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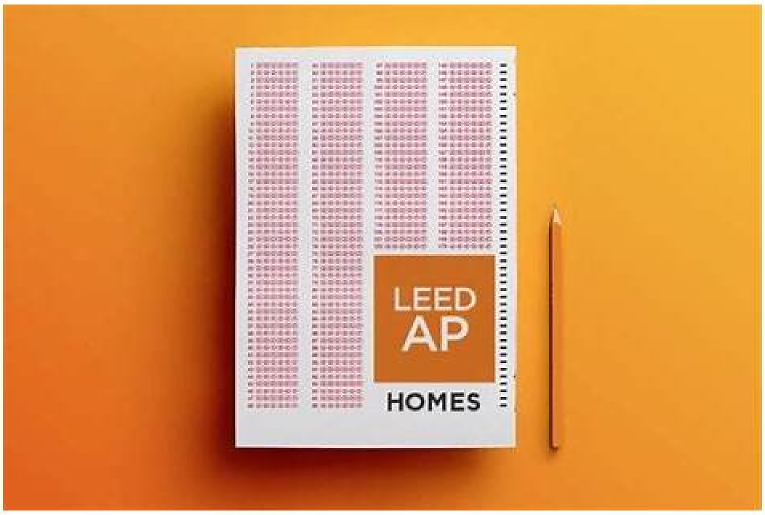

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USGBC LEED-AP-Homes Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	- Energy and Atmosphere: This section of the exam measures the skills of a Green Building Engineer. It includes evaluating the principles of energy efficiency, performance optimization, and emissions reduction in residential design, all critical to minimizing environmental impact while meeting occupant needs.
Topic 2	- Innovation: This section of the exam measures the skills of a Design Innovation Lead. It invites professionals to explore creative and exemplary strategies that surpass standard credits—such as pilot projects or pioneering sustainability solutions—demonstrating forward-thinking in residential design.
Topic 3	- Materials & Resources: This section of the exam measures the skills of a Sustainability Specialist. It emphasizes the selection and management of eco-friendly materials, efficient usage of resources, and implementation of waste reduction strategies to support green residential construction.

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High Hit Rate LEED AP Homes (Residential) Exam Test Torrent Has a High Probability to Pass the Exam

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USGBC LEED AP Homes (Residential) Exam Sample Questions (Q47-Q52):

NEW QUESTION # 47

A LEED for Homes project is located in an area heavily infested with termites. A project could earn Sustainable Sites Credit, Nontoxic Pest Control for employing which of the following design strategies?

- A. Installing FSC-certified ipe wood for all decking and stairs
- B. Installing landscaping at least 12 in. (0.3 m) away from all parts of the home
- C. Installing wood framing that is treated 3 ft. (0.9 m) above the foundation
- D. Installing a code-approved termite barrier

Answer: D

Explanation:
TheLEED for Homes Rating System (v4)includes theSustainable Sites (SS) Credit: Nontoxic Pest Control
, which awards points for physical or nontoxic strategies to prevent pest entry, particularly in areas with high pest activity like termites, without relying on chemical treatments.
According to theLEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction (v4):
SS Credit: Nontoxic Pest Control (1 point)
Employ physical barriers to prevent pest entry, such as installing code-approved termite barriers (e.g., physical shields or mesh) around foundations to protect against termite infestation in a nontoxic manner.
Source: LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, Sustainable Sites Credit: Nontoxic Pest Control, p. 82.
TheLEED v4.1 Residential BD+Crating system confirms:
SS Credit: Nontoxic Pest Control
Installing a code-approved termite barrier is a recognized strategy to earn points by preventing termite access without chemical treatments, suitable for areas with heavy infestation.
Source: LEED v4.1 Residential BD+C, Credit Library, accessed via USGBC LEED Online.
The correct answer isinstalling a code-approved termite barrier(Option A), as this is a physical, nontoxic strategy explicitly recognized for the credit in termite-prone areas.
Why not the other options?
Reference: LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, MR Credit: Environmentally Preferable Products, p. 160.
C). Installing wood framing that is treated 3 ft. (0.9 m) above the foundation: Chemical treatment (e.g., with borates) is not considered nontoxic under this credit.Reference: LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, SS Credit: Nontoxic Pest Control, p. 82.
D). Installing landscaping at least 12 in. (0.3 m) away from all parts of the home: While this may reduce pest access, it is not a primary strategy listed for this credit.Reference: LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, SS Credit: Nontoxic Pest Control, p. 82.
TheLEED AP Homes Candidate Handbookemphasizes SS credits, including nontoxic pest control, and references theLEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Constructionas a key resource. The exam is based onLEED v4, ensuring the relevance of termite barriers.
References:
LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, USGBC, Sustainable Sites Credit: Nontoxic Pest Control, p. 82.
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 pest control strategies.

