

NEW SKILLS FOR GREEN JOBS. GAME BASED TRAINING TO DEVELOP TRANSVERSAL GREEN SKILLS IN APPRENTICESHIP PROGRAMMES



GLOBE Mentors' Handbook **Annex 1 – Quiz**



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Energy Management Quiz

Solution is in yellow

1. **What does EEA stand for?**
 - a. **European Ethical Agency**
 - b. **European Environment Agency**
 - c. European Esthetics Agency
 - d. European Entertainment Agency

2. **What does the 2008 European Ambient Air Quality Directive (2008/50/EC) do?**
 - a. Identifies the key pollutants in the air we breathe indoors
 - b. **Sets limits for key pollutants in the air we breathe indoors**
 - c. Recommend mitigation measures for key pollutants in the air we breathe indoors
 - d. Recommend control measures for key pollutants in the air we breathe indoors

3. **The Paris Agreement within the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) deals with greenhouse gas emissions mitigation. When is the agreement signed?**
 - a. 2013
 - b. 2014
 - c. **2015**
 - d. 2016

4. **EU's contribution to the Paris Agreement is to reduce emissions by at least ____% by 2030 compared to 1990. Fill in the blank.**
 - a. 30
 - b. **40**
 - c. 50
 - d. 60

5. **The Kyoto Protocol is an international agreement linked to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. The treaty was negotiated in 1997 at the city of Kyoto, Japan. When is the treaty enforced?**
 - a. 1998
 - b. 2000
 - c. **2005**
 - d. 2014

6. **Kyoto Protocol is a legally binding agreement under which industrialised countries will reduce their collective emissions of greenhouse gases. What is National target reduction for European Union countries?**
 - a. 3%
 - b. 5%
 - c. **7%**
 - d. 9%

- 7. When was Gothenburg Protocol implemented?**
- 1993
 - 1995
 - 1997
 - 1999**
- 8. What is the goal of Gothenburg Protocol?**
- To abate acidification, eutrophication, and ground-level ozone**
 - To abate salification, eutrophication, and ground-level ozone
 - To abate alkalisation, eutrophication, and ground-level ozone
 - To abate neutralization, eutrophication, and ground-level ozone
- 9. What does the 4th Air Quality Daughter Directive (2004/107/EC) do?**
- Sets targets for levels of toxic gases in outdoor air
 - Sets targets for levels of toxic heavy metals polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons in outdoor air**
 - Sets targets for levels of toxic asbestos in outdoor air
 - Sets targets for levels of particulate matter in outdoor air
- 10. In 2015, WHO estimated the costs of air pollution to Europe in early deaths and diseases. What was the estimated annual cost?**
- \$0.6tn
 - \$1.6tn**
 - \$2.6tn
 - \$3.6tn
- 11. In 2009, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change has estimated that human activity emits x billion tonnes of carbon dioxide annually. What is x?**
- 16
 - 32**
 - 48
 - 64
- 12. What does GHG stand for?**
- Green Hot Gases
 - Green Home Gases
 - Green House Gases**
 - Green Hose Gases
- 13. One of the greenhouse gases is HFC. What does it stand for?**
- Hydrofluorocobalt
 - Hydrofluorocarbon**
 - Hydrofluorocalcium
 - Hydrofluorocaesium
- 14. Which one of the following diseases is NOT primarily caused by air pollution?**
- Asthma
 - Chronic bronchitis
 - Emphysema
 - Heart disease**

- 15. Which of the following is an index used by government agencies to communicate the level of air pollution to the public?**
- Air pollution index
 - Air quality index**
 - Clean air index
 - Polluted air index
- 16. Which of the following is NOT a cause of air pollution?**
- Open fire
 - Combustion of fossil fuel
 - Motor vehicle emission
 - Generation of energy by Wind turbines**
- 17. Which of the following is NOT an air pollutant?**
- Carbon monoxide
 - Nitrogen**
 - Benzene
 - Sulphur Dioxide
- 18. What does CO₂e stand for?**
- Carbon dioxide equation
 - Carbon dioxide equivalent**
 - Carbon dioxide emission
 - Carbon dioxide equity
- 19. What does Scope 1 emission mean?**
- Indirect Emissions from generation of purchased energy
 - Indirect Emissions as a results of a company's activities but occur from sources not owned or controlled by the company
 - Direct Emissions from owned or controlled sources**
- 20. What does Scope 2 emission mean?**
- Indirect Emissions from generation of purchased energy**
 - Indirect Emissions as a results of a company's activities but occur from sources not owned or controlled by the company
 - Direct Emissions from owned or controlled sources
- 21. What does Scope 3 emission mean?**
- Indirect Emissions from generation of purchased energy
 - Indirect Emissions as a results of a company's activities but occur from sources not owned or controlled by the company**
 - Direct Emissions from owned or controlled sources
- 22. What is FALSE about persistent organic pollutants (POP)?**
- Organic compounds that are resistant to environmental degradation through chemical, biological or photolytic processes
 - Can only be transported by wind**
 - Can affect humans and wildlife in geographical regions far away from the source
 - Organic compounds of anthropogenic origin that can be accumulated in the food-chain

- 23. Which of the following legislation/policy/regulation is NOT related to Air Quality?**
- Environmental Protection Act
 - Air Pollution Policy
 - Clean Air Act
 - Air Management Policy**
- 24. Which of the following air pollutants CANNOT be absorbed by trees?**
- Ozone
 - Nitrogen oxide
 - Butadiene**
 - Ammonia
- 25. In a report by Telegraph (2009), trees are responsible for absorbing x% of man's climate change emissions. What is x?**
- 10
 - 20**
 - 30
 - 40
- 26. A carbon sink is a fundamental factor for the balance of every greenhouse gas in the atmosphere. Which of the following is not a type of carbon sink?**
- Rock**
 - Ocean
 - River
 - Grass
- 27. Which of the following is NOT a source of greenhouse gases?**
- Electricity storage**
 - Electricity generation
 - Transportation
 - Agriculture
- 28. How can trees help reduce climate change? It is through one of the following processes:**
- Transpiration
 - Respiration
 - Photosynthesis**
 - Absorption
- 29. Which of the following is NOT a contributor to indoor air pollution?**
- Copper pipes**
 - Mould and pollen
 - Tobacco smoke
 - Detergents
- 30. When fuels are burned, chemicals are produced and emitted into the air. Which of the following pollutants is NOT caused by fuel combustion?**
- Benzene
 - Carbon Tetrafluoride**
 - Nitrogen oxide

d. Sulphur dioxide

31. Which of the following IS a renewable type of fuel?

- a. Gasoline
- b. Diesel
- c. Ethanol
- d. Liquefied Petroleum Gas

32. One of the following is FALSE about the greenhouse effect?

- a. Greenhouse gases trap heat from sun rays
- b. Earth's mantle layer is warmed up
- c. There is energy flow from the sun to the atmosphere and earth
- d. It causes global warming

33. Which of the following is the main contributor of Green House effect?

- a. Ozone
- b. Methane
- c. Carbon Dioxide
- d. Water Vapour

34. Which of the following is TRUE about carbon footprint? One of the following DOES NOT contribute to releasing carbon dioxide into the atmosphere:

- a. Machine-enabled harvesting
- b. Packaging
- c. Reforestation
- d. Manufacturing

35. What is the meaning of 'carbon neutral'?

- a. Neutralise carbon captured
- b. Reduce carbon output to zero
- c. Energise carbon captured
- d. Offset carbon used

36. Which of the following is NOT a Carbon Capture technology?

- a. Pre-combustion capture
- b. Post-combustion capture
- c. Thermal spray and blasting
- d. Oxy-fuel combustion

37. Sulfuryl Fluoride is a type of greenhouse gas which is used to kill termites. It has a lifetime of 40 years and traps x times more heat per molecule than carbon dioxide. What is x?

