

1. What is the main cause of global warming?

- a) The sun
- b) Pollution
- c) Volcanes
- d) Animals

2. Which of the following is a renewable resource?

- a) Oil
- b) Coal
- c) Solar energy
- d) Natural gas

3. What do trees produce that helps us breathe?

- a) Water
- b) Oxygen
- c) Carbon dioxide
- d) Nitrogen

4. What is recycling?

- a) Throwing away old things
- b) Turning waste into new products
- c) Burning trash
- d) Using plastic bottles

5. Which of these is an example of pollution?

- a) Freshwater lakes
- b) Smoke from factories
- c) Planting trees
- d) Clean air

6. Which of these animals is endangered?

- a) Elephant
- b) Dog
- c) Panda
- d) Cow

7. What can we do to help reduce air pollution?

- a) Use cars more often
- b) Plant more trees
- c) Burn plastic
- d) Cut down forests

8. Why are oceans important?

- a) They provide oxygen and food
- b) They are full of plastic
- c) They have no impact on the environment
- d) They create climate change

9. Which of these helps protect the environment?

- a) Recycling
- b) Cutting down more trees
- c) Using plastic bags
- d) Wasting water

10. What is the greenhouse effect?

- a) When the Earth gets colder
- b) When gases in the atmosphere trap heat
- c) When plants grow faster
- d) When the weather gets rainy

KNOW THE WORLD

ESPAÑA

1. What are some of the main environmental problems in Spain today?

- a) High levels of recycling, water abundance, and good air quality
- b) Air pollution, water scarcity, waste problems, and climate change
- c) Overpopulation, lack of green spaces, and deforestation

2. What is the greenhouse effect, and how does it impact the climate in Spain?

- a) It is when gases trap heat in the atmosphere, causing temperatures to rise.
- b) It cools the Earth by blocking sunlight.
- c) It allows the Earth to stay cold and prevents heat from escaping.

3. How can Spain reduce waste and increase recycling to help protect the environment?

- a) By encouraging more plastic production and reducing recycling efforts.
- b) By improving recycling systems, reducing plastic, and educating the public.
- c) By burning all waste to reduce landfill use.

4.What is deforestation, and how does it affect Spain's forests?

- a) The planting of new trees to improve forests.
- b) The cutting down of trees, which leads to loss of wildlife and soil erosion.
- c) The protection of trees to help the environment.

5.How does climate change impact farming and agriculture in Spain?

- a) It increases rainfall, making farming easier.
- b) It causes less rain, hotter temperatures, and makes farming harder.
- c) It has no effect on agriculture.

6.What are some ways that Spain can use water more efficiently, especially in dry regions?

- a) By using more water for agriculture and wasting it.
- b) By using drip irrigation, recycling water, and educating people about conservation.
- c) By relying only on natural rainfall.

7.Why is it important for Spain to use more renewable energy, like wind and solar power?

- a) It reduces environmental pollution and helps fight climate change.
- b) It increases the country's dependence on imported fossil fuels.
- c) It makes Spain more dependent on non-renewable energy sources.

8.How can Spain reduce food waste and promote more sustainable eating habits?

- a) Encourage the purchase of large quantities of food that may not be consumed in time.
- b) Support local farming and seasonal produce to reduce food miles and waste.
- c) Increase the use of plastic packaging for food products.

FRANCIA

1.What are the main types of pollution found in France, and where do they come from?

- a) Air pollution from car emissions, industrial activities, and heating systems.
- b) Water pollution from agricultural runoff, industrial waste, and sewage.

c) Noise pollution caused mainly by traffic, construction, and urban areas.

2. Why is recycling important in France, and how can the country improve its recycling rates?

a) Recycling reduces the amount of waste sent to landfills and helps conserve natural resources.

b) Recycling increases energy consumption and waste production.

c) Recycling only benefits large corporations, not individuals.

3. How does air pollution affect the health of people living in cities like Paris or Lyon?

a) It only affects the health of animals, not humans.

b) It has no significant effect on people's health.

c) It can cause respiratory problems, heart diseases, and worsen conditions like asthma.

4. What role does agriculture play in environmental issues in France, and how can it become more sustainable?

a) Agriculture has minimal impact on the environment, as farming practices are entirely eco-friendly.

b) Agriculture contributes to deforestation and greenhouse gas emissions, but it can become more sustainable through organic farming and crop rotation.

c) Agriculture is not a major factor in environmental problems in France.

d) Agriculture in France is completely sustainable and does not harm the environment.

