

SDG QUIZ

To have fun discovering the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)



Should we put an AFD logo?



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RULES OF **SDG** QUIZ

The SDG QUIZ game is inspired by a French show “Le Burger Quiz” hosted by Alain Chabat. We recommend watching a show to understand the concept of the game: [Burger Quiz YouTube channel](#).

This game was initially created by the International Cooperation and Solidarity Network in Centre-Val de Loire, [HelpCenter](#) then reworked by [Lianes Cooperation](#).

Two teams face each other and one person leads the game.
The number of players per team will depend on your ability to mobilize people and entertain!

NECESSARY MATERIAL:

- A large ODD wheel and a small wheel for the cursor (see below):

HOW TO CREATE THE SDG'S WHEEL?

1

Print the two wheels (see annexes) in colour, A3 format.



2

Cut out the two wheels as well as two cardboards in the same sizes. Stick them together.



3

Put the small wheel on top of the other with a pushpin. Make sure that the small wheel is able to turn.



- 2 objects that make noise (bells, spoons to tap on an object or a table, etc.). Otherwise, you can also clap your hands.
- A grid and a pen to note down the points.
- Two tables (optional).

GENERAL PRESENTATION OF THE GAME

The 2 teams compete in a quiz with the objective of having a maximum of points.

The facilitator quickly presents the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs):

"In 2015, the 193 member countries of the UN unanimously defined and voted on the 17 SDGs to be achieved by 2030. The 17 goals are linked together, they apply to all countries and must be implemented by all stakeholders (governments, private sector, civil society, United Nations system and others) in a collaborative partnership. The SDGs cover all development issues in all countries such as: ending extreme poverty, ensuring equitable education for all, guaranteeing access to water supply/sanitation services, exploiting sustainable oceans, etc.

The SDGs succeeded the Millennium Development Goals – MDGs (period 2000-2015)."

Introduce each test as the game progresses by presenting its rules (see below).

And remember to count and write down the points!

TEST 1: THE WHEEL OF THE SDGs – 5 pts (15 min)

- Each team takes turns spinning the wheel twice and answering questions about the SDG that fell: 1 point per correct answer. Spin the wheel again if it lands on the same SDG as the turn before.
- First turn of the wheel: 2 questions to ask.
- Second turn of the wheel: 3 questions to ask.

TEST 2: "SDG SPEED" – 5 pts (5 min)

- The teams take turns playing.
- The team that earned the most points during the first part chooses one of the proposed themes and answers 5 questions.
- 1 point per correct answer.

TEST 3: "THE WOMAN, THE MAN OR BOTH" – 5 pts (5 min)

- The teams compete in a speed test with the help of an object that makes noise.
- 1 point per correct answer.
- Wrong answer: the point goes to the other team!

TEST 4: THE ODD MEMORY QUIZ – 10 pts (5/10 min)

- The team with the most points chooses 1 participant from their team to attempt the "SDG Memory Quiz" (Hint: pick someone with a good memory!)
- The facilitator asks 10 questions to the player who must wait for the end of the questionnaire to give, from memory, the answers in order. Allow time for the player between each question to memorize (between 5 and 10 seconds)
- The facilitator notes down the correct answers. A correct answer = 1 point

The details for each test can be found below!

In total, a team can score a maximum of $5 + 5 + 5 + 10 = 25$ points.

In the event of a tie, the host is free to find a solution (speed, kindness, etc.)!

TEST 1: THE SDG WHEEL

The questions proposed below come from the SDG quiz carried out by AFD (June 2016): [Better understand the Sustainable Development Goals](#).

Some data was updated in 2024.

The correct answers to the questions are in bold.



SDG 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere

Poverty is not just about insufficient income and resources to ensure sustainable livelihoods. Its manifestations include hunger and malnutrition, limited access to education and other basic services, discrimination and social exclusion, and lack of participation in decision-making. Economic growth must be shared to create sustainable jobs and promote equality.

1. For the World Bank, the extreme poverty line is located at:

A- 10 meters below sea level / B- \$1.25/day / C- **\$2.15/day** / D-\$5/day

\$2.15 or €1.99. If a person earns less than this amount, then their standard of living is unsustainable and they are considered “extremely poor”. Set in 2005 at \$1.25 per day, the threshold was raised in 2015 to \$1.90, then to \$2.15 in 2022 to take into account increases in the cost of living.

2. In 1990, 4 out of 10 people lived below the poverty line. How many people currently live below this threshold?

A- **1 out of 10**/ B- 2 out of 10 / C- 54 out of 163 / D- always the same 4 out of 10

8.9% of the world's population lives today on less than \$2.15/day, compared to 42.2% 40 years ago, or around 800 million people (population of Europe = 750 million).

3. Muhammad Yunus (Bangladesh), nicknamed the “barefoot banker”, is considered the father of microfinance (microfinance: financing system intended for people who have been unable to obtain financial support through traditional networks such as banks). In 2006, he was distinguished and awarded during:

A- a Ferrero Rocher evening, offered by the Ambassador

B- the Nobel Peace Prize

C- the Prix Goncourt

D- the Nobel Prize in Economics

He was also nominated in 2005 for the Nobel Prize in Economics.

4. How many people are homeless or living in precarious housing in the world?

A- 1 in 7000 / B- 1 in 700 / C- 1 in 70 / **D- 1 in 7**

In 2018, this population is around 1 billion worldwide. 30% of the population of developing countries live in illegal, dilapidated settlements or slums (without water, electricity, heating, etc.). The number of homeless people in Western Europe has reached a 50-year high, with levels not seen since the end of the Second World War.

5. Who is the world's largest employer?

A- textile industry / B- tropical insect taxidermy* / **C- family farming** / D- mobile telephony

Family farming employs 40% of the world's active population, mainly in the countries of the South, or 2.6 billion people who produce 70% of world food production. Family farming is defined in particular as agriculture for which members of the family work and of which they consume part of the production to live.

*Taxidermy : the art of preparing, stuffing, and mounting the skins of animals with lifelike effect



SDG 2: End hunger, achieve food security, improve nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture

It is time to rethink the way we grow, share and consume our food. It is possible; agriculture, forestry (rational exploitation of forest trees) and fisheries can provide nutritious food for all and generate decent incomes, while supporting rural development and environmental protection. But currently our soils, fresh water, oceans, forests and biodiversity are rapidly degrading. Climate change is putting even greater pressure on the resources we depend on and increasing the risks of natural disasters such as drought and floods.

