PRACTICE EXAM 9: IDIX SIMULATION (130 QUESTIONS)

Interior Design Integration Exam — Recommended time: 4 hours

1. A designer converts a retail unit to a restaurant, sharply increasing the occupant load. The MOST immediate code consequence the designer must evaluate is the:

A. Required light reflectance value

B. Finish colour palette

C. Number and capacity of exits

D. Drawing-sheet numbering

2. A room's calculated occupant load is 49, just below the threshold requiring a second exit. The BEST professional response is to:

A. Ignore the calculation entirely

B. Confirm the count and exit requirement carefully

C. Increase the flame-spread index

D. Reduce the light reflectance value

3. Of the following, the element that does NOT belong to the means of egress is the:

A. Exit access corridor

B. Exit stair enclosure

C. Exit discharge to the street

D. Interior finish colour scheme

4. A designer must limit the common path of egress travel so that occupants are not forced to move in a single direction for too far before:

A. Reaching a point with a choice of two paths

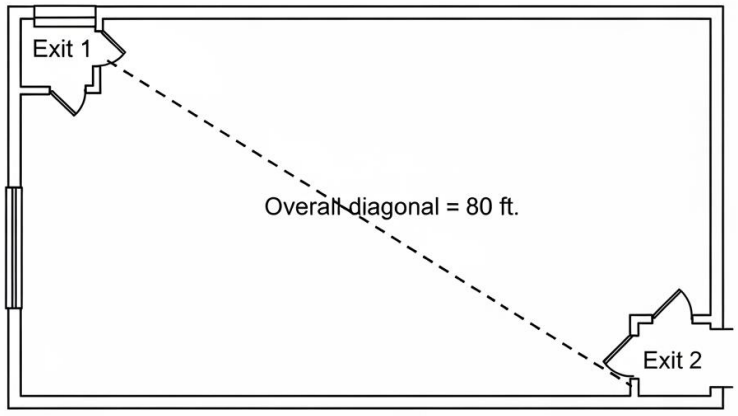
B. Selecting the room's finishes

C. Reading the finish schedule

D. Lowering the flame-spread index

5. A room has two required exits. The overall diagonal dimension of the room is shown. Under the half-diagonal separation rule, what is the minimum required distance between the two exits?

FIGURE PQ-1



A. 20 ft

B. 80 ft

C. 40 ft

D. 160 ft

6. A designer selects a wall finish for an exit-access corridor and must verify its flame-spread class is within the limit the code sets for:

A. The brightest available colour

B. The lowest-cost option

C. The thickest available material

D. Corridors in that occupancy

7. A guard is required at the edge of a mezzanine. The designer specifies its height and opening limits primarily to:

A. Improve the mezzanine acoustics

B. Prevent falls and the passage of a small child

C. Increase the daylight factor

D. Lower the flame-spread index

8. A designer locates an accessible route from the entrance to all public functions. The route must be continuous so that a wheelchair user:

A. Can reach every required space without barriers

B. Sees the building's colour scheme

C. Reads the project's finish schedule

D. Reduces the sound transmission class

9. A designer must provide safety glazing in a sidelite next to a door. The reason the location is regulated is the:

A. Higher light reflectance there

B. Better acoustics at the door

C. Risk of human impact with the glass

D. Lower flame-spread index there

10. A duct passes through a two-hour fire barrier. To preserve the barrier, the designer confirms the opening is protected by a:

A. Light reflectance coating

B. Acoustic sealant only

C. Decorative grille

D. Fire damper

11. The single MOST important reason exits are separated by a minimum distance is to provide:

A. An alternative path if one exit is blocked

B. A brighter corridor finish

C. A shorter document set

D. A lower occupant load

12. A designer reviewing a renovation finds a dead-end corridor exceeding the permitted length. The correct remedy is to:

A. Increase the corridor's light reflectance

B. Reconfigure the layout to shorten the dead end

C. Specify a brighter finish

D. Lower the flame-spread index

13. Interior finishes in exit enclosures face the strictest flame-spread limits because these spaces must:

A. Display the finish schedule

B. Maximise the daylight factor

C. Improve the room acoustics

D. Stay tenable as occupants escape

14. A designer confirms the accessible toilet's clear floor space and fixture heights so the room is:

A. The brightest in the suite

B. The quietest in the suite

C. Usable by a person in a wheelchair

D. The lowest in flame spread

15. The width of an egress stair is governed by the number of occupants it serves, expressed through the:

A. Required egress capacity

B. Finish light reflectance value

C. Furniture arrangement

D. Ceiling diffuser layout

16. A designer reviewing a high-rise plan confirms an area of refuge at each stair primarily to support occupants who:

A. Cannot independently use the stairs

B. Prefer a brighter waiting area

C. Need extra storage near the stair

D. Want improved daylight

17. A corridor's required width must also account for the projection of items such as drinking fountains so that the:

A. Light reflectance stays high

B. Finish schedule stays short

C. Colour scheme stays neutral

D. Clear egress width is maintained

18. The classification grouping a building by intended use is distinct from the construction type, which instead describes the building's:

A. Interior colour scheme

B. Structural fire resistance

C. Finish flame-spread index

D. Furniture selection

19. A designer specifies a fire-rated door assembly in a rated wall and confirms the door, frame, and hardware are all:

A. The same colour

B. The lowest cost available

C. Rated as a matched assembly

D. The brightest finish

20. A designer ensures audible and visible alarms reach all occupants, addressing those who may have a hearing or vision limitation, in keeping with:

A. Accessible notification requirements

B. Light reflectance targets

C. Flame-spread limits

D. Sheet-numbering conventions

21. A change of occupancy classification triggers a fresh code review chiefly because the new use may alter the building's:

A. Colour palette

B. Drawing organisation

C. Finish schedule format

D. Egress and fire requirements

22. A designer integrating a sit-stand workstation must coordinate its movement clearance and power with the:

A. Landscape plan

B. Electrical and furniture layouts

C. Roof drainage plan

D. Site survey

23. For a busy hotel lobby, the MOST decisive criterion in selecting an upholstery textile is:

A. The brightest colour

B. The thinnest weave

C. Durability, cleanability, and flammability compliance

D. The lowest possible cost

24. A designer specifies casework finished with a low-emitting laminate principally to safeguard:

A. The flame-spread index

B. Indoor air quality

C. The occupant load

D. The drawing count

25. Coordinating a ceiling so that lighting, sprinklers, diffusers, and speakers share the plane without conflict BEST illustrates:

A. Multidisciplinary integration

B. Colour selection

C. Egress design

D. Cost estimating

26. A designer evaluating a flooring product for a fitness studio weighs slip resistance, cushioning, and:

A. The brightest colour

B. Durability under impact and traffic

C. The lowest light reflectance

D. The shortest drawing set

27. Specifying products with environmental product declarations and recycled content most directly advances the project's:

A. Egress capacity

B. Occupant load

C. Sustainability objectives

D. Sheet numbering

28. A designer integrating a demountable partition system values it chiefly because the partitions can be:

A. Painted only one colour

B. Permanently fixed

C. Exempt from all codes

D. Relocated as needs change

29. A designer chooses an acoustically absorptive ceiling and wall treatment in an open office to:

A. Reduce noise and improve speech privacy

B. Raise the occupant load

C. Increase the flame-spread index

D. Shorten the document set

30. A textile's resistance to surface wear from repeated rubbing is reported through its:

A. Light reflectance value

B. Sound transmission class

C. Abrasion (double-rub) rating

D. Occupant load factor

31. A designer specifies impact-resistant corner guards in a hospital corridor primarily to:

A. Improve corridor acoustics

B. Protect surfaces from cart damage

C. Increase the occupant load

D. Raise the light reflectance

32. When integrating a large wall-mounted display, the designer coordinates with the structural team to provide adequate:

A. Light reflectance

B. Acoustic absorption

C. Daylight access

D. Mounting backing and support

33. A designer chooses cleanable, non-porous surfaces in a laboratory chiefly to support:

A. Better daylighting

B. Higher light reflectance

C. Hygiene and chemical resistance

D. Lower sheet count

34. A height-adjustable accessible service counter is integrated so that the counter:

A. Matches the wall colour

B. Lowers the flame spread

C. Serves seated and standing users

D. Reduces the drawing count

35. Selecting modular, reconfigurable furniture rather than fixed built-ins primarily increases a space's:

A. Adaptability to future change

B. Flame-spread rating

C. Light reflectance value

D. Occupant load factor

36. A casework run with multiple sinks requires the designer to coordinate the layout with the:

A. Ceiling diffuser plan

B. Egress signage

C. Exterior glazing

D. Plumbing rough-in locations

37. A designer evaluates a finish's life-cycle assessment chiefly to understand its:

A. Light reflectance value

B. Cradle-to-grave environmental impact

C. Occupant load factor

D. Flame-spread index

38. Upholstered public seating must meet a flammability test so that the seating:

A. Costs the least

B. Reflects the most light

C. Resists ignition and slows fire growth

D. Reduces the sheet count

39. A designer integrates task lighting at each workstation to supplement ambient light and improve:

A. Visual comfort at the work surface

B. The flame-spread index

C. The occupant load

D. The drawing organisation

40. When integrating motorised shades with the building's controls, the designer coordinates the wiring with the:

A. Plumbing contractor

B. Landscape architect

C. Structural engineer

D. Electrical and controls team

41. A designer selects a resilient sheet flooring with heat-welded seams in an operating suite mainly for its:

A. Brightest colour

B. Seamless, cleanable, hygienic surface

C. Lowest light reflectance

D. Shortest lead time

42. Choosing furniture certified to a recognised sustainability standard most directly helps the project earn:

A. Green-building certification credits

B. A higher occupant load

C. A lower flame-spread index

D. A reduced sheet count

43. A designer integrating a raised access floor gains the advantage of:

A. Improved ceiling acoustics

B. Increased daylight

C. Flexible underfloor power and data

D. A lower flame-spread index

44. A designer evaluates a panel fabric's acoustic rating to predict how well the panel will:

A. Reflect daylight

B. Resist abrasion

C. Lower the occupant load

D. Absorb sound in the space

45. Coordinating accessible furniture clearances with the floor plan ensures the furnishings remain:

A. The brightest option

B. Usable by people with disabilities

C. The cheapest option

D. Exempt from the schedule

46. A designer integrating workstation power and data with floor boxes coordinates their placement with the furniture plan to avoid:

