1. What is the definition of an energy audit?

a) A financial analysis of energy expenditures
b) A systematic process to assess and analyze energy consumption
c) A study on renewable energy sources
d) A survey on consumer preferences for energy products

Answer: b) A systematic process to assess and analyze energy consumption

Explanation: An energy audit is a comprehensive assessment of energy use and consumption in a facility or system to identify opportunities for improvement and efficiency.

2. Why is there a need for energy audits?

a) To increase energy consumption
b) To comply with environmental regulations
c) To identify areas for energy efficiency improvements
d) To reduce energy costs

Answer: c) To identify areas for energy efficiency improvements

Explanation: Energy audits help in pinpointing areas where energy is being wasted or inefficiently used, thereby providing opportunities for improvement and cost savings.

3. Which of the following is NOT a type of energy audit?

a) Preliminary Energy Audit
b) Detailed Energy Audit

c) Postmortem Energy Audit
d) Comprehensive Energy Audit

Answer: c) Postmortem Energy Audit

Explanation: Postmortem energy audit is not a recognized type of energy audit. Preliminary, Detailed, and Comprehensive are the common types.

4. What is the main focus of energy management in an audit approach?

a) Maximizing energy waste
b) Reducing energy costs
c) Ignoring energy consumption
d) Increasing energy consumption

Answer: b) Reducing energy costs

Explanation: The primary focus of energy management in an audit approach is to reduce energy costs by optimizing energy usage and improving efficiency.

5. What does “matching energy use to requirement” refer to in energy management?

a) Using more energy than necessary
b) Aligning energy consumption with actual needs
c) Ignoring energy requirements
d) Using less energy than necessary

Answer: b) Aligning energy consumption with actual needs

Explanation: Matching energy use to requirement involves ensuring that energy consumption aligns closely with the actual needs of the system or facility, thereby avoiding wastage.

6. Which approach is NOT a method for maximizing system efficiencies?

a) Optimizing input energy requirement
b) Increasing energy waste
c) Improving equipment performance
d) Implementing energy-saving technologies

Answer: b) Increasing energy waste

Explanation: Maximizing system efficiencies involves optimizing input energy requirements, improving equipment performance, and implementing energy-saving technologies, not increasing energy waste.

7. What does fuel and energy substitution involve?

a) Replacing fossil fuels with renewable energy sources
b) Using more fossil fuels
c) Ignoring energy sources
d) Reducing energy consumption

Answer: a) Replacing fossil fuels with renewable energy sources

Explanation: Fuel and energy substitution refers to the process of replacing conventional or fossil fuels with alternative or renewable energy sources to reduce environmental impact and dependence on finite resources.

8. Which of the following is NOT an energy audit instrument?

a) Energy meters
b) Power factor meters
c) Wind turbines
d) Infrared thermography

Answer: c) Wind turbines

Explanation: Wind turbines are devices used to generate electricity from wind energy and are not typically considered energy audit instruments. Energy meters, power factor meters, and infrared thermography are commonly used instruments in energy audits.

9. What does the Energy Conservation Act aim to promote?

a) Increasing energy waste
b) Reducing energy efficiency
c) Improving energy efficiency and conservation
d) Ignoring energy regulations

Answer: c) Improving energy efficiency and conservation

Explanation: The Energy Conservation Act aims to promote energy efficiency and conservation measures to reduce energy consumption and environmental impact.

10. What are the duties and responsibilities of energy managers and auditors?

a) Encouraging energy waste

b) Promoting energy conservation
c) Ignoring energy efficiency
d) Disregarding energy consumption

Answer: b) Promoting energy conservation

Explanation: The duties and responsibilities of energy managers and auditors include promoting energy conservation, identifying opportunities for improvement, and implementing energy efficiency measures to reduce consumption and costs.

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