1. Among the 815 million people affected by hunger, 2/3 are:

A- women / **B- peasants** / C- dieters / D- children

Everyone knows that part of humanity is hungry. What we know less is that it is those who feed us who suffer. Nearly half of the world's hungry come from small farming communities, surviving on small plots of land. They are particularly vulnerable to natural disasters such as droughts or floods.

2. What is the most consumed food in the world by humans?

A- la Vache qui rit » (typical French cream cheese) / **B- wheat** / C- candy / D- rice

Unsurprisingly, these are the fields that produce the most consumed foods in the world. In our breads, our pastas, our pastries, our pizzas, etc. wheat is everywhere and on all continents. In 2017, 745 million tonnes were harvested. Rice follows closely, with around 500 million tonnes produced (2017, FAO – the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations). A figure not so surprising when we know that it is the basis of food in 39 countries, mainly located in Asia, Africa and South America. « la Vache qui rit » (typical French cream cheese) is one of the most consumed processed foods in the world: 125 portions are eaten worldwide every second, or 3.94 billion consumed worldwide per year.

3. To feed the world in 2050, food production must increase by:

A- 50% / **B- 70%** / C- 90% / D- 125%

By 2050, the world population will reach 9.1 billion, an increase of 34% compared to today. Most of this increase will take place in developing countries. In order to feed this larger, more urban and wealthier population, food production must increase by 70%.

4. True or false? Since 1990, the number of people suffering from hunger in the world has decreased.

A-True/B- false

11% of the world's population is undernourished today, compared to 23.3% at the start of the 1990s. At that time, emerging countries like China and India made enormous progress towards feeding their populations. However, today, climate disasters and wars are once again increasing hunger with 38 million more people in 2016 compared to 2015.

5. How much food is wasted globally per second?

A- 41 kg / B- 410 kg / **C- 41 tonnes** / D-410 tonnes

Global food waste is estimated to be 1.3 billion tonnes per year, or 41 tonnes per second. In total, around 1/3 of the total food production intended for human consumption is wasted.

3 BONNE SANTÉ ET BIEN-ÊTRE



SDG 3: Enable everyone to live in good health and promote the well-being of all at all ages

Progress has been made in increasing life expectancy, reducing certain major causes of infant and maternal mortality, combating AIDS, tuberculosis, poliomyelitis, etc. However, much more needs to be done to eradicate a wide range of diseases and address many different health issues, both persistent and emerging.

1. What is the average life expectancy in the world?

A- 51 years / B- 61 years / **C- 71 years** / D- 81 years

However, the perspective depends on the place of birth. Newborns in 29 countries, all high-income, have an average life expectancy of at least 80 years while in another 22 countries, all in sub-Saharan Africa, it is less than 60 years. In 2022 in France, life expectancy at birth is 85.2 years for women and 79.3 years for men.

2. What is the percentage of access of the world population to real social protection?

A-5% / B-15% / **C-30%** / D-70%

Today, more than 70% of the world's population does not benefit from real social protection, warns the International Labor Organization. Thus, 39% do not have access to a healthcare system, up to 90% in poor countries. 49% of people over retirement age do not receive any pension.

3. How many babies are born every day in the world?

A- 20,000 / B- 190,000 / **C- 390,000** / D- 590,000

There are 4.41 births in the world every second, or 390,000 per day, or 140 million per year. The rate of natural growth of the world population is falling steadily: from 2.04% at the end of the 1960s, to 1.3% today. The number of births worldwide reached its peak around 2014. There are approximately 20,000 IVF (In vitro fertilisation) baby births per year worldwide, often from multiple pregnancies. The large number of maternal deaths occurring in some regions reflects inequalities in access to quality health services and highlights the gap between rich and poor.

4. What is the leading cause of death in the world?

A- shark attacks / B- road accidents / **C- unsanitary environment** / D- war

12.6 million people died in 2012 as a result of living or working in an unsanitary environment – this represented almost 1/4 of deaths worldwide. Environmental risk factors, such as air, water and soil pollution, exposure to chemical substances, climate change or ultraviolet radiation, contribute to the occurrence of more than 100 diseases or injuries.

5. How much time should a child aged 5 to 17 do physical activity each day?

A- the time it takes to eliminate the 5 fruits and vegetables that they did not eat / B- 15 mins / **C- 1 hour** / D- 2 hours

To improve cardio-respiratory endurance, muscle fitness and bone health, and reduce the risk of non-communicable diseases, it is recommended for 5-17 year olds to accumulate at least 60 min/day of physical activity Moderate to sustained intensity.



SDG 4: Ensure equal access to quality education for all and promote lifelong learning opportunities

Objective 4 goes beyond the primary education of children by highlighting in particular the connection between basic education and vocational training. Additionally, it emphasizes equity and quality of education in a lifelong learning approach. Thus, education contributes to a more secure, sustainable and interdependent world.

1. How many people in the world cannot read or write?

A- I don't know precisely but there is at least my classmate from my 4th year of secondary school

B- 800 million

C- the equivalent of the population of the European Union*

D- 1.4 billion

793 million people in the world cannot read or write (source UNESCO 2012), or 16% of the world's adult population.

**512 million Europeans (do not give the number in the question!)*

2. Among the 800 million people who cannot read or write, what is the proportion of women and girls?

A- 43%: special dedication to the men who thought the opposite / B- Half / **C- 2/3**

D- No reliable data really exists

3. Worldwide, since 2000, the number of students enrolled in higher education establishments has:

A- decreased / **B- doubled** / C- remained stable

The number of students enrolled in higher education institutions more than doubled between 2000 and 2014, from 100 million to 207 million. Governments are failing to meet this growing demand and address disparities in access to education, leaving families to pay part of the high cost of higher education, while they do not always have necessary financial resources.

4. On average, what share of the world's education budget is dedicated to early childhood?

A- 2% / B- 12% / C- 22% / D- the angels' share*

Yet studies show that investing in the early years of today's children will bring significant economic benefits in the future. Children from poor households, who can benefit from early learning during early childhood, earn on average 25% more as adults than those who were unable to benefit from it.

**part of the volume of an alcohol which evaporates during its aging in barrels.*

5. In the world, what proportion of children are forced to work?

A- 0.1% / B- 1% / C- 11% / D- 21%

That is 168 million children around the world deprived of their childhood because they are involved in work; 115 million of them carry out dangerous activities.



Goal 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

Gender inequality is one of the main obstacles to sustainable development, economic growth and poverty reduction. Since 2000, the theme of gender equality has gained great visibility and notable progress in terms of girls' schooling and the integration of women into the labour market. Goal 5 aims to encourage equal opportunities between men and women in economic development, eliminate all forms of violence against women and girls, including early and forced

marriage, as well as to promote equitable participation opportunities at all levels.

