

# Pass Guaranteed Quiz LEED-AP-Homes - LEED AP Homes (Residential) Exam Useful Detailed Answers

## LEED Exam 1 Questions and Answers 100% Guaranteed Pass Latest 2023/2024

How many levels of LEED certification are there?

> four

What is the minimum number of points that a LEED for Schools project must achieve to be certified LEED Gold?

> 60

LEED BD+C bonus credit categories are? [Choose two]

> Innovation in Design  
Regional Priority

When designing a green building to address environmental, financial, and occupant satisfaction issues what type of approach to sustainable design should the team use?

> Integrated

The triple bottom line concept incorporates a long-term view for assessing potential effects and best practices for what resources? [Choose three]

> Planet  
Profit  
People

Buildings and land-use are responsible for contributing to climate change due to which of these environmental impacts?

> Greenhouse Gas Emissions

LEED is an abbreviation for?

> Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design

Which of these is a LEED main credit category? [Choose two]

> Sustainable Sites  
Indoor Environmental Quality

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## USGBC LEED-AP-Homes Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<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>

Topic 2	<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>
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Materials &amp; Resources: This section of the exam measures the skills of a Sustainability Specialist. It emphasizes the selection and management of eco-friendly materials, efficient usage of resources, and implementation of waste reduction strategies to support green residential construction.</li> </ul>
Topic 4	<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 Detailed Answers <<

## LEED-AP-Homes Guide Torrent and LEED-AP-Homes Study Tool - LEED-AP-Homes Exam Torrent

Our passing rate of LEED-AP-Homes learning quiz is 99% and our LEED-AP-Homes practice guide boosts high hit rate. Our LEED-AP-Homes test torrents are compiled by professionals and the answers and the questions we provide are based on the real exam. The content of our LEED-AP-Homes exam questions is simple to be understood and mastered. To let you get well preparation for the exam, our software provides the function to stimulate the real exam and the timing function to help you adjust the speed. Based on those merits of our LEED-AP-Homes Guide Torrent you can pass the LEED-AP-Homes exam with high possibility.

## USGBC LEED AP Homes (Residential) Exam Sample Questions (Q92-Q97):

### NEW QUESTION # 92

The use of native plants in place of conventional turf grass can increase which of the following?

- A. Fertilizer demand
- B. Pesticide demand
- C. Irrigation demand
- **D. Native wildlife habitat**

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

The LEED for Homes Rating System (v4) encourages the use of native plants in the Sustainable Sites (SS) Credit: Site Development - Protect or Restore Habitat and Water Efficiency (WE) Credit: Outdoor Water Use to enhance environmental benefits, including support for local ecosystems.

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

SS Credit: Site Development - Protect or Restore Habitat (1-2 points)

Using native plants in place of conventional turf grass increases native wildlife habitat by providing food, shelter, and breeding areas for local species, supporting biodiversity.

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

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

SS Credit: Site Development - Protect or Restore Habitat

Native plants enhance native wildlife habitat by creating ecosystems that support local fauna, unlike turf grass, which offers minimal ecological value.

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

The correct answer is native wildlife habitat (Option B), as native plants are adapted to local conditions and support indigenous species, unlike turf grass.

Why not the other options?

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

C). Irrigation demand: Native plants reduce irrigation needs compared to turf grass, which requires more water. Reference: LEED

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

D). Pesticide demand: Native plants are more resistant to local pests, reducing pesticide use compared to turf grass. 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 habitat restoration, 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 native plants for wildlife.

References:

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

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 wildlife habitat benefits.

### NEW QUESTION # 93

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

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

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

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.

#### NEW QUESTION # 94

A benefit of lower window U-factor is:

- A. Increased daylighting
- B. Increased visibility
- C. Reduced maintenance
- D. Reduced energy use

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

The LEED for Homes Rating System (v4) addresses window performance in the Energy and Atmosphere (EA) Credit: Windows, where a lower U-factor (thermal transmittance) improves energy efficiency by reducing heat loss or gain.

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

EA Credit: Windows (1-3 points)

Use windows with a lower U-factor to reduce energy use by minimizing heat transfer through the glazing, improving the home's thermal performance and reducing heating and cooling loads.

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

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

EA Credit: Windows

A lower window U-factor reduces energy use by decreasing heat loss in winter and heat gain in summer, contributing to overall energy efficiency.

