

LEED-AP-Homes模擬トレーニング、LEED-AP-Homes無料試験



さらに、Fast2test LEED-AP-Homesダンプの一部が現在無料で提供されています：<https://drive.google.com/open?id=1APanysvqUO5UISatwA1s0RIJ0GanpSpb>

21世紀には、{Examcode}認定は受験者の特定の能力を表すため、社会でますます認知されるようになりました。ただし、{Examcode}認定を取得するには、LEED-AP-Homes試験の準備に多くの時間を費やす必要があります。LEED-AP-Homes模擬試験を購入すると、当社のウェブサイトはプロの技術を使用してすべてのユーザーのプライバシーを暗号化し、ハッカーの盗用を防ぎます。私たちは、ビジネスがお客様のために十分に考慮された場合にのみ継続できると考えているため、当社の評判を損なうような行為は一切行いません。LEED-AP-Homes試験問題に完全な信頼を寄せていただければ幸いです。失望することはありません。

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">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 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none">立地と交通：このセクションでは、環境プランナーのスキルを評価します。住宅が周囲の環境とどのように調和し、交通網とどのように連携するかに焦点を当て、都市計画の実践に沿った持続可能な立地戦略を重視します。

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。
トピック 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 室内環境品質: この試験セクションでは、建築デザイナーのスキルを評価します。室内空気の健全性、自然光、換気要件に焦点を当て、居住者の快適性と耐久性を確保し、住宅が健康的で持続的な生活環境を提供できる能力を反映します。

>> LEED-AP-Homes 模擬 トレーニング <<

LEED-AP-Homes 無料試験、LEED-AP-Homes 資格難易度

LEED-AP-Homes 練習資料には、オンラインでPDF、ソフトウェア、APPの3つの異なるバージョンがあります。USGBCそして、LEED-AP-Homes 学習教材は、その高い効率のために多くの時間を節約できます。地下鉄またはバスでLEED-AP-Homes の実際のテストのオンラインバージョンを学習できます。食事の準備をしているときに確認できます。寝る前に勉強することができます。同時に、APPバージョンのLEED-AP-Homes 学習教材はオフライン学習をサポートしているため、ネットワークなしではLEED AP Homes (Residential) Exam 学習する方法がない状況を回避できます。なぜあなたはまだためらっていますか？来て買ってください！

USGBC LEED AP Homes (Residential) Exam 認定 LEED-AP-Homes 試験問題 (Q31-Q36):

質問 # 31

The first consideration in solar home design is to:

- A. Size solar shading
- B. Select windows
- C. Incorporate thermal mass
- **D. Orient the building**

正解: D

解説:

The LEED for Homes Rating System (v4) encourages passive solar design strategies in the Energy and Atmosphere (EA) category, particularly in EA Credit: Optimize Energy Performance or EA Prerequisite:

Minimum Energy Performance, to maximize energy efficiency through site and building design.

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

EA Credit: Optimize Energy Performance

The first step in solar home design is to orient the building to maximize solar exposure for passive heating, daylighting, and potential active solar systems. Proper orientation (e.g., south-facing in the Northern Hemisphere) optimizes energy performance before other strategies like window selection or shading.

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

Building orientation is the primary consideration in solar design, as it determines the effectiveness of passive solar strategies and energy efficiency measures.

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

The first consideration in solar home design is to orient the building (Option D), typically to maximize south-facing exposure (in the Northern Hemisphere) to optimize passive solar heating, daylighting, and solar energy potential.

Why not the other options?

Reference: LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, EA Credit: Windows, p. 122.

B). Size solar shading: Shading is designed after orientation to manage solar gain. Reference: LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, EA Credit: Optimize Energy Performance, p. 118.

C). Incorporate thermal mass: Thermal mass is a secondary strategy to store heat after orientation is optimized. Reference: LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, EA Credit: Optimize Energy Performance, p. 118.

The LEED AP Homes Candidate Handbook emphasizes EA credits, including solar 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 building orientation.

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

LEED v4.1 for Homes, USGBC, accessed via LEED Online, confirming solar design priorities.

質問 # 32

To support acoustic comfort in a home, the maximum sone level for bathroom exhaust fans is:

- A. 0
- B. 0.5
- C. 1
- **D. 2**

正解: D

解説:

The LEED for Homes Rating System (v4) addresses acoustic comfort in the Indoor Environmental Quality (EQ) Credit: Enhanced Ventilation, which includes requirements for bathroom exhaust fans to ensure they are quiet to encourage use and maintain indoor air quality.

