

# 完璧なUSGBC LEED-AP-Homes日本語版は主要材料 & 有用的なLEED-AP-Homes: LEED AP Homes (Residential) Exam



BONUS!!! MogiExam LEED-AP-Homesダンプの一部を無料でダウンロード: [https://drive.google.com/open?id=1mnw0LCbQvfGW0dHizTNg-n5NUZ9\\_U2s5](https://drive.google.com/open?id=1mnw0LCbQvfGW0dHizTNg-n5NUZ9_U2s5)

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MogiExamは生徒を常に惹きつけ、USGBC熱心な顧客からの世界的なフィードバックの進歩に情熱を移します。LEED-AP-Homes試験で彼らが夢をかなえるためにこの分野でナンバーワンであることを証明します。LEED-AP-Homes試験問題の質の高さを保証しているため、LEED-AP-Homes練習教材はより優れた教育効果をもたらします。また、学習の後方情報の蓄積が生徒に大きな負担を感じさせる代わりに、最新のLEED-AP-HomesのLEED AP Homes (Residential) Exam試験ガイドは、あらゆる種類の生徒の有効性または正確性のニーズを満たすことができます。

>> LEED-AP-Homes日本語版 <<

## LEED-AP-Homes復習問題集、LEED-AP-Homes日本語版問題解説

従来の試験によってMogiExamが今年のUSGBCのLEED-AP-Homes認定試験を予測してもっとも真実に近い問題集を研究し続けます。MogiExamは100%でUSGBCのLEED-AP-Homes「LEED AP Homes (Residential) Exam」認定試験

に合格するのを保証いたします。

## USGBC LEED-AP-Homes 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"><li>• 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.</li></ul>
トピック 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• LEED Process: This section of the exam measures the skills of a Green Building Consultant. It covers the comprehensive framework of the LEED Homes certification process, from understanding project eligibility and roles—such as green raters and quality assurance designees—to navigating certification requirements, the LEED verification process, and documentation submission to GBCI.</li></ul>
トピック 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Location &amp; Transportation: This section of the exam measures the skills of an Environmental Planner. It focuses on how homes integrate with their surroundings and connect to transportation networks, emphasizing sustainable siting strategies aligned with urban planning practices.</li></ul>
トピック 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 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.</li></ul>

## USGBC LEED AP Homes (Residential) Exam 認定 LEED-AP-Homes 試験問題 (Q48-Q53):

### 質問 # 48

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

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

正解: B

### 解説:

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 Habitat, p. 74.

The LEED AP Homes Candidate Handbook emphasizes WE credits, including outdoor water use, 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 water reduction goals.

References:

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

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 outdoor water use intent.

#### 質問 # 49

To earn credit for Energy and Atmosphere Credit, Space Heating and Cooling Equipment, the HVAC equipment must exceed the requirements set by:

- A. International Energy Conservation Code
- B. ASHRAE 2001 Handbook of Fundamentals
- C. ENERGY STAR for Homes, Prescriptive Path
- D. ACCA Manual J guidelines

正解: C

解説:

The LEED for Homes Rating System (v4) includes the Energy and Atmosphere (EA) Credit: Space Heating and Cooling Equipment, which rewards the use of high-efficiency HVAC equipment that exceeds baseline standards.

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

EA Credit: Space Heating and Cooling Equipment (1-4 points)

Install HVAC equipment that meets or exceeds the efficiency requirements of the ENERGY STAR for Homes program, Prescriptive Path, which specifies minimum efficiency ratings (e.g., SEER, AFUE) for heating and cooling systems.

Source: LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, Energy and Atmosphere Credit:

Space Heating and Cooling Equipment, p. 128.

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

EA Credit: Space Heating and Cooling Equipment

HVAC equipment must exceed the efficiency standards set by ENERGY STAR for Homes, Prescriptive Path, to earn points for improved energy performance.

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

The correct answer is ENERGY STAR for Homes, Prescriptive Path (Option A), as this is the benchmark for high-efficiency HVAC equipment in this credit.