A. Cords crossing circulation and later rework

B. A higher flame-spread index

C. A brighter finish

D. A larger occupant load

47. A reader new to a drawing set should begin with the sheet that conveys the broadest information, which is the:

A. Wall section

B. Cover/title sheet

C. Enlarged plan

D. Casework detail

48. A floor plan and a reflected ceiling plan share the same orientation so that the reader can:

A. Compare their colours

B. Calculate the occupant load

C. Locate ceiling elements directly over the floor plan

D. Set the flame-spread index

49. The drawing that best conveys the heights and vertical relationships of casework on a wall is the:

A. Floor plan

B. Interior elevation

C. Reflected ceiling plan

D. Finish schedule

50. A section is the appropriate drawing when the reader must understand a:

A. Tabulated finish list

B. Horizontal slice from above

C. Mirrored ceiling layout

D. Vertical cut through an assembly

51. A detail callout on a plan tells the reader where to find an enlarged view by referencing its:

A. Sheet and drawing number

B. Room colour scheme

C. Occupant load

D. Flame-spread index

52. When a plan is drawn at 1:50 while a detail is at 1:5, the detail shows the same condition at a scale that is:

A. Larger, revealing more detail

B. Smaller, revealing less detail

C. Identical to the plan

D. Unrelated to the plan

53. A demolition plan and a new-work plan use different line conventions so the contractor can distinguish what is:

A. The brightest colour

B. The lowest cost

C. Removed from what is added

D. Exempt from dimensions

54. A partition tag keyed to a wall-type schedule allows the plan to remain uncluttered while still conveying each wall's:

A. Paint colour

B. Assembly and rating

C. Occupant load

D. Light reflectance

55. The element on a plan typically shown with a dashed line is one that is:

A. At the floor level

B. The room's colour

C. The occupant load

D. Above the cut plane

56. Keynotes reduce clutter on a busy sheet by replacing repeated text with a:

A. Number tied to a defined note

B. Colour swatch

C. Occupant load figure

D. Flame-spread value

57. An enlarged plan is included in a set when an area is:

A. The lowest occupant load

B. Exempt from dimensions

C. Too detailed to read at the overall scale

D. Listed in the schedule

58. A graphic (bar) scale is preferred on a drawing that may be resized because it:

A. Lists the finishes

B. Scales together with the drawing

C. Sets the occupant load

D. Names the flame-spread class

59. A revision delta and cloud are added to a reissued sheet to show the reader:

A. The room colour

B. The occupant load

C. The flame-spread index

D. Precisely what changed

60. A finish plan complements the finish schedule because the plan answers "where" while the schedule answers:

A. "How much it costs"

B. "What the occupant load is"

C. "What the materials are"

D. "What the flame-spread index is"

61. A column grid provides a shared coordinate system so every discipline can describe an element's:

A. Location consistently

B. Colour scheme

C. Flame-spread index

D. Occupant load

62. A wall section differs from a typical plan detail in that the section conveys the assembly:

A. As a colour chip

B. In a tabulated schedule

C. In perspective view

D. Over its full vertical height

63. An interior partition plan is the sheet a framing contractor uses to:

A. Select the room colour

B. Lay out wall locations

C. Calculate the occupant load

D. Set the flame-spread index

64. A "typical" detail saves drafting effort by being applied wherever the condition:

A. Has the lowest occupant load

B. Carries the brightest colour

C. Recurs identically in the set

D. Lists the room finishes

65. A "verify in field" note signals that a dimension is contingent on:

A. An existing condition confirmed on site

B. The room colour scheme

C. The building occupant load

D. The finish flame-spread index

66. Based on the window schedule shown, what glazing is specified for window W3?

Window Schedule

Figure PQ-2-2

Window No.	Height	Type	Glazing
W1	3'-0" 3'-0" 4'-0"	Fixed	Clear Single
W2	4'-0" 4'-0" 5'-0"	**Casement, Tempered**	
W3	6'-0" 6'-0" 5'-0"	Fixed, Insulated Low-E	
W4	2'-6" 2'-6" 4'-0"	Awning, Tinted	

