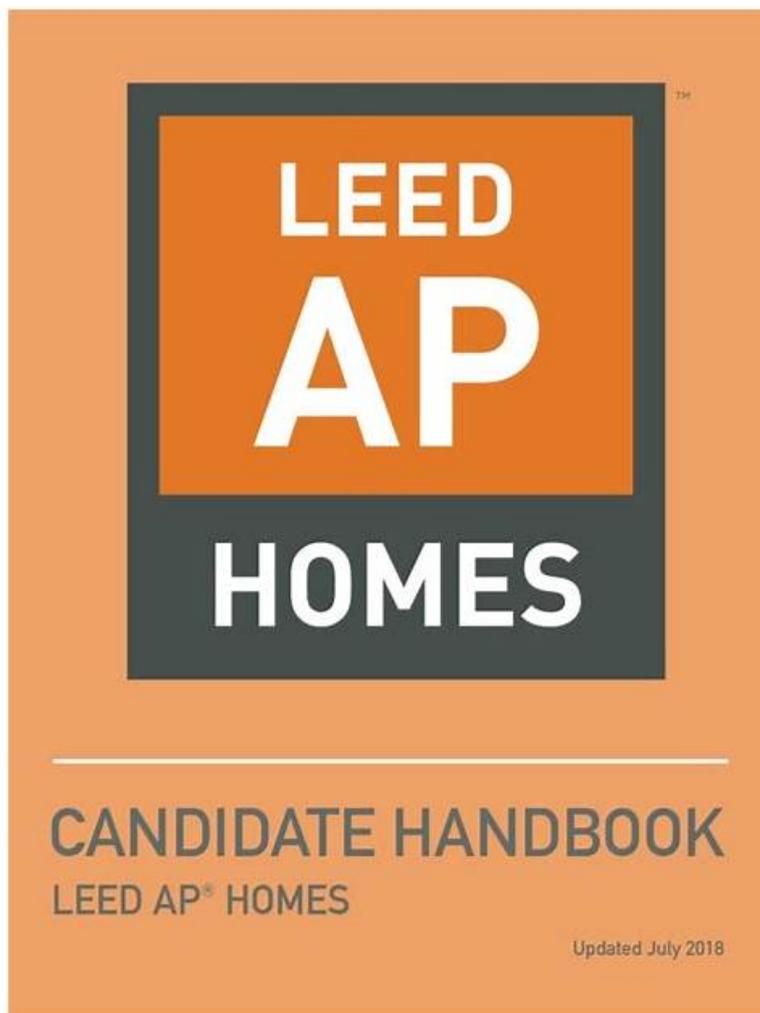


LEED-AP-Homes試験関連赤本、LEED-AP-Homes日本語学習内容



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>> LEED-AP-Homes試験関連赤本 <<

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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"> イノベーション: この試験セクションでは、デザインイノベーションリーダーのスキルを評価します。パイロットプロジェクトや先駆的なサステナビリティソリューションなど、標準単位を超える創造的で模範的な戦略を探求し、住宅デザインにおける先進性を示すことが求められます。
トピック 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> LEEDプロセス: このセクションでは、グリーンビルディングコンサルタントのスキルを評価します。プロジェクトの適格性や役割（グリーン評価者や品質保証担当者など）の理解から、認証要件の理解、LEED検証プロセス、GBCIへの文書提出まで、LEED住宅認証プロセスの包括的な枠組みを網羅しています。
トピック 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 地域優先クレジット: この試験セクションでは、地域パフォーマンスアドバイザーのスキルを評価します。地域の優先事項を反映した具体的な環境クレジットを網羅し、地域のエコシステムや規制状況に合わせたカスタマイズされた認定戦略を可能にします。
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USGBC LEED AP Homes (Residential) Exam 認定 LEED-AP-Homes 試験問題 (Q31-Q36):

質問 #31

One strategy to help achieve Location and Transportation Credit: Community Resources in a multi-family building is to provide:

- A. Shuttle service for the residents to their places of employment
- **B. Retail on the street level of the development**
- C. Additional parking for adjacent retail developments
- D. Shared parking with an adjacent single-family development

正解: B

解説:

The LEED for Homes Rating System (v4) includes the Location and Transportation (LT) Credit:

Community Resources and Services, which awards points for locating a project near or integrating community services to reduce transportation needs, particularly in multi-family buildings.

