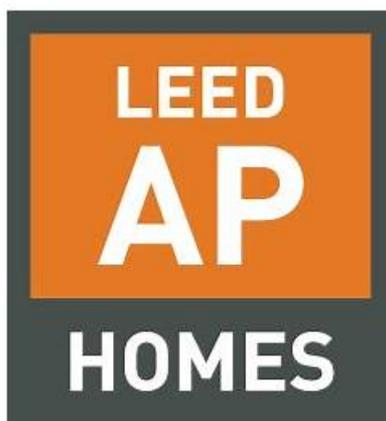


USGBC LEED-AP-Homes復習テキスト、LEED-AP-Homes必殺問題集



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>> USGBC LEED-AP-Homes復習テキスト <<

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USGBC LEED AP Homes (Residential) Exam 認定 LEED-AP-Homes 試験問

題 (Q81-Q86):

質問 # 81

The use of native plants in place of conventional turf grass can increase which of the following?

- A. Irrigation demand
- B. Fertilizer demand
- C. Native wildlife habitat
- D. Pesticide demand

正解: C

解説:

The LEED for Homes Rating System (v4) encourages the use of native plants in the Sustainable Sites (SS) Credit: Site Development - Protect or Restore Habitat and Water Efficiency (WE) Credit: Outdoor Water Use to enhance environmental benefits, including support for local ecosystems.

According to the LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction (v4):

SS Credit: Site Development - Protect or Restore Habitat (1-2 points)

Using native plants in place of conventional turf grass increases native wildlife habitat by providing food, shelter, and breeding areas for local species, supporting biodiversity.

Source: LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, Sustainable Sites Credit: Site Development - Protect or Restore Habitat, p. 74.

The LEED v4.1 Residential BD+C rating system confirms:

SS Credit: Site Development - Protect or Restore Habitat

Native plants enhance native wildlife habitat by creating ecosystems that support local fauna, unlike turf grass, which offers minimal ecological value.

Source: LEED v4.1 Residential BD+C, Credit Library, accessed via USGBC LEED Online.

The correct answer is native wildlife habitat (Option B), as native plants are adapted to local conditions and support indigenous species, unlike turf grass.

Why not the other options?

Reference: LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, WE Credit: Outdoor Water Use, p. 98.

C). Irrigation demand: Native plants reduce irrigation needs compared to turf grass, which requires more water. Reference: LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, WE Credit: Outdoor Water Use, p. 98.

D). Pesticide demand: Native plants are more resistant to local pests, reducing pesticide use compared to turf grass. Reference: LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, SS Credit: Nontoxic Pest Control, p. 82.

The LEED AP Homes Candidate Handbook emphasizes SS credits, including habitat restoration, and references the LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction as a key resource. The exam is based on LEED v4, ensuring the relevance of native plants for wildlife.

References:

LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, USGBC, Sustainable Sites Credit: Site Development - Protect or Restore Habitat, p. 74.

LEED v4.1 Residential BD+C, USGBC LEED Credit Library, accessed via LEED Online (<https://www.usgbc.org/credits>).

LEED AP Homes Candidate Handbook, GBCI, October 2024, p. 12 (references study resources and exam scope based on LEED v4).

USGBC LEED for Homes Rating System (v4), available via USGBC website (<https://www.usgbc.org/resources/leed-homes-design-and-construction-v4>).

LEED v4.1 for Homes, USGBC, accessed via LEED Online, confirming wildlife habitat benefits.

質問 # 82

A single-family home meets the Indoor Environmental Quality Credit Prerequisite, Ventilation using a continuous exhaust strategy. Which of the following Indoor Environmental Quality credits are potential credit synergies?

- A. Enhanced Combustion Venting
- B. Radon Control
- C. Enhanced Ventilation
- D. Contaminant Control

正解: C

解説:

The LEED for Homes Rating System (v4) requires the Indoor Environmental Quality (EQ) Prerequisite:

Ventilation, which can be met using a continuous exhaust strategy to provide adequate outdoor air. Certain EQ credits have synergies with this prerequisite, enhancing ventilation performance or indoor air quality.

According to the LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction (v4):

EQ Credit: Enhanced Ventilation (1-3 points)

Projects that meet the ventilation prerequisite using a continuous exhaust strategy can pursue the Enhanced Ventilation credit by providing additional outdoor air, improving air distribution, or installing advanced filtration systems. This credit builds on the prerequisite by optimizing ventilation performance.

Source: LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, Indoor Environmental Quality Credit: Enhanced Ventilation, p. 146.

The LEED v4.1 Residential BD+C Crating system confirms:

EQ Credit: Enhanced Ventilation

This credit synergizes with the ventilation prerequisite by offering points for exceeding minimum ventilation requirements, such as increasing outdoor air rates or using high-efficiency filters in continuous exhaust systems.

Source: LEED v4.1 Residential BD+C, Credit Library, accessed via USGBC LEED Online.

