

2022-2023 Energy Education Workshop Pre/Post Assessment (Oil & Natural Gas)

Your answers in this assessment are used to shape NEED curriculum and training.

Please answer to the best of your ability. Completely fill in the circle next to your selected answer.

Location: _____ Date: _____

- (A) Pre
(B) Post

Answer Selection: Correct = ● Incorrect = ✕ ✓ ⊖

Is this your first NEED workshop?

- (A) Yes
(B) No

1. Which sector of the economy consumes the most energy?

- (A) transportation
(B) industry
(C) residential/commercial
(D) electric power

2. Most of the energy consumed in the U.S. is stored in which form of energy?

- (A) kinetic
(B) thermal
(C) chemical
(D) mechanical

3. In which form do all energy flows begin?

- (A) electrical
(B) chemical
(C) radiant
(D) nuclear

4. Which of the following is not a primary source of energy?

- (A) petroleum
(B) natural gas
(C) electricity
(D) all of the above

5. Which energy source is used to generate the largest percentage of **electricity** in the U.S.?

- (A) hydropower
(B) petroleum
(C) coal
(D) natural gas

6. What is the national average cost of a residential kWh of electricity?

- (A) 8 – 10 cents
(B) 12 – 14 cents
(C) 15 – 17 cents
(D) 18 – 20 cents

7. When considering **total energy** consumption (including transportation, industry, and electricity), which of the **renewable** energy sources provides the U.S. with the greatest amount of energy?

- (A) biomass
(B) hydropower
(C) wind
(D) solar

8. When considering **total energy** consumption (including transportation, industry, and electricity), which of the **nonrenewable** energy sources provides us with the greatest amount of energy?

- (A) petroleum
(B) natural gas
(C) coal
(D) nuclear

9. **Nonrenewable** sources of energy make up what percentage of U.S. energy consumption?

- (A) less than 60%
(B) 60 – 70%
(C) 70 – 80%
(D) 80 – 90%

10. What are the top five sources of energy used in the United States?

- (A) uranium, wind, natural gas, hydropower, biomass
(B) petroleum, natural gas, coal, uranium, biomass
(C) coal, petroleum, uranium, hydropower, solar
(D) solar, coal, petroleum, geothermal, natural gas

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11. What do coal, natural gas, nuclear, and some solar power plants have in common?

- (A) all utilize cooling towers
- (B) all burn a fuel to drive the turbine generator
- (C) all emit CO₂
- (D) all use thermal energy to drive the turbine generator

12. Which country provides the largest portion of imported oil to the U.S.?

- (A) Egypt
- (B) Saudi Arabia
- (C) Venezuela
- (D) Canada

13. Which **renewable** energy source generates the largest percentage of **electricity** in the U.S.?

- (A) wind
- (B) solar
- (C) hydropower
- (D) biomass

14. Which of the following is **not** a greenhouse gas?

- (A) H₂O (water vapor)
- (B) CO₂ (carbon dioxide)
- (C) CH₄ (methane)
- (D) N₂ (nitrogen)

15. When considering most thermal power plants, how efficient is the system, or, roughly how much energy will reach the consumer as electricity?

- (A) one-third (1/3)
- (B) one-fourth (1/4)
- (C) one-half (1/2)
- (D) three-fourths (3/4)

16. *Opinion:* I will take energy into consideration when I make my daily decisions.

- (A) always
- (B) most of the time
- (C) some of the time
- (D) never

17. The odor-causing component of natural gas we use is

- (A) carbon dioxide (CO₂)
- (B) mercaptan (CH₃SH)
- (C) methane (CH₄)
- (D) propane (C₃H₈)

18. When **exploring** for oil or natural gas deposits, we may use

- I hydraulic fracturing
- II seismic data
- III core sampling
- IV test wells

- (A) only II and/or III
- (B) only I, II and/or IV
- (C) only II, III and/or IV
- (D) all of the options

19. Which part of the oil and natural gas process involves recovering and bringing fluids to the surface?

- (A) exploration
- (B) transportation
- (C) production
- (D) refining

20. To enhance the recovery of oil and natural gas from wells, a process known as hydraulic fracturing is sometimes used. "Fracturing" can be described by which of the following?

- I Occurs less than 1,000 feet below the surface.
- II Fluids are injected at high pressure, producing fissures that allow hydrocarbons to flow.
- III Hydraulic fracturing fluids contain water and other materials.
- IV Hydraulic fracturing increases access to oil and natural gas found in tight pores.

- (A) only II, III and IV
- (B) only II and III
- (C) all of the options
- (D) only I, II and IV