

Interior Design Implementation (IDIX) 2 Practice Exam (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

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Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,
- Improve accuracy and speed,
- Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and
- Approach the exam with greater confidence.

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

Remember: successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

How to Use This Guide

This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here's how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:

1. Start with a Diagnostic Review

Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.

2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions

Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 - 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations.

3. Learn from the Explanations

After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.

4. Track Your Progress

Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.

5. Simulate the Real Exam

Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.

6. Repeat and Review

Don't just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning. Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.

There's no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly, adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!

Questions

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- 1. In building acoustics, what is a plenum best described as?**
 - A. An air space above a dropped ceiling used for HVAC distribution**
 - B. A solid wall cavity**
 - C. A decorative architectural feature**
 - D. A door opening with muffling**

- 2. Modular wall systems are demountable wall systems built off-site. What is stated about their depreciation?**
 - A. They depreciate**
 - B. They appreciate**
 - C. They have no value**
 - D. They are indestructible**

- 3. Pneumatic systems are:**
 - A. Air ducts for HVAC**
 - B. Tube to carry objects (think of a bank)**
 - C. Water supply tubes**
 - D. Electrical conduits**

- 4. What does SAC stand for in acoustics?**
 - A. Sound Absorption Coefficient**
 - B. Sound Absorption**
 - C. Sound Transmission Class**
 - D. Noise Reduction Coefficient**

- 5. Which ASTM standard measures airborne sound between rooms?**
 - A. ASTM E336 measures airborne sound between rooms**
 - B. ASTM E90 measures airborne sound between partitions**
 - C. ASTM E414 measures airborne sound between rooms**
 - D. ASTM E492 measures impact sound**

- 6. What is the maximum height a wheelchair lift can reach?**
- A. 14 feet**
 - B. 12 feet**
 - C. 10 feet**
 - D. 16 feet**
- 7. Safety glazing is required at locations subject to human impacts. Which statement best reflects this requirement?**
- A. Optional in all locations.**
 - B. Required at locations subject to human impacts.**
 - C. Required only for skylights.**
 - D. Applicable only to exterior doors.**
- 8. For design compliance, the highest platform height for wheelchair lifts cannot exceed how many feet?**
- A. 10 feet**
 - B. 12 feet**
 - C. 14 feet**
 - D. 16 feet**
- 9. Which statement describes modular wall systems?**
- A. Demountable wall systems, built off-site, depreciate**
 - B. Permanently fixed, built on-site**
 - C. Made of glass only**
 - D. Not used in interior design**
- 10. Which type of load is not permanent and may change with use?**
- A. Gravity loads**
 - B. Dead loads**
 - C. Lateral loads**
 - D. Live loads**

Answers

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1. A
2. A
3. B
4. A
5. A
6. A
7. B
8. C
9. A
10. D

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Explanations

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1. In building acoustics, what is a plenum best described as?

- A. An air space above a dropped ceiling used for HVAC distribution**
- B. A solid wall cavity
- C. A decorative architectural feature
- D. A door opening with muffling

The concept here is the air cavity used for HVAC distribution. A plenum is the space above a suspended (drop) ceiling that collects conditioned air from the air handling system and distributes it to diffusers, returns, or other paths. This cavity serves as a mechanical passage for air and, depending on lining and materials, can influence sound by providing a volume where noise can travel or be absorbed before entering adjacent spaces. It's not a solid wall cavity, not a decorative feature, and not a door opening with muffling.

2. Modular wall systems are demountable wall systems built off-site. What is stated about their depreciation?

- A. They depreciate**
- B. They appreciate
- C. They have no value
- D. They are indestructible

Depreciation applies to modular wall systems because they are tangible interior construction assets with a finite useful life. Even though they're demountable and built off-site for reuse, their value decreases over time due to wear, aging, and obsolescence. For accounting and tax purposes, this predictable decline in value is recorded as depreciation. They don't appreciate in value, nor are they indestructible, and they do have value—even as that value diminishes with use and time.

3. Pneumatic systems are:

- A. Air ducts for HVAC
- B. Tube to carry objects (think of a bank)**
- C. Water supply tubes
- D. Electrical conduits

Pneumatic systems use compressed air to transmit force and move objects. A classic real-world example is the pneumatic tube system in banks, which pushes capsules through tubes using air pressure to transport documents and small items from one location to another. That directly matches the idea of a tube designed to carry objects via air-powered propulsion. The other options don't fit this concept. Air ducts for HVAC move air for heating and cooling rather than performing work with compressed air. Water supply tubes carry liquids, not air pressure to move things. Electrical conduits simply route wires and don't involve moving objects with air.

4. What does SAC stand for in acoustics?

- A. Sound Absorption Coefficient**
- B. Sound Absorption**
- C. Sound Transmission Class**
- D. Noise Reduction Coefficient**

The main idea tested is how much sound energy a surface absorbs. SAC stands for Sound Absorption Coefficient, which is a value between 0 and 1 indicating the fraction of incident sound energy that is absorbed by the surface. For example, a SAC of 0.8 means 80% of the sound energy is absorbed and 20% is reflected. This absorption can vary with frequency, so you'll often see SAC given as a curve or at specific frequencies. This concept is different from Sound Transmission Class, which measures how well a barrier blocks sound from passing through, and from Noise Reduction Coefficient, which is an average of absorption over several frequencies. Among the options, the term that SAC represents is Sound Absorption Coefficient.

