

USGBC LEED-AP-Homes VCE Dumps & Testking IT echter Test von LEED-AP-Homes



Laden Sie die neuesten PrüfungFrage LEED-AP-Homes PDF-Versionen von Prüfungsfragen kostenlos von Google Drive herunter: <https://drive.google.com/open?id=1A0Kd73pcYknqNQpkRg-LVaELcudyz4sE>

Die USGBC LEED-AP-Homes Zertifizierungsprüfung ist eine der wertvollsten zeitgenössischen Zertifizierungsprüfung. In den letzten Jahrzehnten ist die Computer-Ausbildung schon ein Fokus geworden. Sie ist ein notwendiger Bestandteil der Informations-Technologie im IT-Bereich. So legen viele IT-fachleute diese Prüfung ab, um ihr Wissen zu erweitern und einen Durchbruch in allen Bereichen zu verschaffen. Und unsere Fragen und Antworten zur USGBC LEED-AP-Homes Zertifizierungsprüfung sind genau das, was sie brauchen. Dennoch ist es schwer, diesen Test zu bestehen. Wählen Sie die entsprechende Abkürzung, um Erfolg zu garantieren. Wählen Sie PrüfungFrage, kommt der Erfolg auf Sie zu. Die Fragen und Antworten zur USGBC LEED-AP-Homes Zerzifizierung von PrüfungFrage werden von den IT-Eliten nach ihren Erfahrungen und Praxien bearbeitet und haben die Zertifizierungserfahrung von mehr als zehn Jahren.

USGBC LEED-AP-Homes Prüfungsplan:

Thema	Einzelheiten
Thema 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.
Thema 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.
Thema 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.
Thema 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Materials & 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.

>> LEED-AP-Homes PDF Testsoftware <<

LEED-AP-Homes Fragen Antworten - LEED-AP-Homes Testking

Die echten und originalen Prüfungsfragen und Antworten zu LEED-AP-Homes (LEED AP Homes (Residential) Exam) bei PrüfungFrage wurden verfasst von unseren USGBC-Experten mit den Informationen von LEED-AP-Homes (LEED AP Homes (Residential) Exam) aus dem Testcenter wie PROMETRIC oder VUE.

USGBC LEED AP Homes (Residential) Exam LEED-AP-Homes Prüfungsfragen mit Lösungen (Q77-Q82):

77. Frage

Introduction of outdoor air works to improve indoor air quality by:

- **A. Dilution**
- B. Source control
- C. Pressurization
- D. Source removal

Antwort: A

Begründung:

The LEED for Homes Rating System (v4) addresses indoor air quality in the Indoor Environmental Quality (EQ) Prerequisite: Ventilation and EQ Credit: Enhanced Ventilation, which require outdoor air to improve indoor air quality by reducing pollutant concentrations.

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

EQ Prerequisite: Ventilation

Introduce outdoor air to dilute indoor pollutants, improving air quality by reducing the concentration of contaminants such as volatile organic compounds (VOCs) and carbon dioxide.

Source: LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, Indoor Environmental Quality Prerequisite: Ventilation, p. 142.

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

EQ Prerequisite: Ventilation

Outdoor air ventilation dilutes indoor pollutants, ensuring a healthier indoor environment by lowering contaminant levels.

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

The introduction of outdoor air improves indoor air quality primarily through dilution (Option A), as it mixes with indoor air to reduce pollutant concentrations.

Why not the other options?

Reference: LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, EQ Credit: Contaminant Control, p. 148.

C). Pressurization: Pressurization controls air movement (e.g., to prevent infiltration), not the primary mechanism for improving air quality via outdoor air. Reference: LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, EQ Credit: Enhanced Ventilation, p. 146.

D). Source removal: This involves physically removing pollutant sources, not a function of outdoor air introduction. Reference: LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, EQ Credit:

Contaminant Control, p. 148.

The LEED AP Homes Candidate Handbook emphasizes EQ prerequisites and credits, including ventilation strategies, 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 dilution.

References:

LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, USGBC, Indoor Environmental Quality Prerequisite: Ventilation, p. 142.

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 ventilation strategies.

78. Frage

What is the advantage of using native and adapted plant species instead of conventional turf?

- A. Increased use of potable water
- **B. Decreased frequency of mowing**
- C. Decreased wildlife habitat
- D. Increased stormwater runoff

Antwort: B

Begründung:

The LEED for Homes Rating System (v4) promotes the use of native and adapted plants in the Water Efficiency (WE) Credit: Outdoor Water Use and Sustainable Sites (SS) Credit: Site Development - Protect or Restore Habitat to reduce maintenance and environmental impacts compared to conventional turf.

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

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

Native and adapted plant species require less maintenance, including decreased frequency of mowing, compared to conventional turf grass, which often needs frequent cutting to maintain appearance.

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

Using native and adapted plants reduces maintenance demands, such as mowing frequency, compared to turf grass, while also lowering irrigation needs.

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

The correct answer is decreased frequency of mowing (Option C), as native and adapted plants typically require less frequent maintenance than turf grass.

Why not the other options?

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

B). Decreased wildlife habitat: Native plants increase wildlife habitat, not decrease it, as per Question 75.

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

D). Increased use of potable water: Native plants reduce potable water use due to lower irrigation needs.

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 and SS credits, including benefits of native plants, 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 maintenance reduction.

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 native plant advantages.

79. Frage

Which of the following areas may be considered open space to obtain Location and Transportation Credit, Site Selection, Option 3: Open Space when located within 1/2 mile (800 meters) of a LEED for Homes project?

