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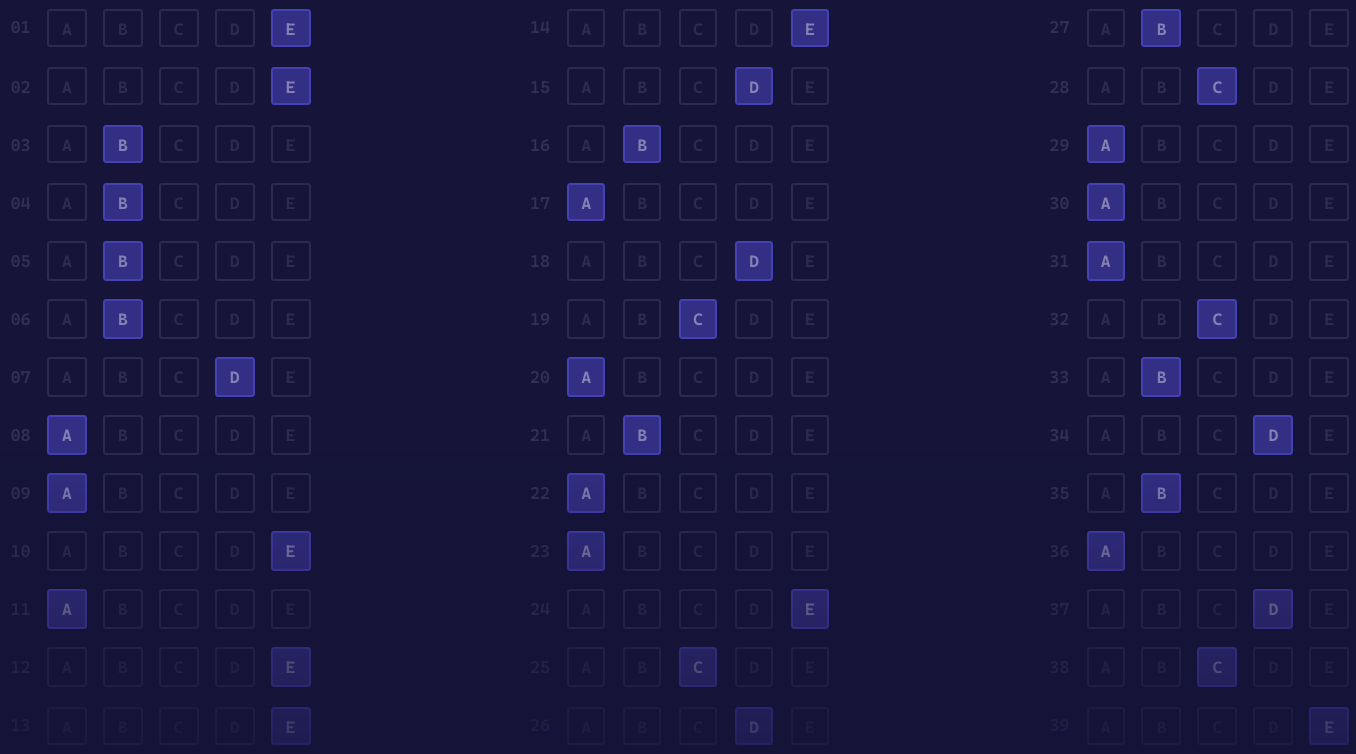

PRACTICE QUESTIONS

NCIDQ

IDIXF

Interior Design Implementation Exam French

EDITION	QUESTIONS	FORMAT
Demo	9	Limited Edition PDF

WEB www.mometrix.net

SUPPORT support@mometrix.net

Before you begin

What this is

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

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

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QUESTION 1 SINGLE CHOICE

During a residential design consultation, a client requests that the living room layout promote both conversation and individual activities such as reading. Which spatial design principle most directly addresses this dual requirement?

A Uniformity, achieved by repeating a single furniture style throughout the room

B Zoning, accomplished by grouping furnishings to define separate activity areas within an open space

C Symmetry, established by mirroring seating on either side of a central focal point

D Contrast, created by pairing modern and traditional furnishings for visual tension

ANSWER B

WHY Zoning is the spatial design principle that divides an open area into distinct functional zones, allowing a single room to support multiple activities such as conversation and reading. Uniformity, symmetry, and contrast address visual or stylistic composition, not functional subdivision of space.

QUESTION 2 SINGLE CHOICE

A designer is reviewing reflected ceiling plans with the mechanical engineer for a restaurant project. Which drawing notation must be coordinated first to avoid conflicts between ductwork and lighting layouts?

A Door swing directions on the floor plan

B Ceiling height clearances and soffit locations

C Finish material callouts on the elevations

D Furniture placement on the furniture plan

ANSWER B

WHY Ceiling height clearances and soffit locations determine the available volume for routing ductwork and placing recessed lighting. Establishing these dimensions first prevents duct and light fixture conflicts. Door swings, finish callouts, and furniture placement do not directly govern mechanical/lighting coordination on the reflected ceiling plan.

QUESTION 3 MULTIPLE CHOICE

When specifying wall finishes for a commercial restroom, which code and performance considerations must the designer verify? (Choose two.)

