

These questions are a representative sample of the questions offered as part of the Sulitest. Each participant was tested with 30 internationally focused questions and 20 questions regionally focused on the United States. The questions each participant answers are selected randomly from a larger pool of pre-existing questions.

Question 1

According to official United Nations population estimates and projections, what is the estimated population of Earth in 2050?

- A Around 11.7 billion people
- B Around 9.7 billion people
- C Around 7.7 billion people
- D Around 6.7 billion people
- E I'm not sure

Question 2

The CFC (ChloroFluoroCarbons) gases endanger the ozone layer. In 1987, an international agreement (the Montreal Protocol on substances that deplete the ozone layer) was signed by several countries.

What were the consequences of this agreement?

- A The agreement has never been implemented and the destruction of the ozone layer continues.
- B Halons and other substances that deplete the ozone layer are still not included in the agreement, despite recent amendments.
- C The ozone layer is recovering and is expected to have recovered by mid-century.
- D By the year 2000, all ozone-depleting substances were completely phased out.
- E I'm not sure

Question 3

The Ecological Footprint is an measurement method to evaluate whether the planet is sufficient to continue to support the demands of humanity.

Among the following statements about Ecological Footprint, which one is FALSE?

- A Moderate United Nations scenarios suggest that if current consumption and population trends continue, by 2030 humanity will need two planets to meet its needs.
- B Earth Overshoot Day indicates the date when humanity has exhausted the ecological budget of the planet for the year. It went from early October in 2000 to August 13th in 2015.
- C If all people on the globe had the 2010 Footprint of the average resident of the nations with the highest per capita Ecological Footprint, humanity would require 4 to 5 planets.
- D Today, all countries use more resources than what is available in a renewable way within their own borders.
- E I'm not sure

Question 4

Organized under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), the Paris Climate Conference (a.k.a. COP 21) gave rise to an agreement among nations, called the 'Paris Agreement'.

What is the main action requested of all countries signatories of the Paris Agreement, in order to limit global temperature rise?

- A Each country must get prepared for a global temperature rise of 4 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels
- B Each country must implement a global action plan, centrally defined by the UNFCCC Each country must implement a global action plan, centrally defined by the UNFCCC
- C Each country must define and implement its own action plan with quantified impacts, called "Nationally Determined Contribution" (NDC)
- D Countries are not involved in actions deriving from the 'Paris Agreement'
- E I'm not sure

Question 5

The number of out-of-school primary age children fell from 100 million in 2000 to 60 million in 2014 whereas world population grew by roughly 83 million per year.

If the trends continue, approximately how many children of primary school age will be out of school by 2030?

- A By 2030, all girls and boys will have access to complete free, equitable and quality primary education
- B 60 million children of primary school age will be out of school by 2030
- C 150 million children of primary school age will be out of school by 2030
- D 300 million children of primary school age will be out of school by 2030
- E I'm not sure

Question 6

Which human activity removes the most of renewable freshwater resources worldwide?

- A Industries
- B Municipalities (including domestic)
- C Agriculture
- D The water that evaporates from artificial lakes or reservoirs associated with dams.
- E I'm not sure

Question 7

How has the average proportion of women in parliament changed over the last 20 years in the 174 countries with reliable data?

- A It decreased by 20%.
- B It remained identical.
- C It increased by 20%.
- D It almost doubled.
- E I'm not sure

Question 8

The book "Kick the Habit: A UN Guide to Climate Neutrality" explains in practical terms how individuals, companies, corporations, cities and countries can start to change.

Which of the statements below is NOT reflective of guide's recommendations?

A Addressing climate change is an opportunity we cannot fail to take. "So why not address it now? And if not here, where? If not now, when?"

B "Reducing financial institutions' travel or building-related emissions is their greatest influence. As a second and smaller step, they could also require climate-friendliness to the projects they lend to."

C Everyone has the capacity to act. "Who should do it? Politicians? Absolutely. Business and industry? Certainly. Science and technology? Obviously. The United Nations? Of course. But if we really do want a changed world, it is useful to remember where to begin: be the change you want to see."

D "Local governments add to atmospheric damage when they design city centers to suit vehicles, not pedestrians, and buildings to the cheapest and not the highest standards."

E I'm not sure

Question 9

Which of the following is a common framework used by companies and other organizations to communicate with their stakeholders about Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)?

A CDM (Clean Development Mechanism)

B AER (Annual Economic Report)

C GRI (Global Reporting Initiative)

D SPI (System Performance Initiative)

E I'm not sure

Question 10

Most marine debris is made up of various forms of plastic that are highly persistent and often contain toxic chemicals, which fragment into micro plastics.

What is the percentage of cetacean and seabird species affected by marine debris ingestion ?

A None, since marine debris is dissolved in the digestive system

B Approximately 10%

C Approximately 40%

D Every cetacean and seabird

E I'm not sure