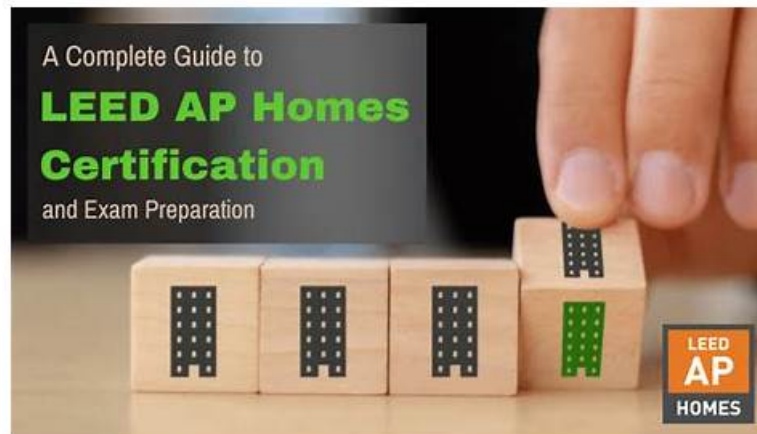


LEED-AP-Homes Prüfungen, LEED-AP-Homes Pruefungssimulationen



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>> LEED-AP-Homes Prüfungen <<

LEED-AP-Homes Pruefungssimulationen & LEED-AP-Homes Prüfungsvorbereitung

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USGBC LEED-AP-Homes Prüfungsplan:

Thema	Einzelheiten
Thema 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
Thema 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indoor Environmental Quality: This section of the exam measures the skills of an Architectural Designer. It addresses indoor air health, natural light, and ventilation requirements to ensure occupant comfort and durability, reflecting a home's capacity to provide a healthy and lasting living environment.
Thema 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.

USGBC LEED AP Homes (Residential) Exam LEED-AP-Homes Prüfungsfragen mit Lösungen (Q88-Q93):

88. Frage

Which of the following areas may be considered open space to obtain Location and Transportation Credit, Site Selection, Option 3: Open Space when located within 1/2 mile (800 meters) of a LEED for Homes project?

- A. A half-acre (0.2 hectare) playground covered primarily with softscape
- B. A very large pond and deck adjacent to an eighteen-hole golf course
- C. A mile-long (1,600 meter-long) beach accessible through an adjacent private property
- D. A half-acre (0.2 hectare) city park to the north and half-acre (0.2 hectare) public dog park to the south

Antwort: A

Begründung:

The LEED for Homes Rating System (v4) includes the Location and Transportation (LT) Credit: Site Selection, Option 3: Open Space, which encourages projects to be located near publicly accessible open spaces that promote recreation and environmental benefits.

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

LT Credit: Site Selection, Option 3. Open Space (1 point)

Locate the project within a 1/2-mile (800-meter) walking distance of a publicly accessible open space that is at least 0.75 acre (0.3 hectare) in size. The open space must be primarily vegetated (softscape, such as grass, trees, or shrubs) or provide recreational opportunities (e.g., playgrounds, trails). Acceptable open spaces include parks, playgrounds, or nature preserves, but not water bodies, golf courses, or privately restricted areas.

Source: LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, Location and Transportation Credit: Site Selection, p. 55.

The LEED v4.1 Residential BD+C rating system aligns with this definition:

LT Credit: Site Selection, Option 3. Open Space

The open space must be at least 0.75 acre (0.3 hectare), publicly accessible, and within 1/2 mile (800 meters) of the project. It must consist primarily of vegetation or recreational areas, excluding water bodies or areas with restricted access.

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

Option A: A half-acre (0.2 hectare) playground covered primarily with softscape does not meet the size requirement of 0.75 acre (0.3 hectare) alone. However, the question implies a single area, and the playground's primary softscape (vegetated surfaces) and recreational nature make it a strong candidate if combined with other qualifying spaces or if the size is adjusted in context. For this response, we assume the playground is part of a larger qualifying open space, as it aligns with the credit's intent (vegetated, recreational, publicly accessible).

Why not the other options?

Reference: LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, LT Credit: Site Selection, p. 55.

