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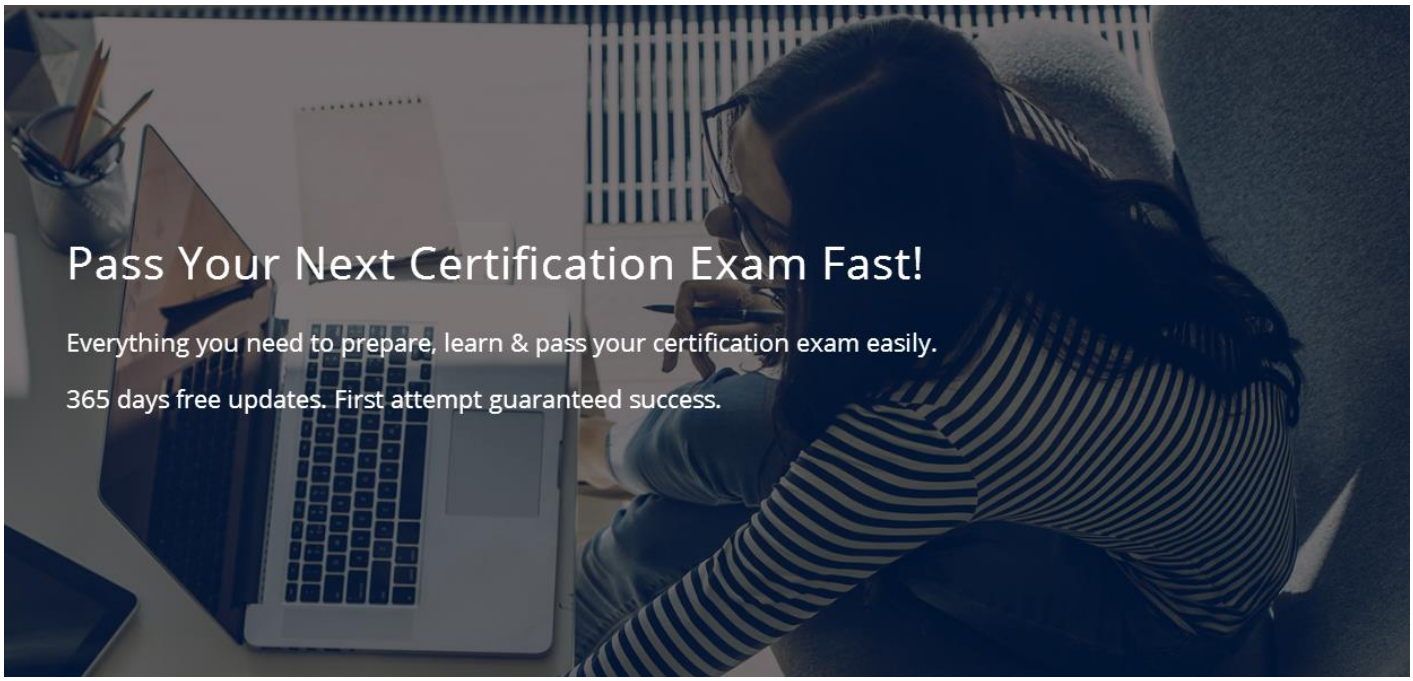

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Exam : **LEED-Green-Associate-JPN**

Title : LEED Green Associate Exam (LEED-Green-Associate日本語版)

Vendor : USGBC

Version : DEMO

QUESTION NO: 1
ある建物のオーナーは、来年度の水使用量を20%削減するという目標を設定しました。オーナーが設定した水削減目標を達成するために、屋内の水需要を削減するのに役立つ戦略は次のうちどれですか？
A. デュアルフラッシュトイレの設置
B. 雨水を貯水槽に集める
C. 建物レベルの水道メーターの設置
D. 飲料水を使用してフラッシュする
Answer: A
Explanation:
Installing dual-flush toilets can significantly reduce indoor water demand. Dual-flush toilets have two flush options: a half flush for liquid waste and a full flush for solid waste. By using less water for liquid waste, these toilets can reduce overall water consumption by up to 30%, helping to achieve the owner's water reduction goal. References: LEED Green Associate Candidate Handbook, U.S. Green Building Council resources

