

UNESCO ASP network Baltic Sea Project schools WebQuiz 2018

Organizer:

Foundation Tartu Environmental Education Centre (Tartu Nature House),
Estonia (www.tartuloodusmaja.ee)

Sponsors:

Republic of Estonia Ministry of Education and Research (<https://www.hm.ee/en>)

Web design and management:

Walk & Learn (<http://www.mineavasta.ee/>)

This year the questions were formed by different Baltic Sea Project school teachers around the Baltic Sea region and the 10th question was made by our co-operation partner from Sophia University, Hideki Maruyama.

SHEET OF QUESTIONS AND CORRECT ANSWERS

Before starting the quiz, all participants were asked to check if they had access to

1) internet connection, 2) video software, and 3) headphones.

Total score could be + 100 points. Each participant could submit their results only once. The organizers would count only the first submitted quiz for each person.

This sheet gives you the **correct answers in green**.

QUESTION 1:

What city on the coast of the Baltic Sea is the biggest in terms of population?

- a) Gdansk in Poland
- b) Szczecin in Poland
- c) Liepāja in Latvia
- d) **St.Petersburg in Russia**

(Reference: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Baltic_Sea)

QUESTION 2:

The canal joining the Baltic Sea to North Sea is ...

- a) **Kiel Canal**
- b) Suez Canal
- c) Panama Canal
- d) None of these

(Reference: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kiel_Canal)

QUESTION 3:

Elodea canadensis is a small aquatic plant, that has spread all over the world. This plant is native to North America, however it has intentionally been introduced to Europe, Asia, Africa and Australia. Frequently, *E.canadensis* predominate the flora of ponds and small lakes. There is one intriguing specificity about this plant, that makes *E.canadensis* populations vulnerable to changes of environmental conditions in non-native regions. Which one is it?



- a) The rate of expansion of this species has decreased in Europe and Asia due to the global warming, because *E.canadensis* is extremely sensitive to temperature changes in its habitat.
- b) *E.canadensis* spreads only sexually and since the female individuals of these plants are diminishing in non-native regions, the expansion of *E.canadensis* is dropping too.
- c) Some bird species in Europe and Asia have recently become predators of *E.canadensis*.
- d) *E.canadensis* forms only female flowers in Europe, Asia and other regions. Both male and female flowers can be found exclusively in North America. This makes *E.canadensis* populations extremely genetically indifferent in non-native regions.
- e) *E.canadensis* is being widely used in biotechnological industry for production of agarose gels. Thus the populations of this plant in Europe, Asia and Australia are severely diminishing.

(Reference: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Elodea_canadensis)

QUESTION 4:

Which kind of fish in the Baltic Sea increase their population due to eutrofication (their food source is plankton). Choose two right answers.

a) Herring



b) Cod



c) Sprat



d) Flounder



e) Perch



(Reference: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/European_sprat)

QUESTION 5:

Who said these words: "There can be no renewal of our relationship with nature without a renewal of humanity itself."

- a) Mother Teresa
- b) Queen Elizabeth
- c) Jean-Claude Juncker
- d) Pope Francis
- e) Donald Trump

(Reference: <https://www.ncronline.org/blogs/francis-chronicles/pope-s-quotes-link-between-nature-and-social-order>)

QUESTION 6:

Tarnowskie Góry Lead-Silver-Zinc Mine and its Underground Water Management System (Poland) is one of the main mining areas of central Europe. The site includes the entire underground mine with adits, shafts, galleries and water management system. Most of the site is situated underground while the surface mining topography features the remains of the 19th century steam water pumping station, which testifies to continuous efforts over three centuries to drain the underground extraction zone. In what year was this new site inscribed on UNESCO's World Heritage List?

- a) 1993
- b) 2000
- c) 2014
- d) 2017

(Reference: https://www.youtube.com/watch?time_continue=79&v=iRB0sFNGYA4)

QUESTION 7:

In the year 2011, how many times did the Japanese people eat fish more than Finns? Search the phrase "fish consumption per capita in 2011" to find your answer. You need to calculate the difference and choose the right range below. The meaning of "per capita" is that the volume is divided by population size so that the value means something for each person. e.g. kg per capita is "total amount of fish eaten is divided by national population number and the value is kg for each citizen in that country."

