

# LEED-AP-Homes過去問題 & LEED-AP-Homes日本語 pdf問題



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当社USGBCのLEED-AP-Homes試験トレントはPDF、ソフトウェア、オンライン3モードで利用できます。これにより、学習教材を紙、携帯電話、またはコンピューターで切り替え、LEED-AP-Homesの対応するバージョンでいつでもどこでも学習できます。模擬試験。システムを購入する前に、LEED-AP-Homes模擬テストにより無料の試用サービスが提供されるため、LEED AP Homes (Residential) Exam顧客は購入前にシステムを完全に理解できます。オンライン支払いが成功した後、5~10分でカスタマーサービスからメールを受信し、すぐにLEED-AP-Homesトレーニング準備を学び始めます。

## 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>• Regional Priority Credits: This section of the exam measures the skills of a Regional Performance Advisor. It covers specific environmental credits that reflect local priorities, enabling tailored certification strategies that align with regional ecosystems or regulatory contexts.</li></ul>
トピック 3	<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>

トピック 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>
トピック 5	<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>

>> LEED-AP-Homes過去問題 <<

## LEED-AP-Homes日本語pdf問題、LEED-AP-Homes試験攻略

現在、どの領域にでも勉強して努力する必要があります。IT業界でも同じです。USGBCに関する仕事をしている人たちはさまざまな認証試験に参加して自分の知識を補充し、よく働く必要があります。LEED-AP-Homes試験に合格するのはあなたの能力を証明して、質素を高めることができます。

## USGBC LEED AP Homes (Residential) Exam 認定 LEED-AP-Homes 試験問題 (Q72-Q77):

### 質問 # 72

A gut rehab LEED for Homes project will maintain the building's existing exterior wall and floor framing. Under Materials and Resources Credit, Environmentally Preferable Products category, these components get credit for being:

- A. Refurbished
- **B. Reclaimed**
- C. Recycled
- D. Restructured

正解: B

解説:

The LEED for Homes Rating System (v4) awards points for the Materials and Resources (MR) Credit:

Environmentally Preferable Products for using materials with sustainable attributes, such as reused or salvaged materials. In a gut rehab project, maintaining existing exterior wall and floor framing qualifies these components as reused materials.

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

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:

\* Reused or salvaged materials: Materials that are reclaimed from the same or another project, such as existing framing maintained in a gut rehab. In gut rehab projects, existing structural components (e.g., wall and floor framing) that are reused in place qualify as reclaimed materials. Source: LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, Materials and Resources Credit: Environmentally Preferable Products, p. 160.

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

MR Credit: Environmentally Preferable Products

Reclaimed materials, such as existing framing reused in gut rehab projects, contribute to the percentage of environmentally preferable products based on their cost.

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

The term reclaimed (Option B) is used in LEED to describe materials that are reused or salvaged, such as existing framing kept in place during a gut rehab. This reduces the demand for new materials and aligns with the credit's intent.

Why not the other options?

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

C). Refurbished: Refurbished materials are restored or repaired for reuse (e.g., refinished doors). Framing maintained in place is not refurbished but simply reused, so this term does not apply. Reference: LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, MR Credit: Environmentally Preferable Products, p. 160.

D). Restructured: This term is not used in LEED and does not describe the reuse of existing framing.

Reference: LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, MR Credit: Environmentally Preferable Products, p.

160.

The LEED AP Homes Candidate Handbook emphasizes MR credits, including Environmentally Preferable Products, 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 term "reclaimed." 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/lead-homes-design-and-construction-v4>).

LEED v4.1 for Homes, USGBC, accessed via LEED Online, confirming reclaimed material criteria.

### 質問 # 73

Who of the following may submit to Green Business Certification Inc. a LEED for Homes project for certification?

- A. The Green Rater
- B. The Energy Rater
- C. The Quality Assurance Designee
- **D. The Owner or designated project team member**

正解: D

解説:

The LEED for Homes Rating System (v4) outlines the certification process, including who is authorized to submit a project to the Green Business Certification Inc. (GBCI) for LEED certification.

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

Certification Process

The project owner or a designated project team member (e.g., the project manager or LEED AP) is responsible for submitting the LEED for Homes project to GBCI for certification, coordinating with the LEED Green Rater for documentation and verification.

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

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

Certification Process

The owner or a designated project team member submits the project to GBCI for certification, supported by the Green Rater's verification reports and documentation.

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

The correct answer is the Owner or designated project team member (Option D), as they are authorized to submit the project to GBCI.

Why not the other options?

\* A. The Green Rater: The Green Rater conducts field inspections and prepares verification reports but does not submit the project.

\* B. The Energy Rater: The Energy Rater focuses on energy performance (e.g., HERS Index) and does not handle submission.

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

The LEED AP Homes Candidate Handbook emphasizes the certification process, including submission roles, 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 owner submission.

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/lead-homes-design-and-construction-v4>).

LEED v4.1 for Homes, USGBC, accessed via LEED Online, confirming submission roles.

### 質問 # 74

Which of the following measures is a radon-resistant construction technique?

- A. Pressurized basement or crawlspace to prevent gases from entering the home
- B. Perforated foundation slab to allow air circulation
- C. Continuously operating bath fans to remove gases from inside the home
- **D. Vent pipe to exhaust gases from under the home**

正解: D

解説:

The LEED for Homes Rating System (v4) includes the Indoor Environmental Quality (EQ) Credit: Radon Control, which promotes radon-resistant construction techniques to mitigate the health risks of radon gas, a naturally occurring radioactive gas that can accumulate in homes.

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

EQ Credit: Radon Control (1 point)

Install a passive or active radon-resistant system, including a vent pipe extending from below the foundation (e.g., sub-slab or crawlspace) to the roof to exhaust radon gases before they enter the home. This is a primary radon-resistant construction technique.

