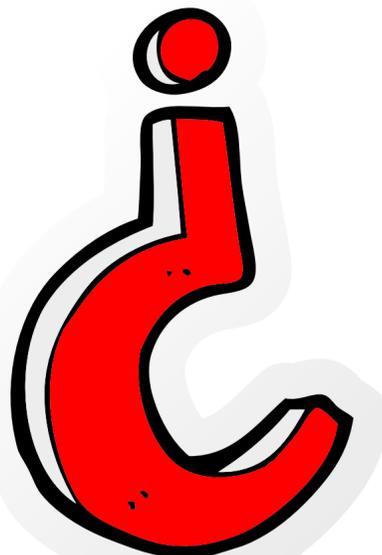


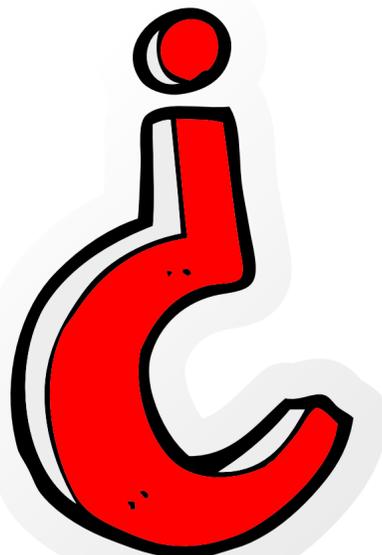


***What is the role of national parks and protected areas in Turkey for biodiversity conservation?***



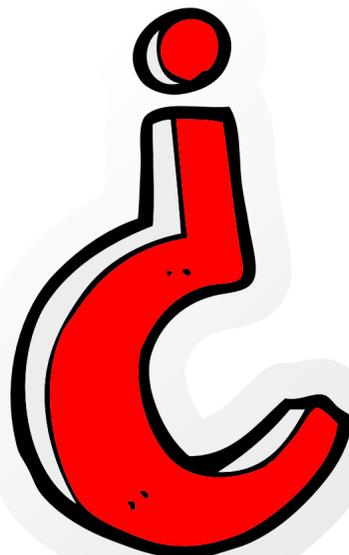


***How does Turkey manage its waste,  
and what can be improved to reduce  
landfill use and promote recycling?***



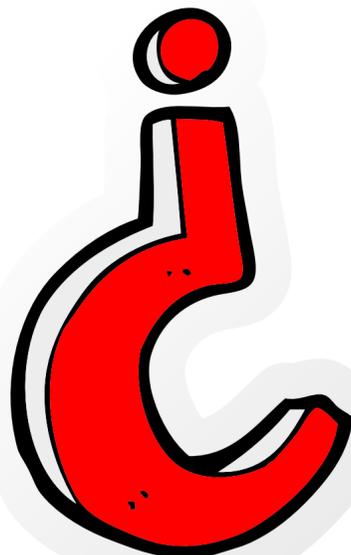


***What steps is Turkey taking to protect its coastal areas from pollution and erosion, especially in places like Antalya?***



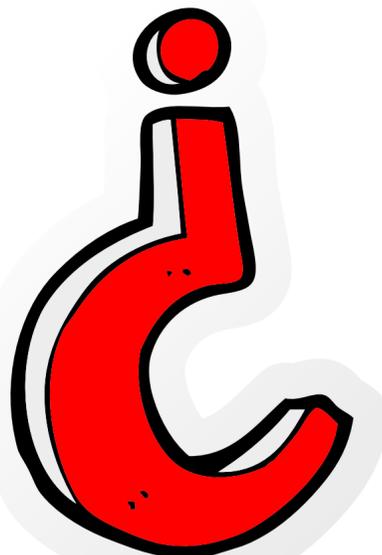


***How does Turkey manage its waste,  
and what can be improved to reduce  
landfill use and promote recycling?***



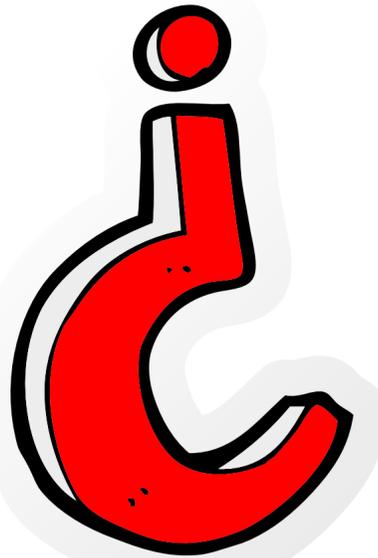


***How does urbanization in Turkey  
contribute to environmental challenges,  
and what can be done to make cities  
more sustainable?***



