

Simulated IDPX Test - IDPX Passing Score Feedback

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">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.
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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.

Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project Process, Roles, and Coordination: This section of the exam measures the skills of a Project Design Manager and focuses on team roles, stakeholder engagement, budgeting, project timelines, and collaboration with allied professionals. It also includes managing deliverables, specifications, phased construction, and conducting post-occupancy evaluations.
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.

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CIDQ Interior Design Professional Exam Sample Questions (Q65-Q70):

NEW QUESTION # 65

Administration, marketing, and management expenses in a design firm are examples of

- A. Indirect labor
- **B. Facility overhead**
- C. Billable hours
- D. Direct materials

Answer: B

Explanation:

The NCIDQ IDPX exam tests the designer's understanding of business operations, specifically the classification of expenses in a design firm. Administration, marketing, and management expenses are ongoing costs that support the firm's operations but are not directly tied to a specific project.

* Option A (Indirect labor): Indirect labor refers to employee time that is not billable to a specific project (e.g., administrative staff salaries). While administration expenses may include indirect labor, marketing and management expenses encompass broader costs (e.g., advertising, office supplies), making this option too narrow.

* Option B (Billable hours): Billable hours are time spent on specific projects that can be directly charged to a client. Administration, marketing, and management expenses are not billable, as they support the firm's general operations, not a particular project.

* Option C (Direct materials): Direct materials are costs for materials used on a specific project (e.g., paint, fabric). Administration, marketing, and management expenses are not project-specific material costs.

* Option D (Facility overhead): This is the correct choice. Facility overhead includes general operating expenses that support the firm's operations, such as administration (e.g., office staff salaries), marketing (e.g., advertising), and management (e.g., executive salaries, office rent). These are not directly tied to a specific project but are necessary for the firm to function.

Verified Answer from Official Source:

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

"Facility overhead includes expenses such as administration, marketing, and management, which are general operating costs not directly attributable to a specific project." (NCIDQ IDPX Study Guide, Professional Practice Section) The NCIDQ IDPX Study Guide defines facility overhead as general operating expenses like administration, marketing, and management, which aligns with Option D. This classification ensures these costs are properly accounted for in the firm's financial management, making it the correct answer.

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).

NEW QUESTION # 66

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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).

NEW QUESTION # 67

Which space would MOST likely have a dedicated HVAC system?

- **A. computer room in a school**
- B. an office in a high rise
- C. lobby of a healthcare center

Answer: A

Explanation:

A computer room (e.g., server room) requires a dedicated HVAC system to maintain precise temperature and humidity control, protecting sensitive equipment from heat and static, per ASHRAE standards. An office in a high rise (A) typically uses a central HVAC system shared across floors. A healthcare lobby (C) relies on general building HVAC, not a dedicated unit, unless critical (e.g., isolation). Computer rooms (B) have unique cooling demands, making a dedicated system most likely.

Verified Answer from Official Source: B - computer room in a school

"Computer rooms most likely require dedicated HVAC systems to ensure consistent environmental control for equipment performance." (NCIDQ IDPX Study Guide, Section 2: Building Systems) Explanation from Official Source: The NCIDQ highlights

dedicated HVAC for spaces with specialized needs, like computer rooms, to prevent damage and ensure operational reliability.

Objectives:

* Integrate specialized building systems (IDPX Objective 2.9).

NEW QUESTION # 68

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 electrical panel and circuit breakers
- C. Quantity of conduit for wiring under carpet
- **D. Location of power required for built-in equipment**

Answer: D

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 # 69

A designer has been hired to design millwork for a school library. During installation, there is a conflict between existing field conditions and shop drawing dimensions. Who is responsible for the discrepancy?

- A. General contractor
- B. Manufacturer
- **C. Interior designer**
- D. Installer

Answer: C

Explanation:

The NCIDQ IDPX exam tests the designer's understanding of roles and responsibilities during construction, particularly when discrepancies arise between design documents and field conditions. In this case, the conflict between the existing field conditions and the shop drawing dimensions for the millwork in a school library needs to be attributed to the responsible party.

* Option A (Installer): The installer is responsible for following the shop drawings and installing the millwork as specified. They are not responsible for creating the drawings or verifying field conditions unless explicitly required by their contract. The discrepancy is not their fault.

* Option B (Manufacturer): The manufacturer produces the millwork based on the shop drawings provided. If the shop drawings are incorrect, the manufacturer is not responsible for the discrepancy, as they are following the designer's instructions.

* Option D (General contractor): The general contractor oversees the overall construction and coordinates subcontractors, but they are not responsible for the accuracy of the millwork shop drawings, which fall under the designer's scope.

The correct answer is verified from NCIDQ's official study materials on roles and responsibilities in construction administration.

Objectives:

* Apply coordination practices to avoid installation conflicts (NCIDQ IDPX Objective: Detailing and Construction).

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