1. According to WHO global estimates, X women report having been exposed to physical or sexual violence by their intimate partner or someone else in their lifetime.

A- 2% / B- 10% / **C- 35%** / D- 53%

That is almost 1 in 3 women; Most often, this violence is committed by the intimate partner. Globally, nearly a third (30%) of women who have been in relationships report having experienced some form of physical and/or sexual violence from their intimate partner in their lifetime.

2. Which two countries have the most women among their parliamentarians?

A- Iceland and Brazil / B- Canada and Japan / **C- Rwanda and Bolivia** / D- Belgium and Senegal

Following the genocide in Rwanda, women were in the majority and a system aimed at parity within the State was put in place. 61% of seats in the Rwandan parliament are held by women. In Bolivia, a quota system within representative bodies made it possible to achieve parity with 53% of women elected to parliament.

3. Which country was the first in the world to give women the right to vote and to be candidates?

A- France / **B- Finland** / C- the United States / D- the Island of Greenland

In 1906, Finland was the first country to simultaneously grant all Finnish women without restriction the right to vote and to be a candidate. In 1788, American women had obtained the right to be candidates, however the right to vote was not obtained until 1920. In France, they obtained it in 1944.

4. What is the % of women among researchers?

A- 14% / **B- 29%** / C- 34% / D- 59%

The stereotypes that young girls face, the family responsibilities and the prejudices that one must face when choosing a career play strongly in this situation.

5. According to the World Economic Forum, gender inequalities at work will not disappear until:

A- the dawn of time / B- 2030 like the SDGs / **C- 2234** / D- 2534

This study is more pessimistic than that of the previous year, which put forward a horizon of 170 years to achieve this objective.



SDG 6: Guarantee access to water and sanitation for all and ensure sustainable management of water resources

Objective 6 is to guarantee access to drinking water and sanitation and hygiene services. It notably includes targets relating to the protection and restoration of water-related ecosystems (notably mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers and lakes). It is also planned to improve water quality and reduce water pollution, including pollution induced by hazardous chemicals. Finally, it is a question of developing international cooperation to achieve integrated management of water resources at all

levels.

1. What is man's greatest predator?

A- The shark / **B- Non-drinking water** / C- The mosquito / D- The scorpion

Unsafe water kills 3.6 million people worldwide each year. The mosquito 800,000 deaths/year and the scorpion 5,000/year.

2. How much daily water is needed to survive?

A- 1 to 2 gallons / B- 2 to 4 liters / **C- 8 to 15 liters** / D- 20 to 30 liters

This result is an addition of the quantities of water necessary to achieve 3 vital needs: needs to ensure survival (drink and food): 2.5 to 3 L/day, basic hygiene practices: 2 to 6 L/d, basic needs for cooking: 3 to 6 L/d.

3. What is one of the main factors of girls' absenteeism from school in Africa?

A- The boys: they told them so much that they weren't intelligent that they ended up believing it

B- Menstruation

C- Insecurity (violence, rape, dangers on the way to school, etc.)

D- Maths: the teachers are really not interesting

According to a [UN report on education, science and culture](#), in sub-Saharan Africa, 1 in 10 girls does not go to school during their menstrual cycle, which corresponds to approximately 20% of school time lost over a year. Every year, 443 million school days are lost due to poor sanitation, disease and poor hygiene. Sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia have the lowest school attendance rates and are home to the largest number of girls out of school due to the lack of suitable separate toilets.

4. How many countries share 60% of the world's natural water resources?

A- 4 / **B- 9** / C- 17 / D- I don't know but I'm sure my teammates have the right answer

Brazil, Colombia, Russia, India, Canada, United States, Indonesia, Congo and China.

5. What is the primary use of water taken from lakes, rivers and aquifers (geological formation or rock sufficient to store water)?

A- water fights / B- washing / **C- irrigating crops** / D- industrial production

The agricultural sector alone is the largest consumer of fresh water, 70% of water withdrawals worldwide are used for irrigation purposes.



Objective 7: Guarantee access for all to reliable, sustainable and modern energy services at an affordable cost

Access to energy is an essential prerequisite for achieving many SDGs not limited to the energy sector: eradication of poverty, increased food production, provision of safe drinking water, improved public health, development of the training system, economic promotion or promotion of women.

1. How many people in the world depend on traditional biomass*?

*Organic material of plant (micro algae included), animal, bacterial or fungal (fungi) origin, usable as a source of energy.

A- 2.5 billion

B- 2.5 million

C- Survivalists (individuals or groups of individuals who prepare for disasters by learning survival techniques and basic medical concepts, stockpiling food and weapons, building shelters, or learning to feed themselves in the wild)

D- I still don't understand what biomass is

Today, 1.6 billion people do not have access to electricity and 2.5 billion people rely on traditional biomass as a source of energy.

2. Among these countries, which are in the top 10 countries using the most renewable energy in 2017?

A- Iceland and Costa Rica/ B- Germany and Canada /C- France and New Zealand / D- Morocco and India

Iceland is the 1st country with 100% renewable energy, Costa Rica 2nd exceeding 99%, Germany 7th, Morocco 10th, New Zealand is at 40% energy but is not in the top 10, Canada and India are not part of the ranking, France is still very far away with 14% of its energy consumed renewable.

3. Some energies are called renewable. Why ?

A- Because they do not pollute

B- Because they are new

C- Because they can be reconstituted by nature quickly

D- Because you can recharge it from your cell phone

Energy is renewable when it comes from sources that nature continually renews. Renewable energies come from two major natural sources: the Sun (at the origin of the water cycle, tides, wind and plant growth) and the Earth (which gives off heat). The term renewable energy is often compared to clean energy. Clean energy produces little or no pollutants, or it produces pollutants which disappear quickly without consequences for the environment. But renewable energy is not necessarily clean, and vice versa (example: biomass production).

4. What is the most used renewable energy in the world?

A- solar / **B- hydraulic** / C- nuclear / D- wind

Hydraulic energy represents 19% of total electricity production in the world, 13% in France. It is the most widely used source of renewable energy, and all of the world's hydroelectric potential has not yet been exploited. Solar energy represents 3% of global electricity production from renewable sources. Wind electricity production is estimated at 4% of global electricity production.

