



## Statistics Competition 2023.

### Questionnaire checking

A - Upper secondary

3 - Test of interpretation of statistical reports

Version: 1      Language: en

1. **Which EU countries have more than half of their total energy available as petroleum products (including crude oil)? (Section: "Energy in the EU / Where does our energy come from?")**
  - A. Only Estonia.
  - B. Malta and Cyprus.
  - C. Cyprus, Malta, Luxembourg and Greece.
  - D. No EU country exceeds half of its total energy available in petroleum products.
  
2. **About energy production in the EU...(Section: "Energy in the EU / What do we produce in the EU?")**
  - A. More than 20% of the total energy produced in the EU is due to crude oil.
  - B. Nuclear energy does not exceed 50% of the total energy produced in any Member State.
  - C. Each country has a single source of energy.
  - D. Is very different from one Member State to another.
  
3. **What is the main imported energy product in the EU?(Section: "Energy in the EU / From where do we import energy?")**
  - A. Nuclear energy.
  - B. Natural gas.
  - C. Petroleum products (including crude oil).
  - D. The EU does not import energy.
  
4. **Which sectors consume the most energy in the EU? Sorted from most to least (Section: "Energy consumption/ What kind of energy do we consume in the EU?")**
  - A. Agriculture and forestry, services, households, transport and industry.

- B. Industry, services, transport, households and agriculture and forestry.
- C. Industry, transport, households, services, and agriculture and forestry.
- D. Households, agriculture and forestry, transport, services and industry.

**5. Regarding the different sources that produce electricity, in which country solar energy represents around 5% of the total? (Section: "Energy consumption/ What is the source of the electricity we consume?")**

- A. Estonia
- B. Belgium
- C. Germany
- D. Spain

**6. In the second semester of 2021, what was the price of gas for households (including taxes and levies) in Sweden? (Section: "Energy consumption/ How much does the energy we consume cost?")**

- A. Less than 10 euros for 100 kWh.
- B. Between 10 and 30 euros for 100 kWh.
- C. Between 31 and 50 euros for 100 kWh.
- D. More than 50 euros for 100 kWh.

**7. What percentage of the electricity generated in the EU comes from nuclear power stations? (Section: "Energy Consumption/ From Source to Switch")**

- A. Less than 10%.
- B. More than 50%.
- C. 25%
- D. It cannot be calculated.

**8. How have greenhouse gas emissions evolved in the EU in the last 30 years? (Section: "Energy and the environment/ How are emissions of greenhouse gases in the EU evolving?")**

- A. In general, they have been decreasing slowly and progressively.
- B. In general, they have been increasing slowly and progressively.
- C. They have been reduced by more than 50% in most countries.
- D. They have increased by more than 50% in most countries.

**9. Difference between primary energy consumption and final energy**

**consumption (Section: "Energy and environment / How efficient are we in our energy consumption?")**

- A. They are synonyms.
- B. Primary energy is what is consumed in homes, while final energy consumption is due to factories and businesses.
- C. Primary energy consumption is the energy consumed by end users, while final energy consumption is the total energy demand.
- D. Primary energy consumption is the total energy demand, while final energy consumption is the energy actually consumed by end users.

**10. What does renewable energy consist of? (Section: "Energy and environment/ From wind to watts")**

- A. 57% burning renewable sources, 15% geothermal, 13% solar energy, 9% wind energy, 7% hydroelectricity.
- B. 57% wind energy, 15% geothermal, 13% solar energy, 9% burning renewable sources, 7% hydroelectricity.
- C. 57% burning renewable sources, 15% wind energy, 13% hydroelectricity, 9% geothermal, 7% solar energy.
- D. 57% burning renewable sources, 15% hydroelectricity, 13% wind energy, 9% geothermal, 7% solar energy.



- B. Cyprus, Luxembourg and Malta.
- C. Norway and Iceland.
- D. In no country natural gas exceeds 30% over the total energy consumed.

**5. In relation to the different energy products in total final consumption, which country has the highest percentage of gas? (Section: "Energy consumption/ What kind of energy do we consume in the EU?")**

- A. Cyprus
- B. Netherlands
- C. Hungary
- D. Italy

**6. In the second semester of 2021, in Sweden, what was the gas price difference for households versus non-households? (Section: "Energy consumption/ How much does the energy we consume cost?")**

- A. The price of gas for domestic consumers was about 10 euros per 100kWh cheaper than for non-domestic consumers.
- B. The price of gas for domestic consumers was about 100 euros per 100kWh cheaper than for non-domestic consumers.
- C. The price of gas for domestic consumers was about 10 euros per 100kWh more expensive than for non-domestic consumers.
- D. The price of gas for domestic consumers was about 100 euros per 100kWh more expensive than for non-domestic consumers.

