



What are the main types of pollution affecting Greece, and where are they most common?



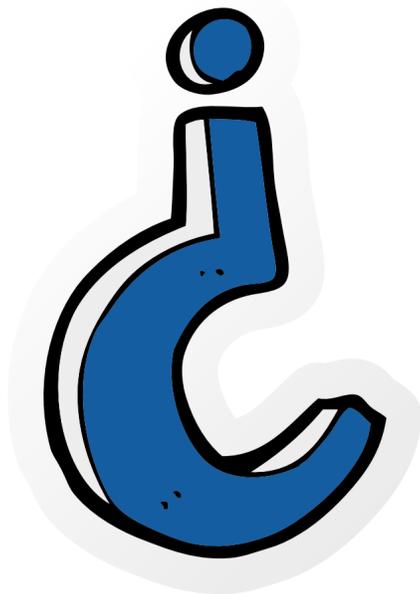


How does air pollution in cities like Athens affect public health and the environment?





***Why is recycling important in Greece,
and what steps can be taken to
improve recycling efforts?***





What are the main causes of water scarcity in Greece, and how can water resources be better managed?



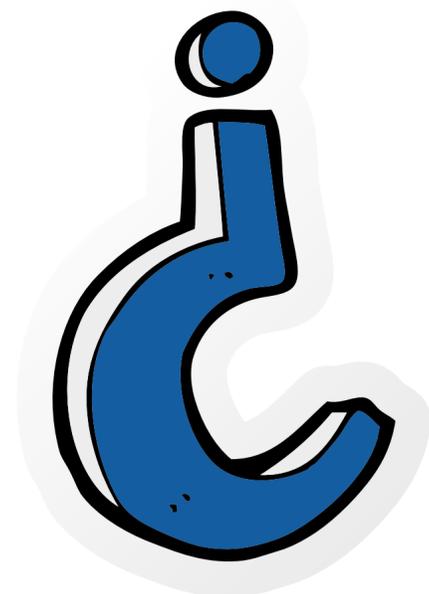


How can Greece promote sustainable tourism to protect its natural and cultural heritage?





What actions is Greece taking to preserve biodiversity, including protecting endangered species like the Mediterranean monk seal?



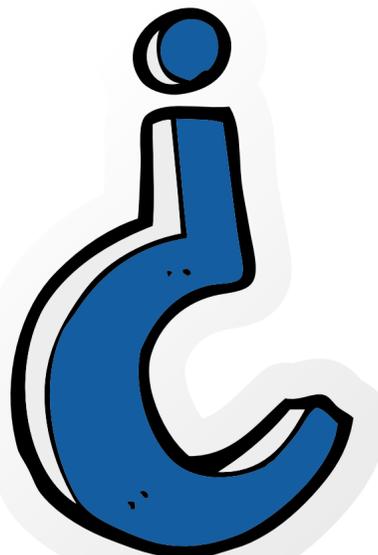


How can individuals in Greece reduce their carbon footprint and adopt more sustainable lifestyles?





What are some examples of eco-friendly initiatives or sustainable projects in Greece, such as green buildings or renewable energy projects?





A) Water pollution in rural areas and air pollution in coastal regions.

B) Air pollution in urban areas, especially Athens, and water pollution in coastal areas.

C) Soil pollution in agricultural areas and noise pollution in islands.

D) Light pollution in mountain regions and air pollution in the countryside.





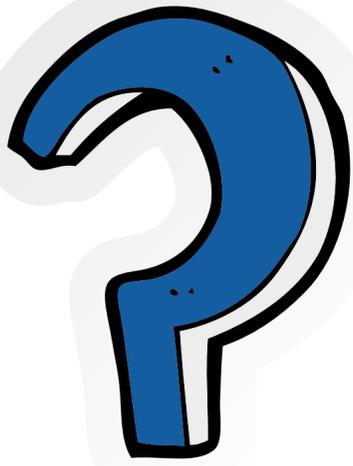
A) It has no significant effect on health or the environment.