5. There are many greenhouse gases. Which one of this list is not one?

A- water vapor / B- carbon dioxide / **C- oxygen** / D- methane

Greenhouse gases enter our atmosphere in 2 ways: the first is due to natural processes such as animal and plant respiration, the other is due to human activity. The main anthropogenic (human) causes of greenhouse gas emissions are: the use of fossil fuels, deforestation, intensive livestock farming, the use of synthetic fertilizers and industrial processes.



SDG 8: Promote sustained, shared and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all

The Goal plans to combat forced labour and end modern slavery and human trafficking by 2030. Furthermore, sustainable economic growth cannot be achieved at the expense of the environment, it plans to use resources more efficiently in production and consumption activities around the world and to ensure that economic growth no longer leads to environmental degradation.

1. How many people are unemployed in the world? (i.e. looking for a job).

- A- 20 million
- B- 200 million**
- C- 600 million
- D- Nobody knows, the job center server has just resigned.

200 million or 3% of the world population and this primarily concerns young people. There are large disparities between countries: the country with the highest unemployment rate is Congo with 45.4%, and the one with the lowest rate is Qatar with 0.10%.

2. “Decent work” covers several criteria. Which ?

- A- The right not to work
- B- Safety in the workplace**
- C- Social protection for families**
- D- Unequal treatment between women and men
- E- Suitable remuneration**

Decent work is work that brings dignity to those who perform it, that is to say the respect due to them, but also balance within their family. It brings together access to productive and adequately paid work, safety in the workplace and social protection for families, better prospects for personal development and social integration, equality of opportunity and treatment for all, etc.

3. Worldwide, 168 million children aged 5 to 17 work. What share of them works in the agricultural sector?

- A- 31% / B- 43% / **C- 60%** / D- 80%

11% of all children aged 5 to 17 are deprived of their childhood because they work. While the majority work in the agricultural sector (60%), the worst forms of child labour include their use as slaves, prostitution, selling drugs, crime, conscription as soldiers or other dangerous work.

4. Among the 197 countries recognized by the UN, how many have anti-discrimination legislation or legislation specifically referring to people with a disability?

A- 12 / **B- 45** / C- 92 / D- 175

Indeed, if the rights of people with a disability are already guaranteed by existing human rights treaties, the various mechanisms and provisions put in place do not always ensure the most appropriate most optimal defence, assistance and protection for this specific group.

5. Every 15 seconds, a worker dies from a work-related accident or illness. What is the main cause of these deaths?

A- Accident on the way (home/work)

B- Occupational illness

C - Accident or error during work

D - Earthquake

In 2000, the number of work-related deaths was estimated at 2 million, currently it is 2.8 million. Today, for more than half of these workers, their death is linked to an occupational disease. The first of these diseases is cancer. This is due in particular to exposure to certain toxic substances.

9

INDUSTRIE,
INNOVATION ET
INFRASTRUCTURE



SDG 9: Build resilient infrastructure*, promote sustainable industrialization that benefits all and encourage innovation

**which has a certain resistance to shock (including climate change)*

Investments in sustainable infrastructure as well as scientific and technological research strengthen economic growth, create jobs and promote the well-being of populations.

1. Among these passions, which is the most harmful to the environment?

A- going shopping / B- playing Pokémon GO / C- going hiking / D- driving a 4x4

The textile industry is considered the 2nd most polluting industry in the world: the fashion industry emits 1.2 billion tonnes of greenhouse gases each year, more than international flights and maritime traffic combined. Beyond manufacturing, the entire life cycle of a garment is at stake, not only manufacturing (production of textile fibers, treatments, dyeing, and assembly of fabrics), but also the use of the garment (including washing), then the end of life (the majority of our clothes end up in the trash).

2. In 2020, which responsible industries are likely to grow considerably in France?

A- The organic clothing industry

B- The reusable plastic industry

C- The biogas industry

D- The Industry of Laughing Cows

From January 1, 2020, in France, disposable plastic tableware (cups, glasses, plates disposable after use) will be prohibited. Only disposable tableware that can be composted in domestic composting and made entirely or partially from bio-sourced materials can be sold or distributed free of charge, for takeaway or on-site consumption.

3. Find the intruder. What is the benefit of integrating eco-design into a project?

A- Reduce the impact on the environment

B- Reduce company profits

C- Optimize a project or product

D- Allow savings

Eco-design seeks the right compromise between the environment and all the other constraints linked to product design. Thus, it integrates environmental considerations in the same way as technical feasibility, control of costs and deadlines, marketing, as well as usage performance.

4. What is the “greenest” city in the world?

A- Reykjavik (Iceland) / B- Vancouver (Canada) / C- Addis Ababa (Ethiopia) / D- Montcuq (France)

In 2016, it was named the “greenest” city in the world. Reykjavik has excluded almost all traditional energies from its mode of operation, even in public transport with its fleet of hydrogen buses, without greenhouse gas emissions. Its objective is to get rid of all forms of dependence on fossil fuels by 2050. Vancouver: the Canadian metropolis is an example for other cities in North America. The city has more than 200 parks and 90% of its energy comes from the sun, wind and tides. With a 100-year ecological program, Vancouver is undoubtedly the most ambitious city in this ranking.

5. By 2030, the renewable energy sector could create how many millions of jobs?

A- 5 / B- 20 / C- 50 / D- 100

The number of people employed in the renewable energy sector is currently estimated at 2.3 million. Due to growing interest in alternative energy, the total number of renewable energy jobs could reach 20 million by 2030.



SDG 10: Reduce inequalities within and across countries

Income inequality is a global issue, requiring solutions on an international scale. This means improving the regulation of financial institutions and markets, channelling development aid to the populations who need it most, and helping people migrate safely to benefit from opportunities.

1. Via the globalization of trade and production, inequalities between developed and developing countries...

- A- Decline as we relocate to developing countries
- B- Increase, because profits are concentrated in developed countries**
- C- Are doomed to disappear naturally by the law of the world market
- D- Became ying and yang

Even if companies from developed countries relocate part of their productive activities to developing countries, they tend to redirect their profits to developed countries.

2. What proportion of migrants leave a developing country to go to a developed country?

- A-34%** / B- Really a lot from what we see on TV / C- 64% / D- 84%

A large majority of all international migration takes place between countries at the same level of development, particularly neighbouring countries.

3. If all humans lived like the French, how many planet Earths would be needed to satisfy their needs?

- A- 2 / **B- 3** / C- 6 / D- the entire solar system

The ecological footprint, which measures our consumption of goods and services generated by nature, indicates that today the world consumes as much as if we had 1.6 planet Earth at our disposal.