- a. 1,200
- b. 2,400
- c. 4,800
- d. 6,000

38. Trichlorofluoromethane is a type of refrigerant. It traps x times more heat per molecule than carbon dioxide. What is x?

- a. 2,300
- b. 4,600

- c. 6,900
- d. 9,200

39. Sulfur Hexafluoride is used in the electronics industry as an insulator and according to Intergovernmental Panel of Climate Change, it is world's most powerful greenhouse gas. It traps x times more heat per molecule than carbon dioxide. What is x?

- a. 11,100
- b. 22,200
- c. 33,300
- d. 44,400

40. Hexafluoroethane is used in the creation of semiconductors and it will linger in the atmosphere for 10,000 years. It traps x times more heat per molecule than carbon dioxide. What is x?

- a. 6,200
- b. 7,200
- c. 8,200
- d. 9,200

41. Methane gas is a very powerful greenhouse gas and it traps x times more heat per molecule than carbon dioxide. What is x?

- a. 5
- b. 10
- c. 20
- d. 25

42. Which of the following is NOT a global warming effect?

- a. Increase in sea level
- b. Increase in hurricanes
- c. Increase in rivers' velocity
- d. Increase in extreme weather

43. When carbon dioxide is absorbed by the oceans, it will make it difficult for corals and microorganisms that form shells to survive and will disrupt the food chain. What is the reason for this? The ocean has become:

- a. More neutral
- b. More alkaline
- c. More acidic
- d. More saturated

44. Glaciers and ice caps account for 10% of the world's landmasses and they hold 75% of the world's freshwater. If all this ice melted, sea levels would rise by x meters. What is x?

- a. 70
- b. 80
- c. 90
- d. 100

45. Particulate matter (PM) is one of the air pollutants that could cause premature death and harmful effects on the cardiovascular system. Which of the following is FALSE about PMs?

- a. It is a mixture of solid particles and liquid droplets in the atmosphere

- b. It has diameters less than 10 micrometers (μm) and remain in the atmosphere
- c. Oxidation of sulfur dioxide will result in sulfate particulates
- d. PMs can be a major irritant to human cranial systems

46. PM10 are coarse dust particles in the atmosphere and their sources include crushing and grinding operations. What is the diameter of a PM10 particle?

- a. 0.5 – 2.4 micrometers
- b. 2.5 – 10.0 micrometers
- c. 10.1 – 15.5 micrometers
- d. 15.6 – 22.4 micrometers

47. PM2.5 are fine particles in the atmosphere and one of their sources is combustion. What is the diameter of a PM2.5 particle?

- a. < 0.5 micrometers
- b. < 1.5 micrometers
- c. < 2.5 micrometers
- d. < 3.5 micrometers

48. In 1997, the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) introduced air quality standards for particulate matter. Which of the following is the new annual PM2.5 standard?

- a. $0.5 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$
- b. $5.0 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$
- c. $10.0 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$
- d. $15.0 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$

49. In 1997, the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) introduced air quality standards for particulate matter. Which of the following is the new annual PM10 standard?

- a. $20 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$
- b. $50 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$
- c. $80 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$
- d. $110 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$

50. Which of the following are ultrafine particles?

- a. PM0.1
- b. PM0.5
- c. PM0.9
- d. PM1.3

51. The Clean Air Act was an Act of the Parliament of the United Kingdom passed in response to London's Great Smog of 1952. When was the first Clean Air Act passed?

- a. 1953
- b. 1954
- c. 1955
- d. 1956

52. VOCs contribute to greenhouse gases. What does VOCs stand for?

- a. Volatile Ozone Compounds
- b. Volatile Organic Compounds
- c. Volatile Oxide Compounds

d. Volatile Osmium Compounds

53. What are Fugitive Emissions? They are NOT emissions of

- a. Gases from pressurized equipment due to leaks
- b. Gases from home boilers due to leaks
- c. Gases from nuclear plants due to leaks
- d. Gases from cars due to leaks

54. Which of the following is a correct unit for quantifying greenhouse gas emissions for electricity generation?

- a. $\text{gCO}_2\text{eq/kWh}$
- b. $\text{gNO}_2\text{eq/kWh}$
- c. $\text{gSO}_2\text{eq/kWh}$
- d. $\text{gH}_2\text{Oeq/kWh}$

55. What does carbon footprint measure?

- a. Total particulate matter emitted over the entire product lifecycle
- b. Total greenhouse gases emitted over the entire product lifecycle
- c. Total carbon dioxide absorbed over the entire product lifecycle
- d. Total nitrogen oxides absorbed over the entire product lifecycle

56. Which of the following is NOT 'low carbon' generation technologies?

- a. Geothermal
- b. Hydro
- c. Nuclear
- d. Fossil Fuel

57. Bioenergy is fuel obtained from organic matter. When bioenergy is processed, it will NOT produce one of the following

- a. Biomass
- b. Biophilia
- c. Biogas
- d. Bioliquid

58. Black carbon is the sooty black material emitted from gas and diesel engine, coal-fired power plants, or burning fossil fuel. One of the following is NOT an impact of Black Carbon on the environment

- a. Absorbs solar energy and harms ecosystem
- b. Reduces agricultural productivity
- c. Causes more snow fall
- d. Exacerbates global warming