B) It causes respiratory problems, heart diseases, and contributes to environmental degradation.

C) It helps in the growth of plants by enhancing the carbon dioxide levels.

D) It only affects the local economy but not public health.



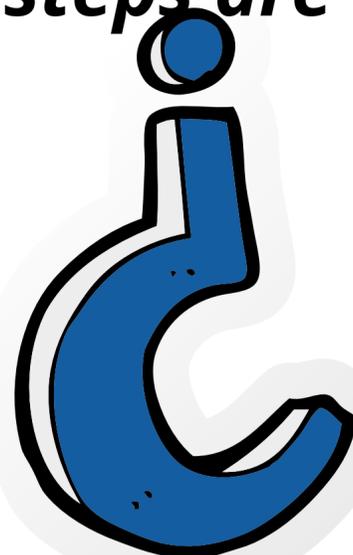


A) Recycling reduces waste sent to landfills and lowers environmental impact; increasing awareness and providing more recycling bins can help improve efforts.

B) Recycling is unnecessary, as Greece has enough space for waste disposal; focusing on energy production is more important.

C) Recycling only benefits the economy, not the environment, so little action is needed.

D) Greece already recycles effectively, and no further steps are needed.





A) Overuse of water in agriculture, inefficient water management, and climate change; improving irrigation techniques and encouraging water-saving practices are key solutions.

B) Overpopulation and water pollution; desalination is the only solution to water scarcity.

C) Only climate change affects water resources; water-saving practices are not effective.

D) Greece has abundant water; no changes are needed in management





A) *By increasing the number of tourists to boost the economy.*

B) *By offering discounts for mass tourism and neglecting environmental policies.*

C) *By encouraging responsible travel, investing in eco-friendly infrastructure, and promoting cultural preservation.*

D) *By closing tourist attractions and preventing people from visiting*



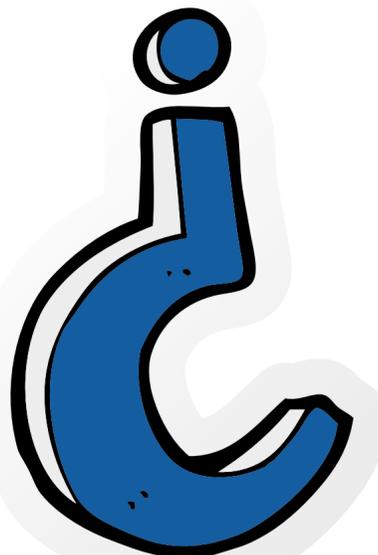


A) Greece has no significant efforts to protect endangered species

B) Greece is creating marine protected areas, enforcing laws to protect species, and supporting conservation programs for endangered species like the Mediterranean monk seal

C) Greece only protects biodiversity in tourist areas

D) Greece is increasing hunting and fishing activities to control species numbers



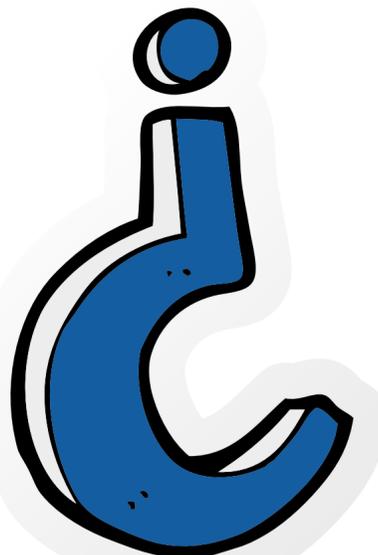


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A) Greece only focuses on traditional energy sources and urban development

B) Greece only focuses on traditional energy sources and urban development. Greece is investing in renewable energy projects, building green buildings, and supporting sustainable tourism and agriculture development

C) Greece has no sustainable projects, and all efforts are ignored

D) Greece is focusing on increasing pollution to boost economic growth