5. What is global warming, and how is it affecting France's climate and environment?

a) Global warming is a natural phenomenon that is not influenced by human activities; it is causing cooler temperatures in France.

b) Global warming has no significant impact on France's climate.

c) Global warming is unrelated to human activity and is causing more frequent snowstorms in France.

d) Global warming refers to the long-term increase in Earth's temperature due to human activities, leading to rising temperatures and extreme weather in France.

6. How does water scarcity affect certain regions of France, such as the south of the country?

a) In the south of France, water scarcity leads to reduced crop yields, strain on drinking water resources, and increased risk of wildfires.

b) Water scarcity is not an issue in France, especially in the southern regions.

c) Water scarcity only affects urban areas, not rural regions like the south of France.

d) The south of France is well-prepared for water scarcity and has sufficient resources.

7.What is the impact of plastic waste on the environment in France, and what is being done to reduce it?

- a) Plastic waste is a minor issue, and no major actions are being taken in France.
- b) Plastic waste is not a problem in France due to excellent waste management.
- c) Plastic waste contributes to land and marine pollution; France is addressing this with policies like banning single-use plastics and increasing recycling.
- d) Plastic waste in France is only a concern in large cities.

8.How do forest fires in southern France affect the environment, and what is being done to prevent them?

- a) Forest fires have no significant impact on the environment in southern France, and no prevention measures are needed.
- b) Forest fires destroy ecosystems, increase carbon emissions, and threaten biodiversity; efforts to prevent them include better fire management and public awareness campaigns.
- c) Forest fires are rare in southern France and do not harm the environment.
- d) Forest fires only affect rural areas and do not harm the environment.

ITALIA

1.What are the main types of pollution affecting Italy, and where do they mostly occur?

- a) Air and water pollution, primarily in industrial areas
- b) Air and noise pollution, mostly in rural areas
- c) Water and land pollution, mostly in tourist cities
- d) Air and water pollution, mostly in cities like Rome and Milan

2.How does air pollution in Italian cities, like Rome or Milan, impact public health?

- a) It causes more cases of respiratory diseases and heart problems
- b) It improves public health by reducing allergens
- c) It has no significant impact on public health
- d) It only affects the elderly population

3.Why is recycling important in Italy, and how can the country improve its recycling systems?

- a) Recycling helps conserve natural resources, and the system can be improved by increasing public awareness and efficiency
- b) Recycling has no major impact, and it is already perfect
- c) Recycling only saves money, not resources
- d) Recycling is mostly irrelevant for the country's future

4. How is climate change affecting Italy's weather patterns, such as more frequent heatwaves and floods?

- a) It is making Italy colder with fewer natural disasters
- b) It is causing more frequent heatwaves and floods, threatening agriculture and cities
- c) It is improving weather conditions, leading to less rainfall
- d) It is having no significant impact on Italy's climate

5. How does Italy's agriculture contribute to environmental problems?

- a) Over-extraction of water and soil erosion
- b) Reducing greenhouse gas emissions
- c) Increased biodiversity
- d) Enhancing soil fertility

6. What is the greenhouse effect, and how is it influencing Italy's climate?

- a) The greenhouse effect is the trapping of heat in the atmosphere, causing higher temperatures and extreme weather events in Italy
- b) The greenhouse effect cools down the Earth, reducing temperatures
- c) The greenhouse effect has no impact on Italy's climate
- d) The greenhouse effect is only relevant to the polar regions

7. How is Italy addressing the problem of illegal waste dumping, particularly in southern regions like Campania?

- a) Italy has no problem with illegal waste dumping
- b) Italy is improving waste management and increasing penalties for illegal dumping
- c) Italy is ignoring the issue
- d) Italy is focusing on reducing waste production, not addressing illegal dumping

8. How does Italy plan to reduce its dependence on fossil fuels in the coming years?

- a) By increasing fossil fuel consumption to support the economy
- b) By investing in renewable energy sources and promoting energy efficiency
- c) By reducing the use of electricity in cities
- d) By focusing solely on nuclear power

TURQUÍA

1.What is the role of national parks and protected areas in Turkey for biodiversity conservation?

- a) They are primarily tourist attractions, with no impact on biodiversity
- b) They protect ecosystems and wildlife, helping conserve biodiversity and maintain natural habitats
- c) They are used for farming and agriculture
- d) They are only for recreational activities

2.How does Turkey manage its waste, and what can be improved to reduce landfill use and promote recycling?