Why not the other options?

Reference: LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, EA Credit: Space Heating and Cooling Equipment, p. 128.

C). International Energy Conservation Code: IECC sets baseline energy codes, not the higher efficiency requirements for earning points. Reference: LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, EA Prerequisite: Minimum Energy Performance, p. 112.

D). ACCA Manual J guidelines: These are used for sizing HVAC systems, not setting efficiency standards.

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

The LEED AP Homes Candidate Handbook emphasizes EA credits, including HVAC efficiency, 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 ENERGY STAR standards.

References:

LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, USGBC, Energy and Atmosphere Credit: Space Heating and Cooling Equipment, p. 128.

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 ENERGY STAR requirements.

### 質問 # 50

An existing home in a gut rehab LEED for Homes project reclaims all of the original framing. An addition is built with 90% FSC-certified wood. Which credit, if any, under Materials and Resources, will be earned?

- A. No credit will be awarded
- **B. Environmentally Preferable Products**
- C. Material-Efficient Framing
- D. Construction Waste Management

正解: B

解説:

The LEED for Homes Rating System (v4) includes several credits under the Materials and Resources (MR) category that encourage sustainable material use, including reclaimed materials and certified wood. The scenario describes a gut rehab project that reclaims all original framing and builds an addition with 90% FSC-certified wood. We need to determine which MR credit applies.

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

Environmentally Preferable Products rewards the use of materials that have environmentally beneficial attributes, such as reclaimed materials and FSC (Forest Stewardship Council)-certified wood:

MR Credit: Environmentally Preferable Products (1-4 points)

Use products that meet one or more of the following criteria for at least 25%, 50%, or 90% (by cost) of the total materials in the project:

\* Reused or salvaged materials: Materials that are reclaimed from the same or another project.

\* FSC-certified wood: Wood products certified by the Forest Stewardship Council for sustainable forestry practices. For gut rehab projects, reclaimed framing materials and FSC-certified wood in additions contribute to the percentage of environmentally preferable products. Source: LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, Materials and Resources Credit: Environmentally Preferable Products, p. 160.

In this case:

\* Reclaimed framing: The gut rehab reclaims 100% of the original framing, which qualifies as reused or salvaged materials under the credit.

\* FSC-certified wood: The addition uses 90% FSC-certified wood, which also qualifies as an environmentally preferable product.

The LEED v4.1 Residential BD+C Crating system aligns with this approach:

MR Credit: Environmentally Preferable Products

Projects earn points by using products that are salvaged, recycled, or FSC-certified for at least 25%, 50%, or 90% of the material cost. For renovations, salvaged framing and certified wood in additions are eligible.

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

Since the project uses both reclaimed framing (100% of the original) and 90% FSC-certified wood in the addition, it meets the criteria for Environmentally Preferable Products, provided the combined material cost meets the 25%, 50%, or 90% thresholds. The high percentage of FSC-certified wood and full reclamation of framing make it likely to achieve at least one point.

Why not the other options?

Reference: LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, MR Credit: Construction Waste Management, p. 164.

B). No credit will be awarded: This is incorrect, as the use of reclaimed framing and FSC-certified wood directly contributes to the Environmentally Preferable Products credit.

C). Material-Efficient Framing: This credit rewards practices that reduce framing material use, such as advanced framing techniques (e.g., 24-inch on-center stud spacing) or minimizing waste during design.

Reclaiming framing or using FSC-certified wood does not address framing efficiency. Reference: LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, MR Credit: Material-Efficient Framing, p. 158.

The LEED AP Homes Candidate Handbook confirms that the exam tests MR credits, including Environmentally Preferable Products, and references the LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction as a primary resource. The exam is based on LEED v4, ensuring the relevance of this credit.

References:

LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, USGBC, Materials and Resources Credit: Environmentally Preferable Products, p. 160.

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 environmentally preferable product criteria.

