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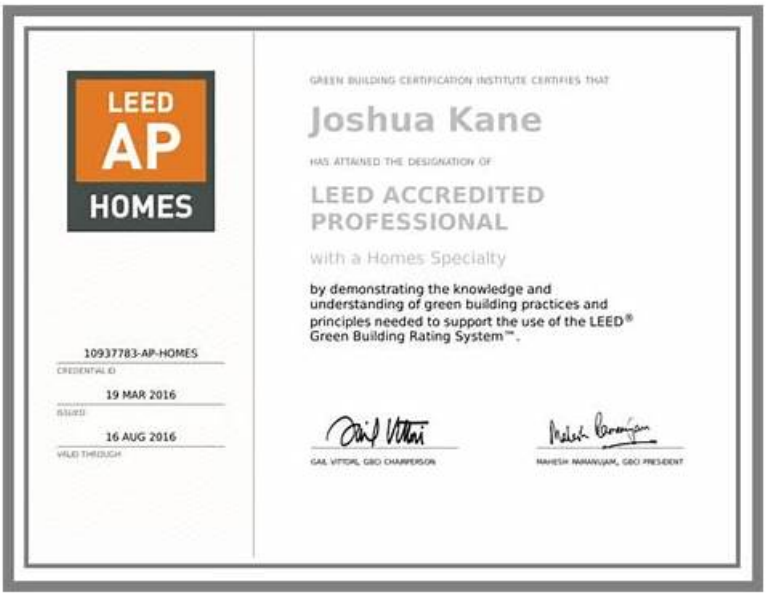

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USGBC LEED-AP-Homes Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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.
Topic 2	• 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.
Topic 3	• 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.

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USGBC LEED AP Homes (Residential) Exam Sample Questions (Q52-Q57):

NEW QUESTION # 52
Which of the following products could earn one point for being reclaimed under the Materials and Resources Credit, Environmentally Preferable Products?

- A. Steel garage doors with opener
- B. Downspouts and gutters
- C. Brick for the home's exterior cladding
- D. Stained glass window

Answer: D

Explanation:
TheLEED for Homes Rating System (v4)awards points for theMaterials and Resources (MR) Credit:
Environmentally Preferable Productswhen products are reclaimed (reused or salvaged from another project), contributing to the required percentage of material cost (e.g., 25% for 1 point).
According to theLEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction (v4):
MR Credit: Environmentally Preferable Products (1-4 points)
Use products that are reused or salvaged from the same or another project for at least 25% (by cost) of the total materials to earn 1 point. Reclaimed products include salvaged architectural elements like stained glass windows, which are reused in their original form.
Source: LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, Materials and Resources Credit:
Environmentally Preferable Products, p. 160.
TheLEED v4.1 Residential BD+Crating system confirms:
MR Credit: Environmentally Preferable Products
Reclaimed materials, such as salvaged stained glass windows, qualify for points if they contribute to the required material cost percentage (e.g., 25% for 1 point).
Source: LEED v4.1 Residential BD+C, Credit Library, accessed via USGBC LEED Online.
The correct answer isstained glass window(Option A), as it is a salvaged architectural element commonly reused in its original form, qualifying as a reclaimed material under the credit.
Why not the other options?
Reference: LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, MR Credit: Environmentally Preferable Products, p. 160.
C). Steel garage doors with opener: Garage doors are usually new or refurbished, not reclaimed, and the opener is a mechanical component, not typically salvaged.Reference: LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, MR Credit: Environmentally Preferable Products, p. 160.
D). Brick for the home's exterior cladding: While brick can be reclaimed (as in Question 42), it is not specified as salvaged here, unlike the stained glass window, which is a classic reclaimed item.Reference:
LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, MR Credit: Environmentally Preferable Products, p. 160.
TheLEED AP Homes Candidate Handbookemphasizes MR credits, including reclaimed materials, and references theLEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Constructionas a key resource. The exam is based onLEED v4, ensuring the relevance of reclaimed architectural elements.
References:
LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, USGBC, Materials and Resources Credit: Environmentally Preferable Products, p. 160.
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 reclaimed material criteria.