- a) Turkey does not have a waste management system
- b) Turkey mainly relies on landfills, and improving waste sorting and recycling programs can reduce landfill use
- c) Turkey burns most of its waste and recycles little
- d) Turkey exports its waste to other countries

3.What steps is Turkey taking to protect its coastal areas from pollution and erosion, especially in places like Antalya?

- a) Turkey is increasing urban development along the coastlines
- b) Turkey is ignoring coastal pollution problems
- c) Turkey is creating marine protected areas and implementing coastal management programs to prevent pollution and erosion
- d) Turkey is encouraging tourism to boost coastal erosion

4.How does Turkey manage its waste, and what can be improved to reduce landfill use and promote recycling?

- a) Turkey does not have a waste management system

- b) Turkey exports its waste to other countries
- c) Turkey burns most of its waste and recycles little
- d) Turkey mainly relies on landfills, and improving waste sorting and recycling programs can reduce landfill use

5. How does urbanization in Turkey contribute to environmental challenges, and what can be done to make cities more sustainable?

- a) Urbanization has no environmental impact in Turkey
- b) Urbanization leads to pollution, habitat destruction, and resource overuse; cities can become more sustainable with better planning, green spaces, and energy-efficient buildings
- c) Urbanization helps solve environmental problems by creating more efficient infrastructure
- d) Urbanization is only causing environmental benefits in Turkey

6. What is the circular economy, and how can Turkey benefit from it to reduce waste and increase recycling?

- a) A model where products are reused, repaired, and recycled to minimize waste, benefiting Turkey by reducing resource use and encouraging sustainable practices
- b) A system where goods are used and discarded without any further thought for recycling
- c) A way for Turkey to increase its exports by using more waste
- d) A method for dumping waste in landfills to increase economic growth

7. What is Turkey doing to reduce plastic waste, and how is it addressing plastic pollution in the Mediterranean Sea?

- a) Turkey is increasing plastic production
- b) Turkey is implementing plastic bag bans, improving waste management, and cleaning up plastic pollution from the Mediterranean Sea
- c) Turkey is ignoring the plastic pollution issue
- d) Turkey is encouraging plastic usage to improve economic growth

8. How is Turkey using renewable energy sources, such as wind and solar power, to reduce its carbon emissions?

- a) Turkey does not use renewable energy sources
- b) Turkey only relies on fossil fuels for energy
- c) Turkey is investing in wind and solar energy projects to reduce reliance on fossil fuels and lower carbon emissions

d) Turkey has stopped developing renewable energy sources

GREECE

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

- 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.

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

- 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.

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

- 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.

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

- 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

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

- 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

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

- 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

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

- a) By using more plastic, consuming more energy, and driving more frequently
- b) By ignoring sustainability and relying solely on government actions
- c) By adopting eco-friendly practices such as using public transportation, reducing energy consumption, recycling, and supporting local, sustainable products
- d) By focusing on industrial growth instead of personal responsibility

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

- a) Greece only focuses on traditional energy sources and urban development
- b) Greece only focuses on traditional energy sources and urban dGreece 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



A- Contains the letter A- What is the process called when trees absorb carbon dioxide? **Absorption**

B- Start with B- What is the colour of the container of the cardboard? **Blue**

C-Start with C- Which gas is primarily responsible for climate change? **Carbon dioxide**

D- Start with D- Name a type of environmental damage **Deforestation.**

E- Start with E- What is the process by which water is returned to the atmosphere from plants?
Evaporation

F- Start with F- What type of forest, starting with F, is characterized by high rainfall and a variety of plants and animals? **Fog forest**

G- Start with G- What is the name of the natural resource that is essential for photosynthesis? **Green leaves**

H- Start with H- What term means supplying water to plants? **Hydration**

I- Start with I- What do we call a species that is not native to a particular area and causes harm to the environment? **Invasive species**

J- Start with J- What is the term for a large forest found in tropical regions, known for its biodiversity?
Jungle

K- Start with K- What is the animal that carries its young in a pouch on its body? **Kangaroo**

L- Start with L- What is a method of reducing emissions starting with L? Low emissions vehicles

M- Start with M- Tell me an animal that is a mammal: **Monkey**

N- Start with N- What is a key natural resource that is essential for sustaining life on Earth? **Nutrients**