### 質問 # 51

The prerequisite for homeowner basic operations and training must include:

- A. Educational information on "green power"
- B. A map of neighborhood open spaces
- C. A DVD with operations and maintenance information
- D. A two-hour house walk-through including equipment training

正解: D

解説:

The LEED for Homes Rating System (v4) includes the Innovation (IN) Prerequisite: Education of the Homeowner, Tenant, or Building Manager, which ensures occupants are educated on the home's sustainable features and maintenance requirements.

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

IN Prerequisite: Education of the Homeowner, Tenant, or Building Manager Provide a minimum of a two-hour walk-through of the home with the homeowner or tenant, including training on the operation and maintenance of equipment and systems, such as HVAC, water heating, and renewable energy systems.

Source: LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, Innovation Prerequisite: Education of the Homeowner, Tenant, or Building Manager, p. 188.

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

IN Prerequisite: Education of the Homeowner or Tenant

A two-hour walk-through with equipment training is required to educate homeowners on the operation and maintenance of green features.

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

The prerequisite requires a two-hour house walk-through including equipment training (Option C) to ensure homeowners understand how to operate and maintain the home's sustainable systems.

Why not the other options?

Reference: LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, IN Credit: Innovation, p. 190.

B). A map of neighborhood open spaces: This is relevant to LT Credit: Community Resources and Services, not homeowner education. Reference: LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, LT Credit: Community Resources and Services, p. 56.

D). A DVD with operations and maintenance information: While supplementary materials like DVDs are allowed, the prerequisite mandates a walk-through, not a DVD. Reference: LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, IN Prerequisite: Education of the Homeowner, Tenant, or Building Manager, p. 188.

The LEED AP Homes Candidate Handbook emphasizes IN prerequisites, including homeowner education, 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 walk-through requirement.

References:

LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, USGBC, Innovation Prerequisite: Education of the Homeowner, Tenant, or Building Manager, p. 188.

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 homeowner education requirements.

### 質問 # 52

Which of the following power needs requires special consideration at the design phase?

- A. 220-volt supply to laundry room
- B. ENERGY STAR appliances
- C. Continuously operating bathroom fans
- D. Electric vehicle charging station

正解: D

解説:

The LEED for Homes Rating System (v4) encourages planning for energy-efficient and sustainable technologies during the design phase, particularly for significant electrical loads that impact infrastructure, as addressed in credits like Energy and Atmosphere (EA) Credit: Optimize Energy Performance.

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

EA Credit: Optimize Energy Performance

Design the home to accommodate high-efficiency systems and emerging technologies, such as electric vehicle (EV) charging stations, which require dedicated electrical capacity (e.g., 240-volt circuits) and planning during the design phase to ensure adequate panel capacity and conduit placement.

Source: LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, Energy and Atmosphere Credit:

Optimize Energy Performance, p. 118.

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

EA Credit: Optimize Energy Performance

Electric vehicle charging stations require special consideration in the design phase, including dedicated circuits and infrastructure to support high-voltage, high-amperage loads, ensuring future scalability and energy efficiency.

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

An electric vehicle charging station (Option D) requires special consideration during the design phase due to its high power demand (typically 240 volts, 30-50 amps), necessitating dedicated circuits, panel capacity upgrades, and potential conduit or wiring planning to avoid costly retrofits.

Why not the other options?

Reference: LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, EQ Credit: Enhanced Ventilation, p. 146.

B). 220-volt supply to laundry room: While a 220-volt circuit is common for dryers, it is standard in residential design and does not require special consideration beyond typical electrical planning. Reference: No specific LEED requirement for laundry circuits.

C). ENERGY STAR appliances: These focus on efficiency and do not require unique electrical infrastructure beyond standard outlets. Reference: LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, EA Credit: High-Efficiency Appliances, p. 136.

The LEED AP Homes Candidate Handbook emphasizes EA credits, including energy-efficient design, 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 EV charging considerations.

References:

LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, USGBC, Energy and Atmosphere Credit: Optimize Energy Performance, p. 118.

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 EV charging design needs.

## 質問 # 53

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