The Enhanced Ventilation credit (Option D) is a direct synergy with the continuous exhaust strategy, as it builds on the prerequisite by improving ventilation rates, distribution, or filtration.

Why not the other options?

Reference: LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, EQ Credit: Radon Control, p. 150.

B). Contaminant Control: This credit addresses source control (e.g., low-VOC materials, entryway systems), which complements ventilation but is not a direct synergy with continuous exhaust. Reference: LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, EQ Credit: Contaminant Control, p. 148.

C). Enhanced Combustion Venting: This credit focuses on combustion equipment safety (e.g., sealed combustion appliances), which is unrelated to exhaust ventilation strategies. Reference: LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, EQ Credit: Enhanced Combustion Venting, p. 144.

The LEED AP Homes Candidate Handbook emphasizes EQ credits, including ventilation synergies, and references the LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction as a key resource. The exam is based on LEED v4, ensuring the relevance of Enhanced Ventilation.

References:

LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, USGBC, Indoor Environmental Quality Credit: Enhanced Ventilation, p. 146.

LEED v4.1 Residential BD+C, USGBC LEED Credit Library, accessed via LEED Online (<https://www.usgbc.org/credits>).

LEED AP Homes Candidate Handbook, GBCI, October 2024, p. 12 (references study resources and exam scope based on LEED v4).

USGBC LEED for Homes Rating System (v4), available via USGBC website (<https://www.usgbc.org/resources/leed-homes-design-and-construction-v4>).

LEED v4.1 for Homes, USGBC, accessed via LEED Online, confirming ventilation credit synergies.

質問 # 83

Within 1/2 mi. (0.8 km) of a project there are three restaurants, one school, two pharmacies, one church, and one grocery store. How many of the community resources listed above will contribute toward the Location and Transportation Credit, Community Resources?

- A. Five resources
- **B. Seven resources**
- C. Six resources
- D. Eight resources

正解: B

解説:

The LEED for Homes Rating System (v4) includes the Location and Transportation (LT) Credit:

Community Resources and Services, which awards points based on the number of publicly accessible community services within 1/4 mile (0.4 km) for single-family homes or 1/2 mile (0.8 km) for multi-family projects. The question specifies a 1/2-mile radius, suggesting a multi-family context.

According to the LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction (v4):

LT Credit: Community Resources and Services (1-2 points)

Earn 1 point for at least 4 community services or 2 points for 8 or more services within 1/2 mile (0.8 km) walking distance for multi-family projects. Qualifying services include restaurants, schools, pharmacies, grocery stores, and places of worship (e.g., churches), provided they are publicly accessible.

Source: LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, Location and Transportation Credit: Community Resources and Services, p. 56.

The LEED v4.1 Residential BD+C rating system confirms:

LT Credit: Community Resources and Services

Community services such as restaurants, schools, pharmacies, grocery stores, and churches within 1/2 mile (0.8 km) of a multi-family project count toward the credit if publicly accessible.

Source: LEED v4.1 Residential BD+C, Credit Library, accessed via USGBC LEED Online.

Evaluation of resources:

* Three restaurants: All qualify as community services.

* One school: Qualifies as a community service.

* Two pharmacies: Both qualify as community services.

* One church: Qualifies as a place of worship.

* One grocery store: Qualifies as a community service.

* Total: $3 + 1 + 2 + 1 + 1 = 7$ resources.

The correct answer is seven resources (Option C), as all listed services are publicly accessible and within 1/2 mile, contributing to the credit.

Why not the other options?

* A. Five resources: This undercounts the qualifying services (7 total).

* B. Six resources: This also undercounts the total (7).

Reference: LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, LT Credit: Community Resources and Services, p. 56.

The LEED AP Homes Candidate Handbook emphasizes LT credits, including Community Resources and Services, and references the LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction as a key resource.

The exam is based on LEED v4, ensuring the relevance of counting community services.

References:

LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, USGBC, Location and Transportation Credit: Community Resources and Services, p. 56.

LEED v4.1 Residential BD+C, USGBC LEED Credit Library, accessed via LEED Online (<https://www.usgbc.org/credits>).

LEED AP Homes Candidate Handbook, GBCI, October 2024, p. 12 (references study resources and exam scope based on LEED v4).

USGBC LEED for Homes Rating System (v4), available via USGBC website (<https://www.usgbc.org/resources/leed-homes-design-and-construction-v4>).

LEED v4.1 for Homes, USGBC, accessed via LEED Online, confirming community resources criteria.

質問 # 84

For a one-bedroom unit in a multi-family building, the minimum bathroom airflow requirement for intermittent local exhaust is:

- A. 1 cfm per ft^2 (5.08 lps per m^2)
- B. 2 cfm per ft^2 (10.16 lps per m^2)
- C. 25 cfm (11 lps)
- **D. 50 cfm (23 lps)**

正解: D

解説:

The LEED for Homes Rating System (v4) addresses bathroom ventilation requirements in the Indoor Environmental Quality (EQ)

Prerequisite: Ventilation, which references ASHRAE Standard 62.2-2010 for minimum airflow rates in residential buildings, including multi-family units.