A. Clear Single

B. Tempered

C. Tinted

D. Insulated Low-E

67. A match line on a large plan tells the reader the drawing:

A. Lists the finishes

B. Continues on an adjacent sheet

C. Sets the occupant load

D. Changes its colour

68. When a written dimension disagrees with a measurement scaled from the drawing, the governing value is the:

A. Written dimension

B. Room colour

C. Occupant load

D. Flame-spread index

69. A poché pattern applied to a wall in section communicates the wall's:

A. Room colour

B. Occupant load

C. Light reflectance

D. Material composition

70. The fundamental purpose of a coordinated construction document set is to:

A. Establish the marketing subtitle

B. Replace the feasibility study

C. Certify the contractor's payment

D. Communicate the design well enough to build

71. Numbering and grouping sheets by discipline lets a reader searching for interior content:

A. Calculate the occupant load

B. Find the relevant sheets quickly

C. Set the flame-spread index

D. Select the room colour

72. A dimension string is read cumulatively so the contractor can establish each wall's:

A. Room colour

B. Occupant load

C. Position relative to the others

D. Flame-spread index

73. The greater precision of construction documents compared with design-development drawings exists because they must:

A. Be built from and submitted for permit

B. Replace the feasibility study

C. Certify the contractor's payment

D. Set the marketing subtitle

74. A section through a built-in banquette best conveys its:

A. Room colour scheme

B. Occupant load

C. Flame-spread index

D. Internal construction and heights

75. A symbol legend is provided so the entire project team can:

A. Calculate the occupant load

B. Read symbols the same way

C. Set the flame-spread index

D. Choose the room colour

76. An enlarged restroom plan is provided chiefly because the space:

A. Has the lowest occupant load

B. Is exempt from dimensions

C. Holds dense detail that must read clearly

D. Lists the room finishes

77. A north arrow on a floor plan primarily establishes the drawing's:

A. Orientation for coordination

B. Colour scheme

C. Occupant load

D. Flame-spread index

78. A title block placed identically on every sheet helps the reader quickly locate the:

A. Room colour

B. Occupant load

C. Flame-spread index

D. Sheet number and project data

79. A schedule is chosen over plan notes for door and finish data because the data is:

A. Purely graphic

B. Unique per room

C. Repetitive and best tabulated

D. Limited to the cover sheet

80. A power and data plan is coordinated with the furniture plan so that:

A. The walls match in colour

B. Outlets fall where equipment sits

C. The flame spread is lowered

D. The sheet count is reduced

81. A reflected ceiling plan is the sheet on which a designer coordinates the layout of:

A. Light fixtures, diffusers, and the ceiling grid

B. Floor outlets and base

C. Door hardware sets

D. Furniture power feeds

82. A detail is drawn at a larger scale than its parent plan in order to:

A. Reduce the sheet count

B. Lower the flame-spread index

C. List the room finishes

D. Show small conditions clearly

83. A demolition plan must be cross-checked against the new-work plan so the contractor:

A. Chooses the colour scheme

B. Calculates the occupant load

C. Removes only what is intended

D. Sets the flame-spread index

84. An interior elevation of a millwork wall conveys, above all, the wall's:

A. Occupant load

B. Vertical appearance and dimensions

C. Flame-spread index

D. Floor finish

85. A wall-type legend tied to partition tags primarily communicates each assembly's:

A. Room colour

B. Occupant load

C. Light reflectance

D. Construction and fire rating

86. The code summary on a cover sheet primarily records the project's:

A. Occupancy, construction type, and life-safety data

B. Furniture purchase orders

C. Contractor payment schedule

D. Room colour palette

87. The level of dimensioning on a partition plan must be sufficient for the contractor to:

A. Select the finishes

B. Lay out the walls accurately

C. Calculate the occupant load

D. Set the flame-spread index

88. A planned pendant light coincides with a structural beam. The BEST resolution is to:

A. Omit the light entirely

B. Coordinate a revised location with the structural and electrical teams

C. Lower the flame-spread index

D. Repaint the ceiling

89. The consultant whose drawings the interior designer reviews to place supply diffusers and return grilles is the:

A. Civil engineer

B. Landscape architect

C. Structural engineer

D. Mechanical engineer

90. When ductwork leaves too little plenum for a designed soffit, the designer reaches a solution by coordinating with the:

A. Landscape architect

B. Permit expediter

C. Mechanical engineer

D. Furniture dealer

91. Before specifying a heavy stone feature floor, the designer verifies the structure's capacity with the:

A. Structural engineer

B. Landscape architect

C. Permit expediter

D. Furniture vendor

92. A coordination clash is BEST defined as a condition where:

A. Two finishes share a colour

B. Two systems are designed to occupy the same space

C. A schedule lists a duplicate

D. A sheet lacks a north arrow

93. The interior designer relies on the electrical engineer's drawings to confirm the placement of:

A. Ceiling diffusers

B. Roof drains

C. Floor finishes

D. Receptacles and panels

94. The acoustical consultant's input most directly shapes the designer's selection of:

A. Floor outlets

B. Exterior glazing

C. Partition and ceiling assemblies

D. Door hardware sets

95. The chief value of an early multidisciplinary coordination review is that it:

A. Resolves conflicts before documents are issued

B. Selects the room colour palette

C. Establishes the marketing subtitle

D. Certifies the contractor's payment

96. A designer coordinating an accessible lavatory's mounting height works with the:

A. Landscape architect

B. Structural engineer

C. Civil engineer

D. Plumbing engineer

97. When sprinkler heads disrupt a designed ceiling pattern, the issue is resolved by coordinating with the:

A. Civil engineer

B. Fire-protection engineer

C. Landscape architect

D. Permit office

98. The interior designer coordinates lighting control zones with the electrical engineer to satisfy:

A. The room colour palette

B. The building occupant load

C. Light-level and energy-code requirements

D. The finish flame-spread index

99. A mechanical thermostat is coordinated against the interior elevations so it does not:

A. Land on millwork or a feature panel

B. Raise the occupant load

C. Lower the flame-spread index

D. Change the room colour

100. A documented coordination resolution is distributed to all disciplines so that:

A. The occupant load rises

B. The colour scheme changes

C. The flame spread drops

D. Everyone builds from the same information

101. A designer integrating a security and access-control layout coordinates the devices with the:

A. Landscape architect

B. Structural engineer

C. Low-voltage/security consultant

D. Roofing contractor

102. A partition that conflicts with a structural column is relocated after coordinating with the:

A. Landscape architect

B. Structural engineer

C. Permit expediter

D. Furniture dealer

103. A feature stair requiring a new floor opening is confirmed acceptable only after the:

A. Structural engineer reviews the opening

B. Landscape architect approves the planting

C. Permit expediter selects the colour

D. Furniture dealer ships the chairs

104. Diffuser locations on the mechanical drawings must be coordinated with the reflected ceiling plan so the ceiling:

A. Costs the least

B. Carries one colour

C. Has a higher occupant load

D. Reads as an orderly, conflict-free layout

105. A designer coordinates the quantity of data outlets at each workstation with the:

A. Landscape architect

B. Structural engineer

C. Low-voltage/telecom consultant

D. Roofing contractor

106. Coordinating the structural slab-to-slab height with the planned ceiling height confirms the:

A. Room colour scheme

B. Finish flame-spread index

C. Clearance available for systems

D. Occupant load factor

107. The MOST effective way to prevent ceiling clashes among lighting, ductwork, and sprinklers is to:

A. Ignore the smaller systems

B. Coordinate all trades on a combined ceiling layout

C. Raise the occupant load

D. Change the room colour

108. Before mounting a heavy wall feature, the designer confirms wall backing and support with the:

A. Structural engineer

B. Landscape architect

C. Permit expediter

D. Furniture vendor

109. A designer reviews the mechanical drawings to ensure a designed bulkhead does not conflict with:

A. The room colour scheme

B. The finish schedule

C. The occupant load

D. Required duct runs

110. The overarching goal of consultant drawing coordination is a set of documents that is:

A. The cheapest to print

B. Limited to one discipline

C. Internally consistent across disciplines

D. Free of all schedules

111. A designer relies on the specifications rather than the drawings to convey:

A. The graphic location of walls

B. The quality of materials and workmanship

C. The occupant load of each room

D. The building's egress paths

112. When the drawings and specifications are both part of the contract, a requirement stated in only one is:

A. Binding as though stated in both

B. Automatically void

C. Limited to the cover sheet

D. Exempt from coordination

113. A proprietary specification is the correct choice when the project needs a:

A. Lower flame-spread index

B. Higher occupant load

C. Larger sheet count

D. Specific named product for compatibility

114. A performance specification differs from a descriptive one in that it states the:

A. Exact brand to be used

B. Result the product must achieve

C. Occupant load required

D. Drawing scale to be used

115. The specifications are organised under the CSI MasterFormat so that users benefit from a:

A. Room colour palette

B. Occupant load table

C. Predictable division structure

D. Flame-spread index value

116. A door hardware set in the specifications assembles every item required to:

A. Operate, secure, and control a given door

B. Calculate the occupant load

C. Set the flame-spread index

D. Choose the room colour

117. A window schedule consolidates each opening's size, type, and:

A. Room occupant load

B. Wall flame-spread index

C. Floor light reflectance

D. Glazing specification

118. When a drawing and a specification conflict and the contract sets no precedence, the contractor should:

A. Pick the cheapest reading

B. Issue an RFI to resolve it

C. Increase the occupant load

D. Lower the flame-spread index

119. The reason a finish schedule accompanies the finish plan is that together they answer both:

A. What the finishes are and where they belong

B. The occupant load and egress width

C. The flame spread and smoke index

D. The colour and the sheet number

120. A descriptive specification defines a product by its required properties, obligating the contractor to:

A. Name a single brand

B. Skip the permit

C. Supply any product meeting those properties

D. Increase the occupant load

121. A reference specification keeps the project manual concise by:

A. Naming the room colour

B. Listing the occupant load

C. Citing an industry standard the product must meet

D. Setting the drawing scale

122. An equipment schedule for a commercial kitchen records each unit's utility needs along with its:

A. Room colour scheme

B. Occupant load factor

C. Light reflectance value

D. Model, size, and connections

123. A "basis of design" entry establishes a quality benchmark while still allowing:

A. A higher occupant load

B. Substitutions meeting the same criteria

C. A lower flame-spread index

D. A change to the room colour

124. Specifications are bound into a project manual chiefly so the written requirements:

A. Accompany the drawings as contract documents

B. Replace the feasibility study

C. Certify the contractor's payment

D. Establish the marketing subtitle

125. A lighting fixture schedule supports procurement by recording each fixture's type, lamp, and:

A. Room colour scheme

B. Occupant load factor

C. Flame-spread index

D. Mounting and specification data

126. The designer reconciles the door schedule against the floor plan to confirm each door's:

A. Paint colour only

B. Light reflectance value

C. Count and location agree

D. Occupant load factor

127. Division 01 (General Requirements) of the specifications governs the project's:

A. Room colour palette

B. Administrative and procedural rules

C. Occupant load factor

D. Finish flame-spread index

128. Coordinating the specifications with the schedules and drawings keeps the contract documents:

A. Complete and free of contradiction

B. Limited to one division

C. Exempt from the permit

D. The cheapest to print

129. A finish schedule arranged by room rather than by note lets the contractor:

A. Skip the permit

B. Raise the occupant load

C. Lower the flame-spread index

D. Read each room's finishes at a glance

130. A specification's quality-assurance provisions exist primarily to define:

A. The room colour scheme

B. The standards the installed work must meet

C. The building's occupant load

D. The finish flame-spread index

Answer Key and Explanations

1. C — A change of use that raises the occupant load most immediately affects the number and capacity of exits, since exit requirements scale with occupant load. Verifying egress adequacy is the first life-safety task in a use conversion.

2. B — When a count sits just below an exit threshold, the professional response is to confirm the calculation and requirement carefully, since a small error could trigger a second-exit obligation. Accurate occupant-load counting governs egress compliance.

3. D — The means of egress comprises exit access, exit, and exit discharge; an interior finish colour scheme is a design choice, not an egress component. The colour scheme is the element that does not belong.

4. A — Limiting the common path of egress travel ensures occupants are not forced one direction too far before reaching a point with a choice of two paths. The limit preserves an early opportunity to choose an alternate route.

5. C — Under the half-diagonal rule, the minimum exit separation is half the room's overall diagonal; half of 80 ft is 40 ft. Separating exits by this distance preserves independent escape paths.

6. D — A corridor finish's flame-spread class must fall within the limit the code sets for corridors in that occupancy, which is stricter than for general rooms. Tighter limits along egress paths slow fire spread where occupants travel.