59. Which one of the following is NOT a regulated air pollutant?

- a. Carbon monoxide
- b. Formaldehyde
- c. NOX
- d. Hydrocarbons

- 60. Which one of the following is NOT a good local transport strategy to mitigate air pollution problem?**
- Have adequate and affordable public transport
 - Provide safe cycling and pedestrian routes
 - Promote car pooling
 - Produce bigger and more powerful cars**
- 61. Diesel engines are a major source of particle pollution and they create up to x times more particles than gasoline-powered engines. What is the value of x?**
- 100**
 - 200
 - 300
 - 400
- 62. Ethanol is a type of renewable fuel that is also known as grain alcohol. It is a biofuel produced by _____ or converting starch from grains. Fill in the blanks with one of the following:**
- Breaking down sugar
 - Fermenting sugar**
 - Combining sugars
 - Processing sugar
- 63. What is FALSE about ground-level ozone?**
- It can harm health
 - It affects sensitive vegetation and ecosystems
 - It is the same as stratospheric ozone**
 - It reduces air quality
- 64. How is ground-level ozone formed? It is a chemical reaction between**
- Water and hydrogen peroxides
 - Oxides of nitrogen and volatile organic compounds**
 - Sulfur dioxide and oxygen
 - Nitrous oxide and hydrogen peroxides
- 65. State Implementation Plan (SIP) is a plan to control air pollution in a state within the US. Which of the following is NOT a program in SIP?**
- Air quality monitoring
 - Air quality modelling
 - Emission inventories
 - Emission risk assessment**
- 66. In Canada, an Air Quality Health Index provides a number from 1 to 10+. What is the health message for the index 4-6?**
- Avoid strenuous activities outdoors
 - Consider reducing or rescheduling strenuous activities outdoors**
 - Enjoy your usual outdoor activities
 - Reduce or reschedule strenuous activities outdoors
- 67. In the US, the Air Quality Index ranges from 0 to 500. What is the level of health concern for the index 151-200?**
- Moderate

- b. Unhealthy
- c. Very unhealthy
- d. Hazardous

68. In the EU, the Air Quality Index provides a number from 0 to 300+. What is the level of health concern for the index 201-300?

- a. Hazardous
- b. Unhealthy
- c. Very unhealthy
- d. Moderate

69. Which of the following is the highest solar energy-absorbing component of particulate matter?

- a. Sulfate
- b. Black carbon
- c. Nitrates
- d. Sodium Chloride

70. Black carbon in the atmosphere can absorb x times more energy than carbon dioxide. What is the value of x?

- a. 0.5 million
- b. 1.0 million
- c. 1.5 million
- d. 2.0 million

71. The US is responsible for x% of global black carbon emissions. What is the value of x?

- a. 6
- b. 8
- c. 10
- d. 12

72. The goal of the Global Green Freight Action Plan is to facilitate collaboration among governments, the private sector, and civil society to enhance the efficiency of global goods movement in ways that significantly reduce climate, health, energy, and economic impacts. Which of the following is NOT an objection of the Action Plan?

- a. Enhance existing green freight efforts
- b. Develop new green freight programs
- c. Create new green freight fleets
- d. Incorporate measures to control black carbon emissions

73. Which of the following CANNOT be used to create biodiesel?

- a. Soy oil
- b. Animal Fats
- c. Waste cooking oil
- d. Medicated Oil

74. B2, B5, and B20 are different types of biodiesel fuels that are blended with one of the following

- a. Diesel Fuel
- b. Ethanol
- c. Liquefied Petroleum Gas
- d. Unleaded petroleum

75. What does NCEA stand for?

- a. National Center for Equivalence Assessment
- b. National Center for Equality Assessment
- c. National Center for Environmental Assessment
- d. National Center for Enthusiasm Assessment

76. According to the Gothenburg Protocol, United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) agreed that by 2010, the air concentrations of four air pollutants Sulfur Dioxide be reduced to 63%, Nitrogen Oxides, 41%, Volatile Organic Compounds, 40% and Ammonia, x%. What is the value of x?

- a. 17%
- b. 19%
- c. 21%
- d. 23%

77. What is bitumen-based fuel? It is NOT

- a. Medium-grade crude oil
- b. Complex hydrocarbon
- c. Extracted from the ground
- d. Main component of oil sands

78. Which of the following is NOT a type of pesticide?

- a. Algaecides
- b. Molluscicides
- c. Saccharides
- d. Rodenticides

79. Fungicides are pesticides that kill or prevent the growth of fungi and their spores. They CANNOT be used to control one of the following

- a. Mildew
- b. Mould
- c. Weed
- d. Rusts

80. One of the following agricultural related activities does NOT contribute to air pollution

- a. Use of pesticides
- b. Use of insecticides
- c. Use of fertilisers
- d. Use of mulching

81. Which of the following powerful greenhouse gases is produced from food waste?

- a. Methane
- b. Ethane
- c. Propane
- d. Butane

82. Landfill gas is a complex mix of different gases created by the action of microorganisms within a landfill. What are the two majority gases? It is carbon dioxide and

- a. VOCs

- b. Hydrocarbons
- c. Methane**
- d. Propane

83. Which of the following is the main contributor of methane emissions in agriculture?

- a. Crop decomposition
- b. Animal manure decomposition**
- c. Chemical decomposition
- d. Litter decomposition

84. Which of the following emissions in the atmosphere will NOT react with water, oxygen, and oxidants to form acidic compounds?

- a. Sulfur Dioxide
- b. Oxides of Nitrogen
- c. Ammonia**
- d. Hydrogen Chloride

85. Acid rain is rainfall made so acidic by atmospheric pollution that it causes environmental harm, chiefly to forests and lakes. Which of the following is NOT a contributor of acid rain?

- a. Waste gases
- b. Burning of coal
- c. Chemical reactions in the atmosphere
- d. Oversaturation of the atmosphere**

86. Which of the following is NOT an effect of acid rain?

- a. Weakens built structures
- b. Weakens and stunts tree growth
- c. Weakens granite stone**
- d. Render bodies of water uninhabitable to marine life

87. Carbon cycle is a circulation of carbon in various forms through nature. Which of the following does NOT contribute to the carbon cycle?

- a. Rocks**
- b. Sun
- c. Bacteria
- d. Ocean

88. Which of following bacteria does NOT contribute to the nitrogen cycle?

- a. Denitrifying prokaryotes
- b. Nitrating prokaryotes**
- c. Nitrifying prokaryotes
- d. Nitrogen-fixing prokaryotes

89. Which of the following actions will NOT help reduce air pollution?

- a. Carpool or use public transport
- b. Use video conference facility
- c. Use wood for heat**
- d. Mulch or compost leaves and yard waste

90. Which of the following will NOT help reduce ground-level ozone related air pollution?
- Avoid excessive idling of automobile
 - Refuel your car at noon time when the temperature is warmer
 - Set your air conditioners to no lower than 78 degrees Fahrenheit
 - Use gasoline-powered equipment in the evening
91. Which of the following will NOT help reduce particulate matter in the air?
- Reduce the number of car trips
 - Use gas-powered lawn and garden equipment
 - Increase fireplace or wood stove use
 - Increase mulching of leaves and garbage
92. Nitrogen dioxide is one of the most prominent and dangerous air pollutants. What is the colour of the gas?
- Reddish brown
 - Colourless
 - Greenish blue
 - White
93. All fossil-fuel appliances could emit carbon monoxide. Which of the following is NOT a property of carbon monoxide gas?
- It is odourless
 - It is colourless
 - It is tasteless
 - It is denser than oxygen
94. On the 28th November, 2018, the European Commission presented its strategic long-term vision for a prosperous, modern, competitive and _____ economy by 2050. Fill in the blank.
- Low-carbon
 - Climate-neutral
 - ICT-enabled
 - Smart
95. According to Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), without stepping up international climate action, the global average temperature increase could reach _____°C soon after 2060 and continue rising afterwards. Fill in the blank.
- 1.0
 - 2.0
 - 3.0
 - 4.0
96. Which of the following will NOT contribute to zero-emission buildings?
- Use of renewable energy
 - Use of smart grid
 - Compensation of carbon dioxide emissions
 - Made from smart materials
97. Which of the following will NOT help decarbonise Europe's energy supply?