NEW QUESTION # 53
The owner requires a fireplace in a new house and is pursuing LEED for Homes certification. Which of the following strategies is

acceptable?

- A. Install doors on the fireplace
- B. Use unvented combustion appliances
- C. Use an unvented decorative log fireplace
- D. Install carbon monoxide monitors in each room

Answer: A

Explanation:
TheLEED for Homes Rating System (v4)addresses fireplaces in theIndoor Environmental Quality (EQ) Credit: Enhanced Combustion Venting, which promotes safe combustion practices to prevent indoor air quality issues from fireplaces.
According to theLEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction (v4):
EQ Credit: Enhanced Combustion Venting (1 point)
For fireplaces, install doors and ensure they are direct-vented or power-vented to prevent combustion byproducts from entering the home. Unvented fireplaces or appliances are not permitted due to indoor air quality risks.
Source: LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, Indoor Environmental Quality Credit: Enhanced Combustion Venting, p. 144.
TheLEED v4.1 Residential BD+Crating system confirms:
EQ Credit: Enhanced Combustion Venting
Fireplaces must have doors and be vented to the outdoors (e.g., direct-vent) to qualify for the credit, ensuring safe operation and minimal indoor air pollution.
Source: LEED v4.1 Residential BD+C, Credit Library, accessed via USGBC LEED Online.
The correct answer isinstall doors on the fireplace(Option A), as this, combined with proper venting (assumed in LEED-compliant fireplaces), ensures safe operation and compliance with the credit.
Why not the other options?
Reference: LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, EQ Credit: Enhanced Combustion Venting, p. 144.
C). Use an unvented decorative log fireplace: Unvented fireplaces are not allowed, as they pose significant indoor air quality risks.Reference: LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, EQ Credit: Enhanced Combustion Venting, p. 144.
D). Install carbon monoxide monitors in each room: While monitors are recommended for safety, they do not address the credit's requirement for vented fireplaces with doors.Reference: LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, EQ Credit: Enhanced Combustion Venting, p. 144.
TheLEED AP Homes Candidate Handbookemphasizes EQ credits, including combustion venting, and references theLEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Constructionas a key resource. The exam is based onLEED v4, ensuring the relevance of fireplace doors.
References:
LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, USGBC, Indoor Environmental Quality Credit: Enhanced Combustion Venting, p. 144.
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 fireplace venting requirements.

NEW QUESTION # 54
The primary purpose of the Thermal Enclosure Checklist is to:

- A. Inspect continuity of ductwork and quality of duct insulation
- B. Inspect continuity of air barriers and quality of insulation installation
- C. Evaluate site appropriateness for ground-source heat pump installation
- D. Perform preliminary air infiltration testing prior to HERS rater inspection

Answer: B

Explanation:
TheLEED for Homes Rating System (v4)includes theThermal Enclosure System Checklistas part of the Energy and Atmosphere (EA) Prerequisite: Minimum Energy Performance, ensuring the building envelope meets energy efficiency standards.