QUESTION NO: 2
ヒートアイランド現象を軽減するために現場で使用される屋根材は、
A. 高い反射率と高い太陽反射指数
B. 反射率が低く、太陽反射率が高い
C. 反射率が低く、太陽反射率が低い
D. 高い反射率と低い太陽反射率
Answer: A

QUESTION NO: 3
典型的な米国のオフィスビルでエネルギー消費量が最も高いのは次のどれですか?
A. 照明
B. 冷却
C. 空間暖房
D. 給湯
Answer: C
Explanation:
According to the U.S. Energy Information Administration, space heating accounted for about 32% of energy use for all U.S. commercial buildings in 2018, followed by ventilation and lighting, each at about 10%1.
Space heating is the largest single energy end use in U.S. office buildings as well2.
Use of energy in commercial buildings - U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA)1
DataTrends: Energy Use in Office Buildings | ENERGY STAR2

QUESTION NO: 4
次の水の種類のうち、飲用に適したものはどれですか?
A. グレイウォーター
B. グリーンウォーター
C. 雨水

D. 飲料水

Answer: D

Explanation:

Potable water is water that is suitable for drinking. Potable water meets or exceeds the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) drinking water quality standards and is free of contaminants that are harmful to human health. The other options are not suitable for drinking. Graywater is wastewater from sinks, showers, and laundry that can be reused for non-potable purposes such as toilet flushing and irrigation. Greenwater is rainwater that is collected and stored for non-potable uses. Stormwater is runoff from precipitation that can carry pollutants and sediments into waterways. References: LEED Green Associate Candidate Handbook, page 26; USGBC, [Water Efficiency], page 2.

QUESTION NO: 5

統合プロジェクト計画と設計は、どのようなタイプの建物の前提条件ですか?

A. 小売

B. 学校

C. ヘルスケア

D. データセンター

Answer: C

Explanation:

Integrated Project Planning and Design is a prerequisite for healthcare facilities under LEED v4. The intent is to maximize opportunities for the adoption of cost-effective integrated green design and construction strategies as early as pre-design1.

LEED v4 | HPAC Engineering1

QUESTION NO: 6

他の場所で発生する排出を補うために削減、回避、または隔離される二酸化炭素換算の単位を表すのは次のどれですか?

A. グリーン電力

B. 需要応答

C. カーボンオフセット

D. 再生可能エネルギー

Answer: C

Explanation:

Carbon offsets are used to balance emissions by reducing or sequestering equivalent amounts of CO# elsewhere. LEED supports using carbon offsets to meet energy and atmosphere goals.

QUESTION NO: 7

LEED認証を取得するには、プロジェクトは

A. プロジェクトチームにLEED APを雇用する

B. 建物全体のライフサイクルアセスメントを実施する

C. 最低50ポイントを獲得するか、前提条件を満たす

D. すべての前提条件を満たし、最低限のポイントを獲得する

Answer: D
Explanation:
LEED certification is a process that evaluates the environmental performance and sustainability of a building project based on a set of rating systems. To earn LEED certification, a project must satisfy all the mandatory requirements, or prerequisites, of the chosen rating system, and earn a minimum number of points by meeting optional criteria, or credits. The number of points determines the level of certification: Certified (40-49 points), Silver (50-59 points), Gold (60-79 points), or Platinum (80+ points)123.
Employing a LEED AP (Accredited Professional) on the project team is not a requirement for LEED certification, but it can provide an advantage, as LEED APs have demonstrated their knowledge and expertise in green building and LEED rating systems. Having a LEED AP on the project team can also earn one point under the Integrative Process credit4.
Conducting a whole-building life-cycle assessment is not a requirement for LEED certification, but it can be an option for earning points under the Building Life-Cycle Impact Reduction credit. A life-cycle assessment is a method of evaluating the environmental impacts of a building over its entire life span, from extraction of materials to disposal or reuse3.
Earning a minimum of 50 points or meeting a prerequisite is not a sufficient condition for LEED certification, as it does not account for the other prerequisites or the level of certification. A project must meet all the prerequisites and earn at least 40 points to qualify for the lowest level of certification