4. Africa produces 75% of the world's cocoa, what % does it receive from its chocolate manufacturing?

- A- 75% same / B- 38% / C- 11% / **D- 2%**

98% of the income generated from the sale of cocoa is distributed between sales intermediaries and cocoa processing industries.

5. A Paris-London flight costs on average €150. How much does it cost a migrant?

A- 1,000€ / B- 4,000€ / **C- 10,000€** / D- 20,000€

Smugglers offer different prices, which result in very different crossing conditions. For €10,000, migrants reach Calais with the help of smugglers and are housed in hotels or camps with decent living conditions. They are also supported to travel to England.



SDG 11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

Objective 11 focuses on reducing the polluting load of city dwellers, with particular emphasis on air quality and waste management. The development of cities must provide access to green spaces and public spaces and also have affordable and safe housing and transport systems.

1. What share of the world's population lives in urban areas today?

A- 70% / B- 54% / **C- 35%** / D- More and more gentrifiers

According to UN projections, by 2050, 66% of the population will live in cities. The combined effect of increasing urbanization and population growth will contribute to an increase of 2.5 million more people in cities, of which 37% will be in India, followed by China and Nigeria. Today, 80% of economic activity is concentrated in cities. And while they occupy only 3% of the Earth's surface area, they consume 3/4 of the world's resources and generate around 70% of greenhouse gas emissions.

2. In 1990, 10 cities in the world had populations of 10 million or more. Today, we identify:

A- 17 / B- 25 / **C- 47** / D- 1990

In total, these 47 urban areas are home to 754 million people. 1st place in the ranking goes to Tokyo with more than 42.8 million inhabitants. Followed by Jakarta (Indonesia, 31.7), Delhi (India, 26.5), Seoul (South Korea (25.4), Bombay (India, 24.3) and Shanghai (China, 24.2). American city is New York (23.7), 1st African Cairo (Egypt, 23) and 1st in Europe is London (14.6).

3. What is urban horticulture?

A- growing plants and raising animals within cities

B- the cultivation of animals and the breeding of plants within cities

C- maintenance of gardens on the roofs of buildings

D- what will replace gluten-free bread

Horticulture provides food products from various types of crops (seeds, root crops, vegetables, mushrooms, fruits), as well as non-food products (aromatic and medicinal herbs, ornamental plants, etc.). The enthusiasm for local agri-food products is partly linked to the expectation of lower environmental impacts from these forms of marketing in short circuits, and in particular of a more favourable carbon footprint due to the less important distance travelled by the products.

4. For a 10 km trip in the city, rank the following modes of transport from the least polluting to the most polluting:

A- Tram / B- Car / C-Bicycle /D- Metro / E- Motorcycle / F- Bus

Bike, Tram, Metro, Bus, Motorcycle, Car

Today, 20% of greenhouse gas emissions are due to transport.

5. Find the intruder. Rapid urbanization puts pressure on:

A- Fresh water reserves

B- Economic growth

C- Water supply systems

D- The living environment

E- Public health

Urbanization creates employment, new economic flows as well as tourism. However, it poses ecological problems because of the pressure exerted on natural resources (water, forest, etc.), the decline in agricultural areas and the production of more waste and toxic gases.



SDG 12: Establish sustainable consumption and production patterns

The Goal encourages efficient use of resources and energy, environmentally friendly management of chemicals and waste, reduced waste production, reduced food waste and improved quality of life.

1. How much food do you think is wasted or thrown away each year around the world?

A- I don't know but I personally sort the yellow bin, green bin at home

B- 1/4 of the food produced

C- 1/3 of the food produced

D- 1/2 of the food produced

It is estimated that a third of all food produced each year – the equivalent of 1.3 billion tonnes worth around \$1 trillion – ends up rotting in consumers' and retailers' trash bins or discarded, spoiled due to not being transported or harvested in good conditions. That's really a lot, a lot!

2. Which was the first country to ban plastic bags?

A- Canada / B- Denmark / **C- Bangladesh** / D- Ireland

500 billion plastic bags are produced each year worldwide. Measures to ban or tax shopping bags – or single-use bags – are increasing across the world. Denmark was a pioneer by introducing a tax in 1994. In 2002, Bangladesh decreed the first total ban on plastic bags, suspected of having caused serious flooding by preventing the evacuation of water. The same year, Ireland imposed a tax of 15 cents per shopping bag, which would have reduced consumption by 90%.

3. If pollinating insects, like bees, were to become extinct, how much would it cost to do their job?

A- €153 million / **B- €153 billion** / C- €153,000 billion / D- it's incalculable

Pollination by insects is an ecosystem service, that is, a service performed by nature, important for global agricultural production. The service provided by pollinating insects has been estimated at 153 billion euros, or 9.5% of the value of all global food production.

4. How much waste ends up at sea every minute in the world? It is the equivalent of:

A- a car trunk / B- 3 garbage trucks / **C- 1,600 shopping carts** / D- an Olympic swimming pool

Every year, 20 billion tonnes of waste are dumped into the oceans. Several large open-air dumps, drifting in the oceans, have been discovered. These polluted areas are commonly called the 7th plastic continent.

5. What is agroecology?

A- Agricultural techniques that respect the environment

B- The fact that consumers go directly to pick their fruits and vegetables

C- A medieval method for growing plants

B- I don't know anymore

The objective of agroecology is to optimize food and agricultural production without endangering nature. Agroecology results in more diversified agriculture that is better adapted to the local specificities of territories.



SDG 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

Greenhouse gas emissions caused by human activities have never been higher. Driven by economic growth and population growth, climate change has far-reaching effects on human and natural systems in all countries and on all continents.

1. How many polar bears are left in the world?

A- 1 or 2, 3 max / B- 12,000 / **C- 25,000** / D- 90,000

There are only between 22,000 and 31,000 polar bears left in the world (United States, Canada, Norway, Greenland and Russia).

2. According to scientists, by how many degrees will the surface of the globe have increased in 2050?

A- 1.5°C / B- It will be about the same but a little warmer in winter / **C- 2°C** / D- 3.3°C

3. When temperature increases by one degree, global grain production decreases by approximately:

A- 1% / **B- 5%** / C- 15% / D- 25%

Between 1880 and 2012, the average global temperature increased by 0.85°C. Between 1981 and 2002, there was an average decrease in global cereal production of 40 million tonnes per year due to global warming.

4. Since 1979, the sea ice has lost the equivalent of:

A- the surface of 1,000 Titanic's

B- 10,000 football fields

C- 100,000 football fields

D- 1 million football fields

The oceans have warmed, the amounts of snow and ice have decreased, and sea levels have risen. Between 1901 and 2010, global average sea level rose 19 cm as oceans expanded due to warming and ice melting. Since 1979, the Arctic sea ice has lost 1.07 million km² per decade.