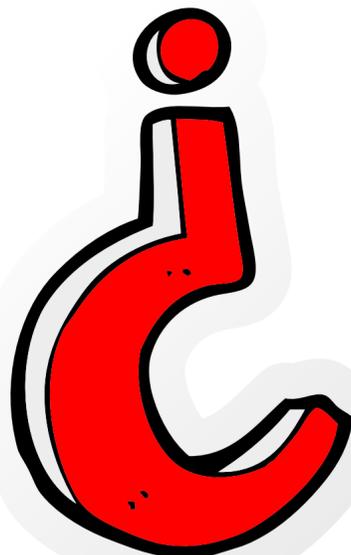


***What is the circular economy, and how can Turkey benefit from it to reduce waste and increase recycling?***



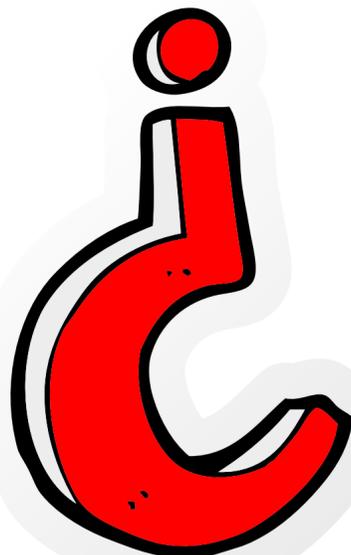


***What is Turkey doing to reduce plastic waste, and how is it addressing plastic pollution in the Mediterranean Sea?***



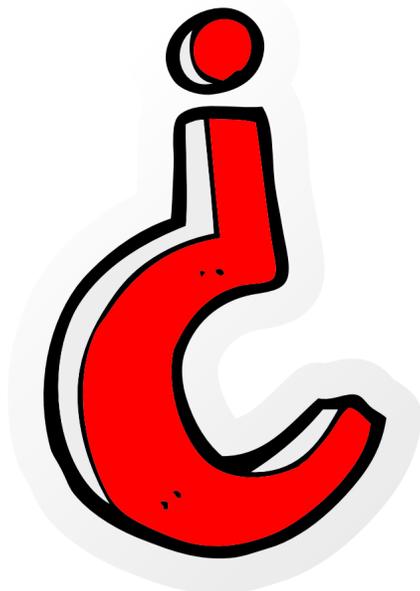


***How is Turkey using renewable energy sources, such as wind and solar power, to reduce its carbon emissions?***





- 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**



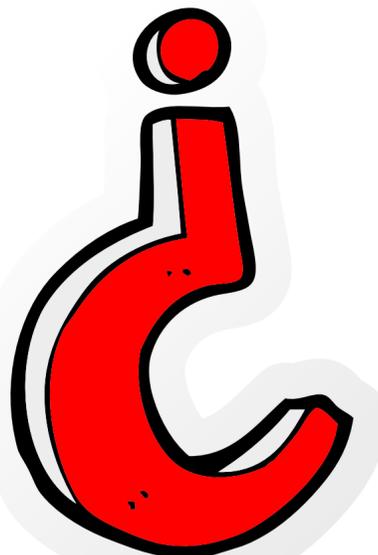


**A) Turkey does not have a waste management system**

**B) Turkey mainly relies on landfills, and improving waste sorting and recycling programs can reduce landfill use**

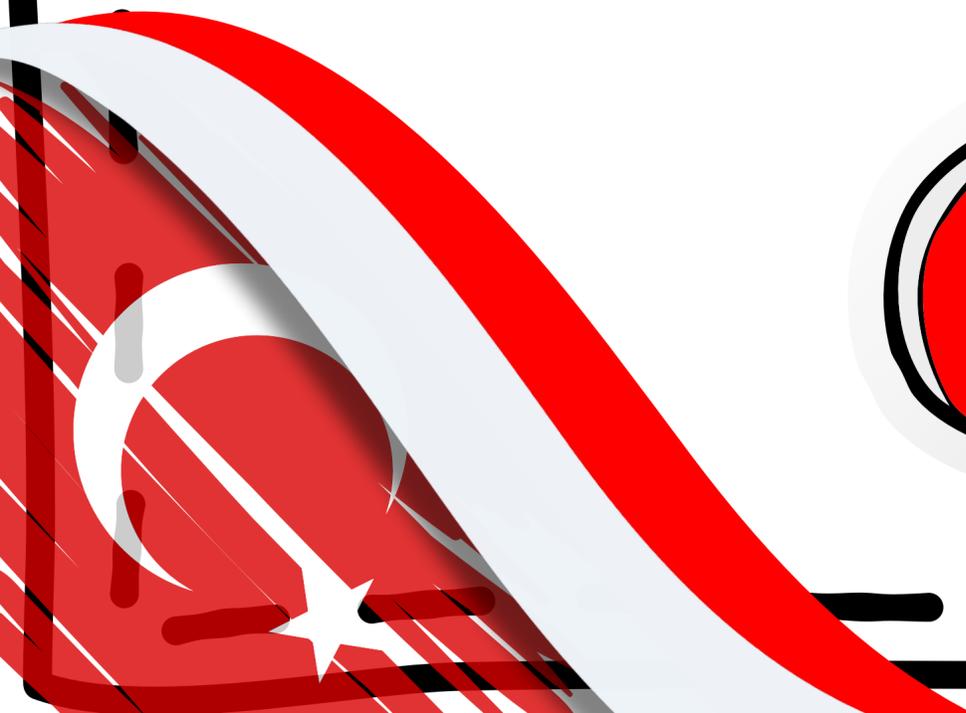
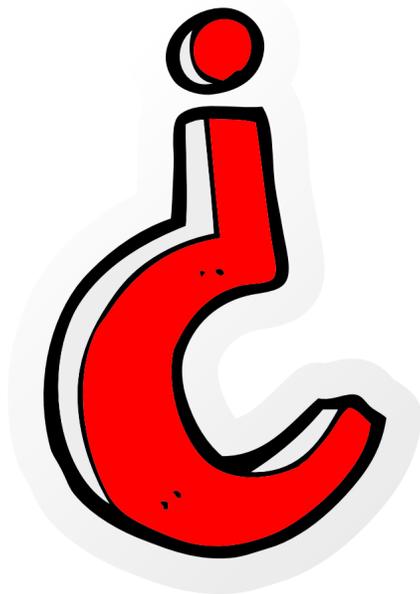
