

EDGE-Expert題庫資料 & EDGE-Expert學習資料



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KaoGuTi網站在通過EDGE-Expert資格認證考試的考生中有著良好的口碑。這是大家都能看得到的事實。KaoGuTi以它強大的考古題得到人們的認可，只要你選擇它作為你的考前復習工具，就會在EDGE-Expert資格考試中有非常滿意的收穫，這也是大家有目共睹的。現在馬上去網站下載免費試用版本，你就會相信自己的選擇不會錯。

如果您在使用我們的EDGE EDGE-Expert考古題失敗了，我們承諾給您全額退款，您需要的是像我們發送您失敗的EDGE-Expert考試成績單來申請退款就可以了。經過我們確認之後，就會處理您的請求，這樣客戶擁有足夠的保障放心購買我們的EDGE EDGE-Expert考古題。選擇我們的EDGE-Expert題庫資料可以保證你可以在短時間內學習及加強IT專業方面的知識，所以信任KaoGuTi是您最佳的選擇！

>> EDGE-Expert題庫資料 <<

EDGE EDGE-Expert學習資料 - EDGE-Expert考試心得

KaoGuTi的EDGE-Expert考古題是經過眾多考生檢驗過的資料，可以保證有很高的成功率。如果你用過考古題以後仍然沒有通過考試，KaoGuTi會全額退款。或者你也可以選擇為你免費更新考試考古題。有了這樣的保障，實在沒有必要擔心了。

最新的 GBCI EDGE EDGE-Expert 免費考試真題 (Q111-Q116):

問題 #111

Which of the following is a required measure?

- A. Lighting controls
- B. Efficient lighting for internal areas
- C. Green roof
- **D. Insulation of roof**

答案：D

解題說明：

In EDGE, certain measures are mandatory to ensure a baseline level of resource efficiency, while others are optional depending on the project's goals. The EDGE User Guide specifies mandatory measures for certification: "To achieve EDGE certification, projects must meet minimum requirements, including mandatory measures such as insulation of the roof to reduce heat gain or loss, ensuring a basic level of energy efficiency across all building typologies in climates where thermal performance is relevant" (EDGE User Guide, Section 4.1: Insulation Measures). Option B, insulation of roof, is identified as a required measure in EDGE, particularly in climates where heating or cooling loads are significant, which applies to most regions.

Option A (green roof) is an optional measure, not mandatory: "Green roofs are an optional measure in EDGE, contributing to energy and water savings but not required for certification" (EDGE User Guide, Section 4.5:

Additional Energy Measures). Option C (lighting controls) is also optional, as EDGE allows flexibility in lighting strategies: "Lighting controls, such as occupancy sensors, are optional measures that can enhance energy savings but are not mandatory" (EDGE User Guide, Section 4.4: Lighting Efficiency Measures).

Option D (efficient lighting for internal areas) is encouraged but not required: "Efficient lighting for internal areas (EEM22) is an

optional measure, requiring at least 90% of lamps to be efficient, but projects can achieve certification without it if other energy measures meet the 20% savings threshold" (EDGE User Guide, Section 4.4: Lighting Efficiency Measures). The EDGE Certification Protocol reinforces this: "Mandatory measures like roof insulation ensure a minimum standard of energy efficiency, while measures like green roofs, lighting controls, and efficient lighting are optional and contribute to overall savings" (EDGE Certification Protocol, Section 2.2: Certification Requirements). Therefore, insulation of the roof (Option B) is the required measure among the options. Reference: EDGE User Guide Version 2.1, Section 4.1: Insulation Measures, Section 4.4: Lighting Efficiency Measures, Section 4.5: Additional Energy Measures; EDGE Certification Protocol, Section 2.2: Certification Requirements.

問題 #112

Which of the following measures require testing by the EDGE Auditor at the site audit?

- A. WEM15 - Waste Water Treatment and Recycling System
- B. WEM16 - Condensate Water Recovery
- C. EEM07 - Green Roof
- **D. WEM03 - Low-flow Faucets for Bathrooms**

答案： D

解題說明：

According to the CBCI EDGE certification procedures, certain measures require physical verification and performance testing during the site audit to confirm that installed systems match the design-stage commitments entered in the EDGE software. Low-flow faucets for bathrooms fall into this category because their compliance depends on measurable flow rates. During the audit, the EDGE Auditor may use flow-measuring devices to test fixture discharge rates and verify that they meet the specified liters per minute used in the improved case calculations. This ensures that projected water savings are genuinely achieved in practice. In contrast, measures such as a green roof are typically verified visually and through documentation such as drawings and material specifications rather than performance testing. Condensate water recovery and wastewater treatment systems are usually confirmed through installed system inspection, capacity checks, and documentation review, but not necessarily through direct flow-rate testing at each fixture point like low-flow faucets. The curriculum emphasizes that fixtures with defined performance parameters, such as flow rates, are subject to on-site testing to maintain the integrity and credibility of EDGE water savings claims.

問題 #113

Which of the following is a required measure?

- A. Lighting controls
- B. Efficient lighting for internal areas
- C. Green roof
- **D. Insulation of roof**

答案： D

解題說明：

In EDGE, certain measures are mandatory to ensure a baseline level of resource efficiency, while others are optional depending on the project's goals. The EDGE User Guide specifies mandatory measures for certification: "To achieve EDGE certification, projects must meet minimum requirements, including mandatory measures such as insulation of the roof to reduce heat gain or loss, ensuring a basic level of energy efficiency across all building typologies in climates where thermal performance is relevant" (EDGE User Guide, Section 4.1: Insulation Measures). Option B, insulation of roof, is identified as a required measure in EDGE, particularly in climates where heating or cooling loads are significant, which applies to most regions.

