



QUIZ *game*



Funded by
the European Union

— QUIZZES

GenB Bioeconomy quiz. Test your knowledge in a dynamic way.

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Created by: AIJU, Technological Institute for children's products and leisure

Scientific validation by: BTG Biomass Technology Group B.V., Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalaya school and Nikola Karev high school.

Design by: GLOBAZ, S.A.

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ABOUT THE QUIZZES

Welcome to the GenB Bioeconomy quiz, a comprehensive and interactive educational resource designed to enhance your understanding of bioeconomy concepts. This material features 20 carefully crafted quizzes that assess and deepen your knowledge across various key aspects of the bioeconomy. The GenB Bioeconomy quiz covers essential topics such as sustainability, bio-based plastics and their life cycle, bioenergy and its applications, as well as waste management and the circular economy.

Multiple-choice and true/false questions serve as effective tools for self-assessment and enhancing understanding of the bioeconomy in a dynamic and engaging manner. This resource supports self-directed learning and is suitable for individual study, group educational activities or integration into training programs. This approach encourages active participation and practical learning in an interactive and enjoyable format.

WOULD YOU LIKE TO LEARN MORE?

The GenB Bioeconomy quiz material is directly linked to the corresponding GenB Bioeconomy educational cards. Look for the code EC#n in each quiz to easily find and explore the relevant educational card for more information.

Link:

https://genb-project.eu/genb_toolkit/bioeconomy-educational-cards-2/

WHAT ARE THE ADVANTAGES OF USING QUIZZES FOR LEARNING?

- Enhance knowledge: increase awareness and understanding of the bioeconomy and its relevance in daily life.
- Provide flexible resources: offer practical and accessible educational materials that can be used in various learning contexts.
- Encourage active participation: engage participants directly in the learning process through active question-solving.
- Enable self-assessment: allow teenagers to review and consolidate their learning, identifying areas where they need to improve their understanding of the bioeconomy.

WHO IS IT AIMED AT?

GenB Bioeconomy quiz is designed for teenagers aged 14 to 19, as well as teachers and other multipliers interested in educational resources on the bioeconomy. It is a valuable tool to foster interest and understanding of how the bioeconomy can contribute to a more sustainable and prosperous future.

— ARE ALL
bio-based
PLASTICS
BIODEGRADABLE? —

01

A) Yes

B) No



ANSWER: B (EC 1)

CAN
bio-based
PLASTICS
BE RECYCLED?

02

- A) Yes
- B) No



ANSWER: A (EC 20)

— THE DOMINANT
application
FOR BIO-BASED
PLASTICS IS... —

03

- A) Automotive
- B) Packaging
- C) Footwear



ANSWER: B

— WHERE ARE
bio-based
PLASTICS
RECYCLED? —

04

- A) Chemical recycling plants
- B) They cannot be recycled
- C) They decompose in the ground



ANSWER: A (EC 6)

— YOU CAN
make
FUEL OUT OF —

05

- A) Wood
- B) Used cooking oil
- C) Horse poop
- D) All of them

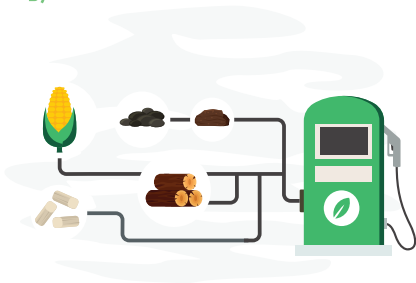


ANSWER: D (EC 15)

— IN WHAT
forms
CAN BIOFUEL
BE PRESENTED? —

06

- A) Solid
- B) Liquid
- C) Gas
- D) All of them



ANSWER: D

— WHAT ARE
barriers
TO THE DEVELOPMENT
OF THE BIOFUEL MARKET? —

07

- A) High production cost
- B) Lack of affordable raw materials
- C) Insufficient infrastructure
- D) All of them



ANSWER: D

— WHAT
arens does
THE BIOECONOMY
COVER? —

08

- A) Agriculture
- B) Production and manufacturing
- C) Forestry and fishing
- D) All of them



ANSWER: D (EC 4)

— WHY
do we use
RENEWABLE ENERGY
IN THE BIOECONOMY? —

09

- A) To use up non-renewable resources
- B) To reduce fossil fuel use and support sustainability
- C) To ignore environmental issues in energy production



ANSWER: B (EC 2)

BIOECONOMY

10

- A) Contributes to the reduction of CO₂ emissions
- B) Reuses waste to produce new materials and energy
- C) Creates new jobs
- D) All of them



ANSWER: D (EC 3)

WHICH OF THE
following best
DESCRIBES LIFE CYCLE
ASSESSMENT (LCA) IN THE CONTEXT
OF THE BIOECONOMY?

