

Buildings and environment

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People spend indoors in buildings:

:r1 30% of their time

:r2 50% of their time

:r3 90% of their time

:r1 0

:r2 0

:r3 2 ok

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The Sick Building Syndrome (SBS) feels:

:r1 Less than 5% of the population

:r2 Approximately 30% of the population

:r3 Approximately 85% of the population

:r1 0

:r2 0

:r3 2 ok

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The temperature and humidity of the indoor environment are:

:r1 Physical factors

:r2 Chemical factors

:r3 Biological factors

:r1 2 ok

:r2 0

:r3 0

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The basic parameters determining the quality of the thermal-humidity microclimate are:

:r1 Temperature and humidity

:r2 Temperature, humidity and airflow rate

:r3 Temperature, humidity and sunshine

:r1 0

:r2 2 ok

:r3 0

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Variable noise is defined as:

:r1 Noise that does not change over time by more than 5 dB

:r2 Noise that varies in time depending on time by more than 5 dB

:r3 Noise suddenly altering the sound pressure level or sound level which is steady during the noisy interval

:r1 0

:r2 2 ok

:r3 0

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The acoustic pressure of the pain threshold is:

:r1 20 dB

:r2 85 dB

:r3 130 dB

:r1 0

:r2 0

:r3 2 ok

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Anti-noise is a mirror image of phase-shifting waves:

:r1 180 °

:r2 90 °

:r3 360 °

:r1 2 ok

:r2 0

:r3 0

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The half-life is time:

:r1 For which half the atoms of a certain element are decayed

:r2 For which the atoms of an element are decayed

:r3 For which a third of atoms of a particular element is decayed

:r1 2 ok

:r2 0

:r3 0

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Electrostatic filters are characteristic:

:r1 Low acquisition costs and high operating costs

:r2 Low operating and low acquisition costs

:r3 High acquisition costs but cheap operation

:r1 0

:r2 0

:r3 2 ok

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Interferences to the field of ionizing radiation transmission include:

:r1 Limitation of the spread of radioactive substances in the building, ventilation and air filtration

:r2 Limitation of radioactive material distribution in the building, ventilation and air filtration, surface and electrostatic deposition

:r3 Surface deposition and electrostatic deposition

:r1 0

:r2 2 ok

:r3 0

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The half-life of radon decay is:

:r1 3.825 days

:r2 3.825 weeks

:r3 3.825 years

:r1 2 ok

:r2 0

:r3 0

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The reference level of radon volume activity is:

:r1 200 Bq

:r2 300 Bq/m³

:r3 500 Bq/kg

:r1 0

:r2 2 ok

:r3 0

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The most important source of radon is:

:r1 Subsoil

:r2 Water

:r3 Building materials

:r1 2 ok

:r2 0

:r3 0

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Toxic microclimate examines inter alia:

:r1 Concentration of anions and cations in the internal environment

:r2 Concentration of mold, bacteria and viruses in the indoor environment

:r3 Concentration of volatile organic compounds in the indoor environment

:r1 0

:r2 0

:r3 2 ok

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Formaldehyde is gas:

:r1 Characteristic with pungent odour

:r2 Totally odorless

:r3 Characteristic of phosphoric dyeing

:r1 2 ok

:r2 0

:r3 0

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Corpuscular Dispersion Systems:

:r1 are particles where two dimensions predominate

:r2 are particles where one particle size predominates

:r3 consist of isometric dispersion particles with dimensions in all three spatial directions approximately equal consist of isometric dispersion particles with dimensions in all three spatial directions approximately equal

:r1 0

:r2 0

:r3 2 ok

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Intervention in the field of aerosol transmission includes:

:r1 Change of technology, mixing of bulk material with other suitable substances, closing of source with solid cover or liquid screen

:r2 Use of protective equipment

:r3 Limiting aerosol dispersion in the building, ventilation, air filtration by filtering units and coagulation of aerosol particles.

:r1 0

:r2 0

:r3 2 ok

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Odor is defined as:

:r1 The parameter of the substance to activate the sense of smell and to create sensation

:r2 Lowest detectable concentration of odors

:r3 Summary of organic and inorganic substances produced by humans

:r1 2 ok

:r2 0

:r3 0

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Deodorization is based on:

:r1 The use of other stronger, but odoriferous substances

:r2 Decomposition of vapor into water vapor, carbon dioxide and other non-odorous substances

:r3 Neutralization of odors with high concentrations of negative aeroionics

:r1 2 ok

:r2 0

:r3 0

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The isovaleric odor is characteristic:

:r1 The smell of ripe fruit

:r2 The smells of tobacco and animal sweat

:r3 Odor of dairy products

:r1 0

:r2 2 ok

:r3 0

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Microbial microclimate consists of:

:r1 Bacteria, viruses and fungi

:r2 Bacteria and fungi

:r3 Viruses

:r1 2 ok

:r2 0

:r3 0

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The main carriers of microorganisms are:

:r1 Liquid and solid aerosols

:r2 Clean air

:r3 Aeroins

:r1 2 ok

:r2 0

:r3 0

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Thermophils are organisms:

:r1 Requiring low temperatures for your life

:r2 Requiring high temperatures for your life

:r3 Requiring ambient temperatures around 0 ° C

:r1 0

:r2 2 ok

:r3 0

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Electromagnetic microclimate is a component of the internal environment:

:r1 generated by the electromagnetic alternating field of electromagnetic waves with a wavelength greater than 1 mm

:r2 generated by an electromagnetic alternating field of electromagnetic waves with a wavelength greater than 0.001 mm

:r3 generated by an electromagnetic alternating field of electromagnetic waves with a wavelength greater than 1 m

:r1 2 ok

:r2 0

:r3 0

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The field of science dealing with the protection of users against electromagnetic radiation is called:

:r1 Electro-Ion Compatibility

:r2 Electrostatic Compatibility

:r3 Electromagnetic compatibility

:r1 0

:r2 0

:r3 2 ok

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Aeroion is defined as:

:r1 a complex of 100 to 300 molecules that is formed by joining electrically charged particles with neutral atoms

:r2 a complex of 1 to 3 molecules that is formed by joining electrically charged particles with neutral atoms

:r3 a complex of 10 to 30 molecules that is formed by joining electrically charged particles with neutral atoms

:r1 0

:r2 0

:r3 2 ok

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Negative ions in the body:

:r1 have no effect

:r2 cause a decrease in blood pH, increase in blood pressure, decrease in cholesterol level, drying of mucous membranes

:r3 cause blood pH increase, blood pressure drop, decrease in oxygen consumption, increase the metabolism of water-soluble vitamins, increase secretion activity of the mucous membranes and increase resistance to viral diseases

:r1 0

:r2 0

:r3 2 ok

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In terms of illumination, light sources are divided on:

:r1 Daily, artificial and combined lighting

:r2 Active and passive lighting

:r3 Single and multicolored lighting

:r1 2 ok

:r2 0

:r3 0

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The intensity of the lighting is:

:r1 The ratio of illumination at a given plane to the direct or reflected beam of a given time at the same time as the comparative illumination of the outer, unshaded horizontal plane under the assumed or known distribution of sky brightness

:r2 Photometric variable defined as light flux (in lumens) incident per unit area (m²)

:r3 Photometric variable defined as light flux (in lux) incident per unit area (m²)

:r1 0

:r2 2 ok

:r3 0

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The basic colors are:

:r1 Red, green and blue

:r2 Red, blue and yellow

:r3 White and black

:r1 2 ok

:r2 0

:r3 0