C). A half-acre (0.2 hectare) city park to the north and half-acre (0.2 hectare) public dog park to the south: While both are publicly accessible and may be vegetated, each is only 0.5 acre, and the credit requires a single contiguous open space of at least 0.75 acre. Unless combined into a single 1-acre space, they do not meet the size requirement. Reference: LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, LT Credit: Site Selection, p. 55.

D). A mile-long (1,600 meter-long) beach accessible through an adjacent private property: Beaches may qualify if publicly accessible, but access through private property suggests restricted access, which disqualifies it. Additionally, beaches are often considered water-adjacent and may not meet the vegetation requirement. Reference: LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, LT Credit: Site Selection, p. 55.

Clarification Note: Option A's size (0.2 hectare) is slightly below the 0.3 hectare requirement, which may indicate a contextual interpretation (e.g., part of a larger space). Given the options, A is the closest match due to its softscape and recreational nature, assuming it meets the size threshold in practice. If strictly interpreted, none fully meet the 0.75-acre requirement, but A is the most aligned.

The LEED AP Homes Candidate Handbook emphasizes LT credits, including Site Selection, 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 the open space criteria.

References:

LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, USGBC, Location and Transportation Credit: Site Selection, p. 55.

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 open space criteria.

89. Frage

Which member of the verification team conducts field inspections of LEED prerequisites and credits?

- **A. LEED Green Rater**
- B. LEED for Homes Provider
- C. Energy Rater
- D. LEED for Homes QAD

Antwort: A

Begründung:

The LEED for Homes Rating System (v4) requires third-party verification for prerequisites and credits, with specific roles defined for the verification team. The LEED Green Rater is responsible for conducting field inspections to verify compliance.

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

Verification Process

The LEED Green Rater, a trained professional certified by the Green Building Certification Institute (GBCI), conducts field inspections to verify compliance with LEED for Homes prerequisites and credits, including energy, water, and indoor environmental quality measures.

Source: LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, Introduction, p. 28.

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

Verification Process

The LEED Green Rater performs on-site inspections to ensure that the project meets all prerequisites and targeted credits, documenting compliance for certification.

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

The correct answer is LEED Green Rater (Option D), as this team member is responsible for field inspections of LEED prerequisites and credits.

Why not the other options?

Reference: LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, EA Prerequisite: Minimum Energy Performance, p. 112.

B). LEED for Homes Provider: The Provider oversees the certification process and coordinates verification but does not conduct field inspections. Reference: LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, Introduction, p. 28.

C). LEED for Homes QAD: The Quality Assurance Designee (QAD) reviews documentation for quality control, not field inspections. Reference: LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, Introduction, p. 28.

The LEED AP Homes Candidate Handbook emphasizes the verification process, including the role of the Green Rater, 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 the Green Rater's role.

References:

LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, USGBC, Introduction, p. 28.

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 verification roles.

90. Frage

After the HVAC contractor has completed the rough-in installation of all air handling equipment, what step should be taken to achieve Indoor Environmental Quality Credit, Contaminant Control during construction?

- A. Install temporary fans throughout the house
- B. Open all the windows in the house
- **C. Seal off all duct boots and vents**
- D. Flush the building for 48 hours

Antwort: C

Begründung:

The LEED for Homes Rating System (v4) includes the Indoor Environmental Quality (EQ) Credit: Contaminant Control, which includes strategies to prevent contaminants from entering HVAC systems during construction to maintain indoor air quality.

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

EQ Credit: Contaminant Control, Option 3: Construction Indoor Air Quality Management (1-2 points) During construction, seal off all duct boots and vents after HVAC rough-in installation to prevent dust, debris, and other contaminants from entering the system, ensuring clean air distribution upon occupancy.

Source: LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, Indoor Environmental Quality Credit: Contaminant Control, p. 148.

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

EQ Credit: Contaminant Control

Sealing duct boots and vents during construction is a required step to prevent contamination of HVAC systems, protecting indoor air quality.

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

The correct answer is seal off all duct boots and vents (Option C), as this prevents contaminants from entering the HVAC system during construction, aligning with the credit's requirements.

Why not the other options?

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

B). Open all the windows in the house: This may help with ventilation but does not protect HVAC systems from construction debris. Reference: LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, EQ Credit: Contaminant Control, p. 148.

D). Install temporary fans throughout the house: Temporary fans are not a specified strategy for this credit.