NEW QUESTION # 48

The primary purpose of the Thermal Enclosure Checklist is to:

- A. Evaluate site appropriateness for ground-source heat pump installation
- B. Inspect continuity of air barriers and quality of insulation installation
- C. Perform preliminary air infiltration testing prior to HERS rater inspection
- D. Inspect continuity of ductwork and quality of duct insulation

Answer: B

Explanation:
TheLEED for Homes Rating System (v4)includes theThermal Enclosure System Checklistas part of the Energy and Atmosphere (EA) Prerequisite: Minimum Energy Performance, ensuring the building envelope meets energy efficiency standards.
According to theLEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction (v4):
EA Prerequisite: Minimum Energy Performance
The Thermal Enclosure System Checklist verifies the continuity of air barriers and the quality of insulation installation to minimize heat loss and air leakage, ensuring energy efficiency. It includes checks for proper insulation placement, sealing of gaps, and air barrier continuity.
Source: LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, Energy and Atmosphere Prerequisite: Minimum Energy Performance, p. 112.
TheLEED v4.1 Residential BD+Crating system confirms:
EA Prerequisite: Energy Performance
The primary purpose of the Thermal Enclosure Checklist is to inspect the continuity of air barriers and the quality of insulation installation to achieve a high-performance building envelope.
Source: LEED v4.1 Residential BD+C, Credit Library, accessed via USGBC LEED Online.
The correct answer isinspect continuity of air barriers and quality of insulation installation(Option B), as this is the primary purpose of the checklist.
Why not the other options?
Reference: LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, EA Credit: Heating and Cooling Distribution Systems, p. 126.
C). Evaluate site appropriateness for ground-source heat pump installation: This is unrelated to the checklist, which focuses on the building envelope.Reference: LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, EA Prerequisite: Minimum Energy Performance, p. 112.
D). Perform preliminary air infiltration testing prior to HERS rater inspection: Air infiltration testing (e.
g., blower door) is separate from the checklist, which is a visual inspection.Reference: LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, EA Credit: Air Infiltration, p. 124.
TheLEED AP Homes Candidate Handbookemphasizes EA prerequisites, including the Thermal Enclosure Checklist, and references theLEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Constructionas a key resource. The exam is based onLEED v4, ensuring the relevance of air barrier and insulation inspection.
References:
LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, USGBC, Energy and Atmosphere Prerequisite: Minimum Energy Performance, p. 112.
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 checklist purpose.

NEW QUESTION # 49
Envelope leakage is measured in air changes per hour (ACH) at what pressure differential?

- A. 75 pascals
- B. 50 pascals
- C. 100 pascals
- D. 25 pascals

Answer: B

Explanation:
TheLEED for Homes Rating System (v4)requires blower door testing in theEnergy and Atmosphere (EA) Credit: Air Infiltrationto measure envelope leakage, expressed as air changes per hour (ACH) at a specific pressure differential.
According to theLEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction (v4):
EA Credit: Air Infiltration (1-3 points)
Conduct a blower door test to measure envelope leakage in air changes per hour (ACH) at a pressure differential of 50 pascals (Pa). This standardizes the measurement of air tightness across projects.
Source: LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, Energy and Atmosphere Credit: Air Infiltration, p. 124.
TheLEED v4.1 Residential BD+Crating system confirms:
EA Credit: Air Infiltration

Envelope leakage is measured using a blower door test at 50 pascals, reported as ACH50, to assess the airtightness of the building envelope.
Source: LEED v4.1 Residential BD+C, Credit Library, accessed via USGBC LEED Online.
The correct answer is50 pascals(Option B), as this is the standard pressure differential for measuring ACH in LEED for Homes.
Why not the other options?
Reference: LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, EA Credit: Air Infiltration, p. 124.
C). 75 pascals: Higher pressures are not used, as 50 pascals is the industry standard for consistency.Reference: LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, EA Credit: Air Infiltration, p. 124.
D). 100 pascals: This is too high and not used in residential testing standards.Reference: LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, EA Credit: Air Infiltration, p. 124.
TheLEED AP Homes Candidate Handbookemphasizes EA credits, including air infiltration testing, and references theLEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Constructionas a key resource. The exam is based onLEED v4, ensuring the relevance of the 50-pascal standard.
References:
LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, USGBC, Energy and Atmosphere Credit: Air Infiltration, p. 124.
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 ACH50 testing standard.

NEW QUESTION # 50
A home in climate zone 2's window-to-floor area ratio increases from 10% to 30%. What is necessary to qualify for the Energy and Atmosphere Credit Windows?

