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

PRACTICE QUESTIONS

NCIDQ

IDPX

Interior Design Professional Exam

EDITION

Demo

QUESTIONS

9

FORMAT

Limited Edition PDF

Before you begin

What this is

9 practice questions for NCIDQ IDPX , 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, IDPX
- 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 wants the kitchen, dining, and living areas to feel like one continuous space rather than three separate rooms. Which spatial design strategy best achieves this perception while still allowing functional zoning?

- ☐ A Install full-height walls with doorways between each area to define the functions.
- ☒ B Use a consistent flooring material throughout and align ceiling heights, with furniture groupings, rugs, and lighting changes to imply separate zones.
- ☐ C Lower the ceiling in the dining area only and use a different floor color in each room.
- ☐ D Place each function on a different floor of a split-level plan.

ANSWER B

WHY Open-plan continuity is established by unifying the largest horizontal and vertical planes (continuous flooring and ceiling) and using furniture, rugs, and lighting to imply zones without enclosing them. Full walls interrupt flow, mismatched ceilings/floors fragment the space, and split-levels separate functions across floors — all of which undermine the requested open feel.

QUESTION 2

SINGLE CHOICE

During programming, a designer determines the client's priorities and constraints. Which activity is part of programming rather than schematic design?

- ☐ A Selecting finish materials and color palettes.
- ☐ B Producing preliminary furniture plans.
- ☒ C Documenting the client's needs, budget, timeline, and goals in a written program.
- ☐ D Drawing preliminary millwork elevations.

ANSWER C

WHY Programming is the pre-design phase in which the designer gathers, analyzes, and documents the client's needs, goals, budget, timeline, and constraints in a written program. Finish selection, preliminary plans, and millwork elevations are all part of schematic or design development, not programming.

QUESTION 3

SINGLE CHOICE

In most U.S. jurisdictions, what is the minimum clear floor space required in front of a water closet (toilet) to allow a side transfer from a wheelchair, as referenced in accessibility standards the IDPX candidate should know?

- ☐ A 24 inches (610 mm)
- ☐ B 30 inches (760 mm)
- ☐ C 48 inches (1220 mm)
- ☒ D 60 inches (1525 mm)

ANSWER D

WHY Accessibility standards (e.g., ICC A117.1 / ADA standards) require a minimum 60-inch (1525 mm) clear floor space at water closets to permit a side wheelchair transfer when the clear space is provided alongside the fixture. 48 inches applies to certain front-transfer and lavatory clearances; 30 and 24 inches are too narrow.

QUESTION 4

SINGLE CHOICE

An interior designer is specifying a new gypsum board partition between a dwelling unit and a corridor in a multi-family building. Which fire-resistance-related code concept most directly governs the partition assembly?

- ☐ A The STC (Sound Transmission Class) rating of the studs.
- ☒ B The fire-resistance rating of the wall assembly (e.g., 1-hour) required by the building code.
- ☐ C The R-value of the cavity insulation.
- ☐ D The VOC content of the paint specified for the corridor side.

ANSWER B

WHY Separation walls between dwelling units and corridors in multi-family construction are governed by the building code's required fire-resistance rating (commonly 1-hour or 2-hour, depending on construction type and occupancy). STC addresses acoustics, R-value addresses thermal performance, and VOC addresses indoor air quality — none of these are the fire-resistance code requirement.

QUESTION 5 SINGLE CHOICE

On a reflected ceiling plan (RCP), which item must be shown to communicate the lighting design clearly to the contractor?

- ☐ A Furniture locations and seating arrangements.
- ☐ B Plumbing fixture rough-in locations.
- ☒ C Light fixture types, locations, switching, and circuiting information.
- ☐ D Structural beam sizes and column locations only.

ANSWER C

WHY The reflected ceiling plan communicates ceiling-mounted elements — chiefly light fixture types and locations, switching, and circuiting. Furniture belongs on furniture plans, plumbing on plumbing plans, and structural information is shown on the structural drawings, not the RCP.

QUESTION 6 SINGLE CHOICE

In a CSI MasterFormat-based specification, which section would contain the requirements for commercial-grade broadloom carpet?

- ☒ A Division 09 – Finishes (specifically the carpet section, e.g., 09 68 00)
- ☐ B Division 03 – Concrete
- ☐ C Division 06 – Wood, Plastics, and Composites
- ☐ D Division 11 – Equipment

ANSWER A

WHY In CSI MasterFormat, carpet and other floor coverings are part of Division 09 – Finishes, with carpet under section 09 68 (e.g., 09 68 00 Carpet). Concrete is Division 03, wood/plastics/composites is Division 06, and equipment is Division 11 — none of these cover carpet.

QUESTION 7

SINGLE CHOICE

A designer is selecting lounge seating for a public lobby that must accommodate users of varied heights and mobility levels. Which specification best reflects universal design principles?

- ☐ A Provide only standard-height chairs without arms.
- ☒ B Provide a mix of seat heights (some with higher seats and firm cushions) with armrests on the chairs, located adjacent to clear floor space for wheelchair users.
- ☐ C Provide low, deep lounge chairs with no armrests throughout the lobby.
- ☐ D Provide fixed seating bolted to the floor with no clear floor space nearby.

ANSWER B

WHY Universal design calls for choices that work for the widest range of users. A mix of seat heights with armrests helps users who have difficulty standing or sitting, and providing clear floor space next to seating allows wheelchair users to transfer. The other options either reduce usability or exclude people with mobility limitations.

QUESTION 8

SINGLE CHOICE

Which standard form of interior design agreement is published by the American Society of Interior Designers (ASID) for use between designer and client?

- ☐ A AIA Document A201 – General Conditions
- ☒ B ASID Interior Design Services Agreement (standard form contract)
- ☐ C OSHA Form 300 – Injury and Illness log
- ☐ D LEED v4 Reference Guide

ANSWER B

WHY ASID publishes standard form agreements for interior design services between designer and client, defining scope, compensation, and responsibilities. AIA A201 is for construction contracts, OSHA Form 300 is an injury log, and the LEED Reference Guide is a sustainability rating system tool — none are design service agreements.

QUESTION 9

MULTIPLE CHOICE

When selecting upholstery fabrics for a healthcare waiting room, which two performance characteristics are most critical for the fabric to meet? (Choose two.)

- ☒ **A** High abrasion resistance (double rub rating appropriate for heavy contract use)
- ☒ **B** Bleach cleanability or disinfectability per CDC/healthcare cleaning protocols
- ☐ **C** Heavy weight suitable only for drapery applications
- ☐ **D** Antimicrobial stain resistance that withstands healthcare-grade disinfectants

ANSWER **A** • **B**

WHY Healthcare-grade upholstery must withstand frequent, rigorous cleaning and constant use. High abrasion resistance (typically 50,000+ double rubs for healthcare) ensures the fabric will not wear through under heavy use, and bleach cleanability allows the fabric to be disinfected with healthcare-grade cleaners without degrading. Heavy drapery-weight fabrics are not appropriate for seating, and while antimicrobial finishes can be a plus, bleach cleanability is the more critical healthcare-grade requirement.