**7. What percentage of the electricity generated in the EU comes from windmills? (Section: "Energy Consumption/ From Source to Switch")**

- A. Less than 15%.
- B. Between 26% and 50%.
- C. Between 15% and 25%.
- D. More than 50%.

**8. In which period did Ireland manage to reduce greenhouse gas emissions the most? (Section: "Energy and the environment/ How are emissions of greenhouse gases in the EU evolving?")**

- A. 2007-2008
- B. 2015-2016
- C. 2000-2001
- D. 2008-2009

- 9. In which year did Denmark experience the largest drop in its final energy consumption? (Section: "Energy and environment / How efficient are we in our energy consumption?")**
- A. 2000-2001
  - B. 2003-2004
  - C. 2019-2020
  - D. 2009-2010
- 10. What is the EU target for renewable energy? (Section: "Energy and environment / From wind to watts")**
- A. 32%
  - B. 50%
  - C. 13%
  - D. There is no target.



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1. **Regarding nuclear energy...(Section: "Energy in the EU / Where does our energy come from?")**
  - A. It is not available in most EU countries.
  - B. Represents a high percentage of total energy available in most EU countries.
  - C. It is only produced in France.
  - D. Is renewable.
2. **Which countries produce more than 60% of their total energy in nuclear energy? (Section: "Energy in the EU / What do we produce in the EU?")**
  - A. France and Belgium.
  - B. Only France.
  - C. Poland and Estonia.
  - D. Only Spain.
3. **The import dependency rate... (Section: "Energy in the EU / From where do we import energy?")**
  - A. Has increased in the EU in 2020 compared to 2019.
  - B. Is measured by the share of net imports in gross inland energy consumption.
  - C. Cannot be higher than 50%.
  - D. Has doubled its value in the EU since 2020.
4. **What percentage of the total final energy is consumed as electricity in Finland? (Section: "Energy consumption / What kind of energy do we consume in the EU?")**
  - A. Less than 5%.
  - B. Between 5% and 10%.

C. Between 11% and 20%.

D. More than 20%.

**5. Order from highest to lowest percentage the energy sources that produce electricity in Italy (Section: "Energy consumption/ What is the source of the electricity we consume?")**

A. Nuclear energy , fossil fuels, solar energy.

B. Fossil fuels, hydroelectric plants, solar energy, biofuels, wind energy.

C. Nuclear energy, hydroelectric plants, biofuels, wind energy.

D. Fossil fuels, hydroelectric plants, nuclear energy, solar energy.

**6. In the second half of 2021, in Denmark, what was the electricity price difference for households versus non-households? (Section: "Energy consumption/ How much does the energy we consume cost?")**

A. The price of electricity for domestic consumers was about €20 per 100kWh cheaper than for non-domestic consumers.

B. The price of electricity for domestic consumers was about €200 per 100kWh cheaper than for non-domestic consumers.

C. The price of electricity for domestic consumers was about €200 per 100kWh more expensive than for non-domestic consumers.

D. The price of electricity for domestic consumers was about €20 per 100kWh more expensive than for non-domestic consumers.

**7. What percentage of the electricity generated in the EU comes from hydropower? (Section: "Energy Consumption/ From Source to Switch")**

A. Less than 5%.

B. Between 5% and 25%.

C. Between 26% and 50%.

D. More than 50%.

**8. In which year did Cyprus emit the most greenhouse gases? (Section: "Energy and the environment/ How are emissions of greenhouse gases in the EU evolving?")**

A. 2000

B. 2008

C. 2010

D. 2012

**9. How much primary energy did Sweden consume in 2009 (in million tonnes of oil equivalent)? (Section: "Energy and environment / How efficient are**



**we in our energy consumption?")**

- A. Between 0 and 50 Mtoe.
- B. Between 51 and 70 Mtoe.
- C. Between 71 and 120 Mtoe.
- D. More than 120 Mtoe.

**10. How many Member States have increased their share of renewable energy between 2004 and 2020? (Section: "Energy and environment/ What is the share of renewable energy in the EU?")**

- A. Only Sweden and Finland.
- B. None of them.
- C. All of them.
- D. About half of them.