- a. Deployment of renewables
- b. Energy production by consumers
- c. Production of e-fuels
- d. Hydrogen capture from the air

98. Which of the following will NOT contribute to decarbonisation of transport?

- a. Implement Clean Vehicle directive
- b. Incorporate autonomous system
- c. Production of more efficient and sustainable batteries
- d. Deployment of hydrogen-based technologies

99. There are trace amounts of air pollutants called "air toxics." Most air toxics are chemicals, comprising molecules that contain

- a. Carbon and nitrogen
- b. Nitrogen and hydrogen
- c. Carbon and hydrogen
- d. Nitrogen and oxygen

100. Which of the following techniques is NOT a particulate control technology?

- a. cyclone collectors
- b. hazardous-waste incinerators
- c. fabric filter and injectors
- d. electrostatic precipitators

Waste Management Quiz

- 1. We can define waste as Material discharged to, deposited in, or emitted to an environment in such amount or manner that causes harm.**
 - a. FALSE
 - b. TRUE**
- 2. Waste management covers all activities and actions required to manage waste from its inception to its final disposal.**
 - a. FALSE
 - b. TRUE**
- 3. Which of the following activities is NOT part of the waste management process?**
 - a. Collection
 - b. Transportation
 - c. Treatment
 - d. Displaying (correct one – Disposal)**
- 4. Wastes can be in the following form/s:**
 - a. Only solid
 - b. Solid, liquid and gaseous**
 - c. Only liquid and solid
 - d. Only solid and gaseous
- 5. Waste management deals with the following type of waste**
 - a. industrial
 - b. industrial and household
 - c. industrial, biological and household**
 - d. biological and household
- 6. In general, wastes can pose a threat to human health**
 - a. FALSE
 - b. TRUE**
- 7. Waste management is intended to reduce adverse effects of waste**
 - a. on human health only.
 - b. on the environment only.
 - c. on human and the environment**
- 8. Waste hierarchy classifies waste management strategies according to their design**
 - a. FALSE (correct one – desirability)**
 - b. TRUE
- 9. What are the components of the waste hierarchy?**
 - a. Reduce and recycle
 - b. Reduce and reuse
 - c. Reduces, reuse and recycle
 - d. Reduces, reuse, recycle and disposal**
- 10. Some wastes can pose a threat to human health**
 - a. FALSE
 - b. TRUE**

- 11. The aim of the waste hierarchy is to extract the minimum practical benefits from products and to generate the minimum amount of end waste.**
- a. FALSE (the minimum practical – correct one maximum practical)
 - b. TRUE
- 12. The life-cycle begins with**
- a. design, then proceeds through manufacture, distribution, and primary use and then follows through the waste hierarchy's stages of reduce, reuse and recycle.
 - b. design, then proceeds through manufacture, distribution and recycle.
 - c. design, then proceeds through manufacture, distribution, and primary use.
 - d. design, then proceeds through manufacture, distribution, and primary use and then follows through its disposal.
- 13. Resource efficiency is the reduction of the environmental impact from the production and consumption of goods**
- a. FALSE
 - b. TRUE
- 14. The pollute-pays principle mandates that the municipality pays for the impact on the environment**
- a. FALSE (not the municipality - correct one “polluting party”)
 - b. TRUE
- 15. Which of the following methods is not used for waste disposal?**
- a. Landfilly
 - b. Incineration
 - c. Cemetery
 - d. Composting
- 16. Incineration is a disposal method in which solid organic wastes are subjected to combustion so as to convert them into residue and gaseous products.**
- a. FALSE
 - b. TRUE
- 17. Incineration process reduces the volumes of solid waste by ...**
- a. 60 to 75%
 - b. 70 to 85%
 - c. 80 to 95%
 - d. 95%
- 18. Incineration converts waste materials into ...**
- a. Heat and gas
 - b. Heat and steam
 - c. Heat, gas and steam
 - d. Heat, gas, steam and ash.
- 19. Recycling is a resource disposal practice that refers to the collection and reuse of waste materials such as empty beverage containers.**
- a. FALSE (not disposal - correct one “reuse”)
 - b. TRUE
- 20. Separating wastes in different bin is the prior step to**
- a. Collection

- b. Treatment
- c. Disposal
- d. Recycling

21. Energy recovery from waste is part of the non-hazardous waste management hierarchy.

- a. FALSE
- b. TRUE**

22. Resource recovery is an unsystematic diversion of waste which is intended for disposal, for a specific next use

- a. FALSE** (not unsystematic - correct one “systematic”)
- b. TRUE

23. Resource recovery is only environmentally important, but not from the point of view of cost-benefit.

- a. FALSE** (Resource recovery is not only environmentally important, but it is also cost-effective)
- b. TRUE

24. Methods of waste avoidance include

- a. reuse of second-hand products,
- b. repairing broken items instead of buying new ones,
- c. removing any food/liquid remains from cans and packaging,
- d. all are correct**

25. Zero Waste is a philosophy that encourages the redesign of resource life cycles so that all products are reused. The goal is for trash to be sent to landfills, incinerators or the ocean.

- a. FALSE** (The goal is for NO trash to be sent to landfills, incinerators or the ocean)
- b. TRUE

26. Cradle-to-cradle is a term used to describe a linear model for materials that begins with resource extraction, moves to product manufacturing, and, ends by a ‘grave’, where the product is disposed of in a landfill.

- a. FALSE** (the correct one is cradle-to-grave)
- b. TRUE

27. Cradle-to-grave is a term used in life-cycle analysis to describe a material or product that is recycled into a new product at the end of its life, so that ultimately there is no waste.