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

EQ Credit: Enhanced Ventilation (1-3 points)

For bathroom exhaust fans, select equipment with a maximum noise level of 1.0 sone to support acoustic comfort and encourage regular use. Low-noise fans reduce disturbance while providing adequate ventilation.

Source: LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, Indoor Environmental Quality Credit: Enhanced Ventilation, p. 146.

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

EQ Credit: Enhanced Ventilation

Bathroom exhaust fans must not exceed 1.0 sone to meet acoustic comfort requirements, ensuring quiet operation for occupant satisfaction.

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

The maximum sone level for bathroom exhaust fans is 1.0 sone (Option B), as this balances effective ventilation with minimal noise to support occupant comfort.

Why not the other options?

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

C). 2: A 2-sone fan is too loud and does not meet the credit's requirement for acoustic comfort. Reference:

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

D). 3: A 3-sone fan is significantly louder and unacceptable for the credit's acoustic standards. 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 ventilation and acoustic comfort, 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 1.0 sone limit.

References:

LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, USGBC, Indoor Environmental Quality Credit: Enhanced Ventilation, p. 146.

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 sone level requirements.

質問 # 33

How does the size of a home affect LEED for Homes credits?

- A. Smaller homes are awarded credit in the Materials and Resources category because they use fewer materials
- B. Larger homes are awarded credit in the Energy and Atmosphere category because they save more energy
- C. Smaller homes are awarded credit in the Water Efficiency category because they use less water
- **D. Smaller homes are awarded credit in the Energy and Atmosphere category because they use less energy**

正解: D

解説:

The LEED for Homes Rating System (v4) incorporates a Home Size Adjustment that adjusts the point threshold for certification based on the home's conditioned floor area and number of bedrooms, recognizing that smaller homes inherently use fewer resources and energy.

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

Home Size Adjustment

Smaller homes require fewer points to achieve certification due to their lower energy and resource use, particularly in the Energy and Atmosphere (EA) category. The adjustment rewards smaller homes for their reduced energy consumption, as reflected in credits like EA Credit: Annual Energy Use, where smaller homes typically achieve lower HERS Index scores due to lower energy demand.

Source: LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, Introduction, p. 24; Energy and Atmosphere Credit:

Annual Energy Use, p. 116.

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

Home Size Adjustment

Smaller homes benefit from a lower point threshold for certification, reflecting their inherently lower energy use, which aligns with EA Credit: Annual Energy Use by requiring less energy to achieve efficiency targets.

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

The correct answer is smaller homes are awarded credit in the Energy and Atmosphere category because they use less energy (Option D), as smaller homes have lower energy demands, making it easier to achieve energy efficiency credits.

Why not the other options?

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

B). Smaller homes are awarded credit in the Materials and Resources category because they use fewer materials: While smaller homes use fewer materials, no specific MR credit rewards this; the Home Size Adjustment affects overall points, not MR credits. Reference: LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, MR Credit: Environmentally Preferable Products, p. 160.

C). Larger homes are awarded credit in the Energy and Atmosphere category because they save more energy: Larger homes require more points due to higher energy use, not an advantage in EA credits.

Reference: LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, Introduction, p. 24.

The LEED AP Homes Candidate Handbook emphasizes the Home Size Adjustment and EA credits, 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 efficiency for smaller homes.

References:

LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, USGBC, Introduction, p. 24; Energy and Atmosphere Credit: Annual Energy Use, p. 116.

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 home size adjustment effects.

質問 # 34

Energy losses due to supply duct leakage are most likely to occur when:

- A. Interior wall cavities are used to conduct return air.
- B. Duct layout includes multiple 90-degree bends on a single branch.
- **C. Ducts are located in unconditioned attics, basements, or exterior walls.**

- D. Ducts are located within conditioned envelope but joints are unsealed.

正解: C

解説:

Duct leakage in HVAC systems can significantly increase energy losses, particularly when ducts are poorly sealed or located in areas that exacerbate the impact of leakage. This issue is addressed in the LEED for Homes Rating System (v4) under the Energy and Atmosphere (EA) category, specifically in credits related to Heating and Cooling Distribution Systems.

According to the LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction (v4), the location of ducts plays a critical role in energy losses due to leakage:

EA Credit: Heating and Cooling Distribution Systems

To minimize energy losses, locate all heating and cooling ducts and air handlers within the conditioned envelope of the building. Ducts located in unconditioned spaces, such as attics, basements, or exterior walls, are more likely to lose energy due to leakage, as air escaping from ducts in these areas is lost to the outside or unconditioned zones, increasing heating and cooling loads.

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

Heating and Cooling Distribution Systems, p. 126.

