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연습 문제

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1년간 무료 업데이트 제공

Exam : LEED Green Associate

**Title : LEED Green Associate
Exam**

Version : DEMO

1.The project area defined by the perimeter of a building plan is referred to as the building's

- A. shell
- B. density
- C. footprint
- D. envelope

Answer: C

Explanation:

The footprint of a building is the area of ground that it covers, defined by its perimeter. It's essentially the shape that results when you trace around the outer walls of a building plan. This term is used in architecture and urban planning to describe the space that a building occupies on a site.

Reference: LEED Green Associate Candidate Handbook, U.S. Green Building Council resources

2.Which is an example of regenerative design?

- A. Passive house energy building
- B. A building with a recycling program
- C. A project that uses sustainable materials
- D. A building that generates electricity and sends the excess to the grid

Answer: D

Explanation:

Regenerative design is a type of design that goes beyond sustainability and aims to restore or enhance the natural systems that support life. Regenerative design projects not only minimize their environmental impact, but also contribute positively to the environment and society. An example of regenerative design is a building that generates electricity from renewable sources, such as solar panels or wind turbines, and sends the excess electricity to the grid, thereby reducing greenhouse gas emissions and supporting the transition to a clean energy economy.

Reference: What Is Regenerative Design?| LEED Blog¹

LEED v5 | U.S.Green Building Council²

The Future of LEED Will Be Positive | BuildingGreen³

3.A retail store is pursuing LEED for Interior Design and Construction certification.

Which of the following strategies should be conducted first?

- A. Perform a life-cycle analysis
- B. Create an energy budget analysis
- C. Conduct a charrette with the project team
- D. Perform an energy model according to ASHRAE 90.1

Answer: C

Explanation:

A charrette is an intensive planning session where citizens, designers, and others collaborate on a vision for development. It provides a forum for ideas and offers the unique advantage of giving immediate feedback to the designers. More importantly, it allows everyone who participates to be a mutual author of the plan. This should be conducted first to ensure all stakeholders are aligned on the project goals and strategies before proceeding with detailed analyses or modeling.

Reference: LEED Green Associate Candidate Handbook, U.S. Green Building Council resources

4. Open grid pavement tends to reduce

- A. native habitat
- B. heat island effects
- C. rainwater infiltration
- D. parking space requirements

Answer: B

Explanation:

Open grid pavement, also known as permeable pavement, allows water to drain through it, reducing runoff and recharging groundwater supplies. It also tends to be lighter in color than traditional asphalt, which means it absorbs less heat from sunlight. This helps to reduce the urban heat island effect, which is a phenomenon where urban areas are significantly warmer than their rural surroundings due to human activities.

Reference: LEED Green Associate Candidate Handbook, U.S. Green Building Council resources

5. The LEED credits given the greatest weights are credits that

- A. are used in certifying a LEED Platinum Project
- B. contribute to developmental density and Sustainable Sites
- C. are included in the LEED for Buildings Operations and Maintenance: Existing Buildings rating system
- D. most directly address the most important environmental impacts and human benefits

Answer: D

Explanation:

LEED credits are weighted based on their potential environmental impacts and human benefits. Those that most directly address these areas are given greater weight in the scoring system. This approach is intended to prioritize actions that have the greatest positive impact on critical environmental issues such as climate change, water resources, biodiversity, air pollution, and human health.

Reference: LEED Green Associate Candidate Handbook, U.S. Green Building Council resources