- a. FALSE** (the correct one is cradle-to-cradle)
- b. TRUE

28. Each domestic waste bin is dependent on the type of waste it collects and it is identified by

- a. A word
- b. A colour**
- c. A number
- d. A picture

29. The GREEN waste bin is used to collect bottles, jars and glasses.

- a. FALSE** (this container is not for glasses)
- b. TRUE

30. The YELLOW waste bin is used to collect

- a. Plastic bags**
- b. Paper bags

- c. Bottles
- d. Glasses

31. The GREY waste bin is used to collect

- a. All type of waste
- b. Only bottles
- c. Only plastic
- d. Only paper

32. The BLUE waste bin is used to collect

- a. Paper and cardboard
- b. Paper, cardboard and bottles
- c. Paper, cardboard and cork
- d. Paper, cardboard and dvds

33. The RED waste bin is to collect dangerous wastes

- a. FALSE
- b. TRUE

34. In 2014, the EU-28 as a whole recycled

- a. 45 % of domestically generated waste,
- b. 50 % of domestically generated waste,
- c. 55 % of domestically generated waste,
- d. 60 % of domestically generated waste

35. In 2014, the EU-28 as a whole recycled 55% of generated domestic waste

- a. which corresponds to 30 kg per inhabitant
- b. which corresponds to 830 kg per inhabitant
- c. which corresponds to 1030 kg per inhabitant
- d. which corresponds to 8030 kg per inhabitant

36. Which European country has the highest recycling rate?

- a. Sweden
- b. Portugal
- c. Belgium
- d. Spain

37. At EU-level, the landfilling of waste has been continuously reduced in recent years and amounted to

- a. 96 million tons or 35 % of domestically generated waste in 2014
- b. 196 million tons or 25 % of domestically generated waste in 2014
- c. 396 million tons or 15 % of domestically generated waste in 2014
- d. 496 million tons or 100 % of domestically generated waste in 2014

38. In 2016, how many tons of waste were generated per EU inhabitant?

- a. 0.5 tonnes
- b. 1.5 tonnes
- c. 1 tonnes
- d. 0 tonnes

39. What is the European country that generated the highest amount of waste per inhabitant in 2016?

- a. Spain (2.774 kg)
- b. Italy (2.705 kg.)

- c. Finland (23.259 kg.)
- d. Denmark (3.663 kg)

- 40. Hazardous or harmful waste are those that potentially threaten public health or the environment. Such waste could be**
- a. Inflammable only
 - b. Inflammable and reactive only
 - c. Inflammable, reactive and corrosive only
 - d. Inflammable, reactive, corrosive and toxic
- 41. What is NOT a medical waste?**
- a. surgical items and pharmaceuticals,
 - b. blood and body parts,
 - c. hospital furniture,
 - d. needles and syringes
- 42. What is agricultural waste?**
- a. empty pesticide containers,
 - b. old silage wrap,
 - c. surplus milk, and corn husks,
 - d. all of the above
- 43. Electronic waste is also called e-waste, e-scrap, or waste electrical and electronic equipment (WEEE)?**
- a. FALSE
 - b. TRUE
- 44. Some e-waste (like TV) contains**
- a. Lead
 - b. Mercury and cadmium
 - c. Brominated flame retardants
 - d. All the of above
- 45. With the right conditions (air and moisture), organic waste such as food and plant materials can be decomposed by bacteria, fungi, worms and organisms.**
- a. FALSE
 - b. TRUE
- 46. How long does it take on the average for a plastic bottle to decompose?**
- a. 500 years
 - b. 10 years
 - c. 50 years
 - d. 250 years
- 47. How long does it take on the average for a glass bottle to decompose?**
- a. 1 year
 - b. 1000 years
 - c. 2000 years
 - d. 4000 years
- 48. How long does it take on the average for a piece of paper towel to decompose (with the right conditions)?**
- a. 1 week
 - b. 2 weeks

- c. 3 weeks
- d. 4 weeks

49. In 2015, the European Commission proposed new targets for municipal waste of 30 % recycling and preparing for reuse by 2025 and 35 % by 2030

- a. FALSE (60% and 65%)
- b. TRUE

50. Circular economy aims

- a. to redefine growth, focusing on negative society-wide benefits.
- b. to redefine growth, focusing on positive society-wide benefits.
- c. to redefine growth, focusing on unbalance society-wide benefits.
- d. to redefine growth, focusing on adverse society-wide benefits.

51. Circular economy is based in It is based on three principles: a) Design out waste and pollution; b) Keep products and materials in use, and c) Degenerate natural systems

- a. FALSE (Regenerate natural systems)
- b. TRUE

52. Among others, why is important circular economy?

- a. increase waste.
- b. drive greater resource productivity.
- c. deliver a less competitive economy.
- d. help increase the environmental impacts of our production and consumption.

53. What are the main principles of the circular economy?

- a. Minimization of waste and pollution and regeneration of natural systems
- b. Minimization of waste and pollution and extension of the useful life of products and materials
- c. Minimization of waste and pollution, extension of the useful life of products and materials, and extension of the useful life of products and materials
- d. Maximization of waste and pollution, reduction of the useful life of products and materials, and regeneration of natural systems

54. Circular economy distinguishes between

- a. Technical and cultural cycles
- b. Technical and historical cycles
- c. Technical and biological cycles
- d. Technical and physical cycles

55. In the framework of circular economy, technical cycle

- a. involves the management of stocks of finite it devices.
- b. Involves the management of stocks of finite datas.
- c. Involves the management of stocks of finite materials.
- d. Involves the management of stocks of finite megabites.

56. In the framework of circular economy, biological cycle

- a. encompasses the flows of renewable wastes.
- b. encompasses the flows of renewable sources of energy.
- c. encompasses the flows of renewable materials.
- d. encompasses the flows of renewable plastics.

- 57. The term form cradle to grave means**
- From creation to recycling; throughout the life cycle.
 - From creation to disposal; throughout the life cycle.
 - From creation to reuse; throughout the life cycle.
 - From creation to reduction; throughout the life cycle
- 58. Cradle to cradle s a sustainable business strategy that mimics the regenerative cycle of nature in which waste is reused**
- FALSE
 - TRUE
- 59. The main objective of the cradle to grave approach is to decrease waste. The cradle to cradle approach goes a step further and attempts**
- to recycle waste altogether.
 - to reduce waste altogether.
 - to reuse waste altogether.
 - to eliminate waste altogether.
- 60. In a linear economy**
- Raw materials are used to make a product, and after its use any waste (e.g. packaging) is reused.
 - Raw materials are used to make a product, and after its use any waste (e.g. packaging) is thrown away.
 - Raw materials are used to make a product, and after its use any waste (e.g. packaging) is recycled.
 - Raw materials are used to make a product, and after its use any waste (e.g. packaging) is burn.
- 61. Recycling is useful, but it is less effective with short-cycle products, such as aluminium cans and other packaging**
- FALSE
 - TRUE
- 62. The EU target for the reduction of municipal waste by 2025 is**
- ≥ 45%
 - ≥ 55%
 - ≥ 65%
 - ≥ 85%
- 63. In the EU we use**
- 50 billion bags a year
 - 100 billion bags a year
 - 150 billion bags a year
 - 200 billion bags a year
- 64. Almost 20% of the garbage that accumulates in the oceans comes from the terrestrial environment.**
- FALSE (Almost 80%)
 - TRUE
- 65. Most of the garbage that accumulates in the ocean is**
- Paper
 - Plastic