11

- A) A method to increase agricultural yield
- B) A technique to evaluate the environmental impact of a product throughout its lifespan
- C) A process to improve the genetic modification of crops
- D) A strategy for marketing bio-based products



ANSWER: B (EC 5)

WHICH OF THESE
processes
OPTIMIZES RESOURCES
THE BIOECONOMY?

12

- A) Simply disposing of waste in landfills
- B) Processing residues or by-products into raw materials
- C) Burning all waste materials
- D) Avoiding the generation of waste altogether



ANSWER: B (EC 7)

WHAT IS THE
difference
BETWEEN UPCYCLING AND
DOWNCYCLING IN THE
RECYCLING PROCESS?

13

- A) Upcycling creates lower quality and value materials, while downcycling improves quality and value
- B) Both processes create materials of the same quality
- C) Downcycling produces lower quality and value materials, while upcycling enhances quality and value
- D) Upcycling and downcycling are unrelated to recycling



ANSWER: C (EC 8)

WHICH OF THE
following
STATEMENTS ABOUT
COMPOSTING IS TRUE?

14

- A) Composting involves burning organic waste to generate energy
- B) Composting converts organic waste and improves soil quality
- C) Composting is a method for recycling plastics
- D) All of them are true



ANSWER: B (EC 9)

WHAT DOES
biodegradation
REFER TO? —————

15

- A) Burning organic waste to make energy
- B) Making new materials with chemicals
- C) Recycling plastics using machines
- D) Microorganisms breaking down organic materials



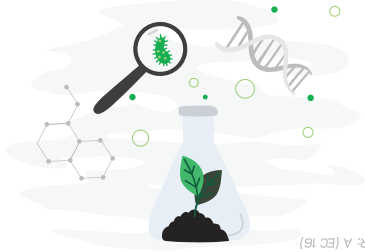
ANSWER: D (EC 10)

WHAT IS

biomimicry

16

- A)** Imitating natural processes and systems to solve human problems
- B)** Creating synthetic materials using biotechnology
- C)** Breeding animals for specific genetic traits
- D)** The study of fossils and ancient life forms



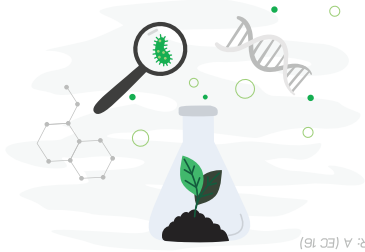
ANSWER: A (EC 16)

WHAT IS

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ANSWER: A (EC 16)

WHY DO
non-biodegradable
MATERIALS, LIKE PLASTICS,
POSE LONG-TERM
ENVIRONMENTAL RISKS?

- A) They decompose quickly but leave harmful residues
- B) They are easily absorbed by natural processes
- C) They persist for a long time and can harm ecosystems and wildlife
- D) They break down into harmless substances that benefit the environment



ANSWER: C (EC 17)

WHAT IS AN
important feature
OF NON-RENEWABLE
ENERGY SOURCES?

18

- A) They are always being made by nature
- B) They don't harm the environment much
- C) They can be used forever without running out
- D) They will run out because they can't be replaced quickly



ANSWER: D (EC 18)

WHICH OF THE
following
IS AN EXAMPLE
OF A GREEN JOB?

19

- A) Coal miner
- B) Solar panel installer
- C) Oil rig worker
- D) Plastic factory worker



ANSWER: B (EC 19)

WHAT IS THE
benefit associated
WITH BIO-BASED PLASTICS
THEIR RECYCLING, AND THEIR
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT?

- A) They increase greenhouse gas emissions
- B) They reduce dependence on fossil fuels
- C) They are non-biodegradable
- D) They contribute to ocean pollution



ANSWER: B (EC 20)

SOURCES CONSULTED FOR ALL QUIZZES

- Increase public awareness of bio-based products and applications supporting the growth of the European bioeconomy. *BIOWAYS*. Grant agreement ID: 720762 <https://cordis.europa.eu/project/id/720762>
- Boosting European citizens knowledge and awareness of bioeconomy. *BLOOM*. Grant agreement ID: 773983 [Bloom_Newsletter_December2020.pdf](#) (bloom-bioeconomy.eu)
- Mobilization of a plurality of voices and mutual learning to accelerate the Bio-based sector. *BIOVoices*. Grant agreement ID: 774331 <https://doi.org/10.3030/774331>
- Mobilizing European Communities of Practice in bio-based systems for better governance and skills development networks in bioeconomy. *BioGov.net*. Grant agreement ID: 101060742 <https://cordis.europa.eu/project/id/101060742>
- *Life Cycle Assessment for strategical trade-offs in the bioeconomy* (n.d.). European Commission. <https://visitors-centre.jrc.ec.europa.eu/en/media/animations/life-cycle-assessment-strategical-trade-offs-bioeconomy>