QUESTION NO: 8
プロジェクト チームはどの段階で試運転プロセスを開始する必要がありますか?
A. 建設開始時
B. 許可中
C. 建物が稼働した後
D. 設計の初期段階
Answer: D

QUESTION NO: 9
プロジェクトチームは、低流量トイレ設備の導入と、建物内部への非飲料水対策の導入を考えています。この対策はどのカテゴリーに該当しますか？
A. イノベーション
B. 水効率
C. 持続可能なサイト
D. プロセス水の使用の最適化
Answer: B
Explanation:
The project team's strategy of using low-flow toilet fixtures and integrating non-potable water strategies for the building interior falls under the Water Efficiency category. The Water Efficiency category addresses the conservation and management of water resources in buildings and landscapes. Using low-flow toilet fixtures reduces the amount of potable waterused for flushing toilets, saving water and energy. Integrating non-potable water

strategies for the building interior involves using alternative sources of water, such as rainwater, graywater, or reclaimed water, for non-potable purposes such as toilet flushing or irrigation, reducing the demand for potable water and wastewater generation. The other options are not categories that this strategy falls under. Innovation is a category that recognizes exemplary performance, innovative strategies, or pilot credits that are not covered by existing LEED credits. Sustainable Sites is a category that addresses the selection, development, and maintenance of project sites in ways that minimize environmental impacts and enhance human health and well-being. Optimized Process Water Use is not a LEED category or credit. References: LEED Green Associate Candidate Handbook, page 31; USGBC [Water Efficiency], page
1-2.

QUESTION NO: 10
LEEDプロジェクトチームは初期レビューを実施し、各クレジットカテゴリーから34クレジットポイントを獲得できると示しました。プロジェクトがLEEDシルバーを取得するには、追加で何ポイント必要でしょうか？
A. 10ポイント追加
B. 15ポイント追加
C. 20ポイント追加
D. 30ポイント追加
Answer: C
Explanation:
LEED certification is awarded based on the number of points a project earns across several categories of green building performance. The range of points required to achieve LEED Silver is 50-59, out of a possible
110 points. The other levels of LEED certification are: Certified (40-49 points), Gold (60-79 points), and Platinum (80 or more points)12. Therefore, if a project initially has 34 credit points,it would need 20 additional points to reach the minimum threshold for LEED Silver. References: LEED v4 Green Associate Candidate Handbook1, LEED v4 BD+C Reference Guide2

QUESTION NO: 11
LEED 認証プロセスの最初のステップは何ですか?
A. 評価システムを選択する
B. 書類を提出する
C. カートを保持する
D. 設計ドキュメントを作成する
Answer: A
Explanation:
According to the LeadingGreen Study Guide:
"The first step in the certification process is the Project Registration. Projects can be registered on the GBCI website (www.gbci.org)... Before registration, the process begins with selecting the appropriate rating system using the 40/60 rule..." Thus, selecting the correctrating systemis the initial key step before registration and documentation submission. The selection ensures alignment with the project type and its characteristics.

QUESTION NO: 12
ある電力会社は、電力網のピーク負荷を削減したいと考えています。この目標を達成するのに最も適した戦略は次のうちどれでしょうか？
A. 建物の電化
B. 購買力
C. ネットゼロエネルギー
D. 需要応答
Answer: D

QUESTION NO: 13
プロジェクトチームがプロジェクトと建物の建設予算を作成する場合、次のどれを組み込む必要がありますか?
A. 地元の電力会社から購入したグリーン電力
B. 独自の材料とシステムのスケジュール内の時間
C. 追加の調査とオプションの分析のための予備費
D. 建物メンテナンス業務の将来的な環境影響
Answer: B
Explanation:
When developing the project and building construction budget, the project team should incorporate time in the schedule for unique materials and systems. This is because some green building strategies may require materials or systems that are not readily available or familiar to the local market. For example, using recycled or salvaged materials may require more time for sourcing and delivery. Similarly, installing renewable energy systems or high-performance HVAC systems may require more time for design and commissioning. Therefore, the project team should plan ahead and allocate sufficient time for these aspects of the project. References: LEED v4 BD+C Reference Guide, Integrative Process, page 28

