

The Baltic Sea Project's

WEBQUIZ 2025

Debunking Sustainability Myths Around the Baltic Sea

February 10th - March 30th



Take the quiz:
viktoriinid.ee



NO PRIOR-KNOWLEDGE NEEDED!

Quiz for 10-19 year olds, questions in three age groups

**EDUCATIONAL
PRIZES!**

14-16 year olds questions

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1.



Photo: Ninara

The Finnish Natural Heritage Foundation (<https://luonnonperintosaatio.fi/en/>) is a non-governmental organization that promotes the protection of old growth forests. The foundation has been active since its establishment in 1995 purchasing old untouched forests with donation funds and applying for a permanent protection for them according to the Nature Conservation Act.

Why does this organisation buy old growth forests?

- A. To give an opportunity to business companies to compensate for their pollution by buying a forest and appear as more green to their customers.
- B. A very small percentage of forests in Southern Finland is protected by the state, and thus can be used for economic activity like cutting trees for wood.
- C. Old forests are home for many endangered species and it's the only way to protect them.
- D. To develop more places for recreation in the forests and attract nature tourists.

1.

Correct answers are B and C: The Finnish Natural Heritage Foundation purchases forests not to compensate pollution of companies or create recreation places but to protect the forests and species living there.

2.



Photo: TOMS` BALCUS

Approximately 2,200 tons of pharmaceutical residues reach the Baltic Sea every year. <...>Low concentrations of pharmaceutical residues are not directly toxic, but continuous exposure can cause a multitude of problems in living organisms. These include drug resistance, sex changes in fish, and large numbers of deaths among various animal species.

Source:

<https://news.err.ee/1609444474/researchers-want-to-stop-drug-residues-flowing-into-baltic-sea>

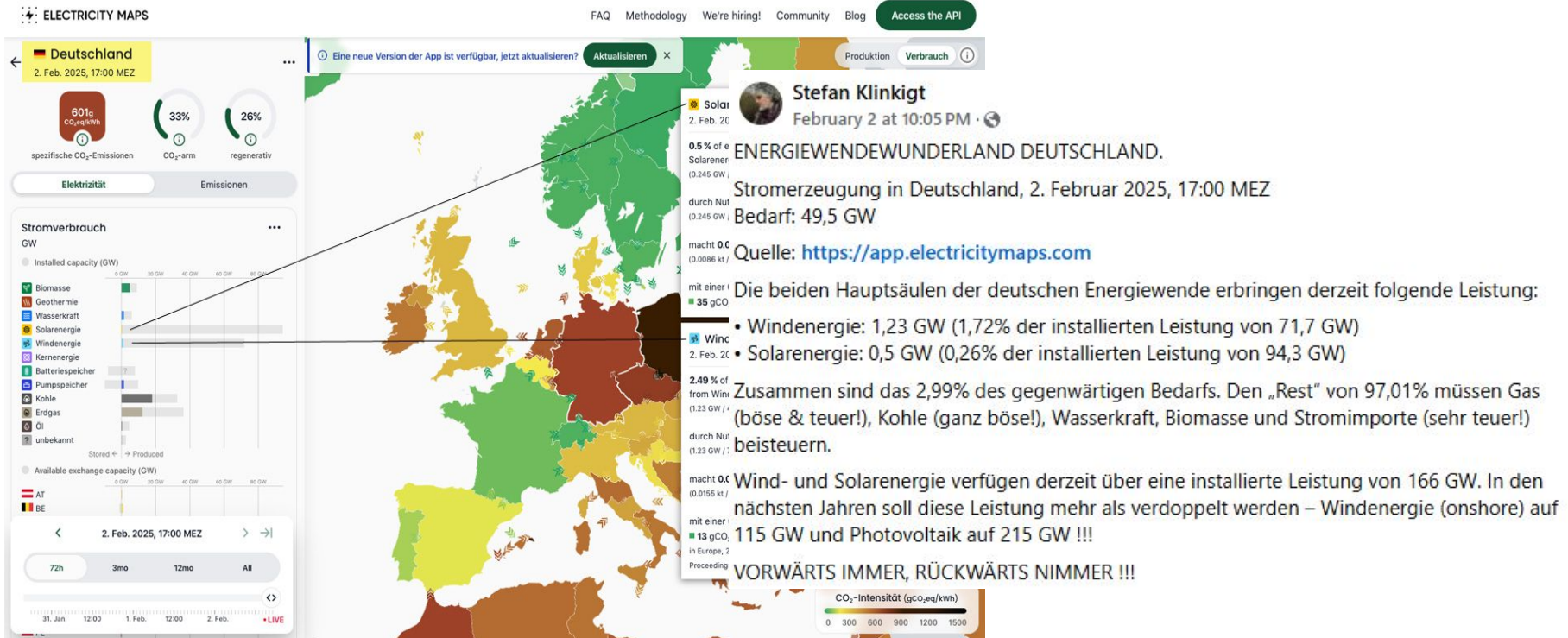
Check the article and assess, can this information be considered reliable and why?

- A. Yes, because it's published in the governmental news page with fact check, but there may be some minor mistakes.
- B. No, because the author of the article is not a scientist and the interviewed expert works in a different field.
- C. Yes, because the interviewed expert is a peer-reviewed researcher working on wastewater treatment.
- D. No, because the most reliable sources are research articles published in scientific journals.