According to the LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction (v4):

EQ Prerequisite: Ventilation

For intermittent local exhaust in bathrooms, ASHRAE Standard 62.2-2010 requires a minimum airflow rate of 50 cfm (23 lps) for each bathroom to effectively remove moisture and pollutants. This applies to all dwelling units, including one-bedroom units in multi-family buildings.

Source: LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, Indoor Environmental Quality Prerequisite: Ventilation, p. 142.

The LEED v4.1 Residential BD+C rating system confirms:

EQ Prerequisite: Ventilation

Intermittent local exhaust in bathrooms must provide at least 50 cfm (23 lps) per ASHRAE 62.2-2010 to ensure adequate ventilation in multi-family units.

Source: LEED v4.1 Residential BD+C, Credit Library, accessed via USGBC LEED Online.

The correct answer is 50 cfm (23 lps) (Option B), as this is the minimum airflow requirement for intermittent bathroom exhaust in a one-bedroom unit per ASHRAE 62.2-2010.

Why not the other options?

Reference: LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, EQ Prerequisite: Ventilation, p. 142.

C). 1 cfm per ft² (5.08 lps per m²): Bathroom exhaust is not based on floor area but on a fixed rate (50 cfm for intermittent systems). Reference: LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, EQ Prerequisite: Ventilation, p. 142.

D). 2 cfm per ft² (10.16 lps per m²): This is also not based on floor area and is incorrect for bathroom exhaust requirements. Reference: LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, EQ Prerequisite: Ventilation, p. 142.

The LEED AP Homes Candidate Handbook emphasizes EQ prerequisites, including ventilation requirements, and references the LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction as a key resource. The exam is based on LEED v4, ensuring the relevance of ASHRAE 62.2-2010.

References:

LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, USGBC, Indoor Environmental Quality Prerequisite: Ventilation, p. 142.

LEED v4.1 Residential BD+C, USGBC LEED Credit Library, accessed via LEED Online (<https://www.usgbc.org/credits>).

LEED AP Homes Candidate Handbook, GBCI, October 2024, p. 12 (references study resources and exam scope based on LEED v4).

USGBC LEED for Homes Rating System (v4), available via USGBC website (<https://www.usgbc.org/resources/leed-homes-design-and-construction-v4>).

LEED v4.1 for Homes, USGBC, accessed via LEED Online, confirming bathroom exhaust requirements.

質問 # 85

Introduction of outdoor air works to improve indoor air quality by:

- A. Pressurization
- B. Source control
- C. Dilution
- D. Source removal

正解: C

解説:

The LEED for Homes Rating System (v4) addresses indoor air quality in the Indoor Environmental Quality (EQ) Prerequisite: Ventilation and EQ Credit: Enhanced Ventilation, which require outdoor air to improve indoor air quality by reducing pollutant concentrations.

According to the LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction (v4):

EQ Prerequisite: Ventilation

Introduce outdoor air to dilute indoor pollutants, improving air quality by reducing the concentration of contaminants such as volatile organic compounds (VOCs) and carbon dioxide.

Source: LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, Indoor Environmental Quality Prerequisite: Ventilation, p. 142.

The LEED v4.1 Residential BD+C crating system confirms:

EQ Prerequisite: Ventilation

Outdoor air ventilation dilutes indoor pollutants, ensuring a healthier indoor environment by lowering contaminant levels.

Source: LEED v4.1 Residential BD+C, Credit Library, accessed via USGBC LEED Online.

The introduction of outdoor air improves indoor air quality primarily through dilution (Option A), as it mixes with indoor air to reduce pollutant concentrations.

Why not the other options?

Reference: LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, EQ Credit: Contaminant Control, p. 148.

C). Pressurization: Pressurization controls air movement (e.g., to prevent infiltration), not the primary mechanism for improving air quality via outdoor air. Reference: LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, EQ Credit: Enhanced Ventilation, p. 146.

D). Source removal: This involves physically removing pollutant sources, not a function of outdoor air introduction. Reference: LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, EQ Credit:

Contaminant Control, p. 148.

The LEED AP Homes Candidate Handbook emphasizes EQ prerequisites and credits, including ventilation strategies, and references the LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction as a key resource. The exam is based on LEED v4, ensuring the relevance of dilution.

References:

LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, USGBC, Indoor Environmental Quality Prerequisite: Ventilation, p. 142.

LEED v4.1 Residential BD+C, USGBC LEED Credit Library, accessed via LEED Online (<https://www.usgbc.org/credits>).

LEED AP Homes Candidate Handbook, GBCI, October 2024, p. 12 (references study resources and exam scope based on LEED v4).

USGBC LEED for Homes Rating System (v4), available via USGBC website (<https://www.usgbc.org/resources/leed-homes-design-and-construction-v4>).

LEED v4.1 for Homes, USGBC, accessed via LEED Online, confirming ventilation strategies.

質問 # 86

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