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

PRACTICE QUESTIONS

NCIDQ

IDFXF

Interior Design Fundamentals Exam French

EDITION

Demo

QUESTIONS

9

FORMAT

Limited Edition PDF

Before you begin

What this is

9 practice questions for NCIDQ IDFXF , 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, IDFXF
- the question number
- the email address on your order

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

QUESTION 1

SINGLE CHOICE

Which clear floor space dimension in front of a door is required by universal design guidelines to allow a wheelchair user to approach, open the door, and pass through?

- ☐ A 600 mm (24 in) of clear space directly in front of the door pull side
- ☐ B 760 mm (30 in) of clear space directly in front of the door pull side
- ☒ C 1525 mm (60 in) of clear space perpendicular to the doorway on the pull side
- ☐ D 915 mm (36 in) of clear space on the hinge side of the door only

ANSWER C

WHY Universal design / accessibility standards (e.g., ADA, ICC A117.1) require a 60-inch (1525 mm) clear floor space perpendicular to the doorway on the pull side so a wheelchair user can maneuver to reach the handle, pull the door open, and pass through. The other dimensions listed are too small to allow the approach-and-pull maneuver.

QUESTION 2

SINGLE CHOICE

In a commercial interior with an occupant load exceeding 50, what is the minimum clear width required for an exit stairway serving as a required means of egress, per most North American building codes?

- ☐ A 813 mm (32 in)
- ☐ B 915 mm (36 in)
- ☒ C 1120 mm (44 in)
- ☐ D 1525 mm (60 in)

ANSWER C

WHY Codes such as the International Building Code (IBC) and NFPA 101 require a minimum clear width of 1120 mm (44 in.) for new exit stairways when the stair serves an occupant load greater than 50. Wider stairways (56 in. or more) may be required for higher occupant loads or handrail projections, but 44 in. is the standard baseline.

QUESTION 3

SINGLE CHOICE

On the Munsell color system, a color described as 5YR 6/4 would be classified as what?

- ☐ A A medium-value, low-chroma orange
- ☒ B A high-value, low-chroma red-orange
- ☐ C A high-value, high-chroma yellow
- ☐ D A low-value, high-chroma purple

ANSWER B

WHY In Munsell notation, 5YR identifies the hue family as a red-orange (between red and yellow-red). The 6/ indicates value 6 on a 0–10 scale, which is a relatively high (light) value, and /4 indicates chroma 4, a low to moderate saturation. So the color is best described as a high-value, low-chroma red-orange.

QUESTION 4

SINGLE CHOICE

Which flooring material is most appropriate for a healthcare patient room where slip resistance, infection control, and rolling-wheel traffic are primary concerns?

- ☐ A Glazed ceramic tile with a high-gloss finish
- ☐ B Loose-laid broadloom carpet with foam padding
- ☒ C Resilient sheet flooring (homogeneous vinyl) with a coved integral base
- ☐ D Solid hardwood strip flooring with a wax finish

ANSWER C

WHY Resilient homogeneous sheet vinyl with heat-welded seams and a coved integral base provides a smooth, non-absorbent surface that is slip-resistant, easy to disinfect, seamless (reducing places for pathogens to harbor), and durable enough for gurneys, wheelchairs, and rolling equipment. Glazed tile grout lines and carpet both harbor contaminants; waxed hardwood is not suited to heavy rolling loads or hospital disinfectants.

QUESTION 5

SINGLE CHOICE

A designer is selecting lamps for a conference room and wants to balance energy efficiency, good color rendering for presentations, and long lamp life. Which lamp type best satisfies all three requirements?

- ☐ A T12 fluorescent, cool white
- ☐ B Incandescent halogen
- ☒ C T8 or T5 fluorescent with a high CRI (85+) electronic ballast
- ☐ D Standard mercury vapor

ANSWER C

WHY T8 and T5 linear fluorescent lamps with electronic ballasts offer strong energy efficiency, color rendering index (CRI) of 85 or higher for accurate color appearance, and long service life (typically 20,000–30,000 hours). T12 cool-white fluorescents are less efficient with lower CRI; halogen lamps are inefficient and short-lived; mercury vapor has poor CRI and is largely obsolete for interior use.