A **Compliance with ASTM E84 or CAN/ULC-S102 surface burning characteristics for the occupied space**

B Maximum allowable contrast ratio between wall and floor finishes for accessibility

C **Moisture resistance appropriate for the wet environment of restroom walls**

D Compliance with international export tariffs for the specified materials

ANSWER **A · C**

WHY ASTM E84/CAN/ULC-S102 surface burning characteristics are required to verify flame-spread performance of finishes in occupied commercial interiors, and moisture resistance is essential because restroom walls are regularly exposed to humidity and splashing. Contrast ratio requirements apply to signage and wayfinding elements, not wall finishes overall, and export tariffs are not a code consideration for interior specifications.

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QUESTION 4 SINGLE CHOICE

A designer discovers that existing ceiling tiles in a renovation project contain a material known to pose a respiratory hazard when disturbed. Which action best fulfills the designer's duty of care prior to demolition?

A Continue demolition while workers wear standard dust masks

B **Notify the appropriate authority having jurisdiction (AHJ) and require the owner to retain a licensed abatement contractor before work proceeds**

C Cover the ceiling tiles with drywall to contain the material

D Document the material in the project specifications but proceed without further action

ANSWER **B**

WHY Suspect hazardous materials must be addressed before any activity that may disturb them. Notification of the AHJ and engagement of a licensed abatement contractor is the appropriate response to protect occupant and worker health. Standard dust masks are insufficient for many hazardous materials, encapsulation alone does not satisfy regulatory requirements, and documenting without action does not fulfill the duty of care.

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QUESTION 5 SINGLE CHOICE

A designer is selecting carpet for a corporate office and wants to demonstrate reduced environmental impact through credible certification. Which certification is widely recognized for interior floorcovering products and verifies environmental and performance criteria?

A LEED v4.1 Building Design and Construction

B FloorScore®

C ENERGY STAR for Hard Flooring

D WELL v2 Acoustic Performance

ANSWER B

WHY FloorScore® is a recognized product certification specifically for hard-surface flooring, adhesives, and floorcoverings that verifies compliance with indoor air quality emissions standards. LEED and WELL are building- or performance-level frameworks, not product certifications, and there is no ENERGY STAR label category for hard flooring.

QUESTION 6 SINGLE CHOICE

On a construction drawing set, which document is most appropriate for conveying the exact manufacturer, model, and finish of a plumbing fixture to ensure design intent is executed precisely?

A The floor plan symbol legend

B The plumbing fixture schedule

C The finish floor plan

D The interior elevation keynotes

ANSWER B

WHY A plumbing fixture schedule is a tabular document that lists each fixture with its manufacturer, model number, finish, and quantity, allowing the contractor to order and install the exact specified product. A symbol legend explains graphic symbols, a finish floor plan shows flooring patterns and materials, and interior elevation keynotes identify specific items on a wall view, but none provide the precise product data required.

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QUESTION 7 MULTIPLE CHOICE

Which elements must be coordinated between the interior drawings and the electrical engineering drawings before lighting is finalized? (Choose two.)

- **A** **Switching locations and circuit groupings**
- **B** Window treatment fabric selections
- **C** **Ceiling-mounted equipment clearances (e.g., projectors, sprinklers, diffusers)**
- **D** Paint sheen selection for adjacent walls

ANSWER **A** · **C**

WHY Switching locations and circuit groupings must be coordinated with the lighting plan to ensure controls match design intent and electrical capacity is adequate. Ceiling-mounted equipment clearances must also be coordinated so lighting does not conflict with sprinklers, diffusers, AV equipment, or structural elements. Window treatment fabrics and wall paint sheens are finish selections that do not affect electrical coordination.

QUESTION 8 SINGLE CHOICE

A designer is specifying a paint for the walls of a child care facility. Which type of coating is most appropriate to meet the durability and indoor air quality demands of this occupancy?

- **A** A flat oil-based alkyd paint with high VOC content
- **B** **A low-VOC, scrubbable, water-based latex paint**
- **C** An exterior-grade elastomeric coating
- **D** A solvent-based epoxy intended for industrial floors

ANSWER **B**

WHY Child care facilities require finishes that withstand frequent cleaning and limit indoor air contaminants. A low-VOC, scrubbable, water-based latex paint meets both durability and indoor air quality needs. Flat oil-based alkyd paints off-gas higher VOCs, exterior elastomeric coatings are not formulated for interior use, and solvent-based industrial epoxies are inappropriate for occupied interior walls.

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QUESTION 9 SINGLE CHOICE

When designing a circulation path in a public building, which dimension is most directly governed by accessibility codes to ensure safe passage for wheelchair users along a clear route?

A **Minimum 915 mm (36 in.) clear width for a single wheelchair passage**

B Minimum 2000 mm (78 in.) ceiling height along the route

C Minimum 150 mm (6 in.) baseboard height at floor level

D Minimum 600 mm (24 in.) projection of wall-mounted signage

ANSWER **A**

WHY Accessibility codes require a minimum clear width of approximately 915 mm (36 in.) along circulation routes to permit wheelchair passage, with wider requirements at turning points and doorways. The other dimensions (ceiling height, baseboard height, and signage projection) are not the primary accessibility width requirement for a clear circulation path.

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