O- Start with O- What word starting with O means making something more efficient? **Optimization**

P- Start with P- What is the process of using organic waste to create energy? **Plasma gasification**

Q- Contain letter Q- What term refers to a variety of plant and animal species found in a particular area? **Biodiversity quotient**

R- Start with R- What is the process of converting waste materials into new products to prevent waste of potentially useful materials? **Recycling**

S- Start with S- What term describes the variety of life in a particular habitat or ecosystem? **Species diversity**

T- Start with T- What is the process of converting waste into reusable material, such as compost or energy? **Treatment of waste**

U- Start with U- What term refers to the harmful effects of human activity on the environment, often resulting in the loss of biodiversity? **Urbanization**

V- Start with V- What term refers to the variety of plant and animal life in a particular habitat?
Vegetation

W- Start with W- What is the process of preserving and protecting water resources to ensure they are available for future generations? **Water conservation**

X- Start with X- What term refers to the process by which certain species adapt to survive in environments with little water? **Xerophytic**

Y- Start with Y- Waste cooking oil, often recycled to produce biodiesel. What is it called? **Yellow grease**

Z- Start with Z- It's a type of wild horse native to Africa, known for its black and white stripes, and plays a role in maintaining grassland ecosystems. What is it? **Zebra**

TRUE OR FALSE

True or False: Recycling glass is less efficient than recycling plastic.

Answer: **False.** Recycling glass is actually more efficient than plastic, as it can be recycled indefinitely without losing quality.

True or False: Solar power only works when it's sunny outside.

Answer: **False.** Solar panels can still generate energy on cloudy days, just at a lower efficiency.

True or False: The ozone layer protects us from harmful UV radiation from the sun.

Answer: **True.** The ozone layer absorbs and blocks most of the sun's harmful ultraviolet radiation.

True or False: Wind turbines need fossil fuels to generate electricity.

Answer: **False.** Wind turbines generate electricity from the wind, which is a renewable source of energy.

True or False: Planting trees can help improve air quality.

Answer: **True.** Trees absorb carbon dioxide and release oxygen, improving air quality.

HOT WORLD

1. True or False: Recycling glass is less efficient than recycling plastic.

Answer: **False.** Recycling glass is actually more efficient than plastic, as it can be recycled indefinitely without losing quality.

2. What do we call the process by which plants absorb water from the soil?

Answer: Root absorption(absorción radicular)

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

- 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.

4. What is recycling?

- a) Throwing away old things
- b) Turning waste into new products**
- c) Burning trash
- d) Using plastic bottles

5. What are some of the main environmental problems in Spain today?

- a) High levels of recycling, water abundance, and good air quality
- b) Air pollution, water scarcity, waste problems, and climate change**
- c) Overpopulation, lack of green spaces, and deforestation

6. Which of these animals is endangered?

- a) Elephant
- b) Dog
- c) Panda**
- d) Cow

7. What is the process by which water is returned to the atmosphere from plants?

Answer: Evapotranspiration.

8. What are the main types of pollution affecting Italy, and where do they mostly occur?

- a) Air and water pollution, primarily in industrial areas
- b) Air and noise pollution, mostly in rural areas
- c) Water and land pollution, mostly in tourist cities
- d) Air and water pollution, mostly in cities like Rome and Milan

9. Which of these helps protect the environment?

- a) Recycling
- b) Cutting down more trees
- c) Using plastic bags
- d) Wasting water

10. What is global warming, and how is it affecting France's climate and environment?

- a) Global warming is a natural phenomenon that is not influenced by human activities; it is causing cooler temperatures in France.
- b) Global warming has no significant impact on France's climate
- c) Global warming is unrelated to human activity and is causing more frequent snowstorms in France.
- d) Global warming refers to the long-term increase in Earth's temperature due to human activities, leading to rising temperatures and extreme weather in France.

BROKEN PHONE



1. Protect our planet.
2. "Go green."
3. "Save the Earth."
4. "Reduce, reuse, recycle."
5. "Think globally, act locally."
6. "Nature is worth saving."
7. "Be a good steward of Earth."
8. "Our planet needs our help."
9. "Climate change is real."
10. "Let's make a difference."
11. "Take care of the environment."

12. "For the environment."
13. "It is important to protect the environment."
14. The Earth is our home

WHO I AM?



Solo son las cartas y ya están hechas

Yo traigo el lunes las diademas. OKEY