5. What % of greenhouse gas emissions are due to agriculture?

A- 7% / B- 14% / **C- 24%** / D- 42%

Of all greenhouse gas emissions, 24% come from agriculture, 25% from electricity and heat production and 18% from industry. Among the main emitters in the field of agriculture, cattle occupy the first place.



SDG 14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development

Our rainwater, drinking water, weather, climate, our coastlines, much of our food, and even the oxygen in the air we breathe, are ultimately all powered and regulated by the sea. Throughout history, oceans and seas have been essential for trade and transportation. Careful management of this vital global resource is a key element for a sustainable future.

1. How many marine species remain to be discovered?

A- barely 2% / B- 35% / **C- 91%** / D- answer D!

250 new species of marine fish are recorded each year. Between 1999 and 2008, 780 new species of crabs, 29 of lobsters and 186 of shrimps were discovered.

2. What is the average global fish consumption per year? (in kg / person / year)

A- 2 kg

B- 7 kg

C- 19 kg, the weight of the largest Japanese spider crab in the world

D- 25 kg

19.2 kg, approximately twice as much as 50 years ago (source WWF).

3. Since 1950, the seabird population has declined by:

A- 33% / **B- 70%** / C- 85% / D- 99%

Between 1950 and 2010, 200 million seabirds disappeared, or 70% of their population. Disappearance due mainly to the destruction of marine ecosystems to which are added entanglements in fishing gear, disappearance of prey, pollution, oil, destruction of the natural habitat, etc. In all cases, the common denominator is man.

4. What share of commercial fish stocks are either overexploited or fully exploited?

A- 8% / B- 38% / C- 60% / **D- 80%**

If humans catch more fish than they should, they have no time to reproduce and therefore regenerate themselves and the ecosystem is affected. Today, 7 of the 10 most important fish species are on the verge of total depopulation. 32% of stocks are overfished.

5. How many people depend on marine biodiversity for their livelihood?

A- I don't know, I probably had to skip that geography class in high school

B- 1 billion

C- 3 billion

D- everyone

These people include employees in the medical sector, tourism, biofuel, food (such as the fishing sector), industries and many others.



SDG 15: Preserve and restore terrestrial ecosystems, ensuring their sustainable use, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, halt and reverse the process of land degradation and put an end to the loss of biodiversity

1. In 2017, the planet lost 29.4 million hectares of its tree areas. What surface area does this correspond to?

A – in Portugal

B – to mainland France

C- the equivalent of a football field per second

D - I would like to call my geography teacher so that he/she can re-explain the hectares/km² conversion to me

1 ha = 10,000 m², 1 km² = 100 ha therefore 29.4 million ha = 294,000 km² / Portugal 92,000 km² / France metro 552,000 km². But be careful, this data do not take into account replanted areas or natural reforestation. The total net loss is estimated at 90,000 km² (approximately the size of Portugal). Forested areas represent 30% of the Earth's land surface. 80% of deforestation is due to agriculture (including the expansion of palm oil and soybean production). By 2030, it is estimated that 55% of the Amazon will have disappeared.

2. What is the most poached animal in the world?

A- the elephant / B- Monsieur Seguin's goat / **C- the pangolin** / D- the hammerhead shark

The pangolin, a small mammal found in Africa and Asia, is hunted for its scales believed to treat asthma or cancer, but also for its flesh supposedly good for kidney function. Between 500,000 and 2.5 million captured each year. The animal is sold for around €1,750 in China and Vietnam. International laws are not enough to save this species, which is little appreciated by the general public and much less appreciated than other threatened mammals such as the tiger or the elephant.

3. Why are trees mainly cut down today? For...

A- making paper / **B- expanding agricultural land** / C- heating / D- building (house, terrace, etc.)

The increase in the world population is leading to the disappearance of primary forests, for example in the Amazon, in favour of gigantic agricultural plots. In addition, more than half of the world's inhabitants are now concentrated in cities. This growing urbanization is leading to the conquest of new spaces in forest areas, particularly intended for building housing and the infrastructure that goes with it.

4. Of all known animal species...

A- 3% are already extinct and 12% are on the verge of extinction

B- 5% are already extinct and 16% are on the verge of extinction

C- 8% are already extinct and 22% on the verge of extinction

D- 12% are already extinct and 34% on the verge of extinction

How we treat our planet has a significant influence on global biodiversity. Of all known animal species, 8% are already extinct and almost 22% are at risk of becoming extinct in the near future. But biodiversity doesn't just include animals. The world is home to more than 80,000 species of trees and numerous microsystems. All these species have a role to play in maintaining the precarious natural balance.

5. Biodiversity is:

A - All living beings on Earth

B - Organic products available in store

C - All the plants, trees, flowers... which cover our forests

D- The diversity of biology

Biodiversity, a contraction of "biological diversity", refers to the variety of the living world. It is the diversity of all forms of animal, plant and microscopic life on Earth, and of all the relationships that these species weave between themselves and with their environments.



SDG 16: Promote peaceful and open societies for sustainable development, ensure access to justice for all and establish effective, accountable and open institutions at all levels

Goal 16 aims to reduce all forms of violence, put an end to torture and effectively combat all forms of organized crime, corruption and bribery in all their forms. It advocates the fight against illicit financial flows and arms trafficking, it promotes the rule of law, the establishment of participatory institutions, as well as fair access to justice.

1. According to a report from the OECD (Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development → international organization for economic studies) on international corruption, nearly 60% of bribery cases concern:

- A- Obtaining public contracts**
- B- Favourable tax treatment
- C- Customs clearance procedures
- D- Countries of the European Union

2. What do the United States, Russia, China, the United Kingdom and France have in common?

- A- These are the countries that sell the most weapons in the world
- B- These are the countries that finance the most peace in the world
- C- These are the countries that finance the most peace and war in the world**
- D- These are the countries which have abolished military service

The United States, the United Kingdom, Russia and France alone produce 80% of global arms sales: USA (58%), UK (10%), Russia (7%) and France (5%). These countries were the five largest arms sellers in the world in 2016, while being among the largest contributors to the UN peacekeeping budget, with Japan and Germany (3rd and 4th peace financiers).

3. In 2016, out of 197 countries in the world, how many are considered at peace?

A-10/ B- 25 / C- 50 / D-125

In 2016, only Botswana, Chile, Costa Rica, Japan, Mauritius, Panama, Qatar, Switzerland, Uruguay and Vietnam were free of any conflict. And the situation tends to get worse in countries at war.

