

LEED-Green-Associate勉強ガイド & LEED-Green-Associate日本語版試験解答



さらに、Jpexam LEED-Green-Associateダンプの一部が現在無料で提供されています：<https://drive.google.com/open?id=1wUANKt56qNK9eUMGMHzzh7fHyLrcqn2x>

Jpexamは優れたIT情報のソースを提供するサイトです。Jpexamで、あなたの試験のためのテクニックと勉強資料を見つけることができます。JpexamのUSGBCのLEED-Green-Associate試験トレーニング資料は豊富な知識と経験を持っているIT専門家に研究された成果で、正確度がとても高いです。Jpexamに会ったら、最高のトレーニング資料を見つけました。JpexamのUSGBCのLEED-Green-Associate試験トレーニング資料を持っていたら、試験に対する充分の準備がありますから、安心して利用してください。

私たち全員が知っているように、試験の準備プロセスは非常に面倒で時間がかかります。LEED-Green-Associate試験の準備のために他のことをするために時間を割く必要があり、多くの重要なことが遅れました。この問題に直面した場合は、LEED-Green-Associateの実際の試験を選択してください。教材を使用すると、試験に参加できるのは準備に約20~30時間かかる場合のみです。残りの時間は、やりたいことを何でもできます。これにより、レビューのプレッシャーを完全に軽減できます。

>> LEED-Green-Associate勉強ガイド <<

LEED-Green-Associate日本語版試験解答、LEED-Green-Associate学習範囲

USGBCのLEED-Green-Associate試験ガイドを使用すると、いつでもどこでも障害なく学習できます。プラットフォームのすべての試験資料には、PDF、PCテストエンジン、およびAPPテストエンジンの3つのモードが含まれています。LEED-Green-Associateその中でも、学習教材のPDFバージョンはダウンロードして印刷し、練習用に紙に印刷してメモを取るのが簡単です。PCバージョンのLEED-Green-Associateトレーニングトレント：LEED Green Associate Examは実際のテスト環境を模倣し、Jpexam時間制限のあるテストを実施できます。システムはテスト後に自動的に採点します。また、LEED-Green-Associate試験ガイドのAPPバージョンは、あらゆる電子デバイスをサポートします。暇な時間やスクラップ時間を簡単に確認することができます。すべてのコンテンツの学習を完了するのに役立つのは携帯電話だけです。これにより、より軽量のランドセルが手に入ります。

USGBC LEED-Green-Associate 認定試験の出題範囲:

トピック	出題範囲
トピック 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">LEED Process: This section of the exam measures the skills of sustainability consultants and covers the foundational aspects of LEED, including organization fundamentals, the structure of LEED rating systems, and the LEED certification process. It emphasizes understanding the goals and objectives of each credit category and how they contribute to sustainable building practices.

トピック 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Location and Transportation: This section of the exam measures the skills of urban planners and covers site selection criteria and alternative transportation strategies. It emphasizes choosing sites that minimize environmental impact and promote sustainable transportation options.
トピック 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainable Sites: This section of the exam measures the skills of landscape architects and focuses on on-site assessment and design strategies that reduce environmental impact. It includes topics like habitat conservation, rainwater management, and exterior lighting.
トピック 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water Efficiency: This section of the exam measures the skills of water conservation specialists and covers strategies for reducing water usage both indoors and outdoors. It includes the use of gray water and rainwater in irrigation and the implementation of low-flow fixtures.
トピック 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Energy and Atmosphere: This section of the exam measures the skills of energy efficiency engineers and covers building loads, energy efficiency measures, and alternative energy practices. It emphasizes commissioning, energy auditing, and the use of renewable energy sources.

USGBC LEED Green Associate Exam 認定 LEED-Green-Associate 試験問題 (Q207-Q212):

質問 # 207

What is the best way to prevent a building's indoor pollutant(s)?

- A. Eliminate or control pollutants at the source
- B. Remove any pollutants that enter the building
- C. Test for radon
- D. Monitor carbon dioxide

正解: A

解説:

Explanation

The best way to prevent a building's indoor pollutant(s) is to eliminate or control pollutants at the source.

Indoor pollutants are substances or particles that can adversely affect the indoor air quality (IAQ) of a building and the health, comfort, and productivity of the occupants. Indoor pollutants can originate from various sources, such as building materials, furnishings, cleaning products, combustion appliances, outdoor air, or occupant activities. Eliminating or controlling pollutants at the source can prevent them from entering or spreading in the indoor environment, which can reduce the exposure and risk for the occupants. Some examples of source control strategies are: using low-emitting materials, installing local exhaust ventilation, sealing combustion appliances, implementing green cleaning practices, and prohibiting smoking¹³. References: LEED v4 Green Associate Candidate Handbook¹, EPA's Indoor Air Quality³

質問 # 208

Which credit category attempts to reduce light pollution and discourages the development of previously undeveloped land?

- A. Sustainable Sites
- B. Location and Transportation
- C. Energy and Atmosphere
- D. Regional Priority

正解: A

解説:

The Sustainable Sites (SS) category addresses the site selection, design, construction, and operation of a project, as well as its impacts on the natural and built environment. One of the goals of this category is to reduce light pollution and discourage the development of previously undeveloped land. Light pollution is the excessive or inappropriate use of artificial lighting that can have adverse effects on human health, wildlife, ecosystems, and astronomy. Previously undeveloped land is land that has not been graded, cleared, or built upon prior to the current project and remains in a natural state. Developing previously undeveloped land can result in habitat loss, soil erosion, stormwater runoff, and increased infrastructure costs¹³. References: LEED v4 Green Associate Candidate

質問 # 209

LEED system goals are referred to as

- A. credit categories
- **B. impact categories**
- C. prerequisites
- D. credit outcome weightings

正解: B

質問 # 210

A site that has been graded is commonly defined as

- A. a greenfield
- **B. previously developed**
- C. a brownfield
- D. previously undeveloped

正解: B

解説:

Explanation

According to the LEED v4 Glossary of Terms¹, a site that has been graded is commonly defined as previously developed, which means "land that has been altered by paving, construction, and/or land use that would typically have required regulatory permitting to have been initiated (alterations may exist now or in the past)"¹. A greenfield is "a site not previously developed or graded that could support open space, habitat, or agriculture"¹. A brownfield is "a property, the expansion, redevelopment, or reuse of which may be complicated by the presence or potential presence of a hazardous substance, pollutant, or contaminant"¹. A previously undeveloped site is "a site that has never been built on or graded for development"².

質問 # 211

Disposal of solid waste generated from building construction and operations has a substantial effect on which greenhouse gas emission?

- A. Volatile organic compounds (VOCs) produced from landfill decay
- B. Hydrochloric acid produced from incineration
- C. Carbon monoxide produced from incineration
- **D. Methane produced from landfill decay**

正解: D

解説:

Explanation

Methane is a potent greenhouse gas that contributes to global warming and climate change. It is produced when organic waste decomposes anaerobically (without oxygen) in landfills¹. Construction and demolition waste, which accounts for about a third of all solid waste generated in the world², often contains a large amount of organic materials, such as wood, paper, and food waste¹. Therefore, disposal of solid waste from building construction and operations in landfills has a substantial effect on methane emissions¹³. Incineration of solid waste also produces greenhouse gases, such as carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, and hydrochloric acid, but at lower levels than landfilling⁴⁵. Volatile organic compounds (VOCs) are not greenhouse gases, but they can react with other pollutants to form ozone, which is a greenhouse gas and a health hazard⁴.

質問 # 212

.....

LEED-Green-Associate試験に合格して証明書を取得する方法に関する質問を検討していますか？ 最良の答えは、

