

NCIDQ IDFX Practice Exam (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

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SAMPLE

Questions

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- 1. Which organizational concept would most likely be considered "very formal"?**
 - A. Central**
 - B. Radial**
 - C. Doughnut**
 - D. Dumbbell**
- 2. What does the crocking resistance test measure?**
 - A. Color transfer from fabric to another surface by rubbing**
 - B. Overall fabric durability**
 - C. Fire resistance of colored textiles**
 - D. Water repellent properties of fabrics**
- 3. Which population factors are considered in anthropometrics?**
 - A. Race and ethnicity**
 - B. Population groups and ages**
 - C. Environmental conditions**
 - D. Socioeconomic status**
- 4. What does pilling refer to in fabric?**
 - A. The formation of small balls of fuzz on fabric surfaces**
 - B. The shrinking of fabric in the wash**
 - C. The discoloration of fabric due to sun exposure**
 - D. The stretching of fabric over time**
- 5. What organization concept is characterized by the placement of secondary elements around a central point?**
 - A. Radial**
 - B. Linear**
 - C. Central**
 - D. Peripheral**

- 6. What does the concept of contrast refer to in design?**
- A. The balance of similar elements**
 - B. The juxtaposition of dissimilar elements**
 - C. The ratio of colors used in a space**
 - D. The repetition of design patterns**
- 7. What is the recommended adjustable keyboard height for a computer workstation?**
- A. 22-24 inches**
 - B. 26-28.5 inches**
 - C. 30-32 inches**
 - D. 24-26 inches**
- 8. What type of access control device uses a plastic card with a coded magnetic strip?**
- A. Numbered keyboard**
 - B. Punched card access system**
 - C. Card readers**
 - D. Electrical lock**
- 9. Which of the following terms describes the transfer of heat through the movement of a fluid, such as air?**
- A. Convection**
 - B. Conduction**
 - C. Evaporation**
 - D. Radiation**
- 10. What is one aspect of expandability in design?**
- A. The ability to use the same design over multiple projects**
 - B. The capacity to accommodate future growth**
 - C. The allowance for diverse materials**
 - D. The integration of technology in the design**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which organizational concept would most likely be considered "very formal"?

- A. Central**
- B. Radial**
- C. Doughnut**
- D. Dumbbell**

A central organizational concept is characterized by a clear and hierarchical structure, where decision-making authority is concentrated at the top levels of the organization. This formality is evident in the rigid reporting lines and the well-defined roles and responsibilities within the organization. In a central organizational model, communication typically flows vertically, reinforcing a sense of formality and control. This hierarchical approach often results in defined procedures and established protocols, which lend to a systematic and formal environment. Staff members are usually aware of their positions within the hierarchy, which contributes to the formality of the overall organizational culture. In contrast, other organizational concepts like radial, doughnut, and dumbbell are typically associated with more flexible or less formal approaches. These models often promote collaboration, fluid communication, and decentralized decision-making, which may lead to a more informal atmosphere.

2. What does the crocking resistance test measure?

- A. Color transfer from fabric to another surface by rubbing**
- B. Overall fabric durability**
- C. Fire resistance of colored textiles**
- D. Water repellent properties of fabrics**

The crocking resistance test specifically measures the tendency of a dye or colorant to transfer from a fabric to another surface when subjected to rubbing or abrasion. This is crucial in determining the colorfastness of a textile, particularly in applications where the fabric may experience friction, such as upholstery or clothing. Understanding this test is vital for interior designers and fabric manufacturers, as it informs the durability and maintenance needs of textiles used in environments where they may be subjected to wear. The results of this test help ensure that colors remain vibrant and do not stain other materials, which is essential for aesthetic and functional quality in design applications.

3. Which population factors are considered in anthropometrics?

- A. Race and ethnicity
- B. Population groups and ages**
- C. Environmental conditions
- D. Socioeconomic status

Anthropometrics focuses on the measurements and proportions of the human body, taking into account how physical dimensions vary across different demographics. The correct answer highlights the significance of population groups and ages, as these factors directly influence body dimensions and physical characteristics. For instance, average body heights, weights, and proportions can differ significantly between various age groups, such as children, adults, and the elderly. Additionally, specific population groups, based on geographic or cultural backgrounds, can display variations in anthropometric measurements due to genetic, nutritional, and lifestyle factors. This understanding is crucial for designers to create spaces and products that accommodate the diverse needs of different demographics. In contrast, while factors such as race and ethnicity, environmental conditions, and socioeconomic status may influence body measurements indirectly, they do not specifically encompass the core consideration of anthropometric data. For successful design and ergonomics, it is essential to prioritize the direct influence of population groups and age differences to ensure that environments and products are appropriately tailored for the intended users.

4. What does pilling refer to in fabric?

- A. The formation of small balls of fuzz on fabric surfaces**
- B. The shrinking of fabric in the wash
- C. The discoloration of fabric due to sun exposure
- D. The stretching of fabric over time

Pilling refers specifically to the formation of small balls of fuzz on the surface of fabric, which occurs when fibers loosen and then tangle together due to friction or wear. This phenomenon is common in textiles, especially those made from certain fibers, and can significantly affect the appearance and texture of the fabric. Pilling can occur with a variety of materials and is often more pronounced in fabrics that contain soft fibers. Understanding pilling is essential for assessing fabric quality and maintenance, as it can impact the longevity and visual appeal of upholstered items, clothing, and other fabric-based products.