According to theLEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction (v4):
EA Prerequisite: Minimum Energy Performance
The Thermal Enclosure System Checklist verifies the continuity of air barriers and the quality of insulation installation to minimize heat loss and air leakage, ensuring energy efficiency. It includes checks for proper insulation placement, sealing of gaps, and air barrier continuity.
Source: LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, Energy and Atmosphere Prerequisite: Minimum Energy Performance, p. 112.
TheLEED v4.1 Residential BD+Crating system confirms:
EA Prerequisite: Energy Performance
The primary purpose of the Thermal Enclosure Checklist is to inspect the continuity of air barriers and the quality of insulation installation to achieve a high-performance building envelope.
Source: LEED v4.1 Residential BD+C, Credit Library, accessed via USGBC LEED Online.
The correct answer isinspect continuity of air barriers and quality of insulation installation(Option B), as this is the primary purpose of the checklist.
Why not the other options?
Reference: LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, EA Credit: Heating and Cooling Distribution Systems, p. 126.
C). Evaluate site appropriateness for ground-source heat pump installation: This is unrelated to the checklist, which focuses on the building envelope.Reference: LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, EA Prerequisite: Minimum Energy Performance, p. 112.
D). Perform preliminary air infiltration testing prior to HERS rater inspection: Air infiltration testing (e.
g., blower door) is separate from the checklist, which is a visual inspection.Reference: LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, EA Credit: Air Infiltration, p. 124.
TheLEED AP Homes Candidate Handbookemphasizes EA prerequisites, including the Thermal Enclosure Checklist, and references theLEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Constructionas a key resource. The exam is based onLEED v4, ensuring the relevance of air barrier and insulation inspection.
References:
LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, USGBC, Energy and Atmosphere Prerequisite: Minimum Energy Performance, p. 112.
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 checklist purpose.

NEW QUESTION # 55
In order to take advantage of mountain views, a designer would like to include large glazing areas in a new home. Energy and Atmosphere Credit, Windows requires more stringent window performance if the:

- A. Window-to-floor area ratio is greater than 15%
- B. Window-to-floor area ratio is greater than 24%
- C. Window-to-exterior wall area ratio is greater than 24%
- D. Window-to-exterior wall area ratio is greater than 15%

Answer: C

Explanation:
TheLEED for Homes Rating System (v4)includes theEnergy and Atmosphere (EA) Credit: Windows, which sets performance requirements for windows to balance energy efficiency with design goals, such as large glazing areas for views. Higher window-to-wall ratios require more stringent performance to mitigate heat loss or gain.
According to theLEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction (v4):
EA Credit: Windows (1-3 points)
Meet the prescriptive window performance requirements based on the window-to-exterior wall area ratio (WWR). If the WWR exceeds 24%, more stringent U-factor and solar heat gain coefficient (SHGC) values are required to ensure energy efficiency.
Source: LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, Energy and Atmosphere Credit:
Windows, p. 122.
TheLEED v4.1 Residential BD+Crating system confirms:
EA Credit: Windows

For projects with a window-to-exterior wall area ratio greater than 24%, windows must meet enhanced performance criteria (e.g., lower U-factor and SHGC) to reduce energy losses.
Source: LEED v4.1 Residential BD+C, Credit Library, accessed via USGBC LEED Online.
The correct answer iswindow-to-exterior wall area ratio is greater than 24%(Option C), as this triggers stricter window performance requirements to maintain energy efficiency.
Why not the other options?
Reference: LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, EA Credit: Windows, p. 122.
B). Window-to-floor area ratio is greater than 15%: The credit uses window-to-exterior wall ratio, not window-to-floor ratio, for performance criteria.Reference: LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, EA Credit: Windows, p. 122.
D). Window-to-floor area ratio is greater than 24%: The credit does not reference window-to-floor ratio; the 24% threshold applies to window-to-wall ratio.Reference: LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, EA Credit: Windows, p. 122.
TheLEED AP Homes Candidate Handbookemphasizes EA credits, including window performance, and references theLEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Constructionas a key resource. The exam is based onLEED v4, ensuring the relevance of the 24% WWR threshold.
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 USGBC 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 window performance criteria.

NEW QUESTION # 56
What is the advantage of using native and adapted plant species instead of conventional turf?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:
TheLEED for Homes Rating System (v4)promotes the use of native and adapted plants in theWater Efficiency (WE) Credit: Outdoor Water UseandSustainable Sites (SS) Credit: Site Development - Protect or Restore Habitatto reduce maintenance and environmental impacts compared to conventional turf.
According to theLEED 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.
TheLEED v4.1 Residential BD+Crating 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 isdecreased 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.
TheLEED AP Homes Candidate Handbookemphasizes WE and SS credits, including benefits of native plants, and references theLEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Constructionas a key resource.
The exam is based onLEED 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.

NEW QUESTION # 57
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