Quiz #1 - LEED Green Associate

LCCG Section 1: Introduction to Green Buildings and Communities

1. Measured performance areas of a Green Building could include which of these? [Choose five]
2. Energy Use
3. Operating Costs
4. Water Use
5. Occupant Satisfaction
6. Carbon Emissions
7. Sustainability
8. When designing a green building to address environmental, financial, and occupant satisfaction issues what type of approach to sustainable design should the team use?
9. Linear
10. Integrated
11. Isolated
12. Collaborative
13. The green building process can be applied to which of these? [Choose five]
14. Buildings
15. Materials
16. Sites
17. Interiors
18. Operations
19. Communities
20. The extraction, manufacturing, and transporting of building materials can contribute significantly to which of these environmental impacts?
21. Greenhouse Gas Emissions
22. Global Warming
23. Climate Change
24. Land Erosion
25. Green building pursues solutions that represent a healthy and dynamic balance between which of these areas? [Choose three]
26. Environmental
27. Recreational
28. Economic
29. Social
30. The triple bottom line concept incorporates a long-term view for assessing potential effects and best practices for what resources? [Choose three]
31. Planet
32. Property
33. Profit
34. People
35. Products
36. The green building process and LEED rating systems first focused on environmental metrics but the list is expanding to encourage indicators in which of these other areas? [Choose two]
37. Social justice
38. Site selection
39. Public transportation
40. World Hunger
41. Public health
42. Studies conducted by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), found that people in the United States spend, on average, what percentage of their time indoors?
43. 25%
44. 50%
45. 75%
46. 90%
47. Which of these strategies describes the main principles of passive building design?
48. Capturing wind and rain for natural cooling
49. Storing renewable energy to use for lighting, heating, and cooling
50. Capturing sunlight and stormwater for natural lighting and irrigation
51. Capturing sunlight and wind for natural lighting, heating, and cooling
52. Using inexpensive fossil fuels for energy use and transportation
53. Buildings and land-use are responsible for contributing to climate change due to which of these environmental impacts?
54. Global Gas Emissions
55. Greenhouse Gas Emissions
56. Carbon Emissions
57. Carbon Offsets
58. Which of these alternatives to single vehicle driving could help to significantly reduce carbon emissions from transportation? [Choose three]
59. Public transportation
60. Walking
61. Bicycling
62. Carpooling
63. When selecting a location for a new green building which of these factors should the design team consider? [Choose three]
64. Climate
65. Nearby recreational facilities
66. Availability of Parking
67. Existing roads and transit
68. Cultural history and traditions
69. The cumulative effect of conventional building practices has profound implications for human health, the environment and the economy. What term is often used to refer to the concept of sustainability and sustainable design?
70. Triple Crown
71. Triple Bottom Line
72. Triple Top Line
73. Triple Economic Line
74. Which of these activities contributes to greenhouse gas emissions and climate change? [Choose three]
75. Using electricity to heat and cool buildings
76. Purchasing Conventional Toilets and Urinals
77. Driving to work in automobiles
78. Landfills
79. Which of these statements best defines building commissioning?
80. Systematic improvements in the performance of a building and its energy systems
81. A system used to measure energy consumption associated with buildings
82. Verification after construction that the structure and its systems and subsystems meet project requirements as intended and designed
83. A rating that indicates the efficiency of air filters in the buildings mechanical system
84. Which of these should be considered by the design team when addressing the social context of a project?
85. Climate
86. Roads and transit availability
87. Precipitation
88. Cultural history and traditions
89. What does it mean for a project to be net-zero energy?
90. The project uses no grid source energy
91. The project uses only energy that they produce on site
92. The project uses no more energy from the grid than they generate on site
93. The project spends no money on grid source energy
94. Which of these strategies could help a project to achieve a goal for net-zero waste? [Choose three]
95. Installing a graywater system
96. Recycling
97. Reusing
98. Incinerating trash
99. Composting
100. Which of these describe the green building process? [Choose three]
101. Interdisciplinary
102. Linear
103. Isolative
104. Iterative
105. Collaborative
106. The USGBC provides rating systems for what types of buildings? [Choose four]
107. Neighborhoods
108. Parking Garages
109. Houseboats
110. Offices
111. Schools
112. Retail