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

LT Credit: Community Resources and Services (1-2 points)

In multi-family buildings, provide access to community services (e.g., retail, grocery, pharmacy) within the development or within 1/4 mile (0.4 km) walking distance. Including retail on the street level of the development contributes to earning points by enhancing access to services for residents.

Source: LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, Location and Transportation Credit: Community Resources and Services, p. 56.

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

LT Credit: Community Resources and Services

Providing retail on the street level of a multi-family building qualifies as a strategy to meet the credit by integrating community resources directly within the project, reducing resident travel.

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

The correct answer is retail on the street level of the development (Option B), as this directly enhances access to community services, contributing to the credit's requirements.

Why not the other options?

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

C). Additional parking for adjacent retail developments: This does not enhance resident access to services within the project or nearby. Reference: LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, LT Credit: Community Resources and Services, p. 56.

D). Shuttle service for the residents to their places of employment: Shuttle services may support LT Credit: Access to Quality Transit, but not Community Resources and Services. Reference: LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, LT Credit: Access to Quality Transit, p. 58.

The LEED AP Homes Candidate Handbook emphasizes LT credits, including Community Resources and Services, 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 retail integration.

References:

LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, USGBC, Location and Transportation Credit: Community Resources and Services, p. 56.

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 community resources strategies.

質問 # 32

What is the definition of a shower compartment?

- A. Has a floor area of no more than 1,000 in² (0.6 m²) with all fixtures within the compartment counting separately for calculation purposes
- B. Has a floor area of no more than 5,000 in² (3.2 m²) with all fixtures within the compartment counting as a single fixture for calculation purposes
- C. Has a floor area of no more than 2,500 in² (1.6 m²) with all fixtures within the compartment counting as a single fixture for calculation purposes
- D. Has a floor area of no more than 2,500 in² (1.6 m²) with all fixtures within the compartment counting separately for calculation purposes

正解: C

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 in² (1.6 m²), 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 in² (1.6 m²), 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 in² (1.6 m²) 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 in² (1.6 m²) 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 in² (0.6 m²) with all fixtures within the compartment counting separately: The area (1,000 in²) 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 # 33

To achieve Energy and Atmosphere Credit, Efficient Hot Water Distribution System, Option 3: Pipe Insulation, what insulation value is required?

- A. R-10
- B. R-3
- C. R-2
- **D. R-4**

正解: D

解説:

The LEED for Homes Rating System (v4) includes the Energy and Atmosphere (EA) Credit: Efficient Hot Water Distribution System, Option 3: Pipe Insulation, which awards points for insulating hot water pipes to reduce heat loss and improve energy efficiency.

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

EA Credit: Efficient Hot Water Distribution System, Option 3: Pipe Insulation (1 point) Insulate all hot water piping with a minimum insulation value of R-4 to reduce heat loss and improve the efficiency of the hot water distribution system.

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

Efficient Hot Water Distribution System, p. 133.

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

EA Credit: Efficient Hot Water Distribution System, Option 3: Pipe Insulation Hot water pipes must be insulated to at least R-4 to qualify for the credit, minimizing energy losses during water distribution.

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

The correct answer is R-4 (Option C), as this is the minimum insulation value required for hot water piping to earn the credit.

Why not the other options?

* A. R-2: This is below the required insulation value for the credit.

* B. R-3: This is also below the required R-4 value.

Reference: LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, EA Credit: Efficient Hot Water Distribution System, p. 133.

The LEED AP Homes Candidate Handbook emphasizes EA credits, including hot water distribution 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 the R-4 requirement.

References:

LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, USGBC, Energy and Atmosphere Credit: Efficient Hot Water Distribution System, p. 133.

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 pipe insulation requirements.

質問 # 34

Which important factors must be considered when calculating the design landscape water requirements?

- A. Soil slope, "no-disturbance" zones, and runoff velocity
- B. Sub-metering, bedding area zones, and shut-off valves
- C. Soil pH, soil compaction, and impervious surfaces
- **D. Vegetation selection, microclimate, and irrigation type**

正解: D

解説:

The LEED for Homes Rating System (v4) addresses landscape water use in the Water Efficiency (WE) Credit: Outdoor Water Use, which requires calculating the design landscape water requirements to optimize irrigation efficiency. Key factors influence the water needs of a landscape, guiding the design and irrigation strategy.