- A. Less stringent U-factor requirement
- B. Less stringent solar heat gain coefficient
- C. More stringent solar heat gain coefficient
- D. More stringent U-factor requirement

Answer: D

Explanation:
TheLEED for Homes Rating System (v4)includes theEnergy and Atmosphere (EA) Credit: Windows, which sets performance requirements for windows to ensure energy efficiency, particularly in climates like zone 2 (hot, humid). A higher window-to-floor area ratio increases heat gain, requiring stricter performance standards.
According to theLEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction (v4):
EA Credit: Windows (1-3 points)
In climate zone 2, for a window-to-floor area ratio exceeding 24% (or significantly increased, e.g., from 10% to 30%), more stringent U-factor requirements are necessary to reduce heat loss and gain, ensuring energy efficiency. The U-factor must be lower to compensate for the larger glazing area.
Source: LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, Energy and Atmosphere Credit: Windows, p. 122.
TheLEED v4.1 Residential BD+Crating system confirms:
EA Credit: Windows
For higher window-to-floor area ratios (e.g., 30%), a more stringent U-factor is required in climate zone 2 to minimize heat transfer, particularly to address cooling loads in hot climates.
Source: LEED v4.1 Residential BD+C, Credit Library, accessed via USGBC LEED Online.
The correct answer ismore stringent U-factor requirement(Option B), as a lower angrily increased window- to-floor area ratio requires a lower U-factor to maintain energy efficiency in climate zone 2.
Why not the other options?
Reference: LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, EA Credit: Windows, p. 122.
C). Less stringent solar heat gain coefficient: In climate zone 2, a more stringent SHGC may also be needed, but U-factor is the primary concern for heat transfer control.Reference: LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, EA Credit: Windows, p. 122.
D). More stringent solar heat gain coefficient: While SHGC is relevant in hot climates, the question focuses on U-factor for thermal performance.Reference: LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, EA Credit: Windows, p. 122.

TheLEED AP Homes Candidate Handbookemphasizes EA credits, including window performance, and references theLEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Constructionas a key resource. The exam is based onLEED v4, ensuring the relevance of U-factor requirements.
References:
LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, USGBC, Energy and Atmosphere Credit: Windows, p. 122.
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 window performance requirements.

NEW QUESTION # 51
A builder plans to build two semi-detached residential homes at a rural lot he just bought, where the municipal water system cannot reach. The homes will use well water dug on site. The builder would like to build the two units as LEED certified homes. To meet the prerequisite of Water Efficiency domain in LEED Homes, what should the builder do?

- A. Install two water meters for each unit separately
- B. At least one water meter will be shared by two units, and another separate meter will be used for monitoring landscaping water usage
- C. These two semi-detached homes will be exempt from the prerequisite of Water Efficiency
- D. Use one water meter for the entire building of two units

Answer: A

Explanation:
TheLEED for Homes Rating System (v4)includes theWater Efficiency (WE) Prerequisite: Total Water Use, which requires metering to monitor water consumption in LEED-certified homes, even those using well water.
According to theLEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction (v4):
WE Prerequisite: Total Water Use
Install water meters to measure total potable water use for the entire home, including indoor and outdoor uses.
For multifamily or attached housing (e.g., semi-detached homes), each dwelling unit must have its own water meter to track individual usage accurately.
Source: LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, Water Efficiency Prerequisite: Total Water Use, p. 94.
TheLEED v4.1 Residential BD+Crating system confirms:
WE Prerequisite: Total Water Use
In attached housing projects, such as semi-detached homes, each unit must have a separate water meter to monitor potable water use, regardless of whether the water source is municipal or well water.
Source: LEED v4.1 Residential BD+C, Credit Library, accessed via USGBC LEED Online.
For two semi-detached homes using well water, the builder mustinstall two water meters for each unit separately(Option A) to comply with the prerequisite, ensuring individual monitoring of water use for each dwelling unit.
Why not the other options?
Reference: LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, WE Prerequisite: Total Water Use, p. 94.
C). These two semi-detached homes will be exempt from the prerequisite of Water Efficiency: There is no exemption for well water; all LEED homes must meet the metering prerequisite.Reference: LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, WE Prerequisite: Total Water Use, p. 94.
D). At least one water meter will be shared by two units, and another separate meter will be used for monitoring landscaping water usage: Individual unit metering is required, and while a separate landscaping meter is encouraged (e.g., for WE Credit: Outdoor Water Use), it is not a prerequisite requirement.Reference:
LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, WE Credit: Outdoor Water Use, p. 98.
TheLEED AP Homes Candidate Handbookemphasizes WE prerequisites, including water metering, and references theLEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Constructionas a key resource. The exam is based onLEED v4, ensuring the relevance of individual metering for attached homes.
References:
LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, USGBC, Water Efficiency Prerequisite:
Total Water Use, p. 94.
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 metering requirements.

NEW QUESTION # 52

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