7. B — A mezzanine guard's height and opening limits are specified to prevent falls and the passage of a small child. These dimensional rules protect occupants at the open edge.

8. A — A continuous accessible route lets a wheelchair user reach every required space without barriers. Continuity is what makes the route usable end to end.

9. C — Safety glazing is required in a sidelite beside a door because of the risk of human impact with the glass in that location. Tempered or laminated glass reduces injury if the glass is struck.

10. D — A duct penetrating a two-hour barrier must be protected by a fire damper, which closes on heat to maintain the barrier. The damper preserves the wall's fire-resistance rating at the opening.

11. A — The chief reason for minimum exit separation is to provide an alternative path if one exit is blocked. This redundancy keeps an escape route available during a fire.

12. B — An over-length dead-end corridor is remedied by reconfiguring the layout to shorten the dead end. Shortening it ensures occupants are not trapped away from an exit.

13. D — Exit enclosures carry the strictest flame-spread limits because they must stay tenable as occupants escape. Keeping the escape path low-fuel protects the route during a fire.

14. C — Confirming clear floor space and fixture heights makes the accessible toilet usable by a person in a wheelchair. These dimensions are what render the room accessible.

15. A — Egress-stair width is governed by the required egress capacity, which derives from the occupant load served. Adequate capacity ensures the stair can handle the expected crowd.

16. A — An area of refuge at each stair supports occupants who cannot independently use the stairs, giving them a protected place to await rescue. It is a key accessibility provision in tall buildings.

17. D — Accounting for projections such as drinking fountains ensures the corridor's clear egress width is maintained. Protruding objects must not reduce the usable escape width.

18. B — Construction type describes the building's structural fire resistance, distinct from the occupancy classification by use. The two classifications address different code concerns.

19. C — A fire-rated opening requires the door, frame, and hardware to be rated as a matched assembly. The components must work together to maintain the wall's fire resistance.

20. A — Combined audible and visible alarms satisfy accessible notification requirements, reaching occupants with hearing or vision limitations. Dual-mode notification ensures the alarm is perceived by all.

21. D — A change of occupancy classification triggers a fresh code review because the new use may alter the building's egress and fire requirements. Different uses carry different life-safety obligations.

22. B — A sit-stand workstation's clearance and power must be coordinated with the electrical and furniture layouts. Coordinating both avoids movement conflicts and ensures power reaches the unit.

23. C — Hotel-lobby upholstery is selected chiefly for durability, cleanability, and flammability compliance, since it endures heavy public use. These performance factors outweigh colour or cost alone.

24. B — A low-emitting laminate safeguards indoor air quality by limiting off-gassing. Better air quality protects occupant health in the finished space.

25. A — Coordinating lighting, sprinklers, diffusers, and speakers to share the ceiling without conflict is multidisciplinary integration. Joint resolution prevents clashes in the ceiling plane.

26. B — Fitness-studio flooring is weighed for durability under impact and traffic, alongside slip resistance and cushioning. Durability ensures the floor withstands intense, repeated use.

27. C — Products with environmental product declarations and recycled content advance the project's sustainability objectives. Documented attributes support green-design and certification goals.

28. D — A demountable partition system is valued because the partitions can be relocated as needs change. Reconfigurability extends the system's usefulness without demolition.

29. A — Acoustically absorptive ceiling and wall treatments reduce noise and improve speech privacy in an open office. Sound absorption is the purpose of selecting such finishes.

30. C — A textile's resistance to surface wear from rubbing is reported through its abrasion (double-rub) rating. Matching the rating to traffic ensures the fabric lasts.

31. B — Impact-resistant corner guards in a hospital corridor protect surfaces from cart damage. Durable protection reduces wear and maintenance in a high-traffic setting.

32. D — A large wall-mounted display requires coordination with the structural team to provide adequate mounting backing and support. Proper backing safely carries the display's load.

33. C — Cleanable, non-porous laboratory surfaces support hygiene and chemical resistance. These properties suit a setting with spills and strict cleanliness needs.

34. C — A height-adjustable accessible counter serves seated and standing users. The adjustability is what makes the service point usable by all.

35. A — Modular, reconfigurable furniture increases a space's adaptability to future change, unlike fixed built-ins. Adaptability lets the layout evolve with needs.

36. D — A casework run with multiple sinks must be coordinated with the plumbing rough-in locations. Alignment ensures the basins match the supply and waste points.

37. B — A life-cycle assessment reveals a finish's cradle-to-grave environmental impact. Evaluating it informs lower-impact material selection.

38. C — A flammability test ensures upholstered public seating resists ignition and slows fire growth. Tested seating limits fire risk in occupied spaces.

39. A — Task lighting at each workstation improves visual comfort at the work surface by supplementing ambient light. Targeted light supports the activity performed there.

40. D — Motorised shades are coordinated with the electrical and controls team for their wiring. Coordination integrates the shading with the building's control system.

41. B — Heat-welded resilient sheet flooring in an operating suite provides a seamless, cleanable, hygienic surface. Seamlessness is essential for infection control in surgery.

42. A — Furniture certified to a recognised sustainability standard helps the project earn green-building certification credits. Documented compliance supports certification targets.

43. C — A raised access floor provides flexible underfloor power and data distribution. The cavity eases reconfiguration as needs change.

44. D — A panel fabric's acoustic rating predicts how well the panel will absorb sound in the space. The rating guides selection for noise control.

