QUESTIONS

for the questionnaire that will be answered by many students from all countries at the beginning and the end of the project

**A**

**General Questions** (contributed by Tenerife, translated by Liis)

1. Climate change means …
2. a natural change in the earth's climate.
3. a change in the rate of rainfall and temperatures.
4. **a change in the different variables that make up the climate produced by the human being which has its main manifestation in global warming.**
5. unpredictable successive changes in the climate.
6. What are the causes of climate change?
7. Predictable natural cycles.
8. **Massive emission of effect greenhouse gases like methane, carbon to the atmosphere dioxide.**
9. The emission of sulfur dioxide.
10. Big thermonuclear explosions inside the Sun.
11. Which are the effects of climate change?
12. Several phenomena like: increases in temperatures and decreases in rains.
13. They cannot be perceived by humans.
14. Decreases in temperatures in Warm Zones and increases in Temperate Zones.
15. **Global Warming and associated phenomena.**
16. Which are the consequences in short and medium term about climate change?
17. Decline in the level of the oceans and strong and constant rainfalls.
18. **Increases in temperatures, retreat of the glaciers, polar cap, a rise in sea levels, release of large amounts of methane under permafrost.**
19. Trend the climate are more humid and more stable temperatures through the planet.
20. None of the possible consequences has been scientifically proved.
21. What areas of the planet are more affected by climate change?
22. None given that the existence of climate change is not proved.
23. **It affects the whole Earth but it is more evident in the polar could zones, coastal areas , Africa and South-Asia.**
24. The territories of the continental interior of temperate zones.
25. Big cities in the developed countries.
26. Which countries are the big emitters of green house gases?
27. Africa.
28. Oceania.
29. **North-America, Europe, Asia and also the large populated countries that have experienced great economic growth (China and India).**
30. The emission of gases from industries is irrelevant.
31. What are the activities responsible for the emission of greenhouse gases?
32. Subsistence agriculture livestock and traditional farming systems.
33. Deforestation and indiscriminate fisheries.
34. All economic activities are sustainable except for some obsolete industries.
35. **The production of energy transport, heavy industries and industrialized agroindustries.**
36. How can climate change be mitigated through the processes of generation and the use of energy?
37. Reducing generation and the use of green energies.
38. Through fracking.
39. **Through the development of green energies, progressive substitution of fossils fuels and changes in current production and consumer model.**
40. Maintaining the current model based on fossils fuels especially oil and derivatives and carbon.
41. What are the main agreements and international climate treaties?
42. The summits of Berlin (1978) and Buenos Aires (2008).
43. **The first World Conference on climate in Geneva (1979), the Earth Summit (1992), the Kyoto Protocol**
44. Because the existence of climate change has not been demonstrated, it has not been necessary to convene meetings on this matter.
45. The Lima agreement (1985), the Yakarta Summit (1998), the Houston Protocol (2002) and the Ryad Conference (2016).
46. How does global Warming affect biodiversity?
47. No affect because climate change is not proved.
48. **Increasing temperatures will cause the extinction of several species and decreases in biodiversity.**
49. Increasing temperatures will have a positive effect because it favours profileration of living things.
50. Only the average temperature will be warmer.
51. How will climate change affect humanity in the medium and long term?
52. No affect, climate change is not proved.
53. It increases World Population.
54. **It causes prolongued droughts, desertification and increases in sea levels.**
55. None is correct.

**B**

**Questions from Spain**

1. Transport in Spain produces 40% of CO2 emissions. How is it possible to reduce it?
2. **To use electricity powered vehicles.**
3. To use gasoline powered vehicles.
4. To use diesel powered vehicles.
5. To use planes for merchandise transport.
6. What are the effects of climate change in temperatures near the Equatorial regions?
7. None, because climate change is not proved.
8. **Increasing rainfall, reducing extreme temperatures to avoid the risk of desertification.**
9. Increasing temperatures, rising sea levels, desertification and ground slides.
10. None is correct.
11. What are the causes of the profileration of microagae (cynobacteria)
12. **It is produced due to increasing in the temperature in sea surface.**
13. It is a natural phenomenon.
14. Due to desplacement of the axis rotation of the Earth.
15. None is correct.
16. Is there any relationship between the increasing temperatures and the intensification of adverse atmospheric phenomena like hurricanes?
17. No, there is not any evidence.
18. **Yes, because the increasing temperatures change the atmospheric and oceanic dynamic.**
19. Yes, because it causes increases in the vapor level.
20. None is correct.

