In-Class LEED Green Associate Practice Exam

1. A major focus in LEED is to ensure that a building is located on sites with developmental constraints, near diverse uses and in dense area. Which credit category specifically encourages that?

   A. Smart Location and Linkage
   B. Awareness and Education
   C. Sustainable Sites
   D. Location and Transportation

2. LeadingGreen wants to establish green building goals and objectives across the entire design while utilizing stakeholders’ expertise. What workshop helps achieve this?

   A. Integrative Process Workshop
   B. Facility and Engineering workshop
   C. Charrette
   D. LEED Round Table
   E. Technical Team Workshop

3. LeadingGreen’s enormous parking lot utilizes constructed shading towers equipped with PV panels to generate electricity for vehicle recharging stations. Which credits would be impacted by this? (CHOOSE 2)

   A. Heat island reduction
   B. Green Vehicles
   C. Sensitive Land Protection
   D. Reduced Parking Footprint
   E. Rainwater Management
4. The EPAct of 1992 as amended is used for determining:
   A. To determine the baseline building energy performance for buildings 20,000 sq. ft. or less
   B. To define the VOC content limits of certain building materials
   C. To set the baseline water flow requirements of toilets and fixtures
   D. To define ODP and GWP limits for refrigerants
   E. To set the baseline water requirements for irrigation

5. A site assessment is a key part of the integrative design and must include the investigation of:
   (CHOOSE 3)
   A. Surrounding density
   B. Existing cars driven on to the site
   C. Geology
   D. Existing Physical Structure
   E. Hydrology and Vegetation
   F. Walkability

6. One credit is called Green power and carbon offsets which contain strategies including purchasing RECs and carbons offsets. What’s the difference?
   A. RECs are tradable commodities
   B. RECs must be purchased locally
   C. Carbon Offsets do not account for GHG emissions
   D. RECs encourage the reduction of GHG emissions
7. Rabinowitz development wants to certify their 9 story multi-family residential project but needs to determine a baseline to compare itself to by:

A. Selecting a green rater and a LEED for Homes provider
B. Using the EPA’s target finder
C. Obtaining an ENERGY STAR for Homes rating
D. Calculations made using ASHRAE 90.1

8. A team is involved in a LEED Charrette as part of the integrative process and as a LEED consultant you must tell them that materials should be selected based on: (CHOOSE 3)

A. The company’s corporate social responsibility plan
B. The location and travel distance of the manufacturing plant only
C. How long the material has been used in other projects
D. The environmental impact of extracting and manufacturing the material
E. The impact the material has on society
F. The cost of the material

9. A team is trying to decide between two different products for an office desk. One is made from overseas bamboo and another in local maple. How can the environmental attributes of the products be compared?

A. Material-quality testing
B. The products’ Material safety data sheets (MSDS)
C. By a review of the manufacturer’s corporate social responsibility policy
D. By a life-cycle assessment
10. As humans have progressed over time they have created indoor micro-atmospheres through mechanical and natural ventilation and humans now spend ____% of our time indoors:

A. 60%
B. 70%
C. 80%
D. 90%
E. 95%

11. The existing TD office towers in downtown Toronto which were constructed with single-pane windows is retrofitting to include double pane glass which can lead to:

A. Decreased Daylight
B. Increased Views
C. Increase thermal control
D. Increased energy efficiency
E. Decreased energy demand

12. Name a distinction between a green building and a conventionally designed building?

A. Green buildings generally take longer to construct
B. Green buildings cost more
C. Green buildings have less control over design decisions
D. Green building uses an integrative process
13. Donald Sterling only cares about the economic return of a building, so why would he certify it as LEED?

A. Certified buildings cost less than conventional buildings
B. In hopes of getting the LA Clippers back
C. Certified green properties receive 0% loans
D. Certified buildings have guaranteed incentives in all jurisdictions
E. Certified green office buildings rent for 2% more than comparable buildings

14. What must the project team submit via LEED Online in order to verify prerequisite and credit compliance?

A. Letter of attestation
B. LEED Scorecard
C. CIR
D. Credit Forms

15. What is true about an innovative in performance credit?

A. They are attained by doubling a credits requirement
B. They are awarded based on the amount of relevant LEED AP+ on the project
C. They are attained after a CIR ruling is in the projects favour
D. They must include a quantifiable benefit out of the scope of LEED
16. Natural ventilation is a very effective strategy when the climate allows for it but can also result in many issues if implemented improperly. Which credit categories does this technology effect? (CHOOSE 2)

A. Indoor Environmental Quality
B. Sustainable Sites
C. Energy and Atmosphere
D. Materials and Resources
E. Location and Transportation

17. Construction and demolition debris are responsible for a large amount of waste in our landfill. How can a project team reduce the energy use and waste associated with demolition? (CHOOSE 3)

A. Building an on-site waste-to-energy plant
B. Building an off-site waste-to-energy plant
C. Orienting a building properly to maximize daylight and solar heat gain
D. Restoring existing buildings
E. Selecting a blighted building
F. Re-use a historic project

18. Buildings are associated with what percentage of all carbon dioxide emissions in the U.S.?

A. 14%
B. 38%
C. 72%
D. 50%
19. There are many ways to fight the damages caused by refrigerants but this is not one of them:

   A. Design the building to use natural refrigerants
   B. Ensure ventilation rates meet ASHRAE 62.1
   C. Specify refrigerants with low ozone depletion potential
   D. Select refrigerants that have long atmospheric lives

20. FTE counts are how LEED measures occupancy for which of the following items? (CHOOSE 2)

   A. Renewable Energy system sub-metering
   B. Outdoor water use reduction
   C. Indoor water use reduction
   D. Bicycle Parking and Showers
   E. Toilets required

21. A project team is investigating sustainable techniques to use less water for the same conventional processes that use water. (CHOOSE 3)

   A. Using graywater for nonpotable water needs
   B. Installing water efficient fixtures
   C. Only using native plants
   D. Submeter all systems
   E. Reduce the amount of toilets used for the project
   F. Capture and treat stormwater runoff
22. Quality open space is not a result of which of the following?

A. Open grid pavement unbound for 50%+
B. A community garden with many crops
C. Native vegetation which is accessible
D. A walking path to a courtyard

23. Which of the following areas would be optimal for a LEED project?

A. Areas with existing road infrastructure only
B. Areas without existing infrastructure
C. Areas with zero-lot-lines and not previously developed
D. Areas with high development density

24. A project is focussed on maximizing its floor to area ratio and minimizing rain water runoff. Which of the following demonstrates systems thinking?

A. Researching how occupants will travel to the project
B. Building up as opposed to out
C. Commissioning all building systems to reduce energy usage over time
D. Building a parking structure
E. Reviewing the schedule for the timing of the HVAC system installation

25. The LEED rating system is a non-profit organization that ensures fairness and credibility by:

A. Hiring Industry experts
B. Hiring Academic experts
C. A consensus-based process
D. Following government regulations