QUESTION NO: 14
プロセス水とは何ですか?
A. 灌漑用水として利用される汚水
B. 冷却塔やチラーなどの工業プロセスや建築システムに使用される水
C. キッチンやバスルームの洗浄水などの家庭排水
D.
溶解または懸濁物質を含む、家庭、コミュニティ、農場、または産業からの使用済みまたは使用済みの水
Answer: B
Explanation:
process water is water that is used for specific processes in industries, businesses, or buildings. Process water can include water used for cooling, heating, washing, rinsing, sterilizing, humidifying, or other purposes. Process water can also include water used for building systems, such as cooling towers, boilers, chillers, or irrigation123.
Process water is different from domestic water, which is water used for human consumption or hygiene, such as drinking, cooking, bathing, or flushing toilets. Process water is also

different from wastewater, which is water that has been contaminated by human or industrial activities and requires treatment before being discharged or reused24.
Process water is an important aspect of water efficiency in LEED certification. LEED v4.1 offers credits for optimizing process water use by reducing the demand or increasing the use of alternative sources of water, such as rainwater, graywater, or reclaimed water

QUESTION NO: 15
固形廃棄物の流れから転用または回収された材料を収集、再処理、販売、および使用することを指す用語は何ですか?
A. リサイクル
B. 保管の連鎖
C. 回収された材料
D. 建築資材の再利用
Answer: A
Explanation:
Recycling is the term for collecting, reprocessing, marketing and using materials that are diverted or recovered from the solid waste stream. Recycling is a process that transforms waste materials into new products that can be used for different purposes. Recycling reduces the amount of waste sent to landfills or incinerators, conserves natural resources, saves energy, and reduces greenhouse gas emissions. The LEED Green Associate Candidate Handbook states that one of the intents of the Materials and Resources category is to "reduce waste through recycling during construction and occupancy" [1, p. 15]. References: LEED Green Associate Candidate Handbook, [Recycling Basics | U.S. Environmental Protection Agency]

QUESTION NO: 16
室内環境品質クレジット カテゴリによると、次のどれが空きスペースと見なされますか。
A. 機械室と電気室
B. トイレ
C. 学校の教室
D. 廊下
Answer: A
Explanation:
According to the Indoor Environmental Quality credit category of LEED, mechanical and electrical rooms are considered unoccupied spaces. These spaces are typically not intended for human occupancy, except for maintenance or operational purposes, and therefore do not require the same level of environmental control (such as ventilation or temperature control) as occupied spaces. References: LEED Green Associate Candidate Handbook, U.S. Green Building Council resources

QUESTION NO: 17
地域優先クレジットの目的は、プロジェクトチームにインセンティブを与えることです。
A. 設計チームでLEED APを使用する
B. 環境教育と環境擁護活動の強化

C. 地域特有の環境問題に対処する単位を取得する
D. 国内の特定の地域の二ーズを、他の地域よりも環境への影響が大きい二ーズに優先させる
Answer: C
Explanation:
Regional priority credits are bonus points that are awarded to projects that achieve credits that address geographically specific environmental, social equity and public health priorities. These credits are not new LEED credits, but instead are existing credits that USGBC regional councils and chapters have designated as being particularly important for their areas. The goal of regional priority credits is to incentivize project teams to address the most critical and relevant environmental issues in their regions, such as water scarcity, air quality, habitat loss, or social equity12. Regional priority credits are based on the project's geolocation (latitude and longitude coordinates), which can be entered and confirmed during project registration in LEED Online2. Each project can earn up to four regional priority bonus points, one for each regional priority credit achieved3.