**C) Turkey burns most of its waste and recycles little**

**D) Turkey exports its waste to other countries**



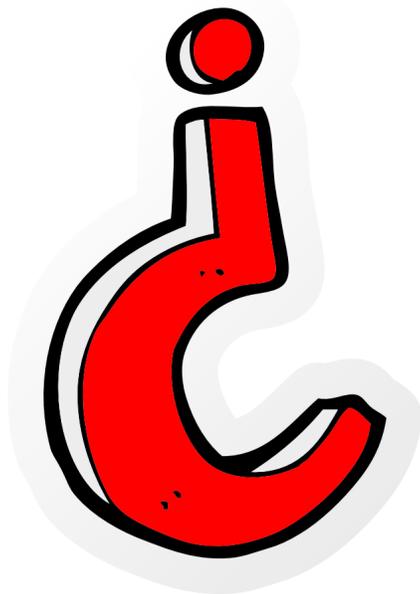


- A) Turkey is increasing urban development along the coastlines**
- B) Turkey is ignoring coastal pollution problems**
- C) Turkey is creating marine protected areas and implementing coastal management programs to prevent pollution and erosion**
- D) Turkey is encouraging tourism to boost coastal erosion**





- 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**



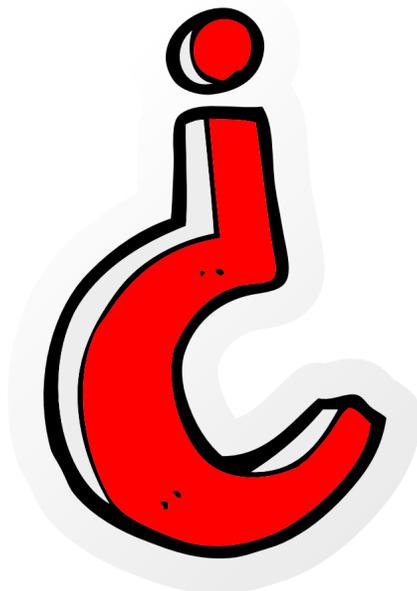


**A) Urbanization has no environmental impact in Turkey**

**B) Urbanization leads to pollution, habitat destruction, and resource overuse; cities can become more sustainable with better planning, green spaces, and energy-efficient buildings**