- a) 0-10 kg more per capita
- b) 11-20 kg more per capita
- c) 21-30 kg more per capita
- d) 31-40 kg more per capita

(Reference <https://www.helgilibrary.com/indicators/fish-consumption-per-capita/>)

QUESTION 8:

Listen to the sound of this sea bird and guess who does it belong to?
<http://data.mineavasta.com/users/tasks/showDetailMediaPublic?id=704>

a) *Clangula hyemalis*



b) *Cepphus grylle*



c) *Alca torda*



d) *Melanitta fusca*



(Reference: <https://www.hbw.com/ibc/species/razorbill-alca-torda>)

QUESTION 9:

Every year, millions of tons of plastic enter the ocean. A significant percentage of this plastic drifts into large systems of circulating ocean currents, also known as gyres. Once trapped in a gyre, the plastic will break down into microplastics and become increasingly easier to mistake for food by sea life. To get rid of the plastic in our oceans dutch inventor Boyan Slat founded The Ocean Cleanup at the age of 18 in his hometown of Delft, the Netherlands. Today, he and his team is on their way to the Great Pacific Garbage Patch to start cleaning it. The caught plastic will be brought back to shore for recycling and sold to B2C companies. The revenue gained will help to fund the cleanup expansion to the other four ocean gyres. What technology are they using to clean the ocean?

- a) vessels and nets
- b) an underwater rover, capable of hunting for and recognising microplastics by taking advantage of infrared technology
- c) a robotic boat that has a large collector head on the front capable of vacuuming plastic particles out of the water, while the finished product will pack in huge 150-ton holding tanks for waste
- d) a passive floating system that moves with the currents

(Reference: <https://www.theoceancleanup.com/>)

QUESTION 10:

The red listed rivers presents the rivers with original salmon populations in their native rivers that have salmon smolt production of less than 50% of the potential smolt production capacity. The classification is made in the HELCOM SALAR project and can be seen on the interactive map (<http://maps.helcom.fi/website/mapservice/index.html>). These rivers are recommended to be prioritized for recovery and restoration actions. How many salmon red listed rivers are there around Baltic Sea?

- a) 18
- b) 20
- c) 22
- d) 24

(Reference: <http://maps.helcom.fi/website/mapservice/index.html>)

The Baltic Sea Project of UNESCO ASP schools is an international network among schools for a better environment in the Baltic catchment area. The countries bordering on the Baltic share many environmental problems, starting with the pollution of the Baltic Sea. In attempting to solve the environmental problems, education is one of the key factors. The Baltic Sea Project (BSP) has therefore initiated cooperation among schools in all the countries around the Baltic.

Today, over 150 schools are active in the BSP. Most are secondary schools situated on the Baltic coast, but the number of inland schools from the entire catchment area is increasing. In many schools, the BSP has been organized as a joint effort including many subjects.

Objectives

- To increase the awareness of the students about the environmental problems in the Baltic Sea area and to give them an understanding of the scientific, social and cultural aspects of the interdependence between man and nature.
- To develop the ability of the students to study changes in the environment.
- To encourage students to participate in developing a sustainable future.

Practical measures

- To set up a network of schools and other educational institutions.
- To create and develop educational approaches and joint programmes for environmental and international education.
- To organize joint activities and events.
- To publish the BSP newsletter and other relevant information.

Educational approach

- To achieve a balance between a holistic view and individual subject studies.
- To change the role of the student from passive recipient to active constructor.
- To change the role of the teacher from supervisor to guide in a learning process.
- To use networks to provide participants with opportunities to learn and pass along new ideas.
- To use international cooperation as an inherent element of school work.

Your school is welcome to join! Contact your county's national coordinator.
The Baltic Sea Project's homepage: <http://www.b-s-p.org/home/>