5. Which ASTM standard measures airborne sound between rooms?

- A. ASTM E336 measures airborne sound between rooms**
- B. ASTM E90 measures airborne sound between partitions**
- C. ASTM E414 measures airborne sound between rooms**
- D. ASTM E492 measures impact sound**

Airborne sound between rooms is about how sound travels through air from one space to another across a partition. ASTM E336 specifies the test setup and procedures to measure that attenuation. In practice, you have two adjacent rooms with a partition between them: a calibrated noise source in the source room and microphones in the receiving room. By taking measurements with the source on and off and applying corrections for room acoustics, you derive the transmission loss across frequency bands. This directly characterizes how well the partition blocks sound in real room-to-room conditions, yielding a TL spectrum that designers use to compare performance. The other standards describe related but different tests—some focus on partition performance in a laboratory setup, others measure different aspects like impact sound or minimum transmission loss—so the one that truly targets sound transmission between rooms is ASTM E336.

6. What is the maximum height a wheelchair lift can reach?

- A. 14 feet**
- B. 12 feet**
- C. 10 feet**
- D. 16 feet**

Wheelchair lifts are built with a practical travel limit based on standard residential designs, balancing motor power, platform size, rails, and safety features. For typical residential vertical platform lifts, 14 feet is the common maximum rise offered by most manufacturers. This height lets the lift service two levels reliably while keeping the unit compact and cost-effective, with components sized for everyday use and straightforward installation. Lower options like 12 feet or 10 feet simply provide less vertical reach and would not meet the common maximum capability of standard models. A 16-foot rise does exist in some heavy-duty or specialized systems, but it's not the standard maximum for the usual residential installations you'd encounter in most projects or exams. Therefore, 14 feet reflects the usual upper limit for standard wheelchair lifts.

7. Safety glazing is required at locations subject to human impacts. Which statement best reflects this requirement?

- A. Optional in all locations.**
- B. Required at locations subject to human impacts.**
- C. Required only for skylights.**
- D. Applicable only to exterior doors.**

Safety glazing is required wherever glass could be subjected to human impact. The idea is to protect people from serious injury if the glass breaks, so glazing rated to resist impact—like tempered or laminated glass—is used in those locations. This requirement isn't a blanket on all glass or limited to one type of feature. It applies to many places where people might strike the glass or where occupants are close to it. That's why the statement that best reflects the rule is that safety glazing is required at locations subject to human impacts. The other options are too narrow or imply it's optional, which isn't the case.

8. For design compliance, the highest platform height for wheelchair lifts cannot exceed how many feet?

- A. 10 feet**
- B. 12 feet**
- C. 14 feet**
- D. 16 feet**

The main idea is safety and regulatory classification for wheelchair lifts. These devices are designed for moderate rises, with controls, emergency stops, and guardrails sized so a user on the platform can be safely assisted and reached from the top or bottom. Keeping the travel up to fourteen feet fits the typical product specifications and code expectations for non-elevator accessibility equipment. If the rise were taller, the installation would often be treated as a full elevator, bringing stricter code requirements, additional safety features, and more complex installation. So, fourteen feet is the design-compliant maximum platform height.

9. Which statement describes modular wall systems?

- A. Demountable wall systems, built off-site, depreciate**
- B. Permanently fixed, built on-site**
- C. Made of glass only**
- D. Not used in interior design**

Modular wall systems are interior partitions designed to be prefabricated off-site and then assembled on-site. Their defining feature is that they are demountable, allowing easy relocation, reconfiguration, or reuse, which makes them a flexible choice for changing spaces without major demolition. Because they're long-term assets that can be moved and reused, they can be depreciated for accounting purposes. The other statements don't fit: traditional fixed partitions are built on-site and permanent, modular walls aren't restricted to glass-only, and modular walls are indeed used in interior design to shape spaces.

10. Which type of load is not permanent and may change with use?

- A. Gravity loads**
- B. Dead loads**
- C. Lateral loads**
- D. Live loads**

Loads are categorized by how fixed or variable they are. Dead loads are the fixed weights of the structure itself and permanent finishes, so they don't change. Live loads are the loads that come from occupants and furnishings and can change as a space is used—people move in and out, furniture is rearranged, and equipment is added or removed. Because these vary with use, they're not permanent. Gravity loads is a broader category that includes both dead and live loads, so it's less specific to the idea of change with use. Lateral loads come from wind or seismic forces and can fluctuate as conditions change, but they aren't defined by use inside the space. So the option describing something that is not permanent and may change with use is live loads.

Next Steps

Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.

As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.

If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at hello@examzify.com.

Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:

<https://idix2.examzify.com>

We wish you the very best on your exam journey. You've got this!

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