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Question 1

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Designers and builders can construct a green building that uses significantly less water than a conventional building by incorporating which opportunity?

Options:

- A- Use of potable water
- **B-** Native plant landscapes
- C- Invasive plant landscapes
- D- Not tracking water metering



Answer:

В

Explanation:

Designers and builders can construct a green building that uses significantly less water than a conventional building by incorporating native plant landscapes. Native plant landscapes are plants that are adapted to the local climate and soil conditions, and require little or no irrigation, fertilization, or pesticides. They also provide habitat for wildlife, reduce stormwater runoff, and enhance the aesthetic value of the site. The LEED Green Associate Candidate Handbook states that one of the intents of the Sustainable Sites category is to "conserve water by using native or adapted plants" [1, p. 13].Reference: [LEED Green Associate Candidate Handbook], [Native Plants | U.S. Environmental Protection Agency]

Question 2

Question Type: MultipleChoice

A salvaged wood door from another site qualifies under what Materials and Resources sustainable criteria?

Options:

A- Certified wood

- **B-** Materials reuse
- C- Bio-based materials
- D- Waste diversion

Answer:

R

Explanation:

A salvaged wood door from another site qualifies under the Materials and Resources sustainable criteria of materials reuse. Materials reuse is the practice of using existing materials or products for new purposes without altering their form or composition. Materials reuse reduces the demand for virgin materials, saves energy and resources, and prevents waste generation. The other options are not applicable to a salvaged wood door from another site. Certified wood is wood that has been harvested from forests that are managed in an environmentally responsible, socially beneficial, and economically viable manner according to the standards of an accredited certification system such as the Forest Stewardship Council (FSC). Bio-based materials are materials that are derived from plants or animals, such as bamboo, cork, wool, or cotton. Waste diversion is the practice of diverting waste from landfills or incinerators by recycling, reusing, salvaging, or donating materials.Reference: LEED Green Associate Candidate Handbook, page 28; USGBC, [Materials and Resources], page 4.

Question 3

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which of the following concepts uses drought-tolerant native and adaptive plants to promote water conservation?

Options:

- A- Bioswales
- **B-** Xeriscaping
- C- Monoculture
- D- Weather-based irrigation

Answer:

Explanation:

Xeriscaping is a landscaping practice that uses drought-tolerant native and adaptive plants to reduce water use and maintenance. Xeriscaping also incorporates other strategies such as mulching, efficient irrigation, soil improvement, and appropriate design and zoning. By using xeriscaping, projects can conserve water, protect natural habitats, reduce stormwater runoff and pollution, and enhance the aesthetic and ecological value of the site.Reference:LEED v4 Reference Guide for Building Design and Construction, p.1231; [Xeriscape Colorado website]

Question 4

Question Type: MultipleChoice

As of 1996, the Montreal Protocol banned the production of what chemical compound known to have ozone-depleting potential?

Options:

- A- Chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs]
- B- Hvdrofluorocarbons (HFCs)
- C- Hvdrofluorocarbons Phaseout Management Plan (HPMP)
- D- Hvdrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs)

Answer:

Δ

PZP

Explanation:

As of 1996, the Montreal Protocol banned the production of chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs), a chemical compound known to have ozone-depleting potential. CFCs are synthetic substances that were widely used as refrigerants, propellants, solvents, and foam-blowing agents. CFCs have high ozone depletion potential (ODP), which means they can destroy the ozone layer that protects the Earth from harmful ultraviolet radiation. The Montreal Protocol is an international treaty that aims to protect the ozone layer by phasing out the production and consumption of ozone-depleting substances. The Montreal Protocol banned the production of CFCs in 1996 for developed countries and in 2010 for developing countries1. Reference: LEED v4 Green Associate Candidate Handbook1, UNEP's Montreal Protocol

Question 5

Question Type: MultipleChoice

An office without transit access can substantially reduce its transportation impact if

Options:

- A- ample parking spaces are provided
- B- the office is located at a major intersection
- C- workers are able to walk from the office to basic services
- D- green power is purchased to offset projected automobile travel

Answer:

C

Explanation:

An office without transit access can substantially reduce its transportation impact if workers are able to walk from the office to basic services. Transportation impact is the effect of transportation activities on the environment, society, and economy. Transportation impact can include greenhouse gas emissions, air pollution, noise pollution, energy consumption, land use, traffic congestion, infrastructure costs, and public health. Walking is a form of alternative transportation that can reduce transportation impact by using less energy, emitting less pollutants, occupying less space, and improving physical activity and well-being. If workers are able to walk from the office to basic services, such as retail, restaurants, banks, or post offices, they can reduce their vehicle miles traveled, fuel consumption, and parking demand1. Reference: LEED v4 Green Associate Candidate Handbook1, EPA's Transportation and Climate Change

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