4. Which institutions are most affected by corruption in the world?

A- justice and the police/ B- education and health / C- Jacky and Michel / D- banks and audiovisual

Corruption constitutes an obstacle to sustainable and inclusive development, by generating unequal treatment of citizens and a lack of confidence in institutions and representatives on the part of the population.

5. What does fair trade bring to producers?

A- The same fixed prices all over the world

B- Fair prices and a decent salary

C- The right to sell its products abroad

D- More advertising

Fair trade is a commercial partnership, based on dialogue, transparency and respect, whose objective is to achieve greater fairness in global trade. It contributes to sustainable development by providing better trading conditions and guaranteeing the rights of marginalized producers and workers. Fair trade organizations are committed to supporting producers, raising awareness and campaigning for changes to the rules and practices of conventional international trade



SDG 17: Partnerships to achieve the goals

Effective partnerships between governments, the private sector and civil society are necessary for a successful sustainable development agenda. These inclusive partnerships, built on principles and values, a shared vision and common goals that put people and the planet at the centre, are needed at global, regional, national and local levels.

1. What is the UN?

A -The National Opera of Ukraine, created in 1867

B - The United Nations

C - The New Urban People's Organization

D – The Organization of Uruguayan Nuns

The intergovernmental organization UN was founded in 1945, after the Second World War, to replace the League of Nations, in order to stop wars between countries and ensure dialogue between them. Almost all countries on the planet are members of the organization, i.e. 193 countries out of 197.

2. What is development aid?

A- support for IT and digital developers

B- financial aid from the most developed countries to the least developed countries

C- specific aid from the UN for access to democracy

D- it is more commonly called humanitarian

Development aid can come from private organizations – NGOs for example – or directly from the State, in which case it is public development aid. The sums paid by the more developed countries are intended to promote economic development and the improvement of living conditions in the countries concerned. Humanitarian aid refers to emergency projects, following a natural disaster, conflict, etc.

3. How many countries are signatories to the Paris climate agreement?

A- 204 / **B-194** / C- 177 / D- 98

197 countries worldwide, withdrawal of the United States, Nicaragua and Syria.

The Paris Agreement, or Paris Climate Agreement, is a 2015 international treaty on mitigation and the adaptation to climate change, as well as their sufficient financing.

4. The Earth Summit, in Rio in 1992, defined the 3 pillars of sustainable development which are...

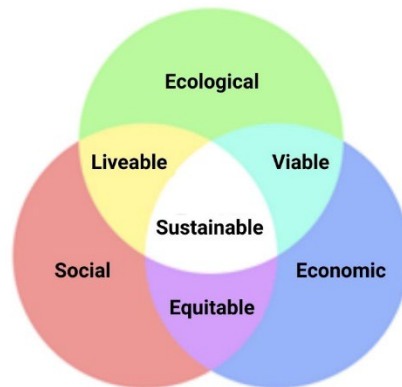
A- the good, the bad and the ugly

B- education, agriculture and health

C- economic progress, social well-being and environmental protection

D- the regulation of finance, commerce and control of the media

Sustainable development corresponds to viable, liveable and equitable development, i.e. "development that meets the needs of the present without compromising those of future generations".



5 - WHO CAN ACT TO ACHIEVE THE 17 SDGs?

A - Citizens

B - Governments

C - Companies

D - Non-governmental organizations

E - All of these answers

The State, local authorities, businesses, unions, researchers, associations, citizens, users... Achieving these SDGs involves the mobilization of everyone, at all levels, from the individual to States.

TEST 2: SPEED SDG

ANSWERS START WITH "G"

- 1. An animal threatened by global warming?**
→ Gorilla, giant panda, giraffe, gull, green sea turtle.
1 million species are threatened by climate change so we can accept quite a few answers...
- 2. What is causing sea levels to rise?**
→ Glaciers (ice melting)
- 3. An NGO committed to fighting global warming?**
→ Greenpeace
- 4. A personality known for his commitment to ecology?**
→ Greta Thunberg, Gwyneth Paltrow, George Clooney, Gaël Faure, it seems that Bill Gates is green but this answer has not yet been verified...
Any possible and imaginable response to the appreciation of the facilitator
- 5. What is responsible for global warming?**
→ Greenhouse gases

THE ANSWER CONTAINS "CLIMATE"

- 1. Donald Trump is one of them.** (Additional clues: there are fewer and fewer of them.).
→ Climate sceptics
- 2. Sometimes it rains a lot, sometimes not at all, in any case it is very hot.**
→ Tropical climate
- 3. It pollutes but it's fresh, it's good in summer.**
→ "Climatisation " (Air conditioning)
- 4. A slogan to use during climate marches? Shout it!**
→ "We are hotter than the climate"
- 5. Sustainable Development Goal No. 13?**
→ Fight against climate change

THE ANSWER IS NEITHER “TOILETS” NOR “LATRINES”

1. **Without me it's difficult to stay in the same place for several days.**
→ Example answer: water.
2. **I collect organic matter.**
→ Example answer: compost
3. **My use reduces the risk of disease transmission.**
→ Example answers: vaccine, mask, etc.
4. **I am beneficial for school attendance.**
→ Example answers: a good teacher, correct equipment, easy access to transport, etc.
5. **You can spend hours there reading magazines about the SDGs.**
→ Example answer: the Lianes cooperation website

THE ANSWER IS AN ACRONYM

1. **There are 17 of us, we deal with social, environmental and economic issues.**
→ SDG – Sustainable Development Goals
2. **A French Agency for the ecological and energy transition and the fight against climate change (NB to be adapted according to the country context!).**
→ ADEME – Environment and Energy Management Agency
3. **An international agency that takes care of children.**
→ UNICEF - United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund
4. **An international agency that deals with agriculture and food.**
→ FAO – Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
5. **The United Nations Conferences on Climate Change which have been held since 1995.**
→ COP - Conference of the Parties

INFO OR INTOX ?

1. **Is the greenhouse effect caused by man?**
→ **INTOX:** hopefully not ! Because without the greenhouse effect, life could not have appeared on Earth and developed there. Man is responsible, not for the greenhouse effect, but for its current increase.
2. **Is there not enough food on earth to feed everyone?**
→ **INTOX:** today, global agricultural production covers 1.5 times the food needs of 7 billion humans. However, more than 815 million people suffer from hunger. Hunger is not a question of quantity of food but results from poor distribution of resources and limited access to them. In addition, 1/3 of global food production is lost or wasted.
3. **Without greenhouse gases the temperature on Earth would be -18°C**
→ **INFO:** without the natural presence in the atmosphere of certain gases (water vapor, carbon dioxide, methane, ozone, etc.), the average temperature of the earth's surface would not be 15°C but - 18°C. These gases capture infrared radiation re-emitted by the Earth's

surface and prevent it from escaping like does the glass in a greenhouse.