5 The high frecuency of dry winds called “Siroco” coming from Sahara in Canary Islands is due to:

a) Sea water pollution

b) Air pollution

**c) Climate change**

d) None is correct

**C**

**Questions from France-Martinique**

**1. What are our seasons in Martinique?**

a) Spring-summer-autumn-winter

b) The dry and cold season-the hot rainy season

**c) Wintering and Lent**

d) Only summer

**2. I come from the Sahara, I cross the Atlantic and I often float in the sky of Martinique, and I'm a threat for vulnerable people health because I'm polluted. Who am I?**

**a) Sand cloud**

b) Wind

c) Sahrawi music

d) Air

**3. My name is Maria. I passed through the Caribbean in 2017. But I am neither a living being nor an object. I am……**

a) **A hurricane**

b) A tornado

c) A sand cloud

d) A rumor

**4. What do we make juice, rum, sugar and syrup with which used to pollute our soil, and try to do better ?**

a) With the beet

b) With the sweet potato

c) With the banana

d) **With sugar cane**

**5. I’m an animal, unfortunately I disappeared on the island because of men. One of the towns of Martinique bears my name (in French). Who am I?**

a) The golden toad

b) **The manatee**

c) The mongoose

d) The trigonocephal

**6.I’m another animal, in danger on the island because of men. Very protected now ! Who am I?**

a) Snake

b) Lion fish

c) Wolf

d) **Iguana Iguana**

**7. What do you understand when someone tells you «*Nou kontan wè zot*» in our main industry?**

a) What do you want?

b**) Welcome !**

c) How are you ?

d) Here a coffee for you?

**D**

**Questions from Germany**

1. Which animal is common in Southern Germany?
2. **fox**
3. elk
4. bear
5. monkey
6. Which two trees are most common in Southern German forests?
7. spruce and fir
8. oak and fir
9. **spruce and beech**
10. oak and pine

1. Which fact about ticks is NOT true?
2. They can pass on two dangerous diseases.
3. Numbers of ticks have increased in many areas. This has been associated with climate change.
4. When you see that a tick has bitten you it is important to remove it as soon as possible.
5. **It can be dangerous to walk under trees because ticks wait up there and fall down when they sense a host.**
6. What will NOT happen more often in Southern Germany in the next century?
7. droughts
8. floods
9. extreme heat
10. **extreme cold**
11. In 2011, the German government has decided the so-called “Engergiewende” (“energy transition”). What is NOT part of its aims?
12. All nuclear power stations should be switched off by 2022.
13. **All coal power stations should be switched off by 2022.**
14. The percentage of renewable energies should be more than 50 % in 2035.
15. There should be at least one million electric cars in Germany in 2020.

1. What is a negative consequence of climate change in Germany?
2. The water evaporates in the lakes, so we don’t have enough water.
3. **Glaciers are melting in the Alps.**
4. There are lots of hurricanes.
5. We have lots of crop failures.

1. Which of these renewable energies is most important for Germany?
2. photovoltaics
3. hydropower
4. **wind power**
5. biomass

1. Which landscape can you find in Southern Germany?
2. desert
3. **mountains**
4. sea
5. tundra

1. Which fruits grow in Southern Germany?
2. watermelons
3. bananas
4. **apples**
5. oranges

1. In the last 27 years, 75% of the biomass of insects has vanished in Germany. Which of the following points does NOT contribute to this development?
2. **Birds are fed too much in the winter.**
3. There are too many lights at night.
4. Too many pesticides are brought out by the farmers.
5. Many insects are hit by cars.

**E**

**Questions from Hungary**

1. What is the climate of Hungary?

**a.** **Continental**

b. Oceanic

c. Mediterranean

d. desert

2. What is the natural plant cover in Hungary?

a. grassland

b. baywood forest

**c.** **deciduous forest**

d. pine forest

3. How many percent of the area of Hungary is covered by forests?

a. ca. 15%

b. **ca. 20%**

c. ca. 25%

d. ca. 30%

4. Which two rivers have outstanding importance in Hungary?

a. Rhine & Main

b. Thames & Dráva

c. Körös & Maros

d. **Danube & Tisza**

5. Which natural resources is Hungary rich in?

a. **ores**

b. fossil fuels

c. water

d. soil

How many National Parks does Hungary have?

a. 2

b. 7

c. **10**

d. 14

**F**

**Questions from Estonia**

1. The climate change has led to an increase in autumn-summer rainfall. How is groundwater affected?

a) it is not affected at all

b) groundwater level increases

c) groundwater level decreases

d) groundwater quality drops

2. Estonia is currently in pretty good condition considering the amount of exhaust gas emitted. Which one of the following activities to generate heat causes the biggest green house effect production in Estonia?

a) the use of wind turbines

b) heating with oil shale

c) heating with wood

d) burning garbage

3. Because of the global warming storms are getting more usual on the Baltic Sea. If the wind blows from the south-west for a long time, it causes flooding in Pärnu. The last great flooding was in 2005. The water level rose....

a) 1 m above the usual level

b) 3 m

c) 15 m

d) 28 m

4. There are 2 species of seals in the Baltic Sea. One of them - the ringed seal - has had less and less pups during the last warm winters. Why?

1)there are less fish in the sea

2)they are hunted a lot

3)they are attacked by several diseases

4)they can pup only on the ice

5. Why is winter (snow and frost) important to Estonian fauna and flora? There is one wrong answer on the list.

1) Under the sea ice the water stays still, so plants and animals can rest

2) It’s dark under the sea ice, so seaweed can’t grow intensely

3) Foreign species can’t spread further to the north

4) When the ground freezes, it improves the fertility of the soil

Kommentaar: Snow and frost are like border guards that don’t let foreign species to spread further and protect that way the local species, because newcomers will find their place at the expense of the local species.