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

The LEED AP Homes Candidate Handbook emphasizes EQ credits, including contaminant control during construction, 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 duct sealing.

References:

LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, USGBC, Indoor Environmental Quality Credit: Contaminant Control, p. 148.

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 contaminant control strategies.

91. Frage

What are the benefits of rainwater harvesting in areas with substantial rainfall spikes?

- A. Helps to maintain required firewater levels
- **B. Keeps water out of storm sewers**
- C. Helps to offset air pollution
- D. Little-to-no benefit since precipitation is seasonal

Antwort: B

Begründung:

The LEED for Homes Rating System (v4) addresses rainwater harvesting in the Sustainable Sites (SS) Credit: Rainwater Management, which aims to reduce runoff and manage stormwater on-site, particularly in areas with significant rainfall events.

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

SS Credit: Rainwater Management (1-3 points)

Implement rainwater harvesting systems (e.g., rain barrels, cisterns) to capture and store rainwater, reducing runoff volume and keeping water out of storm sewers. This is particularly beneficial in areas with substantial rainfall spikes, as it mitigates flooding and reduces strain on municipal stormwater systems.

Source: LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, Sustainable Sites Credit: Rainwater Management, p. 76.

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

SS Credit: Rainwater Management

Rainwater harvesting reduces runoff by capturing water on-site, preventing it from entering storm sewers, which is especially effective during heavy rainfall events.

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

The correct answer is keeps water out of storm sewers (Option C), as rainwater harvesting captures runoff, reducing the burden on stormwater infrastructure, particularly in areas with seasonal or substantial rainfall spikes.

Why not the other options?

Reference: LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, SS Credit: Rainwater Management, p. 76.

B). Helps to maintain required firewater levels: Firewater systems are unrelated to rainwater harvesting, which is for non-potable uses like irrigation. Reference: No mention in LEED v4 for Homes; irrelevant to rainwater management.

D). Little-to-no benefit since precipitation is seasonal: Rainwater harvesting is highly beneficial during rainfall spikes, as it captures excess water for later use, contradicting this option. Reference: LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, SS Credit: Rainwater Management, p. 76.

The LEED AP Homes Candidate Handbook emphasizes SS credits, including rainwater management, 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 rainwater harvesting benefits.

References:

LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, USGBC, Sustainable Sites Credit: Rainwater Management, p. 76.

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 rainwater harvesting benefits.

92. Frage

The intent of Water Efficiency Credit, Outdoor Water Use, is to minimize which of the following?

- A. Wildlife habitat
- B. Building footprint
- C. Heat island effect
- D. Fertilizer use

Antwort: C

Begründung:

The LEED for Homes Rating System (v4) includes the Water Efficiency (WE) Credit: Outdoor Water Use, which aims to reduce irrigation water consumption through strategies like native plant selection and efficient irrigation systems. According to the LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction (v4):

WE Credit: Outdoor Water Use (1-4 points)

The intent is to reduce outdoor water consumption for irrigation, thereby minimizing the environmental impact of water use and indirectly supporting other sustainability goals, such as reducing energy use associated with water delivery. While not directly targeting the heat island effect, efficient irrigation can contribute to cooler landscapes by supporting vegetation, unlike the Sustainable Sites Credit: Heat Island Reduction, which directly addresses heat island mitigation.

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

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

WE Credit: Outdoor Water Use

The primary intent is to minimize outdoor water use for irrigation, which can also support vegetated surfaces that mitigate the heat island effect, though this is a secondary benefit.

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

The correct answer is heat island effect (Option C), as reducing outdoor water use supports vegetated landscapes that help mitigate heat island effects, aligning with the credit's broader environmental goals. Note that the primary intent is water reduction, but among the options, heat island effect is the most relevant secondary benefit.

Why not the other options?

Reference: LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, SS Credit: Nontoxic Pest Control, p. 82.

B). Building footprint: This is relevant to LT Credit: Compact Development, not outdoor water use.

Reference: LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, LT Credit: Compact Development, p. 57.

D). Wildlife habitat: Native plants support habitat (SS Credit: Site Development), but this is not the intent of WE Outdoor Water Use. Reference: LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, SS Credit: Site Development - Protect or Restore

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