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37	A	B	C	D	E
38	A	B	C	D	E
39	A	B	C	D	E

PRACTICE QUESTIONS

NCIDQ

PRAC

Practicum

EDITION

Demo

QUESTIONS

9

FORMAT

Limited Edition PDF

Before you begin

What this is

9 practice questions for NCIDQ **PRAC**, each with its answer key and an explanation.

Answer a question before you read its key — the explanation is worth more once you have committed.

If something looks wrong

Send us three things and we will check it:

- the exam code, **PRAC**
- the question number
- the email address on your order

Write to **support@mometrix.net**. We reply within one business day.

QUESTION 1

SINGLE CHOICE

A client who uses a wheelchair requires a primary laundry area redesign. According to NCIDQ accessibility standards for residential spaces, what is the minimum clear floor space required in front of a front-loading washer to allow a forward approach?

- ☐ A 24 inches (610 mm)
- ☐ B 30 inches (760 mm)
- ☒ C 36 inches (915 mm)
- ☐ D 48 inches (1220 mm)

ANSWER C

WHY For a forward approach to a front-loading appliance such as a washer, NCIDQ-aligned accessibility standards (consistent with ICC A117.1 and ANSI guidelines) require a minimum 36 in (915 mm) clear floor space. 24 in and 30 in are insufficient for a forward wheelchair approach, and 48 in is required only for certain side approaches or specific clearances, not the standard front approach to a residential laundry appliance.

QUESTION 2

SINGLE CHOICE

Which lighting design strategy is most appropriate for reducing direct glare on a video conferencing screen at the back of a corporate meeting room?

- ☐ A Aim fixed downlights at the camera lens to brighten the participants
- ☐ B Use high-angle wallwashers that direct light into the camera's field of view
- ☒ C Place indirect cove or pendant fixtures with luminance levels below the screen's and oriented away from the camera angle
- ☐ D Use bare incandescent task lamps positioned at the screen edges

ANSWER C

WHY Indirect cove or pendant lighting with luminance levels lower than the screen and oriented away from the camera reduces glare, veiling reflections, and camera flare. Aiming lights at the camera or into the field of view increases glare and poor on-camera visibility. Bare task lamps produce hot spots and reflected glare on the screen.

QUESTION 3

SINGLE CHOICE

In a residential kitchen designed for universal access, an L-shaped counter is being planned. Which clearance requirement applies to the approach and turning radius for a single wheelchair user at the kitchen work area?

- ☒ **A** A 36 in (915 mm) clear floor space with a 60 in (1525 mm) turning radius
- ☐ **B** A 30 in (760 mm) clear floor space with a 48 in (1220 mm) turning radius
- ☐ **C** A 42 in (1065 mm) clear floor space with no turning radius required
- ☐ **D** A 24 in (610 mm) clear floor space with a 30 in (760 mm) turning radius

ANSWER A

WHY Accessibility references used in NCIDQ practice (consistent with ICC A117.1) specify a 60 in (1525 mm) turning radius (or T-turn equivalent) for a single wheelchair, and a 36 in (915 mm) clear floor space at fixtures and work areas. Smaller dimensions do not provide adequate maneuvering for a standard wheelchair.

QUESTION 4

SINGLE CHOICE

Which finish selection best supports an interior design project's sustainable material goals while maintaining a Class A fire rating for walls in a public assembly space?

- ☐ **A** Untreated natural cork wall tiles
- ☒ **B** PVC-free Type II vinyl wallcovering with a Class A fire rating and recycled content
- ☐ **C** Standard latex paint over gypsum board only
- ☐ **D** Solid wood paneling with no fire treatment

ANSWER B

WHY PVC-free Type II vinyl wallcoverings are commonly used in commercial interiors and can be specified with a Class A fire rating (per ASTM E84) and recycled content, supporting both life-safety and sustainability goals. Untreated cork and untreated solid wood typically do not achieve Class A without treatment, and plain latex paint on gypsum board alone does not address the durability and sustainability criteria the question targets.