QUESTION NO: 18
新築および大規模改修における LEED
評価システムの最小プログラム要件は次のどれですか?
A. 最小プロジェクトサイズに準拠
B. 床面積計算に仮設構造物を含める
C. クレジット遵守のみを目的としてサイト境界を定義する
D. 国際標準化機構（ISO）のベストプラクティスに準拠する
Answer: A
Explanation:
The minimum program requirements (MPRs) are the basic characteristics that a project must possess in order to be eligible for LEED certification. One of theMPRs for the LEED for New Construction and Major Renovations Rating System is to comply with the minimum project size, which is defined as having a gross floor area of at least 1,000 square feet (93 square meters) that is capable of achieving a minimum level of energy efficiency13. References: LEED v4 Green Associate Candidate Handbook1, LEED v4 BD+C Reference Guide3

QUESTION NO: 19
次のシナリオのうち、プロジェクトが最も多くの LEED
ポイントを獲得するのに役立つ可能性のあるものはどれですか?
A. 市街地外の低密度地域にある廃墟となったショッピングモールを改修する
B. 州間高速道路と既存のショッピングモールの近くにオフィスとアパートの建物を建設する
C.
多様性に富み、歩きやすいビジネス地区と中央交通の接続性を備えた大規模な建物を改修する
D. 環境への影響を軽減するために、市外の未開発地域に低密度プロジェクトを建設する
Answer: C
Explanation:
This scenario would potentially help a project earn the most LEED points because it aligns

with the goals and criteria of the LEED v4 Location and Transportation category,which aims to reduce the environmental and human health impacts of transportation and promote sustainable site selection1. By renovating a large building in a diverse, walkable business district and central transit connectivity, the project can:
* Preserve existing buildings and reduce the demand for new construction materials and land development2
* Enhance the livability, vitality, and diversity of the urban area and support mixed-use development3
* Provide access to quality transit options and reduce the reliance on private vehicles, lower greenhouse gas emissions, and encourage alternative modes of travel4
* Support walkability and connectivity to various amenities and services within walking distance5
* Avoid locating on sensitive lands or prime farmland that could support open space, habitat, or agriculture These strategies can help the project earn points for various credits under theLocation and Transportation category, such as LEED for Neighborhood Development Location, Surrounding Density and Diverse Uses, Access to Quality Transit, Bicycle Facilities, Reduced Parking Footprint, High Priority Site and Equitable Development1.

QUESTION NO: 20
既存の建物を現在の用途により適したものにするシステムの改善を識別および認識するために、既存の建物に対して実行されるプロセスは何ですか?
A. エネルギーモデリング
B. レトロコミッショニング
C. ライフサイクルアセスメント
D. 基本的なコミッショニング（Cx）
Answer: B
Explanation:
Retrocommissioning is a process applied to existing buildings to ensure that they continue to perform optimally for the current use. This process involves checking systems to see if they function as intended, making necessary repairs or improvements, and ensuring that building staff are trained in the operation and maintenance of systems. References: LEED Green Associate Candidate Handbook, U.S. Green Building Council resources

QUESTION NO: 21
同じチームメンバーが統合アプローチに複数回関与すると、
A. システム思考の衰退
B. ユーザーがプロセスに慣れてくる
C. LEEDポイントをさらに獲得する
D. 新しいアイデアの欠如
Answer: B

QUESTION NO: 22
商業用 LEED 評価システムでは、どのポイント範囲でシルバー
レベルの認証が達成されますか?
A. 30 ~ 39ポイント

B. 40 ~ 49ポイント
C. 50 ~ 59ポイント
D. 60 ~ 69ポイント
Answer: B
Explanation:
In the commercial LEED rating systems, achieving 40-49 points will result in Silver level certification. The points are awarded based on how well the project meets various sustainability criteria set out in the LEED rating system. References: LEED Green Associate Candidate Handbook, U.S. Green Building Council resources

QUESTION NO: 23
プロジェクトの持続可能性目標に対する合意形成に役立つ戦略はどれですか?
A. カートのホスティング
B. 建物居住者の調査
C. プロジェクトスコアカードの配布
D. プロジェクト仕様にLEED言語を含める
Answer: A
Explanation:
A charrette is a strategy that can help build consensus for a project's sustainability goals. A charrette is an intensive, collaborative, and creative workshop that brings together the project team and other stakeholders to define the project goals, scope, and strategies. A charrette can help to establish a common vision, identify synergies, and prioritize actions for a green building project. A charrette can also foster communication, trust, and buy-in among the participants13. References: LEED v4 Green Associate Candidate Handbook1, LEED v4 BD+C Reference Guide3