The LEED v4.1 Residential BD+C rating system further clarifies this:

EA Credit: Optimize Energy Performance

Ducts located in unconditioned spaces (e.g., attics, unconditioned basements, or exterior walls) contribute to significant energy losses when leakage occurs, as conditioned air escapes to areas outside the thermal envelope. Sealing ducts and locating them within conditioned spaces are best practices to minimize losses.

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

Ducts in unconditioned attics, basements, or exterior walls are particularly problematic because any leakage results in conditioned air being lost to spaces that are not temperature-controlled, requiring the HVAC system to work harder to maintain indoor comfort.

This scenario maximizes energy losses compared to ducts within the conditioned envelope.

Why not the other options?

Reference: LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, EA Credit: Heating and Cooling Distribution Systems, p. 127, which discusses return air strategies but not as a primary leakage concern.

B). Duct layout includes multiple 90-degree bends on a single branch: Multiple 90-degree bends increase airflow resistance, reducing system efficiency, but they do not directly cause duct leakage. Leakage is related to unsealed joints or poor duct construction, not the geometry of the duct layout. Reference: LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, EA Credit: Heating and Cooling Distribution Systems, p. 126, which prioritizes duct sealing over layout.

C). Ducts are located within conditioned envelope but joints are unsealed: While unsealed joints cause leakage, ducts within the conditioned envelope leak into spaces that are already temperature-controlled. This reduces the energy impact compared to leakage in unconditioned spaces, as the conditioned air remains within the thermal envelope. Reference: LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, EA Credit:

Heating and Cooling Distribution Systems, p. 126, which notes that ducts in conditioned spaces minimize energy loss from leakage.

The LEED AP Homes Candidate Handbook confirms that the exam tests knowledge of EA credits, including duct system design and energy performance, referencing the LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction as a primary resource. The handbook ensures that the exam is based on LEED v4, aligning with the focus on duct location and sealing.

References:

LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, USGBC, Energy and Atmosphere Credit: Heating and Cooling Distribution Systems, p. 126-127.

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 duct location impacts.

質問 # 35

A project team plans to use certified lumber for all the floors on a project. Which of the following measures does the builder need to take to achieve points that contribute to Materials and Resources Credit, Environmentally Preferable Products?

- A. Notify all suppliers of project requirement for Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) certified lumber
- B. Include Sustainable Forestry Initiative (SFI) certified lumber in all plans and specifications
- **C. Collect all vendor chain of custody (COC) certificates to document the use of FSC certified materials**
- D. Purchase all lumber from Sustainable Forestry Initiative (SFI) certified mills

正解: C

解説:

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

Environmentally Preferable Products when using certified lumber, specifically Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) certified wood, which ensures sustainable forestry practices. Documentation is critical to verify compliance.

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:

* FSC-certified wood: Wood products certified by the Forest Stewardship Council. Projects must provide chain of custody (COC) certificates from vendors to document that the wood is FSC-certified, verifying sustainable sourcing. Source: LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, Materials and Resources Credit: Environmentally Preferable Products, p. 160-161.

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

MR Credit: Environmentally Preferable Products

To earn points for FSC-certified wood, projects must collect chain of custody (COC) certificates from suppliers to document that the lumber meets FSC standards.

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

To achieve points, the builder must collect all vendor chain of custody (COC) certificates to document the use of FSC certified materials (Option D). COC certificates trace the wood from FSC-certified forests to the project, ensuring compliance with the credit's requirements.

Why not the other options?

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

B). Include Sustainable Forestry Initiative (SFI) certified lumber in all plans and specifications: SFI is not acceptable for this credit, and plans alone do not verify actual use; COC documentation is required.

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

C). Notify all suppliers of project requirement for Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) certified lumber:

Notification is a good practice but insufficient without COC certificates to document compliance. Reference:

LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, MR Credit: Environmentally Preferable Products, p. 161.

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 FSC COC documentation.

References:

LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, USGBC, Materials and Resources Credit: Environmentally Preferable Products, p. 160-161.

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 FSC documentation requirements.

質問 # 36

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Fast2testのLEED-AP-Homes問題集は的中率が高いですから、あなたが一回で試験に合格するのを助けることができます。これは多くの受験生たちによって証明されたことです。ですから、問題集の品質を心配しないでください。これは間違いなくあなたが一番信頼できるLEED-AP-Homes試験に関連する資料です。まだそれを信じていないなら、すぐに自分で体験してください。そうすると、きっと私の言葉を信じるようになります。

LEED-AP-Homes無料試験: <https://jp.fast2test.com/LEED-AP-Homes-premium-file.html>

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