- 4. In France, the money sent by nationals to countries of origin is 3 times higher than public development aid**
→ INFO
- 5. The Democratic Republic of Congo has the largest number of doctors per capita in the world**
→ INFO: 9 doctors per 1,000 inhabitants, the DRC is ahead of Cuba and Monaco.
- 6. The price of food products has doubled since the 2000s**
→ INFO: some examples of price changes: - Sugar: €120/tonne in January 2000 compared to €420/tonne in January 2017- Wheat: €104/tonne in January 2000 compared to €144/tonne in January 2017- Beef: 1,910 €/tonne in January 2000 compared to €3,680/tonne in January 2017.

INFO OR INTOX ?

- 1. Are holes in the ozone layer making climate change worse?**
→ INTOX: these are 2 separate problems. The ozone layer protects the earth from ultraviolet rays which do not act on the greenhouse effect while greenhouse gases absorb infrared rays which do act on climate change. There is no connection except that both can be caused by the same gas.
- 2. The unemployment rate of Erasmus students five years after their diploma is 46% lower than non-Erasmus students**
→ INTOX: it's 23% but that's already not bad!
- 3. Agriculture uses half of the world's water**
→ INTOX: it's 70%!
- 4. Today, obesity kills twice as many people as malnutrition**
→ INTOX: it's three times more! In 2010, obesity was responsible for 3.4 million deaths compared to less than 1 million for malnutrition. Excessive caloric diet, among the causes of obesity, increasingly contributes to global mortality. In 2016, more than 1.9 billion adults were overweight. Of this total, more than 650 million were obese.
- 5. We can transform waste into energy**
→ INFO: energy recovery from waste contributes to the development of renewable energies. Incineration and methanization are levers in France and Europe.
- 6. Worldwide, nearly 3 billion people use the Internet and half of them live in developing countries?**
→ INTOX: it is more ! 4 billion of which 2/3 in developing countries
- 7. An elephant is poached every 45 minutes worldwide**
→ INTOX: it's every 15 minutes! Hunted for their ivory, African elephants have seen their population reduce drastically: it has fallen from 1.3 million in 1970 to 350,000 today.
- 8. At current rates, by 2050, the mass of plastic in the oceans will be greater than that of fish**
→ INFO: more than 150 million tonnes of plastic waste float in the oceans and this could

double by 2050. In the absence of measures, the weight of waste would be greater than that of fish.

9. **Hydroelectricity is energy produced by waves**

→ **INTOX**: it is the energy produced by rivers, streams and lakes. Hydroelectricity is the 2nd source of electricity production behind nuclear power and the first source of renewable electricity in France. In the world, with 16% of global electricity production, it constitutes the 3rd source of production, behind coal (41%) and gas (21%).

TEST 3: THE WOMAN, THE MAN OR BOTH

NB: these are examples which are mainly related to France, to be adapted to your own context!

- Obtains better results in the final year of secondary school.
→ **women**
- For the same working hours, earn 20% more
→ **men**
- Love the colour blue
→ **both**
- Can open a bank account without the authorization of their spouse and in their own name since 1965 (France!)
→ **the woman**
- Can play 5-set matches at Rolland Garros
→ **men**
- Has the right to 25 days of leave for the birth of his first child (France)
→ **men**
- Is more represented in the parliament of Rwanda
→ **the man**
- Plays with dolls
→ **both**
- Represents two thirds of people in the world who cannot read or write
→ **women**
- Cries while stubbing their little toe against a corner of furniture
→ **both**
- Is the stronger sex
→ **both**

TEST 4: THE SDG MEMORY QUIZ

Memory quiz #1

1. Name (approximately) the name of an SDG!
2. What is your daily eco-friendly gesture?
3. To whom will you raise awareness about the SDGs?
4. What is Taxi Joe's job?
5. How much are 2 SDGs + 3 SDGs?
6. What is this game called?
7. True or false: the host of this quiz is super nice
8. True or false: 50% of Kenyan GNP is made through mobile transactions. If you don't know, do the duck dance (Answer: True)
9. Can Chuck Norris (an American martial artist and actor) single-handedly achieve all the SDGs?
10. What is your recommendation for a more sustainable world?

Memory quiz #2

1. How many SDGs are there?
2. Which country withdrew from the climate agreement? (Answer: United States) If you don't know, say "2BE3 for life"
3. Is a roundabout more of a circle or a point for you?
4. Who started the Fridays for Future movement? (Answer: Greta Thunberg) If you don't know how much are 10 + 7 SDGs?
5. How do you like this quiz?
6. What is your recommendation for a more sustainable world?
7. True or false: the next Star Wars movie will be called "On the Road to the SDGs"?
8. Can the heroine of Kill Bill single-handedly achieve all the SDGs?
9. Which SDG do you like the most?

10. What is the capital of Senegal? (Answer: Dakar) If you don't know anymore, improvise a Senegalese dance

SOME CONCEPTIONS TO MASTER...

Development Assistance

Refers to all resources provided to poor countries with the stated aim of promoting economic development and improving the standard of living of their inhabitants. It generally takes the form of donations, money loans at preferential rates and debt cancellation. When the donor is a country or a public entity, we speak of "official development assistance" (ODA), but it can also be private aid from companies, NGOs, foundations, etc.

Agroecology

It is the application of the principles of ecology to agriculture, in other words all agricultural production methods that respect the environment.

Biodiversity

Diversity of living species present in an environment (micro-organisms, plants, animals).

Greenhouse gas

Natural gases present in the Earth's atmosphere that trap the sun's rays, stabilizing the temperature on the planet's surface at a reasonable level. The increase in their concentration in the earth's atmosphere is one of the factors causing global warming.

SDGs

The Sustainable Development Goals are 17 global goals that states commit to achieving during the period 2015-2030. They cover a multitude of areas ranging from protecting the planet to building a more peaceful world, including guaranteeing everyone the ability to live in security and dignity. These objectives are part of a development program aimed at giving priority to helping the most vulnerable, particularly children and women.

Developing countries or countries of the South (Global South)

Countries less economically developed than the so-called Northern countries or developed countries. The expression replaces previous names deemed inadequate, obsolete or incorrect, such as third world countries or even underdeveloped countries.