- c. Pebbles
- d. Cans

- 66. EU Packaging Directive aims to not limit the production of packaging waste; instead promoting recycling, reuse and other forms of waste recovery as an option rather than disposal, which should be considered as a last resort.**
- a. FALSE (aims to limit)
 - b. TRUE
- 67. According to the EU packaging directive, by not later than 31st December the target on the recycling of packaging waste overall is**
- a. a minimum of 45%
 - b. a minimum of 55%
 - c. a minimum of 65%
 - d. a minimum of 75%
- 68. According to the EU packaging directive, by not later than 31st December the target on the recycling of plastic is**
- a. a minimum of 45%
 - b. a minimum of 50%
 - c. a minimum of 55%
 - d. a minimum of 60%
- 69. According to the EU packaging directive, by not later than 31st December the target on the recycling of wood is**
- a. a minimum of 10%
 - b. a minimum of 15%
 - c. a minimum of 20%
 - d. a minimum of 25%
- 70. According to the EU packaging directive, by not later than 31st December the target on the recycling of ferrous metal is**
- a. a minimum of 60%
 - b. a minimum of 70%
 - c. a minimum of 80%
 - d. a minimum of 90%
- 71. According to the EU packaging directive, by not later than 31st December the target on the recycling of aluminum is**
- a. a minimum of 20%
 - b. a minimum of 40%
 - c. a minimum of 50%
 - d. a minimum of 60%
- 72. According to the EU packaging directive, by not later than 31st December the target on the recycling of glass is**
- a. a minimum of 70%
 - b. a minimum of 80%
 - c. a minimum of 90%
 - d. a minimum of 100%

- 73. According to the EU packaging directive, by not later than 31st December the target on the recycling of paper and cardboard is**
- a minimum of 90%
 - a minimum of 85%
 - a minimum of 80%
 - a minimum of 75%**
- 74. WEEE directive regulates the**
- Wastes from Elephants, Eagles and Egyptian mau.
 - Wastes from Eggplants, Edamame and Endive.
 - Wastes from Electrical and Electronic Equipment**
 - Workshop on Elementary Environmental Education
- 75. What of the following categories of electrical and electronic equipment is regulated by the WEEE directive?**
- IT and telecommunications equipment
 - Toys, leisure and sports equipment
 - Consumer equipment and photovoltaic panels
 - All the above**
- 76. According to the WEEE directive, by 2019, the minimum rates for separates collection of electrical and electronic equipment are**
- 45% of EEE put on the market OR 65% 65% of WEEE generated on the territory of that Member State
 - 55% of EEE put on the market OR 75% 75% of WEEE generated on the territory of that Member State
 - 65% of EEE put on the market OR 85% 85% of WEEE generated on the territory of that Member State**
 - 75% of EEE put on the market OR 95% 95% of WEEE generated on the territory of that Member State
- 77. Waste framework directive sets the basic concepts and definitions related to waste management, such as definitions of waste, recycling, recovery**
- FALSE
 - TRUE**
- 78. The first-ever European Strategy for Plastics in a Circular Economy was adopted on**
- January 2017
 - January 2019
 - January 2018**
 - January 1918
- 79. In every km² of water of the Mediterranean Sea, there is around of 3 pieces of marine litter**
- FALSE (40 pieces)**
 - TRUE
- 80. In 1950 the world wide plastic production was of 1,15 million tones. In 2015 the world wide plastic production was**
- January 1,20 million tones
 - January 126 million tones
 - January 335 million tones**
 - January 540 million tones

- 81. In 2014, although more than 65% of all packaging waste was recycle in the EU**
- Less than 20% of plastic packaging waste was recycled
 - Less than 30% of plastic packaging waste was recycled
 - Less than 40% of plastic packaging waste was recycled
 - Less than 50% of plastic packaging waste was recycled
- 82. To make plastic, which of the following resources you need?**
- Sand.
 - Sugar.
 - Fossil feedstoscks.
 - Wood.
- 83. What is the EU target by 2020 for reducing marine litter?**
- 40%
 - 50%
 - 30%
 - 60%
- 84. In the sea and the ocean, plastics disintegrate into tiny pieces, which are eaten by plankton, which are eaten by fish... which can end up in our food.**
- FALSE
 - TRUE
- 85. Plastic bag directive obliges member states to reduce consumption**
- To 120 bags per persons by 2019 and to 180 bags per person by 2026
 - To 90 bags per persons by 2019 and to 30 bags per person by 2026
 - To 80 bags per persons by 2019 and to 40 bags per person by 2026
 - To 90 bags per persons by 2019 and to 40 bags per person by 2026
- 86. What of the following items is not a single-use plastic item?**
- Cottons bud sticks
 - Canvas bag
 - Cutlery, plates, stirrers, straws
 - Cups for beverages
- 87. What of the following actions is NOT a way to reduce waste at work?**
- Printing without limits
 - Reuse used paper for drafting
 - Use the lights and power in an efficient way
 - Dispose the waste in the appropriate container
- 88. What of the following actions is a way to reduce waste at work?**
- Smart printing
 - Choosing recycled products
 - Reuse incoming packaging such as boxes for outgoing orders and envelopes for sending internal mail
 - All the above
- 89. One of the method to improve waste management at workplace is to prevent the waste production. Which of the following measures is NOT one preventive measure to improve waste management at workplace?**
- Reusing materials
 - Keeping a product for a longer duration
 - Using more material

d. Using materials that are less hazardous to the environment

90. What of the following tips is NOT appropriate to reduce waste in packaging?

- a. Eliminate unneeded packaging or layers of packaging
- b. Use single-use boxes and mail bags for shipping to branch offices, stores and warehouses
- c. Reuse packaging (e.g. foam peanuts, bubble wrap and cardboard boxes)
- d. Return, reuse and or/repair wooden pallets and spools

91. What of the following tips is appropriate to reduce waste in purchasing?

- a. Order supplies in bulk to reduce excess packaging
- b. Substitute less toxic materials for more toxic materials
- c. Request that deliveries be shipped in non-returnable containers
- d. Buy products without recycled content

92. What of the following tips can help us reduce paper waste?

- a. Make double-sided copies whenever possible
- b. Make scratch pads from used paper
- c. Use smaller font, margins when printing
- d. All the above

93. What of the following tips is NOT appropriate to reduce equipment waste?

- a. Invest in high quality, durable equipment that prevents waste
- b. Buy equipment that is used only occasionally
- c. Use rechargeable batteries whenever possible
- d. Use recharged or rebuilt faxes and printer cartridges

94. What of the following tips is appropriate to reduce food and personal service waste?

- a. Provide disposable cups
- b. Sell or give food scraps to farmers who can process it for feed (check with local health and/or agricultural agencies)
- c. Use single-use coffee filters
- d. Encourage employees to use single-use silverware and glasses

95. Single use plastic straw. They are made in 10 minutes and used in 20 minutes ... but do you how many years they will remain in the earth since they are not biodegradable?