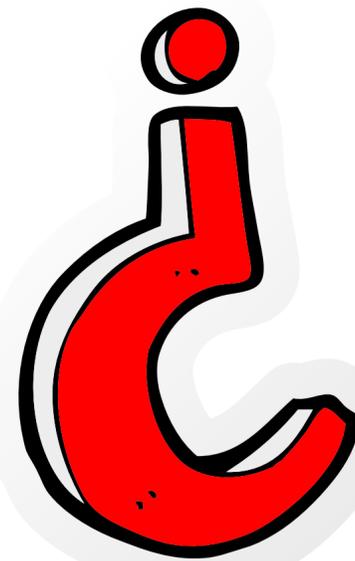
**C) Urbanization helps solve environmental problems by creating more efficient infrastructure**

**D) Urbanization is only causing environmental benefits in Turkey**



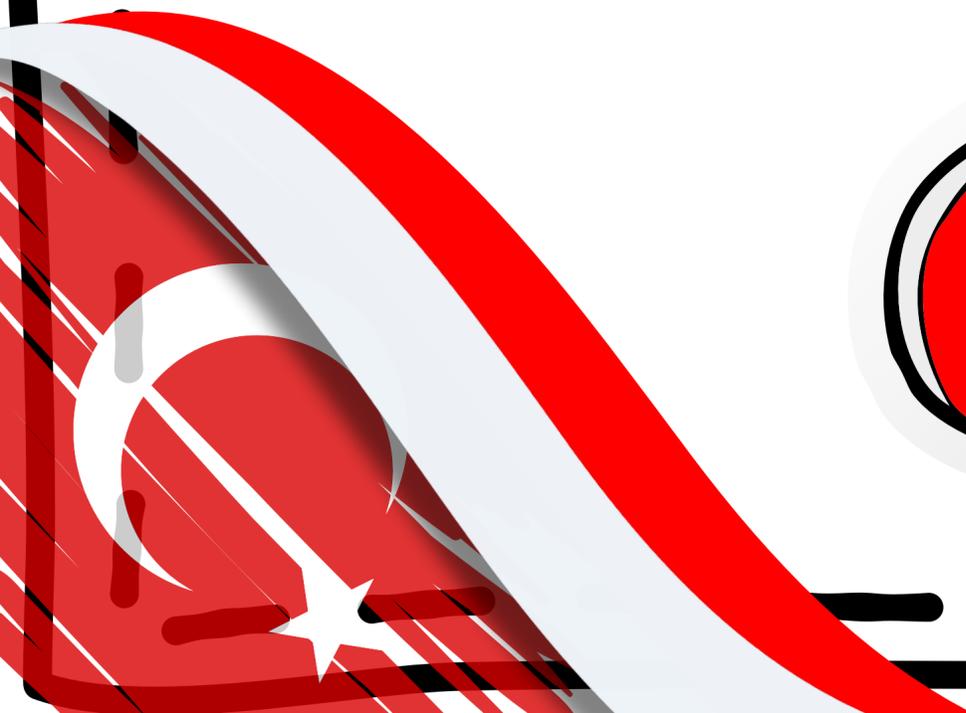
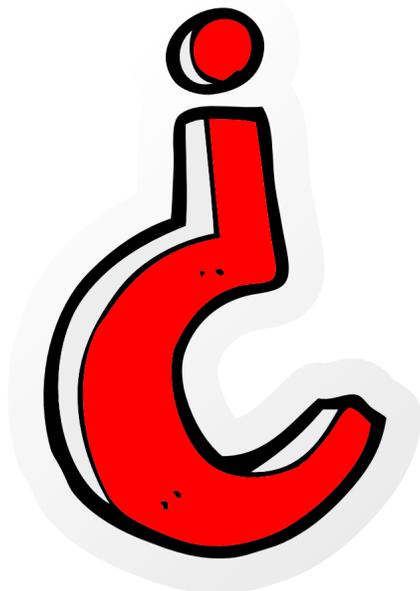


- A) A model where products are reused, repaired, and recycled to minimize waste, benefiting Turkey by reducing resource use and encouraging sustainable practices**
- B) A system where goods are used and discarded without any further thought for recycling**
- C) A way for Turkey to increase its exports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





- 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**





**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**