QUESTION NO: 24
次のサイトのうち、立地と交通の面で LEED ポイントを最大化できるのはどれですか?
A. 交通アクセスが良好な都市部にあるグリーンフィールドサイト
B. 交通の便が良い都市郊外のインフィルサイト
C. 交通の便が良い低密度地域にあるグリーンフィールドサイト
D. 既存の近隣地域内にあり、交通の便が良いインフィルサイト
Answer: D
Explanation:
An infill site within an existing neighborhood with substantial transit connectivity would maximize LEED points under Location and Transportation. An infill site is a site that has been previously developed or graded and is surrounded by existing development. An existing neighborhood is a geographic area with a variety of land uses, such as residential, commercial, educational, or recreational. Substantial transit connectivity means that the site has access to multiple modes of public transportation, such as buses, trains, light rail, or bicycles.
The LEED Green Associate Candidate Handbook states that one of the intents of the Location and Transportation category is to "encourage development within existing communities and public transit infrastructure" [1, p. 12]. References: [LEED Green Associate

Candidate Handbook], [Location and Transportation | U.S. Green Building Council]

QUESTION NO: 25
新しい建物を建てる場所のどこが、温室効果ガスの排出量削減に最も大きな影響を与えるでしょうか?
A. 経済開発地区
B. ブラウンフィールドの場所
C. 以前に開発されたサイト
D. 郊外ではなく都市中心部
Answer: D
Explanation:
LEED promotes compact, transit-rich locations:
"Locating a project in an area that supports walking, biking, and mass transit... will result in lower GHG emissions from reduced car travel." Urban centers offer the best access to alternative transport and reduce reliance on fossil fuels.

QUESTION NO: 26
ある製品や政策が実際よりも環境に優しいものであるかのように見せるために消費者に提示される誤った情報を表す用語はどれですか?
A. バイオミミクリー
B. グリーンウォッシング
C. グリーンインフラ
D. 環境認証
Answer: B
Explanation:
Greenwashing is a term that describes misinformation presented to consumers to portray a product or policy as being more environmentally friendly than it is. Greenwashing can be done by using vague or misleading claims, false labels or certifications, irrelevant or exaggerated benefits, or hidden trade-offs. Greenwashing can deceive consumers into buying products or supporting policies that are not trulygreen, and undermine the credibility and effectiveness of genuine green initiatives1 . References: LEED v4 Green Associate Candidate Handbook1, EPA's Greenwashing

QUESTION NO: 27
プロジェクトに使用するのに最適な評価システムを決定する際のパーセンテージルールは何ですか?
A. 30/70ルール
B. 40/60ルール
C. 50/50ルール
D. 60/40ルール
Answer: B
Explanation:
The percentage rule is a method to determine the most appropriate LEED rating system for a project when several rating systems may be applicable1. To use this rule, first assign a rating

systemto each square foot or square meter of the building, and then choose the most appropriate rating system based on the resulting percentages1. The entire gross floor area of a LEED project must be certified under a single rating system and is subject to all prerequisites andattempted credits in that rating system1. The percentage rule states that if one rating system covers more than 60% of the gross floor area, that rating system should be used1. If no rating system covers more than 60% of the gross floor area, but one covers more than 40%, then that rating system should be used1. If no rating system covers more than 40% of the gross floor area, then the project team can choose any applicable rating system1. Therefore, the answer is B. 40/60 rule.
=
LEED rating system selection guidance