QUESTION 6

SINGLE CHOICE

Which LEED v4 credit category addresses the selection of products that disclose their chemical ingredients and environmental impacts through Environmental Product Declarations (EPDs) and Health Product Declarations (HPDs)?

- ☐ A Energy and Atmosphere (EA)
- ☒ B Materials and Resources (MR) – Building Product Disclosure and Optimization
- ☐ C Indoor Environmental Quality (EQ) – Low-Emitting Materials
- ☐ D Sustainable Sites (SS) – Site Development

ANSWER B

WHY LEED v4's Materials and Resources (MR) credit "Building Product Disclosure and Optimization – Environmental Product Declarations" rewards the use of products with EPDs, while the companion credit in the same category rewards products with HPDs disclosing ingredients and associated health information. The Low-Emitting Materials credit under EQ addresses VOC emissions rather than product disclosure.

QUESTION 7

SINGLE CHOICE

In architectural and interior design drawings, what does the abbreviation 'AFF' indicate when shown next to a dimension on an elevation or section?

- ☐ A Above Framing Finish
- ☒ B Above Finished Floor
- ☐ C At Foundation Footing
- ☐ D Aligned with Fixture

ANSWER B

WHY AFF stands for "Above Finished Floor" and is the standard convention used on elevations, sections, and millwork drawings to indicate the height of a feature (such as a countertop, electrical outlet, or grab bar) measured from the top of the finished floor surface. It ensures all dimensions reference the same datum regardless of construction stage.

QUESTION 8

SINGLE CHOICE

During which phase of a typical designer's scope of services are finish schedules, furniture specifications, and detailed reflected ceiling plans most fully developed?

- ☐ A Programming
- ☐ B Schematic Design
- ☒ C Design Development
- ☐ D Construction Administration

ANSWER C

WHY Design Development (DD) is the phase where the design moves from broad concept to refined detail: finish schedules, detailed product and furniture specifications, reflected ceiling plans with lighting layout, and coordinated millwork are fully developed based on the approved schematic design. Programming gathers requirements; schematic design establishes the concept; construction administration focuses on field questions, RFIs, and shop drawings.

QUESTION 9

MULTIPLE CHOICE

According to universal design principles applied to a residential kitchen, which of the following clearances are required at a sink or cooktop to allow a forward approach by a wheelchair user? (Choose two.)

- ☒ **A** A minimum 30 in (760 mm) wide clear floor space at the front of the fixture
- ☒ **B** A minimum 30 in (760 mm) wide clear floor space that extends 19 in (485 mm) minimum beneath the fixture
- ☐ **C** A clear floor space of 60 in (1525 mm) minimum in diameter for a 180-degree turn within the kitchen work area
- ☐ **D** A clear floor space 48 in (1220 mm) long extending 30 in (760 mm) wide directly in front of the fixture
- ☐ **E** A maximum 27 in (685 mm) finished floor to underside of countertop height

ANSWER A - B

WHY Under widely applied universal design and accessibility guidance (consistent with ICC A117.1 / ADA references commonly taught on this exam), a forward approach to a sink or cooktop requires a clear floor space that is at least 30 in (760 mm) wide, with a portion at least 19 in (485 mm) deep extending beneath the fixture to allow a wheelchair user to pull close. A 60 in turning diameter and a 48 in clear floor space are the requirements for a forward approach to elements such as lavatories, water closets, and bathtubs, not the typical 30 in-wide appliance/appliance-like fixtures. A maximum 27 in height applies to lavatories and work surfaces for a seated user, but the height itself is not a 'clearance' requirement, so E is a distractor.