45. B — Coordinating accessible furniture clearances with the floor plan keeps the furnishings usable by people with disabilities. Correct clearances ensure accessible use.

46. A — Coordinating floor-box placement with the furniture plan avoids cords crossing circulation and later rework. Early alignment puts power where equipment sits.

47. B — A new reader begins with the cover/title sheet, which conveys the broadest project information. It orients the reader before the detailed drawings follow.

48. C — Sharing orientation lets the reader locate ceiling elements directly over the floor plan. Consistent orientation aids coordination between the two sheets.

49. B — An interior elevation best conveys the heights and vertical relationships of casework on a wall. It shows the vertical face that a plan cannot.

50. D — A section is appropriate when the reader must understand a vertical cut through an assembly. It reveals heights and construction hidden in plan.

51. A — A detail callout references the enlarged view's sheet and drawing number. The reference links the location to its detail.

52. A — A 1:5 detail shows the same condition at a larger scale than a 1:50 plan, revealing more detail. The larger scale conveys information too small at plan scale.

53. C — Different line conventions let the contractor distinguish what is removed from what is added. Clear distinction prevents removing or building the wrong elements.

54. B — A partition tag keyed to a wall-type schedule conveys each wall's assembly and rating while keeping the plan uncluttered. The tag links the plan to the defined make-up.

55. D — A dashed line typically shows an element above the cut plane, such as an overhead feature. The convention distinguishes it from elements at the cut.

56. A — Keynotes replace repeated text with a number tied to a defined note. This reduces clutter while keeping notes consistent.

57. C — An enlarged plan is included when an area is too detailed to read at the overall scale. The enlargement makes dense information legible.

58. B — A graphic bar scale is preferred on a resizable drawing because it scales together with the drawing. This keeps measurement reliable on resized prints.

59. D — A revision delta and cloud show the reader precisely what changed on a reissued sheet. They help the team track and verify updates.

60. C — A finish plan answers "where" while the schedule answers what the materials are. Together they convey complete finish information.

61. A — A column grid lets every discipline describe an element's location consistently. The shared system reduces coordination errors.

62. D — A wall section conveys the assembly over its full vertical height, unlike a plan detail enlarging a smaller condition. The section shows the wall's full make-up.

63. B — A framing contractor uses the interior partition plan to lay out wall locations. It provides the positions needed to build the partitions.

64. C — A "typical" detail is applied wherever the condition recurs identically, saving redrawing. It keeps the set efficient and consistent.

65. A — A "verify in field" note signals a dimension contingent on an existing condition confirmed on site. Field verification prevents errors where conditions are uncertain.

66. D — The window schedule lists W3's glazing as Insulated Low-E, read directly from the Glazing column. Schedules consolidate such data so each window's specification is unambiguous.

67. B — A match line tells the reader the drawing continues on an adjacent sheet. It lets a large plan span multiple sheets coherently.

68. A — When a written dimension and a scaled measurement disagree, the written dimension governs. Drawings should not be scaled when a dimension is provided.

69. D — A poché pattern on a wall in section communicates the wall's material composition. The graphic fill tells the reader what the assembly is made of.

70. D — A coordinated construction document set exists to communicate the design well enough to build. Complete, consistent documents are the basis for accurate construction.

71. B — Discipline-based sheet numbering lets a reader find the relevant interior sheets quickly. A consistent system reduces search time and error.

72. C — A dimension string read cumulatively establishes each wall's position relative to the others. The string lets the contractor lay out elements in sequence.

73. A — Construction documents carry greater precision than design-development drawings because they must be built from and submitted for permit. The added precision enables construction and approval.

74. D — A section through a built-in banquette best conveys its internal construction and heights. The cut view shows joinery and dimensions for fabrication.

75. B — A symbol legend lets the entire team read symbols the same way. Shared definitions prevent misinterpretation of conventions.

76. C — An enlarged restroom plan is provided because the space holds dense detail that must read clearly. The enlargement conveys crowded information legibly.

77. A — A north arrow establishes the drawing's orientation for coordination. Consistent orientation aligns sheets and locates elements.

78. D — A consistently placed title block lets the reader quickly find the sheet number and project data. Predictable placement aids navigation of the set.

79. C — A schedule is chosen for door and finish data because such data is repetitive and best tabulated. Tabulation is clearer than scattering notes on the plan.

80. B — A power and data plan is coordinated with the furniture plan so outlets fall where equipment sits. Alignment ensures power reaches workstations without surface cords.

81. A — A reflected ceiling plan is the sheet for coordinating light fixtures, diffusers, and the ceiling grid. It locates the elements in the ceiling plane.

82. D — A detail is drawn at a larger scale than its parent plan to show small conditions clearly. The enlargement conveys detail invisible at plan scale.

83. C — Cross-checking the demolition plan against the new-work plan ensures the contractor removes only what is intended. Coordination prevents removing elements that must remain.

84. B — An interior elevation of a millwork wall conveys, above all, the wall's vertical appearance and dimensions. It communicates the look and sizes of the face.

85. D — A wall-type legend tied to partition tags communicates each assembly's construction and fire rating. The legend defines the make-up the tags reference.

86. A — A cover-sheet code summary records the project's occupancy, construction type, and life-safety data. It orients the reader to the regulatory basis.

87. B — Partition-plan dimensioning must be sufficient for the contractor to lay out the walls accurately. Adequate dimensions ensure walls are built where intended.

88. B — A pendant light coinciding with a beam is best resolved by coordinating a revised location with the structural and electrical teams. Joint resolution avoids field rework.