- a. 1 year
- b. 600 years
- c. 800 years
- d. 1000 years

96. In the EU, roughly 0.7 gigatonne per year (Gt/y) of waste materials is recycled. This flow is modest compared to the 7.4 Gt/y of materials processed

- a. FALSE
- b. TRUE

97. In 2016, what was the percentage of total EU waste production comes from households?

- a. 29%
- b. 19%
- c. 9%
- d. 90%

98. The world's first plastic-free flight replaced plastic cutlery and containers with bamboo and compostable alternatives crafted from recycled material. The flight took passengers from the carrier's headquarters in Lisbon to Brazil on an Airbus A340.

a. TRUE

b. FALSE

99. World's first 'plastic-free' aisle was launched in Netherlands in 2018 by the Dutch chain Ekoplaza in Amsterdam.

a. TRUE

b. FALSE

100. According to the report issued by the Environment Agency comparing cloth and disposable diapers, it was stated: disposables have greater impact on ozone depletion, thanks to CFCs released as they decompose in the landfill, but cloth diapers generate more toxic waste that can impact human health, because of the electricity, detergent and softener used to wash them.

a. TRUE

b. FALSE

Water Management Quiz

- 1. Higher level of floods and droughts are led by**
 - A. sand storms
 - B. lower precipitation
 - C. higher precipitation**
 - D. none of the above
- 2. Careful management of water catchment areas results in**
 - A. more desertification
 - B. more deforestation
 - C. less waste of water**
 - D. more waste of water
- 3. Purification and removal of bacteria, solid materials and other impurities from used water is classified as**
 - A. distillation
 - B. cloud seeding
 - C. reclamation**
 - D. membrane filtration
- 4. Percentage of Earth surface which is covered by oceans and seas is**
 - A. 10%
 - B. 40%
 - C. 70%**
 - D. 97%
- 5. What percentage of the fresh water on Earth is trapped in glaciers.**
 - A. 5%
 - B. 10%
 - C. 100%
 - D. 68.7%**
- 6. Percentage of surface of Earth which is salt water**
 - A. 70%
 - B. 85%
 - C. 97%**
 - D. 60%
- 7. Methods used for desalination are**
 - A. membrane filtration
 - B. distillation
 - C. cloud seeding
 - D. both a and b**
- 8. Factors that affect water supply include**
 - A. climate change
 - B. pollution
 - C. population
 - D. all of above**

9. Sediment amount is increased in water due to

- A. air pollution
- B. water pollution
- C. over development
- D. tree cover loss

10. Method of desalination in which molecules of water are forced to pass semi-permeable membrane is called

- A. membrane filtration
- B. distillation
- C. cloud seeding
- D. reclamation

11. Method of desalination in which seawater is heated and then allowed for cooling is classified as

- A. reclamation
- B. membrane filtration
- C. distillation
- D. cloud seeding

12. Regions that receive low level of rainfall are

- A. tropical regions
- B. Caribbean regions
- C. desert regions
- D. Brazilian regions

13. Infiltration of soil by less water is classified as

- A. rapid rate of pollutants
- B. rapid rate of runoff
- C. rapid rate of turnoff
- D. rapid rate of rainfall

14. Process in which water is released in atmosphere by trees is classified as

- A. deforestation
- B. desertification
- C. evapotranspiration
- D. forestation

15. Supplies of freshwater is reduced by

- A. air pollution
- B. water pollution
- C. noise pollution
- D. both a and c

16. Reclaimed water which have gone through initial stages of purification can be used for

- A. drinking
- B. agriculture
- C. industrial purposes
- D. both b and c

17. Contaminated rainwater is result of

- A. higher soil moisture
- B. poor sewerage system
- C. air pollution

D. noise pollution

18. Way of removing salt from seawater is classified as

- A. forestation
- B. desalination
- C. desertification
- D. reclamation

19. What is used in pre-treatment of water to remove large objects?

- A. Bacteria
- B. Air
- C. Oil and Grease
- D. Screen

20. Water in solid form is known as

- A. Soda
- B. Crystal
- C. Ice
- D. Dry Ice

21. What is the second treatment that water goes through called?

- A. Disinfection
- B. Pre-treatment
- C. Secondary treatment
- D. Primary treatment

22. Are septic tanks a part of the public water supply?

- A. Yes
- B. No
- C. Sometimes
- D. I don't know

23. _____ is the process of removing undesirable chemicals, biological contaminants, suspended solids and gases from water.

- A. Pre-treatment
- B. Purification
- C. Reclamation
- D. Heated

24. Water from homes and schools is called..... ?

- A. Industrial
- B. Domestic
- C. Runoff
- D. Wastewater

25. Ozone, Chlorine, and Ultraviolet light are used in which process of water treatment?

- A. Secondary Treatment
- B. Domestic water
- C. Disinfection
- D. Wastewater

26. Why would some people need to use septic tanks?

- A. They don't like the water in their town.
- B. They are too far away from the town's water supply

- C. They can't afford pipes to their house
- D. They are too late to get public water

27. Name three of the four steps to water treatment, in chronological order.

- A. Pre-treatment, Secondary treatment, Disinfection
- B. Primary treatment, Pre-treatment, Disinfection
- C. Pre-treatment, Primary treatment, Disinfection
- D. Pre-treatment, Primary treatment, Secondary treatment

28. Once the water is treated it will flow through pipes and out through _____ pipes.

- A. Perforated
- B. Pumped
- C. Clean
- D. Aerated

29. Wastewater is mixed with _____ to speed up the process of secondary treatment after the water is broken down by Bacteria.

- A. Water
- B. Chlorine/Ozone/UV light
- C. Oxygen
- D. Bacteria

30. What are all three sources of wastewater?

- A. Industrial, Runoff, Domestic.
- B. Industrial, Stormwater, Domestic.
- C. Runoff, Domestic, Business.
- D. Runoff, Industrial, Business

31. The average person in Europe uses approximately _____ of domestic water per day.
200 litres

32. Global fresh water resources are threatened by _____.
Rising demands

33. Policy makers must figure out how to supply water without _____.
Degrading the natural ecosystem that provides it.

34. _____ can be collected at the point where water flows naturally to the Earth's surface or from a borehole that taps into the underground source.
Spring water.

35. _____ refers to process that remove chemicals and pathogens.
Water purification.

36. In addition to encouraging the public to conserve water, municipalities need to pay attention to _____.
Losses that occur within the distribution system.(Leaks)

37. Leaking water and mains pipes account for _____.
Significant losses of water.

38. The primary cause of water pollution is _____.
Agricultural activities.

39. Give some sources of groundwater contamination:

1. Agricultural products
2. Underground storage tanks
3. Landfills
4. Septic tanks

40. Water diversion is _____.

The process of transferring water from one area to another.

41. The salts present in all natural waters become concentrated when _____.

Plants extract water from the ground.

