

Quiz! on the 5 energy videos

VIDEO: What is energy?

1. What is energy used for?

- a Electricity
- b Heating
- c Transport
- d All of the above



2. What does the measure kWh show?

- a It shows how much energy you use per day
- b The measure tells how much energy an electric product is using per hour
- c It is an electric measure for telling the time

VIDEO: What is energy efficiency?

3. What does energy efficiency mean?

- a Wasting energy
- b Measuring energy gains during the night
- c Using less energy to perform the same task
- d Buying products with an energy label



4. What does the EU energy label show?

- a How much money you can save
- b A product's energy efficiency for easy comparison and a good choice
- c Energy production in the EU
- d The lifespan of an energy product

VIDEO: What is renewable energy?

5. Solar, wind, biomass, ocean and hydropower are called 'renewable energy sources' because they...

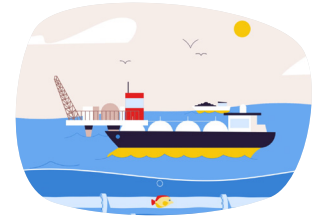
- a Are free of charge
- b Convert directly into electricity or heat
- c Are constantly replenished by nature



6. Question: What counts as fossil fuels?

- a Natural gas
- b Coal
- c Petroleum
- d All of the above

VIDEO: What are the EU's energy sources?



7. What is energy security?

- a Safe energy
- b The option to pay energy bills in advance
- c An international organisation
- d Reliable and uninterrupted access to energy at affordable prices

8. How much of the energy used in the EU is imported from countries outside EU-27?

- a < 40 %
- b +/- 50%
- c 85%

9. Renewable energy has become more popular in the EU in recent years – how much did the share of renewable energy in the EU's energy mix increase between 1990 and 2017?

- a From 9% to 15%
- b From 25% to 33%
- c From 2% to 4%
- d From 58% to 72%

VIDEO: What could be the energy of the future?



10. Fusion is a form of energy that is generated by...

- a A reaction between hydrogen atoms
- b Solar power
- c Nuclear energy
- d All of the above

11. Where is the international ITER project located?

- a South of France
- b South of Spain
- c North of USA
- d North of Japan

Energy glossary

Reliable source of electricity

A stable and uninterrupted flow of electricity (avoiding power shortages or blackouts)

Green/clean energy

Energy from sources that do not pollute the atmosphere

Fossil fuels

Oil, coal and natural gas – these are opposite to clean sources because they create carbon dioxide and other pollutants when used for energy production

Greenhouse gases

E.g. carbon dioxide (CO₂) and methane, which are gases that contribute to global warming and climate change

Biomass energy

Energy produced from organic material (plant or animals), could be anything from animal waste to wood pellets