Source: LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, Indoor Environmental Quality Credit: Radon Control, p. 150.

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

EQ Credit: Radon Control

A vent pipe to exhaust gases from under the home (e.g., sub-slab depressurization system) is a key radon-resistant technique, preventing radon entry into living spaces.

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

The correct answer is vent pipe to exhaust gases from under the home (Option A), as this is a standard radon-resistant technique, typically involving a sub-slab depressurization system with a vent pipe.

Why not the other options?

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

C). Perforated foundation slab to allow air circulation: Perforated slabs are not a recognized radon-resistant method; they may increase radon entry by allowing gas to flow into the home. Reference: LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, EQ Credit: Radon Control, p. 150.

D). Continuously operating bath fans to remove gases from inside the home: Bath fans address general ventilation, not radon-specific mitigation, which requires sub-slab venting. Reference: LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, EQ Credit: Enhanced Ventilation, p. 146.

The LEED AP Homes Candidate Handbook emphasizes EQ credits, including radon control, 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 vent pipe systems.

References:

LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, USGBC, Indoor Environmental Quality Credit: Radon Control, p. 150.

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 radon-resistant techniques.

質問 # 75

Which of the following strategies contributes to achieving Sustainable Sites Credit, Rainwater Management?

- A. Use drought-resistant vegetation in all planting areas
- B. Provide filtration of the stormwater runoff before discharging into the city storm system
- C. Install a graywater collection system with filtration for irrigation and non-potable use
- **D. Direct rainwater runoff toward an appropriate permanent infiltration feature**

正解: D

解説:

The LEED for Homes Rating System (v4) includes the Sustainable Sites (SS) Credit: Rainwater Management, which aims to reduce stormwater runoff and its environmental impacts through on-site management strategies.

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

SS Credit: Rainwater Management (1-3 points)

Manage stormwater runoff through strategies such as directing runoff to permanent infiltration features (e.g., rain gardens, permeable paving, or bioswales) to reduce the volume and rate of runoff entering storm sewers.

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

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

SS Credit: Rainwater Management

Directing rainwater runoff to permanent infiltration features, such as rain gardens or infiltration trenches, contributes to credit achievement by promoting on-site retention and reducing stormwater discharge.

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

The correct answer is direct rainwater runoff toward an appropriate permanent infiltration feature (Option B), as this directly reduces runoff volume, aligning with the credit's intent.

Why not the other options?

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

C). Install a graywater collection system with filtration for irrigation and non-potable use: Graywater systems are addressed in WE Credit: Indoor Water Use or WE Credit: Outdoor Water Use, not stormwater management. Reference: LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, WE Credit: Indoor Water Use, p. 96.

D). Provide filtration of the stormwater runoff before discharging into the city storm system: Filtration improves water quality but does not reduce runoff volume, which is the primary goal of the Rainwater Management credit. 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 infiltration strategies.

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 management strategies.

## 質問 # 76

What is the definition of a shower compartment?

- A. Has a floor area of no more than 2,500 in<sup>2</sup> (1.6 m<sup>2</sup>) with all fixtures within the compartment counting separately for calculation purposes
- B. Has a floor area of no more than 5,000 in<sup>2</sup> (3.2 m<sup>2</sup>) with all fixtures within the compartment counting as a single fixture for calculation purposes
- C. Has a floor area of no more than 1,000 in<sup>2</sup> (0.6 m<sup>2</sup>) with all fixtures within the compartment counting separately for calculation purposes
- **D. Has a floor area of no more than 2,500 in<sup>2</sup> (1.6 m<sup>2</sup>) with all fixtures within the compartment counting as a single fixture for calculation purposes**

正解: D

解説:

The LEED for Homes Rating System (v4) addresses shower compartments in the Water Efficiency (WE) Credit: Indoor Water Use, where the definition impacts water use calculations for fixtures like showerheads.

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

WE Credit: Indoor Water Use (1-6 points)

A shower compartment is defined as an enclosed area with a floor area of no more than 2,500 in<sup>2</sup> (1.6 m<sup>2</sup>), where all fixtures (e.g., multiple showerheads) within the compartment count as a single fixture for water use calculation purposes. This accounts for simultaneous use in a single showering event.

Source: LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, Water Efficiency Credit: Indoor Water Use, p. 96.

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

WE Credit: Indoor Water Use

A shower compartment has a maximum floor area of 2,500 in<sup>2</sup> (1.6 m<sup>2</sup>), and all fixtures within it are treated as a single fixture for calculating water use, reflecting typical usage patterns.

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

The correct answer is has a floor area of no more than 2,500 in<sup>2</sup> (1.6 m<sup>2</sup>) with all fixtures within the compartment counting as a single fixture for calculation purposes (Option A), as this matches the LEED definition.

Why not the other options?

Reference: LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, WE Credit: Indoor Water Use, p. 96.

C). Has a floor area of no more than 2,500 in<sup>2</sup> (1.6 m<sup>2</sup>) with all fixtures within the compartment counting separately: Fixtures in a compartment count as a single fixture, not separately. Reference: LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, WE Credit: Indoor Water Use, p. 96.

D). Has a floor area of no more than 1,000 in<sup>2</sup> (0.6 m<sup>2</sup>) with all fixtures within the compartment counting separately: The area (1,000 in<sup>2</sup>) is too small, and fixtures count as a single unit. Reference: LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, WE Credit: Indoor Water Use, p. 96.

The LEED AP Homes Candidate Handbook emphasizes WE credits, including water use calculations, 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 shower compartment definition.

References:

LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, USGBC, Water Efficiency Credit: Indoor Water Use, p. 96.

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 shower compartment definition.

## 質問 # 77

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