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

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

Calculate the landscape water requirement based on the following factors:

* Vegetation selection: Choose plants with low water needs (e.g., native or drought-tolerant species).

* Microclimate: Consider site-specific conditions like sun exposure, shade, and wind that affect evapotranspiration rates.

* Irrigation type: Select efficient systems (e.g., drip irrigation) to minimize water waste. These factors are used to estimate the water demand and design an efficient irrigation system. 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 Crating system confirms:

WE Credit: Outdoor Water Use

The design landscape water requirement is determined by vegetation selection, microclimate factors (e.g., sun/shade), and irrigation system efficiency (e.g., drip vs. spray).

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

The correct answer is vegetation selection, microclimate, and irrigation type (Option B), as these are the primary factors for calculating water requirements per LEED guidelines.

Why not the other options?

Reference: LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, WE Credit: Outdoor Water Use, p. 99 (discusses implementation, not calculation factors).

C). Soil slope, "no-disturbance" zones, and runoff velocity: These relate to Sustainable Sites credits (e.g., Rainwater Management) for managing runoff, not calculating landscape water needs. Reference: LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, Sustainable Sites Credit: Rainwater Management, p. 76.

D). Soil pH, soil compaction, and impervious surfaces: While soil conditions affect plant health, they are secondary to vegetation, microclimate, and irrigation for water requirement calculations. Impervious surfaces are relevant to heat island or runoff credits. Reference: LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, WE Credit: Outdoor Water Use, p. 98.

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 these factors.

References:

LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, USGBC, Water Efficiency Credit: Outdoor Water Use, p. 98-99.

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 landscape water factors.

質問 # 35

Of the following recommended strategies, which will receive credit under Sustainable Sites: Nontoxic Pest Control?

- **A. Seal all external cracks, joints, penetrations, edges, and entry points with caulking**
- B. Use a sealed-to-the-wall vapor barrier for homes with crawl spaces on the floor or beneath a concrete slab
- C. Design and install plastic barrier systems around pipes and electrical conduit extending through slab foundations
- D. Install plantings and landscaping elements that repel pests and encourage biodiversity

正解: A

解説:

The LEED for Homes Rating System (v4) includes the Sustainable Sites (SS) Credit: Nontoxic Pest Control, which awards points for strategies that prevent pest entry without relying on toxic chemicals.

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

SS Credit: Nontoxic Pest Control (1 point)

Implement physical barriers to prevent pest entry, such as sealing all external cracks, joints, penetrations, edges, and entry points with caulking or other durable materials to reduce the need for chemical pest control.

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

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

SS Credit: Nontoxic Pest Control

Sealing external cracks, joints, and penetrations with caulking is a primary strategy to earn points by preventing pest access in a nontoxic manner.

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

The correct answer is seal all external cracks, joints, penetrations, edges, and entry points with caulking (Option A), as this is a direct, physical pest control strategy recognized by the credit.

Why not the other options?

Reference: LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, SS Credit: Site Development - Protect or Restore Habitat, p. 74.

C). Use a sealed-to-the-wall vapor barrier for homes with crawl spaces: Vapor barriers address moisture, not pest control, and are not part of this credit. Reference: LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, no mention in SS Credit: Nontoxic Pest Control.

D). Design and install plastic barrier systems around pipes and electrical conduit: While barriers may help, only caulking or similar sealing methods are explicitly recognized for this credit. Reference: LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, SS Credit: Nontoxic Pest Control, p. 82.

The LEED AP Homes Candidate Handbook emphasizes SS credits, including nontoxic pest 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 sealing strategies.

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).

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LEED v4.1 for Homes, USGBC, accessed via LEED Online, confirming pest control strategies.

質問 # 36

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お客様のさまざまなニーズにお応えするために、LEED-AP-Homes試験資料の3つのバージョンを作成しました。もちろん、LEED-AP-Homes試験資料の3つのバージョンの内容はまったく同じです。あなたが好きなバージョンを選択できます。LEED-AP-Homes試験資料の3つのバージョンの違いがわからない場合は、弊社にご連絡いただけます。また、あなたは弊社のウェブサイトではLEED-AP-Homes試験資料のデモを無料でダウンロードできます。

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