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03	A	B	C	D	E
04	A	B	C	D	E
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07	A	B	C	D	E
08	A	B	C	D	E
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10	A	B	C	D	E
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14	A	B	C	D	E
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34	A	B	C	D	E
35	A	B	C	D	E
36	A	B	C	D	E
37	A	B	C	D	E
38	A	B	C	D	E
39	A	B	C	D	E

PRACTICE QUESTIONS

GBCI Test Drive

GTDE

GBCI Test Drive Exam

EDITION

Demo

QUESTIONS

9

ISSUED

September 3, 2026

Before you begin

What this is

9 practice questions for GBCI Test Drive **GTDE**, each with its answer key and an explanation. Answer a question before you read its key — the explanation is worth more once you have committed.

If something looks wrong

Send us three things and we will check it:

- the exam code, **GTDE**
- the question number
- the email address on your order

Write to **support@mometrix.net**. We reply within one business day.

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QUESTION 1

SINGLE CHOICE

What is the primary purpose of the GBCI Test Drive Exam (GTDE)?

- ☐ A To certify LEED project reviewers
- ☒ B To provide a free practice assessment that familiarizes candidates with the LEED Green Associate exam experience
- ☐ C To award the LEED AP credential
- ☐ D To replace the LEED Green Associate exam as the entry-level credential

ANSWER B

WHY The GBCI Test Drive Exam (GTDE) is a low-cost practice assessment designed to give candidates a realistic preview of the LEED Green Associate exam format, timing, and question style. It does not confer a credential.

QUESTION 2

SINGLE CHOICE

Approximately how many multiple-choice questions are included on the GBCI Test Drive Exam, and what is its typical time limit?

- ☐ A 50 questions / 90 minutes
- ☒ B 75 questions / 120 minutes
- ☐ C 100 questions / 150 minutes
- ☐ D 30 questions / 60 minutes

ANSWER B

WHY GBCI describes the Test Drive Exam as containing roughly 75 multiple-choice questions to be completed in about 120 minutes, mirroring the structure candidates will encounter when sitting the LEED Green Associate exam.

QUESTION 3

SINGLE CHOICE

Which statement about the score received on the GBCI Test Drive Exam is correct?

- ☐ A It is a formal pass/fail credential recorded on a candidate's USGBC transcript
- ☐ B It satisfies a prerequisite for the LEED Green Associate exam
- ☒ C It is intended as an informal diagnostic and does not confer a credential
- ☐ D It must be renewed every two years

ANSWER C

WHY The Test Drive Exam is positioned as a self-assessment practice tool. The score is for the candidate's own use as a readiness indicator and is not a credential, is not recorded as a credential on transcripts, and does not need to be renewed.

QUESTION 4

SINGLE CHOICE

Which LEED credit category is NOT represented by sample questions on the GBCI Test Drive Exam?

- ☐ A Sustainable Sites
- ☐ B Energy and Atmosphere
- ☐ C Innovation in Design
- ☒ D Building Information Modeling (BIM) Compliance

ANSWER D

WHY The Test Drive Exam samples content from the LEED Green Associate knowledge domains, including Sustainable Sites, Energy and Atmosphere, and Innovation in Design. 'BIM Compliance' is not one of the LEED credit categories and therefore is not covered.

QUESTION 5 SINGLE CHOICE

Which LEED Green Associate knowledge domain addresses strategies to reduce indoor contaminant sources and ensure adequate ventilation?

- ☐ A Locations and Linkages
- ☒ B Indoor Environmental Quality
- ☐ C Water Efficiency
- ☐ D Materials and Resources

ANSWER B

WHY Indoor Environmental Quality (EQ) is the LEED credit category that addresses indoor air quality, low-emitting materials, and ventilation. 'Locations and Linkages' is a Homes-specific category, not a Green Associate knowledge domain.

QUESTION 6 MULTIPLE CHOICE

Which of the following are LEED credit categories covered by the LEED Green Associate knowledge domains sampled on the GTDE? (Choose three.)

- ☐ A Sustainable Sites
- ☒ B Energy and Atmosphere
- ☐ C Project Administration and Finance
- ☒ D Materials and Resources
- ☒ E Indoor Environmental Quality

ANSWER B - D - E

WHY Sustainable Sites (SS), Materials and Resources (MR), and Indoor Environmental Quality (EQ) are LEED credit categories that map to the Green Associate knowledge domains. 'Project Administration and Finance' is not a LEED credit category.

QUESTION 7

SINGLE CHOICE

A project team evaluating flooring options wants to compare the total environmental impacts of a product from raw material extraction through manufacturing, installation, use, and end-of-life disposal. Which standardized methodology should they apply?

- ☐ A Energy Modeling
- ☒ B Life-Cycle Assessment (LCA)
- ☐ C Indoor Air Quality (IAQ) Testing
- ☐ D Daylight Autonomy Calculation

ANSWER B

WHY Life-Cycle Assessment (LCA) is the methodology that quantifies environmental impacts across a product's full life cycle — extraction, manufacturing, transportation, use, and disposal — and is referenced by LEED Materials and Resources credits.

QUESTION 8

SINGLE CHOICE

Which best describes the LEED concept of 'integrative design'?

- ☐ A A single designer selecting all building materials and systems independently of the project team
- ☒ B A collaborative process in which the owner, designers, and key stakeholders work together early to optimize building performance across multiple systems
- ☐ C A post-occupancy evaluation method used only after construction is complete
- ☐ D A pricing strategy that reduces construction cost at the expense of energy performance

ANSWER B

WHY Integrative design, also called integrated design, is a LEED foundational concept in which the project team collaborates from early schematic phases to identify synergies and trade-offs between systems (site, water, energy, materials) and improve whole-building outcomes.

QUESTION 9

MULTIPLE CHOICE

Which of the following are considered demand-side strategies for reducing potable water use in a LEED project? (Choose two.)

- ☒ **A** Installing dual-flush toilets
- ☐ **B** Using treated rainwater for cooling tower make-up
- ☒ **C** Installing low-flow lavatory faucets
- ☐ **D** Purchasing municipal reclaimed water from the local utility

ANSWER A • C

WHY Demand-side strategies reduce the volume of water required at the point of use (low-flow fixtures, dual-flush toilets, efficient appliances). Reclaimed or harvested non-potable sources (B, D) are alternative-supply (off-set) strategies, not demand-side reductions.