QUESTION 5

SINGLE CHOICE

During the design development phase of a commercial interior project, which document is the designer primarily responsible for finalizing to establish the project's furniture, fixtures, and equipment (FF&E) budget?

- ☐ A The schematic design narrative
- ☒ B The FF&E specification book and budget estimate
- ☐ C The construction document set
- ☐ D The punch list

ANSWER B

WHY During design development, the designer finalizes the FF&E specifications and budget estimate based on approved schematic design and client input. The schematic design narrative is completed earlier, the construction document set is finalized in CD phase, and the punch list is generated near project closeout.

QUESTION 6

SINGLE CHOICE

Which graphic presentation element is most appropriate for a design concept presentation to communicate the spatial experience of a proposed healthcare waiting area?

- ☐ A A scaled plan view with furniture tags only
- ☒ B A perspective rendering with human figures, lighting, and material indications
- ☐ C A single line specification sheet
- ☐ D A code-compliance checklist only

ANSWER B

WHY A perspective rendering that includes human figures, lighting effects, and material indications most effectively communicates the spatial experience of a proposed interior to a client. Plans alone convey layout, specification sheets convey product data, and code checklists convey compliance — none communicates experiential qualities as directly as a rendered perspective.

QUESTION 7

SINGLE CHOICE

In a multifamily residential unit, the interior designer notes excessive sound transmission between stacked bedrooms. Which design solution addresses the issue most directly at the planning stage?

- ☐ A Specify decorative area rugs in both bedrooms
- ☐ B Add upholstered headboards only
- ☒ C Reconsider the adjacency of sleeping rooms and incorporate a buffer zone such as closets or bathrooms between stacked units
- ☐ D Replace interior door hardware with lever handles

ANSWER C

WHY Stacked bedrooms in multifamily housing transmit sound through the floor/ceiling assembly. At the planning stage, the most effective intervention is to buffer the noisy adjacency by inserting closets, bathrooms, or other less-sensitive spaces between the stacked bedrooms. Finishes such as rugs and headboards provide only minor acoustic improvement and cannot resolve structural transmission problems.

QUESTION 8

SINGLE CHOICE

Which daylighting strategy most directly reduces a commercial office's electrical lighting energy load while maintaining occupant visual comfort?

- ☐ A Use only south-facing clerestory glazing without interior shading
- ☒ B Combine daylight-responsive dimming controls with light shelves and exterior shading devices
- ☐ C Replace all glazing with opaque spandrel panels
- ☐ D Specify higher-wattage lamps at workstations

ANSWER B

WHY A layered strategy — exterior shading to control glare and heat gain, light shelves to bounce daylight deeper into the space, and daylight-responsive dimming controls to reduce electric lighting when daylight is sufficient — directly reduces electrical lighting load while maintaining visual comfort. South-facing clerestories alone cause glare and overheating, opaque spandrels eliminate daylight, and higher-wattage lamps increase energy use.

QUESTION 9

MULTIPLE CHOICE

When designing an accessible public restroom, which two of the following requirements must be addressed to comply with accessibility guidelines commonly tested on the NCIDQ Practicum? (Choose two.)

- ☒ **A** Lavatory mounted at no higher than 34 in (865 mm) above the finished floor
- ☒ **B** Lavatory clear floor space measured from the front of the fixture with knee and toe clearance provided
- ☐ **C** Lavatory required to be installed in a dedicated private vestibule
- ☐ **D** Lavatory rim located no higher than 25 in (635 mm) above the finished floor

ANSWER **A • B**

WHY Accessibility guidelines (consistent with ICC A117.1 and ADA) require the lavatory rim to be no higher than 34 in (865 mm) above the finished floor and require proper clear floor space in front, including knee and toe clearance underneath the fixture, for a forward approach by a wheelchair user. A dedicated vestibule is not required, and a 25 in rim height is not the standard requirement.