5. What organization concept is characterized by the placement of secondary elements around a central point?

A. Radial

B. Linear

C. Central

D. Peripheral

The organization concept that involves placing secondary elements around a central point is known as radial organization. This design principle effectively creates a focal point by arranging elements in a pattern radiating outward from that center, allowing for a dynamic and balanced composition. Radial layouts are often used to direct attention toward the center and can evoke movement and flow within a space. In contrast, the other concepts focus on different arrangements. Linear organization emphasizes a straight line or series of elements positioned along a path, while peripheral organization relates to placing elements around the edges or boundaries of a space rather than around a central point. Central organization would imply that the primary focus is on something that is centrally located without specifying the arrangement of secondary elements around it.

6. What does the concept of contrast refer to in design?

A. The balance of similar elements

B. The juxtaposition of dissimilar elements

C. The ratio of colors used in a space

D. The repetition of design patterns

The concept of contrast in design fundamentally refers to the juxtaposition of dissimilar elements. This technique is instrumental in creating visual interest and clarity within a space. By placing elements that differ significantly—such as light against dark, large next to small, or smooth alongside rough—designers are able to draw attention to specific features, enhance readability, and create a dynamic composition. Contrast not only emphasizes diversity within a design, but it also allows for the effective communication of messages. For example, contrasting colors can help certain elements stand out, while differing shapes can guide a viewer's eye through the space. This principle is essential in achieving visual balance and harmony, as it creates a dynamic that can make a layout more engaging. In contrast to the correct answer, balance focuses on the equal distribution of similar elements, which is more about achieving equilibrium rather than highlighting differences. The ratio of colors refers specifically to color theory and usage within a design rather than the broader concept of contrast. Lastly, repetition pertains to the recurrence of patterns or elements within a design to establish unity, further distinguishing it from the idea of contrast. Thus, understanding contrast empowers designers to create compelling and effective spaces that resonate with users.

7. What is the recommended adjustable keyboard height for a computer workstation?

A. 22-24 inches

B. 26-28.5 inches

C. 30-32 inches

D. 24-26 inches

The recommended adjustable keyboard height for a computer workstation is between 26-28.5 inches. This range is based on ergonomic principles that take into account the average height and seated posture of users. When the keyboard is positioned in this height range, it allows users to maintain a neutral wrist position, which is crucial for reducing the risk of repetitive strain injuries. Moreover, it helps in keeping the elbows at a 90-degree angle, ensuring comfort while typing and preventing shoulder strain. A height of 22-24 inches would generally be too low for most people, potentially causing the wrists to bend uncomfortably, while a height of 30-32 inches would typically be too high, leading to strain on the shoulders and back. Similarly, the 24-26 inches range may not accommodate users of various statures adequately, as it might still be on the lower or higher end for many individuals. Thus, the 26-28.5 inches range strikes a balance that supports a wide variety of users effectively.

8. What type of access control device uses a plastic card with a coded magnetic strip?

A. Numbered keyboard

B. Punched card access system

C. Card readers

D. Electrical lock

The correct choice involves a card reader, which is designed specifically to interact with plastic cards that have coded magnetic strips. These cards, often referred to as access cards or key cards, contain encoded data that can be read by the card reader when the card is swiped or tapped against it. The information stored on the magnetic strip usually includes a unique identifier that allows the system to recognize whether access should be granted or denied based on the permissions assigned to that card. In contrast, a numbered keyboard relies on the input of codes or passwords via physical buttons for access, rather than utilizing a physical card. A punched card access system requires the use of specially designed cards with holes punched in them, which is a much older form of technology compared to magnetic strip cards. An electrical lock is a mechanism that uses electronic means for locking and unlocking but does not specifically involve the use of a card with a magnetic strip. Thus, card readers are the correct answer as they are the devices directly designed to read and process the information contained on magnetic strip cards.

9. Which of the following terms describes the transfer of heat through the movement of a fluid, such as air?

- A. Convection**
- B. Conduction**
- C. Evaporation**
- D. Radiation**

The term that refers to the transfer of heat through the movement of a fluid, such as air, is convection. This process occurs when warmer, less dense areas of a fluid rise while the cooler, denser areas sink, creating a circulation pattern that facilitates the transfer of heat. Convection is commonly observed in various natural phenomena, including weather patterns and the heating of rooms through forced air systems. In contrast, conduction describes the transfer of heat through direct contact between materials, where heat moves from a warmer object to a cooler one without the movement of the materials themselves. Evaporation involves the transition of a substance from a liquid to a gas, which can also remove heat but is not related to fluid movement in the same context. Radiation refers to the transfer of heat through electromagnetic waves and does not require a medium, making it distinct from the fluid movement characteristic of convection. Thus, convection is the accurate term for heat transfer via the movement of air or other fluids.

10. What is one aspect of expandability in design?

- A. The ability to use the same design over multiple projects**
- B. The capacity to accommodate future growth**
- C. The allowance for diverse materials**
- D. The integration of technology in the design**

Expandability in design primarily refers to the capacity to accommodate future growth. This concept is crucial for creating spaces that can adapt to changing needs over time. For example, in architectural planning, a building designed with expandability in mind might feature modular sections that can be easily added or reconfigured without significant structural changes. This forward-thinking approach ensures that a space remains functional and relevant as requirements evolve, whether due to increased occupancy, new technologies, or changing usage patterns. While the other aspects mentioned, such as using the same design across multiple projects, allowing for diverse materials, or integrating technology, are important in their own right, they do not specifically address the idea of design being adaptable for future growth. Expandability is fundamentally about planning for the unknown, making it a vital aspect of effective and sustainable design.