtures.

Verified Answer from Official Source:

The correct answer is verified using NCIDQ IDFX content on plumbing codes.

Exact Extract: The NCIDQ IDFX Reference Manual states, "The number of lavatories in a commercial restroom must be determined by consulting the plumbing code based on the building's jurisdiction, which specifies fixture requirements by occupancy and load." The NCIDQ IDFX curriculum requires designers to apply plumbing codes to ensure compliance with health and safety standards in commercial restrooms.

Objectives:

* Apply plumbing codes to restroom design (IDFX Objective: Codes and Standards).

質問 # 70

Which characteristics are considered when specifying window treatments to reduce heat gain in an office space?

- A. Low R-value, high-emissivity, and a light fabric color
- B. High R-value, low-emissivity, and a dark fabric color
- C. Low R-value, high-emissivity, and a dark fabric color
- D. High R-value, low-emissivity, and a light fabric color

正解: D

解説:

Reducing heat gain in an office space through window treatments involves understanding thermal properties and the role of color in heat absorption and reflection. The NCIDQ IDFX Reference Manual and sustainability standards (e.g., ASHRAE) provide guidance on specifying window treatments for energy efficiency.

* R-value: The R-value measures a material's resistance to heat flow (thermal resistance). A higher R-value indicates better insulation, which helps reduce heat gain by preventing heat from entering the space through the window treatment.

* Emmissivity: Emissivity measures a material's ability to emit infrared energy (heat). Low-emissivity (low-E) materials reflect heat rather than absorbing and re-emitting it, which helps keep heat out of the space.

* Fabric color: Light-colored fabrics reflect more sunlight, reducing heat absorption, while dark colors absorb more heat, increasing heat gain.

Now, let's evaluate the options:

* A. Low R-value, high-emissivity, and a light fabric color: A low R-value means poor insulation, allowing more heat to pass through. High-emissivity means the material will absorb and re-emit heat, increasing heat gain. While a light fabric color helps reflect sunlight, the other two characteristics are counterproductive to reducing heat gain.

* B. High R-value, low-emissivity, and a light fabric color: A high R-value provides good insulation, reducing heat transfer. Low-emissivity reflects heat, preventing it from entering the space. A light fabric color reflects sunlight, further minimizing heat gain. This combination is the most effective for reducing heat gain in an office space.

* **C. Low R-value, high-emissivity, and a dark fabric color: A low R-value and high-emissivity increase heat gain, and a dark fabric color absorbs more heat, making this the least effective option for reducing heat gain.

* D. High R-value, low-emissivity, and a dark fabric color: While a high R-value and low-emissivity are beneficial, a dark fabric color absorbs more heat, counteracting the benefits of the other two characteristics.

The NCIDQ IDFX Reference Manual emphasizes that window treatments for energy efficiency should maximize insulation (high R-value), minimize heat absorption (low-emissivity), and reflect sunlight (light colors) to reduce heat gain effectively.

Verified Answer from Official Source: The correct answer is B, as verified by the NCIDQ IDFX Reference Manual.

Exact Extract:

From the NCIDQ IDFX Reference Manual (Chapter 8: Environmental Control Systems): "To reduce heat gain through window treatments, specify materials with a high R-value for insulation, low-emissivity to reflect heat, and light colors to minimize solar absorption." Explanation from Official Source:

The NCIDQ IDFX Reference Manual explains that reducing heat gain requires a combination of high thermal resistance (R-value), low heat emission (emissivity), and light colors to reflect sunlight. This ensures that the window treatment minimizes the transfer of heat into the space, improving energy efficiency in an office environment.

Objectives:

- * Understand the thermal properties of materials in interior design applications.
- * Apply sustainability principles to specify window treatments for energy efficiency.

質問 # 71

A designer has been asked to design a chair and table for a preschool. Which human factor is MOST important to consider?

- A. Proxemics
- B. Biometrics
- C. Anthropometrics
- D. Ergonomics

正解: C

解説:

Designing furniture for a preschool requires considering the physical dimensions and proportions of young children, which is the focus of anthropometrics—the study of human body measurements. Anthropometrics ensures that the chair and table are appropriately sized for preschool-aged children (e.g., seat height, table height) to promote comfort and safety. Biometrics (Option A) relates to biological identification (e.g., fingerprints), not furniture design. Proxemics (Option B) studies personal space and social distances,

which is less critical for sizing furniture. Ergonomics (Option C) focuses on comfort and efficiency but is broader and less specific to sizing than anthropometrics, which is the primary concern for children's furniture.

Verified Answer from Official Source:

The correct answer is verified using NCIDQ IDFX content on human factors in design.

Exact Extract: The NCIDQ IDFX Reference Manual states, "Anthropometrics is the most important human factor when designing furniture for specific user groups, such as children, to ensure proper sizing and proportion." The NCIDQ IDFX curriculum emphasizes anthropometrics as a key consideration for designing furniture that fits the user's body, especially for specialized groups like children.

Objectives:

* Apply human factors to furniture design (IDFX Objective: Human Behavior and the Designed Environment).

質問 #72

Which method of dyeing is BEST to use for colorfastness and stain-resistant fibers?

