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Question: 1

Any nonmosaic tile created through the extrusion method is referred to as

- A. ceramic mosaic tile.
- B. paver tile.
- C. ceramic tile.
- D. quarry tile.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Any nonmosaic tile created through the extrusion method is referred to as quarry tile. Quarry tile may be glazed or unglazed. The extrusion method entails cutting tiles out of large clay deposits with the use of a machine. Ceramic mosaic tile is smaller than quarry tile; if it is larger than six square inches, a mosaic tile is classified as wall tile. Paver tile is any tile larger than six square inches that was pressed out of dry clay, in a technique known as dust pressing. Ceramic tile is composed of clay or a clay-based mixture.

Question: 2

Which type of stack carries human waste?

- A. waste stack
- B. vent stack
- C. soil stack
- D. plumbing stack

Answer: C

Explanation:

Soil stacks carry human waste. In plumbing, the term stack refers to any vertical pipe. A waste stack carries any other form of waste besides human waste. Vent stack refers to any of the plumbing stacks that are not used for soil or waste.

Question: 3

Which floor plan arrangement consists of multiple linear segments, with rooms and spaces interspersed throughout, and usually has a special termination at one or more ends?

- A. clustered

- B. open
- C. axial
- D. grid

Answer: C

Explanation:

An axial floor plan arrangement consists of multiple linear segments, with rooms and spaces interspersed throughout. and usually with a special termination at one or more ends. This is one of the classic floor plans. In a clustered arrangement, a number of spaces with a similar size, shape, and function are connected by a central space or corridor. In an open arrangement, there are no partitions, only furniture and accessories. It is very difficult to differentiate the lighting or create areas of privacy in an open arrangement. A grid arrangement is composed of sets of space elements, which may be irregularly spaced or perpendicular to one another. Grid arrangements are really only appropriate for very large spaces.

Question: 4

Which type of interior glazing can become totally opaque?

- A. electrochromic glazing
- B. SPD glazing
- C. slate glazing
- D. polymer-dispersed liquid crystal film glazing

Answer: B

Explanation:

SPD glazing can become totally opaque. In SPD glazing, microscopic particles are spread across a film that runs between panes of glass. This type of glazing can be controlled with a rheostat. Electro chromic glazing cannot become totally opaque. This type of glazing is created with an inorganic ceramic film coating the outside surface of the pane. There is no such technique as slate glazing. Polymer-dispersed liquid crystal film glazing involves placing a film between two pieces of glass.

Question: 5

Which of the following statements about residential exiting requirements is false?

- A. Every lock must be able to be opened from the inside.
- B. Exit corridors must be at least 36 inches wide.
- C. Exit corridors may pass through kitchens.
- D. Basements and second stories must have multiple exits.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Basements and second stories are not required to have multiple exits. It is only required that these areas have one exit. The other answer choices are true statements about residential exiting requirements. In a residential setting, it must be possible to open every lock from the inside. Also, exit corridors must be at least 36 inches wide. Finally, exit corridors in a residence may pass through kitchens and bathrooms.

Question: 6

Subtracting inventory from current assets and then dividing the difference by current liabilities yields the

- A. predetermined overhead rate.
- B. quick ratio,
- C. chargeable ratio.
- D. current ratio,

Answer: B

Explanation:

Subtracting inventory from current assets and dividing the difference by current liabilities yields the quick ratio. The quick ratio is a basic calculation of a company's ability to meet its immediate financial obligations with its current assets. The predetermined overhead rate is the total annual budgeted factory overhead costs divided by the annual budgeted activity. The predetermined overhead rate is calculated to avoid being surprised by excessive overhead costs. The chargeable ratio is the percentage of time or money that is spent on direct labor divided by the total time and money spent on direct and indirect labor, vacation, holiday, and sick leave. This is also known as the utilization rate. The current ratio is calculated by dividing current assets by current liabilities. Like the quick ratio (but simpler), it is a good way to determine the business's ability to meet its short-term obligations.

Question: 7

If the net area of a leased space is 900 square feet, and the usable area is 600 square feet, what is the interior layout efficiency ratio?

- A. 6/9
- B. 67
- C. 1.5
- D. 1500

Answer: C

Explanation:

If the net area of a leased space is 900 square feet, and the usable area is 600 square feet, the

interior layout efficiency ratio is 1.5. Interior layout efficiency ratio is calculated by dividing net area by usable area.



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