Option A (green roof) is an optional measure, not mandatory: "Green roofs are an optional measure in EDGE, contributing to energy and water savings but not required for certification" (EDGE User Guide, Section 4.5:

Additional Energy Measures). Option C (lighting controls) is also optional, as EDGE allows flexibility in lighting strategies: "Lighting controls, such as occupancy sensors, are optional measures that can enhance energy savings but are not mandatory" (EDGE User Guide, Section 4.4: Lighting Efficiency Measures).

Option D (efficient lighting for internal areas) is encouraged but not required: "Efficient lighting for internal areas (EEM22) is an optional measure, requiring at least 90% of lamps to be efficient, but projects can achieve certification without it if other energy measures meet the 20% savings threshold" (EDGE User Guide, Section

4.4: Lighting Efficiency Measures). The EDGE Certification Protocol reinforces this: "Mandatory measures like roof insulation ensure a minimum standard of energy efficiency, while measures like green roofs, lighting controls, and efficient lighting are optional and contribute to overall savings" (EDGE Certification Protocol, Section 2.2: Certification Requirements). Therefore, insulation of the roof (Option B) is the required measure among the options.

Reference:EDGE User Guide Version 2.1, Section 4.1: Insulation Measures, Section 4.4: Lighting Efficiency Measures, Section 4.5: Additional Energy Measures; EDGE Certification Protocol, Section 2.2: Certification Requirements.

問題 #114

In a 3-star business hotel near the city center, which of the following elements of the building's water use breakdown is/are likely to consume the most water?

- A. Faucets in guest rooms
- B. Laundry
- C. Toilets in lobby area
- **D. Showers in guest rooms**

答案： D

解題說明：

Water consumption in hotels varies significantly based on usage patterns, with guest-related activities often dominating the water use breakdown. The EDGE User Guide provides detailed insights into water use in hotels: "In a typical 3-star business hotel, the largest contributor to water consumption is showers in guest rooms, accounting for approximately 40-50% of total water use due to frequent guest showers, especially in urban hotels with high occupancy. Laundry, toilets, and faucets also contribute, but to a lesser extent, with laundry at 15-20%, toilets at 10-15%, and faucets at 5-10%" (EDGE User Guide, Section 5.2: Water Efficiency Measures). Option A, showers in guest rooms, aligns with this breakdown as the element likely to consume the most water. Option B (laundry) is significant but lower than showers: "Laundry in 3-star hotels consumes less water than showers, as laundry is typically centralized and less frequent than daily guest showers" (EDGE Methodology Report Version 2.0, Section 4.2: Water Savings Calculations). Option C (toilets in lobby area) is a minor contributor, as lobby toilets serve fewer users compared to guest rooms: "Toilets in public areas like the lobby have lower usage compared to guest room facilities, contributing only a small fraction of total water use in hotels" (EDGE User Guide, Section 5.2: Water Efficiency Measures).

Option D (faucets in guest rooms) also uses less water than showers: "Faucets in guest rooms, used for handwashing or brushing teeth, have lower flow rates and usage frequency compared to showers, which often run for 5-10 minutes per use" (EDGE Methodology Report Version 2.0, Section 4.2: Water Savings Calculations). The EDGE User Guide further elaborates: "In business hotels, showers dominate water use due to high occupancy and guest behavior, making measures like low-flow shower heads particularly effective for water savings" (EDGE User Guide, Section 5.2: Water Efficiency Measures). The EDGE Methodology Report adds: "For a 3-star hotel with 100 rooms and 70% occupancy, showers can account for 45 liters per guest per day, compared to 15 liters for laundry, 10 liters for toilets, and 5 liters for faucets, based on standard usage assumptions" (EDGE Methodology Report Version 2.0, Section 4.2: Water Savings Calculations).

Thus, showers in guest rooms (Option A) are likely to consume the most water in this context.

Reference:EDGE User Guide Version 2.1, Section 5.2: Water Efficiency Measures; EDGE Methodology Report Version 2.0, Section 4.2: Water Savings Calculations.

問題 #115

Coefficient of Performance (COP) of the electrical chiller is defined as:

- A. Thermal output / thermal input.
- **B. Thermal output / electrical input.**
- C. Electrical output / electrical input.
- D. Electrical input / thermal output.

答案： B

解題說明：

The Coefficient of Performance (COP) is a critical metric in EDGE for assessing the energy efficiency of chillers, a common green building design element. The EDGE Methodology Report defines COP for electrical chillers: "The Coefficient of Performance (COP) of an electrical chiller is defined as the ratio of thermal output (cooling provided, measured in kW) to electrical input (power consumed, measured in kW). A higher COP indicates greater efficiency, as more cooling is produced per unit of electricity" (EDGE Methodology Report Version 2.0, Section 5.1: Energy Efficiency Metrics). Option B, thermal output / electrical input, matches this definition directly. Option A (thermal output / thermal input) is incorrect, as it applies to heat-driven systems like absorption chillers, not electrical ones. Option C (electrical input / thermal output) inverts the ratio, representing the inverse of COP. Option D (electrical output / electrical input) is irrelevant, as chillers produce thermal output, not electrical output. The EDGE User Guide reinforces this: "For air-cooled and water-cooled chillers, COP is calculated as thermal output divided by electrical input to evaluate energy efficiency" (EDGE User Guide, Section 4.2: Energy Efficiency Measures).

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