89. D — Supply diffusers and return grilles are located on the mechanical engineer's drawings. The designer reviews these to coordinate the ceiling layout.

90. C — When ductwork leaves too little plenum for a soffit, the solution is reached with the mechanical engineer. Together they reconcile the design with the system's needs.

91. A — Before a heavy stone feature floor, the designer verifies the structure's capacity with the structural engineer. The engineer confirms the floor can carry the load.

92. B — A coordination clash is a condition where two systems are designed to occupy the same space. Identifying and resolving clashes is the core of coordination.

93. D — The electrical engineer's drawings confirm the placement of receptacles and panels. The designer relies on them to integrate power with the layout.

94. C — The acoustical consultant's input most directly shapes the designer's choice of partition and ceiling assemblies. These selections govern sound control between spaces.

95. A — An early multidisciplinary review resolves conflicts before documents are issued. Early resolution keeps the released set consistent and buildable.

96. D — An accessible lavatory's mounting height is coordinated with the plumbing engineer. Coordination ensures the fixture is installed at a compliant, usable height.

97. B — Sprinkler heads disrupting a ceiling pattern are resolved by coordinating with the fire-protection engineer. Joint layout keeps heads compliant and the ceiling orderly.

98. C — Lighting control zones are coordinated with the electrical engineer to satisfy light-level and energy-code requirements. The result meets both performance and compliance.

99. A — A thermostat is coordinated against the interior elevations so it does not land on millwork or a feature panel. Coordination keeps controls accessible and the elevation clean.

100. D — A distributed coordination resolution ensures everyone builds from the same information. Shared documentation prevents divergent field interpretations.

101. C — A security and access-control layout is coordinated with the low-voltage/security consultant. Their drawings align the devices with the interior design.

102. B — A partition conflicting with a column is relocated after coordinating with the structural engineer. Early alignment prevents placing a wall in conflict with structure.

103. A — A feature stair's new floor opening is confirmed acceptable only after the structural engineer reviews the opening. The engineer verifies the structure can accommodate it.

104. D — Diffuser locations are coordinated with the reflected ceiling plan so the ceiling reads as an orderly, conflict-free layout. Alignment produces a clean ceiling plane.

105. C — Data-outlet quantities at each workstation are coordinated with the low-voltage/telecom consultant. Coordination ensures adequate connectivity at each station.

106. C — Coordinating slab-to-slab height with the planned ceiling height confirms the clearance available for systems. Adequate clearance lets ductwork, lighting, and structure coexist.

107. B — The most effective way to prevent ceiling clashes is to coordinate all trades on a combined ceiling layout. A composite view exposes conflicts before construction.

108. A — Before mounting a heavy wall feature, the designer confirms wall backing and support with the structural engineer. Proper backing safely carries the load.

109. D — The designer reviews the mechanical drawings so a designed bulkhead does not conflict with required duct runs. Coordination keeps the bulkhead clear of the ducts.

110. C — The goal of consultant coordination is a document set that is internally consistent across disciplines. Consistency lets the project be built without contradictory instructions.

111. B — Specifications convey the quality of materials and workmanship, while drawings show location and quantity. The two complement each other in the contract documents.

112. A — Because drawings and specifications are complementary, a requirement in only one is binding as though stated in both. This prevents a requirement from being treated as optional.

113. D — A proprietary specification is correct when the project needs a specific named product for compatibility. Naming the product ensures the required match.

114. B — A performance specification states the result the product must achieve, unlike a descriptive one defining properties. It lets any product meeting the outcome qualify.

115. C — The CSI MasterFormat gives users a predictable division structure for the specifications. Its consistent order lets requirements be located reliably.

116. A — A door hardware set assembles every item required to operate, secure, and control a given door. It ensures each door receives complete, correct hardware.

117. D — A window schedule consolidates each opening's size, type, and glazing specification. Tabulating this data ensures consistent specification across all windows.

118. B — When a drawing and specification conflict and no precedence is set, the contractor issues an RFI to resolve it. Resolving in writing prevents building from ambiguity.

119. A — A finish schedule with the finish plan answers both what the finishes are and where they belong. Together they give the complete finish information.

120. C — A descriptive specification defines a product by its properties, obligating the contractor to supply any product meeting those properties. It sets quality without naming a brand.

121. C — A reference specification stays concise by citing an industry standard the product must meet. This leverages defined criteria without restating them.

122. D — A commercial-kitchen equipment schedule records each unit's utility needs along with its model, size, and connections. This data coordinates equipment with building systems.

123. B — A "basis of design" entry sets a quality benchmark while allowing substitutions meeting the same criteria. It defines quality without foreclosing equivalents.

124. A — Specifications are bound into a project manual so the written requirements accompany the drawings as contract documents. Together they form the complete contract documents.

125. D — A lighting fixture schedule records each fixture's type, lamp, and mounting and specification data. This supports accurate procurement and installation.

126. C — The designer reconciles the door schedule with the floor plan to confirm each door's count and location agree. The check catches discrepancies before construction.

127. B — Division 01, General Requirements, governs the project's administrative and procedural rules. It sets how the work is administered across the project.

128. A — Coordinating specifications with schedules and drawings keeps the contract documents complete and free of contradiction. Consistency prevents disputes and errors.

129. D — A finish schedule arranged by room lets the contractor read each room's finishes at a glance. The room-based format speeds reading and reduces error.

130. B — Quality-assurance provisions define the standards the installed work must meet. They set the benchmark against which the work is judged.