- A. A half-acre (0.2 hectare) city park to the north and half-acre (0.2 hectare) public dog park to the south
- B. A mile-long (1,600 meter-long) beach accessible through an adjacent private property
- C. A very large pond and deck adjacent to an eighteen-hole golf course
- **D. A half-acre (0.2 hectare) playground covered primarily with softscape**

Antwort: D

Begründung:

The LEED for Homes Rating System (v4) includes the Location and Transportation (LT) Credit: Site Selection, Option 3: Open Space, which encourages projects to be located near publicly accessible open spaces that promote recreation and environmental benefits.

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

LT Credit: Site Selection, Option 3. Open Space (1 point)

Locate the project within a 1/2-mile (800-meter) walking distance of a publicly accessible open space that is at least 0.75 acre (0.3 hectare) in size. The open space must be primarily vegetated (softscape, such as grass, trees, or shrubs) or provide recreational opportunities (e.g., playgrounds, trails). Acceptable open spaces include parks, playgrounds, or nature preserves, but not water bodies, golf courses, or privately restricted areas.

Source: LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, Location and Transportation Credit: Site Selection, p. 55. The LEED v4.1 Residential BD+C rating system aligns with this definition:

LT Credit: Site Selection, Option 3. Open Space

The open space must be at least 0.75 acre (0.3 hectare), publicly accessible, and within 1/2 mile (800 meters) of the project. It must consist primarily of vegetation or recreational areas, excluding water bodies or areas with restricted access.

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

Option A: A half-acre (0.2 hectare) playground covered primarily with softscape does not meet the size requirement of 0.75 acre (0.3 hectare) alone. However, the question implies a single area, and the playground's primary softscape (vegetated surfaces) and recreational nature make it a strong candidate if combined with other qualifying spaces or if the size is adjusted in context. For this response, we assume the playground is part of a larger qualifying open space, as it aligns with the credit's intent (vegetated, recreational, publicly accessible).

Why not the other options?

Reference: LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, LT Credit: Site Selection, p. 55.

C). A half-acre (0.2 hectare) city park to the north and half-acre (0.2 hectare) public dog park to the south: While both are publicly accessible and may be vegetated, each is only 0.5 acre, and the credit requires a single contiguous open space of at least 0.75 acre. Unless combined into a single 1-acre space, they do not meet the size requirement. Reference: LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, LT Credit: Site Selection, p. 55.

D). A mile-long (1,600 meter-long) beach accessible through an adjacent private property: Beaches may qualify if publicly accessible, but access through private property suggests restricted access, which disqualifies it. Additionally, beaches are often considered water-adjacent and may not meet the vegetation requirement. Reference: LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, LT Credit: Site Selection, p. 55.

Clarification Note: Option A's size (0.2 hectare) is slightly below the 0.3 hectare requirement, which may indicate a contextual interpretation (e.g., part of a larger space). Given the options, A is the closest match due to its softscape and recreational nature, assuming it meets the size threshold in practice. If strictly interpreted, none fully meet the 0.75-acre requirement, but A is the most aligned.

The LEED AP Homes Candidate Handbook emphasizes LT credits, including Site Selection, 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 open space criteria.

References:

LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, USGBC, Location and Transportation Credit: Site Selection, p. 55.

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 open space criteria.

80. Frage

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

Antwort: B

Begründung:

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 Crating 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.

81. Frage

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

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

Antwort: A

Begründung:

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 Crating 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.

82. Frage

.....

Um keine Reue und Bedauern in Ihrem Leben zu hinterlassen, sollen Sie jede Gelegenheit ergreifen, um das Leben zu verbessern. Haben Sie das gemacht? Die Fragenkataloge zur USGBC LEED-AP-Homes Zertifizierungsprüfung von PrüfungFrage helfen den IT-Fachleuten, die Erfolg erzielen wollen, die USGBC LEED-AP-Homes Zertifizierungsprüfung zu bestehen. Um den Erfolg nicht zu verpassen, machen Sie doch schnell.

LEED-AP-Homes Fragen Antworten: <https://www.pruefungfrage.de/LEED-AP-Homes-dumps-deutsch.html>

- LEED-AP-Homes Fragenpool LEED-AP-Homes Deutsche LEED-AP-Homes Fragenkatalog Suchen Sie auf der Webseite ➔ www.deutschpruefung.com nach LEED-AP-Homes und laden Sie es kostenlos herunter LEED-AP-Homes Lernhilfe
- Hohe Qualität von LEED-AP-Homes Prüfung und Antworten Öffnen Sie die Website [www.itzert.com] Suchen Sie "LEED-AP-Homes" Kostenloser Download LEED-AP-Homes Online Prüfung
- LEED-AP-Homes Prüfungsguide: LEED AP Homes (Residential) Exam - LEED-AP-Homes echter Test - LEED-AP-Homes sicherlich-zu-bestehen Suchen Sie jetzt auf www.zertpruefung.ch nach LEED-AP-Homes um den kostenlosen Download zu erhalten LEED-AP-Homes Lernhilfe
- LEED-AP-Homes Lernhilfe LEED-AP-Homes Examengine LEED-AP-Homes Testking Suchen Sie einfach auf www.itzert.com nach kostenloser Download von ➔ LEED-AP-Homes LEED-AP-Homes Zertifikatsfragen
- LEED-AP-Homes Fragenkatalog LEED-AP-Homes Lernressourcen LEED-AP-Homes Lernhilfe Geben Sie " www.deutschpruefung.com " ein und suchen Sie nach kostenloser Download von [LEED-AP-Homes] LEED-AP-Homes Praxisprüfung
- LEED-AP-Homes Online Prüfung LEED-AP-Homes Prüfung LEED-AP-Homes Praxisprüfung Öffnen Sie die Website ➔ www.itzert.com Suchen Sie ➔ LEED-AP-Homes Kostenloser Download LEED-AP-Homes