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

The correct answer is reduced energy use (Option B), as a lower U-factor directly improves the home's energy performance by reducing thermal transfer.

Why not the other options?

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

C). Increased daylighting: Daylighting is influenced by visible light transmission, not U-factor. Reference:

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

D). Reduced maintenance: U-factor does not impact maintenance requirements. Reference: LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, EA Credit: Windows, p. 122.

The LEED AP Homes Candidate Handbook emphasizes EA credits, including window performance, 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 U-factor benefits.

References:

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

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 U-factor benefits.

#### NEW QUESTION # 95

As a prerequisite for Education of the Homeowner, Tenant, or Building Manager, the operations and maintenance manual must include which of the following?

- A. Chemical analysis of domestic water supply
- B. A list of local services including a map
- C. Product manuals for installed equipment

- D. A set of building plans

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

The question references an "Energy and Atmosphere Prerequisite" for homeowner education, which appears to be a misnomer, as the LEED for Homes Rating System (v4) includes this requirement under the Innovation (IN) Prerequisite: Education of the Homeowner, Tenant, or Building Manager. This prerequisite ensures occupants are educated on the home's sustainable features and maintenance needs.

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

IN Prerequisite: Education of the Homeowner, Tenant, or Building Manager Provide an operations and maintenance manual that includes product manuals for installed equipment (e.g., HVAC, water heating, renewable energy systems) to guide homeowners or tenants in proper operation and maintenance of green features.

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

The operations and maintenance manual must include product manuals for all installed equipment to ensure proper use and upkeep of sustainable systems.

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

The correct answer is product manuals for installed equipment (Option C), as these are required in the operations and maintenance manual to support homeowner education.

Why not the other options?

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

B). A list of local services including a map: This is relevant to LT Credit: Community Resources and Services, not the homeowner education prerequisite. Reference: LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, LT Credit: Community Resources and Services, p. 56.

D). Chemical analysis of domestic water supply: Water quality analysis may be relevant for health but is not required in the operations and maintenance manual. 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 product manuals.

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 manual requirements.

## NEW QUESTION # 96

In order to assess potential indoor humidity levels caused by locating a home in a warm, humid climate, which two factors should be considered by an engineer or HVAC contractor?

- **A. Infiltration and ventilation**
- B. Pressurization and dehumidification
- C. Ventilation and filtration
- D. Dehumidification and filtration

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

The LEED for Homes Rating System (v4) addresses indoor humidity in warm, humid climates through credits like Indoor Environmental Quality (EQ) Credit: Enhanced Ventilation and EQ Prerequisite:

Ventilation, which consider factors affecting moisture levels to maintain indoor air quality.

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

EQ Credit: Enhanced Ventilation (1-3 points)

In warm, humid climates (e.g., climate zones 1-3), assess indoor humidity by considering infiltration (uncontrolled air leakage through the building envelope) and ventilation (controlled outdoor air introduction).

These factors influence moisture ingress and must be managed to prevent high humidity levels.

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 Crating system confirms:

EQ Credit: Enhanced Ventilation

Infiltration and ventilation are critical factors in assessing indoor humidity in humid climates, as infiltration introduces moist outdoor air, and ventilation systems must be designed to manage humidity effectively.

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

The correct answer is infiltration and ventilation (Option B), as these are the primary factors affecting indoor humidity levels in a warm, humid climate, requiring careful design to control moisture.

Why not the other options?

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

C). Pressurization and dehumidification: While dehumidification is relevant, pressurization is less critical than infiltration control for humidity assessment. Reference: LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, EQ Credit: Enhanced Ventilation, p. 146.

D). Dehumidification and filtration: Dehumidification is a solution, not a factor to assess, and filtration does not address humidity. 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 humidity 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 and ventilation.

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

LEED v4.1 for Homes, USGBC, accessed via LEED Online, confirming humidity assessment factors.

## NEW QUESTION # 97

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In this knowledge-dominated world, the combination of the knowledge and the practical working competences has been paid high attention to is extremely important. If you want to improve your practical abilities you can attend the LEED-AP-Homes certificate examination. Passing the LEED-AP-Homes Certification can prove that you boost both the practical abilities and the knowledge and if you buy our LEED-AP-Homes latest question you will pass the LEED-AP-Homes exam smoothly.

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