- A. Stock- or fiber-dyeing
- **B. Solution-dyeing**
- C. Yarn-dyeing
- D. Piece-dyeing

正解: B

解説:

Colorfastness (resistance to fading) and stain resistance are critical for textiles in high-traffic environments.

Solution-dyeing is the best method because the color is added to the polymer solution before the fiber is extruded, locking the color into the fiber's core. This makes the fiber highly resistant to fading from UV light, cleaning, or wear, and it also enhances stain resistance because the color is integral, not surface-applied.

Option A (yarn-dyeing) dyes the yarn before weaving, offering good colorfastness but less stain resistance.

Option B (piece-dyeing) dyes the fabric after weaving, making it more prone to fading and staining. Option D (stock- or fiber-dyeing) dyes loose fibers before spinning, which is less consistent and less resistant to fading than solution-dyeing.

Verified Answer from Official Source:

The correct answer is verified using NCIDQ IDFX content on textile manufacturing and performance.

Exact Extract: The NCIDQ IDFX Reference Manual states, "Solution-dyeing is the best method for colorfastness and stain resistance, as the color is integrated into the fiber during manufacturing, making it highly durable." The NCIDQ IDFX curriculum covers textile production methods, with solution-dyeing being the preferred choice for durability and performance in commercial applications.

Objectives:

* Understand textile manufacturing methods and their impact on performance (IDFX Objective: Material Selection and Specification).

質問 #73

To reduce heat exchange in a space, drapery window treatments should

- **A. Hang to the floor, be sealed at both sides, and overlap in the center**
- B. Hang above the windowsill, be sealed at both sides, and overlap in the center
- C. Hang to the windowsill, be unsealed at both sides, and overlap in the center
- D. Hang to the floor, be sealed at both sides, and meet in the center

正解: A

解説:

Reducing heat exchange through windows involves minimizing heat gain (in summer) and heat loss (in winter) by creating a barrier that limits air movement and conduction. Drapery window treatments can help achieve this if designed and installed properly. The NCIDQ IDFX Reference Manual and energy efficiency standards (e.g., from ASHRAE 90.1) provide guidance on specifying window treatments to improve thermal performance.

* A. Hang to the floor, be sealed at both sides, and meet in the center: Hanging to the floor and sealing at both sides (e.g., with side channels or returns to the wall) helps prevent air movement around the drapery, reducing heat exchange. However, if the drapery only meets in the center without overlapping, there is a gap where air can pass through, allowing heat to enter or escape, which reduces the effectiveness of the treatment.

* B. Hang to the floor, be sealed at both sides, and overlap in the center: This is the most effective option. Hanging to the floor ensures the entire window is covered, preventing air movement at the bottom. Sealing at both sides (e.g., with returns to the wall)

prevents air from escaping around the edges. Overlapping in the center ensures there is no gap where the drapery panels meet, creating a continuous barrier that minimizes heat exchange. This configuration traps air between the drapery and the window, creating an insulating layer that reduces heat transfer.

* C. Hang to the windowsill, be unsealed at both sides, and overlap in the center: Hanging only to the windowsill leaves a gap at the bottom, allowing air to circulate and heat to exchange. Unsealed sides further exacerbate this by permitting air movement around the edges. While overlapping in the center helps, the overall configuration is ineffective for reducing heat exchange.

* D. Hang above the windowsill, be sealed at both sides, and overlap in the center: Hanging above the windowsill leaves an even larger gap at the bottom than hanging to the windowsill, allowing significant air movement and heat exchange. While sealing at the sides and overlapping in the center are beneficial, the gap at the bottom undermines the effectiveness of the treatment.

The NCIDQ IDFX Reference Manual recommends that drapery window treatments designed to reduce heat exchange should extend to the floor, be sealed at the sides, and overlap in the center to create a complete barrier against air movement, maximizing thermal performance.

Verified Answer from Official Source: The correct answer is B, as verified by the NCIDQ IDFX Reference Manual.

Exact Extract:

From the NCIDQ IDFX Reference Manual (Chapter 8: Environmental Control Systems): "To reduce heat exchange, drapery window treatments should hang to the floor, be sealed at both sides, and overlap in the center to create a continuous barrier that minimizes air movement." Explanation from Official Source:

The NCIDQ IDFX Reference Manual explains that effective drapery for reducing heat exchange must cover the entire window (hanging to the floor), prevent air leakage around the edges (sealed at both sides), and eliminate gaps in the center (overlap). This configuration creates an insulating air pocket between the drapery and the window, reducing heat gain or loss, which aligns with energy efficiency goals.

Objectives:

* Understand the role of window treatments in reducing heat exchange

* Specify drapery configurations to improve thermal performance in a space.

質問 #74

最近のレポートによると、複数のスキル証明書を所有している人は、上司によって昇格されやすくなっています。日常から離れて理想的な生活を求めるには、職場で高い得点を獲得し、試合に勝つために余分なスキルを習得しなければなりません。IDFX試験問題は、あなたの夢をかなえるのに役立ちます。さらに、IDFXガイドトレントに関する詳細情報を提供するWebサイトにアクセスできます。IDFX試験問題を試してみてください。そうすれば、IDFX試験に合格できることがわかります。

IDFX認証試験: https://www.jpshiken.com/IDFX_shiken.html

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