2.

Correct answers are A and C. ERR is an Estonian governmental news page that uses fact-check and since Estonia is a democratic country this page can be considered reliable in general. The information is coming in a form of an interview from a peer-reviewed researcher working on wastewater treatment and thus knowledgeable and reliable scientist in the field the article is about.

3.



3.

The posts like the one above have been circulating in German social media since December 2024, presenting statistics from <https://app.electricitymaps.com/> that solar and wind energy only provide approximately 3% of the needed electricity in the country's total consumption. The author criticises the transition to renewable energy as inefficient.

Why is this information misleading?

- A. It is misleading to take statistics of only one specific hour on a specific day because wind and solar energy production are dependent on weather conditions. If you choose a graph for 12 months, sun and wind energy covered more than 36% of all electricity consumption in Germany during 2024.
- B. The cited website doesn't use reliable sources of data, for example government and government-affiliated sources and/or data from utility companies that generate or manage power directly.
- C. The data describes primary energy production without losses from transformation of raw resources into energy. For wind and solar energy there is no loss, while for fossil fuels there is loss of energy from processing and burning of raw materials.

3.

The correct answer is A. This social media post is misleading on purpose: even though it uses a reliable resource (<https://app.electricitymaps.com/> - the data on this website is gathered from reliable sources), it shows statistics of only one specific hour on a specific day, which is not realistic for solar and wind resources that are dependent on weather.

Option C describes another trick the green energy opponents use (but it is not used here, because Electricity maps shows both electricity consumption and production): to show primary energy production without losses from transformation of raw resources into energy. [Read more on inefficiency of fossil fuels compared to efficiency of renewables here.](#)

4.



Svarga Work

40m · 🌐

...

!! ВНИМАНИЕ ВАКАНСИЯ!

НУЖНЫ СВАРЩИКИ НА ВЕРФЬ В Uusikaupunki.

Сварщики МИГ-МАГ и ТИГ 10-15 человек. Сварка алюминия, ОБЯЗАТЕЛЕН ОПЫТ С АЛЮМИНИЕМ. Сварка листового металла и труб (производство катамаранов).

Ставка 18 евро в час брутто. Жилье предоставляем БЕСПЛАТНО. Начало через 1-2 недели. Переработки есть. Длительность 3-5 мес.

*Пишите по номеру +372 56 944 740 (Telegram, Viber,WhatsApp) или на почту hr@svarga.work

ATTENTION VACANCY!

WELDERS NEEDED AT Uusikaupunki Shipyard.

Welders MIG-MAG and TIG, 10-15 people. Welding aluminum, MUST have experience with aluminum.

Welding sheet metal and pipes (production of catamarans).

The rate of 18 euros per hour (gross salary).

Housing provided for FREE. Start in 1-2 weeks.

There is the possibility of getting overtime work.

Duration 3-5 months.

*Write to +372 56 944 740 (Telegram, Viber, WhatsApp) or e-mail hr@svarga.work.

Read the advertisement carefully. Which labor exploitation and/or human trafficking risk factors can you notice in this advertisement?

- A. The nature of the job is not clear and can be unexpectedly hazardous.
- B. The employer can make employees feel indebted for provided benefits and manipulate them using debt.
- C. Communication through chats, where it is possible to delete or edit information later.
- D. Urgent recruitment with promises of a written contract at a later stage.
- E. Being forced to work excessive working days/hours.

4.

Correct answers are B, C, D, E. There are many red flags in this job advertisement (though it doesn't mean that this is definitely an employer engaging in human trafficking): free housing can be used to make an employee indebted, communication through chats where the discussion can be later deleted without no trace, fast recruitment (start in 1-2 weeks) can lead to promises of a written contract at a later stage, and possibility of overtime work also used against employee. **Be careful and always start work only after you have a written and signed contract stating all necessary details (wage, overwork hours fees, bonuses such as free housing included etc).**

5. The following raw materials on the pictures are used to produce insulation materials for construction purposes.

Choose the raw material, which after being processed into insulation material (insulation mats, panels), can be fully recycled at the end of the lifetime of a building.

A.



B.



C.



11.

The correct answer is B. A sheep wool insulation is usually made with addition of polyester, which makes it a compound material (made of natural and synthetic material) and thus harder to recycle. Glass is used to produce fiberglass and fiberglass recycling possibilities are very limited at the moment.

Straw panels on the other hand can be fully recycled.

6.



Watch this video:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=wF23sEDs14g>

Can IEA be considered a reliable organisation to make claims like “The clean energy investment needed by 2030 requires a 400% increase in demand for critical minerals”?

- A. Yes, because the organisation collaborates with governments and the energy industry around the world, which includes getting first-hand data on the energy sector.
- B. Yes, because all datasets and reports on their website are not for public use.
- C. No, because IEA was initially focused on oil security and still has a conflict of interest because of that.

6.

The correct answer is A. Even though IEA was initially focused on oil security (answer C), it has changed its direction since and works on larger topics of energy of different sorts and uses first-hand data on the energy sector from governments and energy industry. You can read about it on their page. Answer B is incorrect because whether the datasets are public or not public doesn't make them less or more reliable.