42. Thermal pollution occurs when _____.

Industry withdraws water from a source, uses it for cooling purposes, and returns heated water to its original source.

43. Mining is a special source of industrial water pollution.

- A. TRUE
- B. FALSE

44. 85% of the water on the International Space Station is recycled.

- A. TRUE
- B. FALSE

45. Wastewater from cleaning dishes and clothing contains some organic along with soap or detergent.

- A. TRUE
- B. FALSE

46. Water management tip:

When landscaping your yard, select native plants that have low requirements for water.

47. Water management tip:

Water your lawn only when it needs it. To check, step on the grass. If it springs back up after you move, it does not need water. If it stays flat, then it's time to water.

48. Water management tip:

When washing your hands, use a sink full of water instead of continuously running the faucet.

49. Water management tip:

Collect clean water from your kitchen taps by keeping a small bucket or bowl in/near the sink. Use the collected water on your houseplants or outdoor container plants.

50. Water management tip:

Keep bucket in your garden to collect rainwater for use on plants.

51. How much of the earth's surface is water?

- A. 75%
- B. 70%
- C. 65%

52. What is the percentage of salt water on Earth?

- A. 97.5%
- B. 65%
- C. 40%

53. What is the percentage of fresh water on Earth?

- A. 2.5%
- B. 35%
- C. 60%

54. 100 years ago the earth had ...

- A. much more water today
- B. much less water today
- C. about the same water today

55. How much of the human body is made of water?

- A. 45%
- B. 60%
- C. 75%

56. The water molecule consists of ...

- A. 2 oxygen atoms
- B. 2 atoms of oxygen and one of hydrogen
- C. 2 atoms of hydrogen and one of oxygen

57. Fresh water is present in the oceans.

- A. TRUE
- B. FALSE

58. The hydrological cycle of water in the environment includes:

- A. evaporation, condensation, retention and surface sliding
- B. evaporation, condensation, retention and boiling
- C. evaporation, re-tension, retention and boiling

59. Viscosity of water:

- A. It depends on if I mix it with oil
- B. It decreases when the temperature increases (if the water will be less mobile at higher temperatures)
- C. It increases when the temperature increases (if the water will be more mobile at higher temperatures)

60. If all the glaciers melted today, the sea level would rise about:

- A. 20 meters
- B. 40 meters
- C. 70 meters

61. The boiling temperature of the water is on average much more _____ compared to that of other similar molecules.

- A. high
- B. low

62. Water is an excellent solvent.

- A. TRUE
- B. FALSE

- 63. Some insects can walk on water thanks to:**
A. Their speed in walking
B. The strong surface tension of the water
C. Genetic modifications
- 64. The snowflake is a particle of water in the gaseous state.**
A. TRUE
B. FALSE
- 65. The terms mist, haze and fog can be synonymous.**
A. TRUE
B. FALSE
- 66. Fog is a cloud.**
A. TRUE
B. FALSE
- 67. The Antardide is a desert.**
A. TRUE
B. FALSE
- 68. Water is a food.**
A. TRUE
B. FALSE
- 69. Mineral water is better than tap water.**
A. TRUE
B. FALSE
- 70. What are the permitted lead limits for mineral waters bottled by European legislation?**
A. 0.010 mg / l
B. 0.005 mg / l
C. 0.001 mg / l
- 71. How much water is there in a watermelon?**
A. 85%
B. 90%
C. 95%
- 72. Drink plenty of water to cleanse the kidneys.**
A. TRUE
B. FALSE
- 73. How much water that can be found in nature can one safely drink?**
A. 95%
B. 50%
C. 1%
- 74. Most of the water on earth cannot be drunk because ...**
A. is salty or icy
B. stinks
C. is polluted

75. How much water do you have to drink every day to feel good?

- A. 1-2 glasses
- B. 6-7 glasses**
- C. 10 glasses

76. How much could you live without drinking?

- A. one day
- B. a week**
- C. a month

77. The water you can drink is called ...

- A. Potable**
- B. Drinkable
- C. Rain Water

78. Water is a non-energetic micronutrient.

- A. TRUE
- B. FALSE**

79. Water in our body can be both intracellular and extracellular.

- A. TRUE**
- B. FALSE

80. The three main functions of water in our bodies are bio-regulating, transport and thermoregulatory.

- A. TRUE**
- B. FALSE

81. How many people in the world do not yet have access to clean water sources?

- A. 1 out of 6**
- B. 1 out of 60
- C. 1 out of 600

82. How much water does it take to produce a can of Coca-Cola?

- A. 2 liters
- B. 20 liters
- C. 200 liters**

83. How much water do we waste on average every time we brush our teeth?

- A. 3 liters
- B. 7.5 liters**
- C. 12 liters

84. How many liters of water are bottled in plastic bottles?

- A. 9 billion
- B. 89 billion**
- C. 180 billion

85. What day is Water World Day?

- A. March 22nd**
- B. June 22nd
- C. 22 October

86. It takes more water to produce meat than fruit and vegetables.

A. TRUE

B. FALSE

87. If I water plants and flowers in the garden in the evening saving water.

A. TRUE

B. FALSE

88. The water footprint is calculated on the amount of water needed for:

A. Fill the imprint of my foot in the mud

B. Produce the goods and services consumed by us over a defined period of time

C. Produce the foods we eat in a year

89. The water footprint has three elements: green, blue and gray.

A. TRUE

B. FALSE

90. There is currently no European water policy strategy.

A. TRUE

B. FALSE

91. What is aggressive water?

A. Fresh and acid water that can corrode sanitary facilities, pipes and equipment

B. The water that comes down from the impetuous torrent

C. A tsunami

92. What is water used in floriculture for?

A. To provide a predetermined humidity gradient in the environment

B. To irrigate and constitute a transport vehicle for nutrients

C. Both

93. What is the percentage of water used in production processes?

A. 10% civil use - 70% agricultural use - 20% industry

B. 15% civil use - 60% agricultural use - 25% industry

C. 20% civil use - 50% agricultural use - 30% industry

94. To save water and not to pollute, it is better to wash your car at home.

A. TRUE

B. FALSE

95. Algae can compromise the potability of water.

A. TRUE

B. FALSE

96. Freshwater sources can be contaminated by ...

A. Decaying organic material

B. Discharges from campaigns and cities

C. Both things reported

97. "Process waters" means all waters that undergo qualitative alterations as a result of their use in technological cycles.

A. TRUE

B. FALSE

98. There are white, gray and black waters.

- A. TRUE
- B. FALSE

99. Water pollution is a deterioration linked to the ecosystems whose main element is water.

- A. TRUE
- B. FALSE

100. The disturbing agents are:

- A. Substances present in water, which are not normally harmful to health but may alternate taste, odor and color
- B. A loud noise of sea waves
- C. Substances present in water that are generally harmful to health, recognizable because they alter taste, smell and color.