QUESTION NO: 28
材料とリソースのカテゴリの単位は何に重点を置いていますか?
A. プロジェクトで使用する材料の量を減らす
B. 従来の建築材料よりもエネルギー効率の高い材料を選択する
C. 建築資材のライフサイクル全体に関連する内在する影響を最小限に抑える
D.
プロジェクトチームが最小のコストで最大の環境効果をもたらす材料を選択できるように支援します
Answer: C
Explanation:
The Materials and Resources (MR) category focuses on reducing the environmental, economic, and social impacts of building materials from extraction to disposal12. It encourages the use of materials that have lower embodied energy, less waste, more recycled content, and better life-cycle performance12.
LEED v4: Building Design + Construction Guide - U.S. Green Building Council1 Credit's Supporting LEED's Materials and Resources Category | Legrand2

QUESTION NO: 29
プロジェクトサイト上で機能的かつ装飾的なハードスケープを戦略的に配置することで、現場での作業量を削減できる可能性があります。
A. 廃棄物エリア
B. 敏感な工リア
C. 透過領域
D. 不浸透性領域
Answer: D
Explanation:
Strategically locating functional and decorative hardscape on a project site can reduce the amount of on-site impervious area. Impervious surfaces are surfaces that do not allow water to infiltrate into the ground (e.g., concrete or asphalt). By reducing these surfaces, we can increase water infiltration, which helps recharge groundwater supplies and reduces stormwater runoff that can lead to erosion and water pollution. References:
LEED Green Associate Candidate Handbook, U.S. Green Building Council resources

QUESTION NO: 30
LEED評価システムは、
A. 地域のグリーンビルディング基準に適合する床材として機能します
B. 地方の建築基準の上限として機能する
C. 地方の建築基準を補完するものとして機能します
D. 国家グリーンビルディングコードのモデルとして機能する
Answer: C

QUESTION NO: 31
次のどれが屋内環境の質に関係していますか?
A. ASHRAE901
B. ASHRAE 62 1
C. 1992年エネルギー政策法(1992年EPAct)
D. モントリオール議定書
Answer: B

QUESTION NO: 32
プロジェクトチームが質の高い交通機関へのアクセスを決定するのに最も役立つのは次のうちどれですか? raj Calculator
A. 駐車場へのアクセス
B. 周囲の密度
C. 建物内の機能的なエントリの数
D. 公共交通機関の利用可能性と頻度
Answer: D

QUESTION NO: 33
建物と材料の再利用は、プロジェクトの持続可能性の目標に貢献します。
A. 原材料の使用量を削減
B. 材料選択段階での時間を節約
C. プロジェクト全体の建設予算を削減する
D.化石燃料の抽出の代替として廃棄物エネルギーを利用する
Answer: A
Explanation:
Building and material reuse contribute to the sustainability goals of a project by reducing the use of raw materials, which can save energy, water, and natural resources, as well as reduce greenhouse gas emissions, waste generation, and environmental impacts. By reusing existing buildings or materials, project teams can avoid the extraction, processing, transportation, and disposal of new materials, which can have significant environmental and social costs. LEED v4.1 recognizes and rewards multiple strategies for building and material reuse in the Building-Life Cycle Impact Reduction credit1.

QUESTION NO: 34
建築設計・建設：新築および大規模改修のエネルギーと雰囲気のカテゴリーで獲得できる最大ポイント数は次のとおりです。

A. 33
B. 35
C. 30
D. 31
Answer: A
Explanation:
According to the LeadingGreen LEED GA Study Guide:
"In LEED v4 for BD+C: New Construction, the Energy and Atmosphere category offers a maximum of 33 points." These points are awarded across various credits like Optimize Energy Performance, Demand Response, and Renewable Energy.

QUESTION NO: 35
最小プログラム要件 (MPR) に従って LEED
認証を取得するのに適したプロジェクトは次のどれですか。
A. 総床面積15,000平方フィートの新しい駐車場建設
B. 以前開発された土地に12,000平方フィートの延床面積を占める新しい建物
C. 延床面積900平方フィートの修復予定の歴史的建造物
D. 州から州へ移動できるトレーラーに取り付けられた移動可能な家
Answer: B
Explanation:
LEED MPRs state:
"Must be in a permanent location on existing land... Must use reasonable LEED boundaries... Must comply with project size requirements: BD+C and O+M: minimum 1,000 sq ft..." Only option B satisfies all these conditions.