# TASK content creation: how does it work, and what to expect?

# Question creation and review process

1) Writers create questions

2) Level 1 review: Content Manager + other writers

3) Level 2 review: Editor

4) Content translation followed by translation revision

5) Questions imported into TASK

6) Questions are analyzed according to their performance (difficulty, distribution, etc.)

7) Ongoing review and update of active questions

# A good TASK question:

- Must not be negative (existing negative questions will gradually be replaced)
- Must be on topics that are directly relevant to sustainability and align with Sulitest's matrix and framework
- Must be based on scientific knowledge and verifiable sources
- Should be as concise as possible: longer questions (e.g. questions on proposed scenarios) should have short answers; short questions can have more elaborate answers. Remove all superfluous text.
- Should generally assess familiarity with orders of magnitude instead of requiring precise knowledge of exact figures.

# Subjects in TASK

| Earth Systems | Human welfare | Levers of opportunity |
|---|---|---|
| • Climate Change<br>• Biosphere Integrity<br>• Freshwater Use<br>• Land Use Change<br>• Ocean Acidification<br>• Novel Entities<br>• Biogeochemical Cycles<br>• Atmospheric Aerosol Loading<br>• Stratospheric Ozone Depletion | • Nutrition<br>• Health<br>• Access to Water and Sanitation<br>• Housing and Human Settlements<br>• Access to Energy<br>• Basic Income<br>• Social Equity<br>• Gender Equality<br>• Education and Culture<br>• Peace, Justice and Political Voice<br>• Access to Networks and Social Interactions | • Laws, Policies and Institutions<br>• Infrastructure, Planning and Natural Resource Management<br>• Macroeconomics and Finance<br>• Microeconomics, Business and Industry<br>• Sustainability Science<br>• Technology and Innovation<br>• Transformative Change<br>• Cognitive Capacities for Sustainability |

| Types of knowledge assessed | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Definitions and Key Concepts**<br><br>What are we talking about? How does it work? | **Current Status and Trends**<br><br>What's the current state of affairs, and how are things evolving? | **Major Causes**<br><br>Why does it happen? | **Systemic Impacts**<br><br>What are the effects? |

# Question analysis

| | |
|---|---|
| Question | Plants, animals, fungi and micro-organisms provide essential regulating benefits such as pollination of crops, prevention of soil erosion and water purification, and a vast array of cultural services, like recreation and a sense of place.<br><br>All the benefits listed above are examples of: |
| Correct answer | Ecosystem services |
| Option A | Sustainable services |
| Option B | Renewable services |
| Option C | Biological services |

Prompt helps introduce and define the subject in question

Preserves the original language from the official source as much as possible.

Correct answer: A concept aligned with a significant sustainability trend and unequivocally the only correct choice.

All response options should be consistent in length, format, structure, and parallel construction.

Distractors: clearly incorrect yet seemingly plausible alternatives

# Example 1

Framework: Earth Systems
Subject: Biogeochemical flows
Type of Knowledge: Systemic Impacts

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|---|---|
| **Question** | A fundamental ingredient of life on Earth, nitrogen (N) is widely used in industrial agriculture to boost crop yields.<br><br>Select the right option regarding the harmful effects of the production and use of N by our society. |
| **Correct answer** | The excessive use of N fertilisers can lead to water pollution, causing algal blooms and dead zones in aquatic ecosystems. |
| **Option 1** | The use of N in agriculture only benefits crop yields and has no impact on the stability of ecosystems. |
| **Option 2** | Nitrogen fertilisers improve soil structure and increase biodiversity in agricultural ecosystems. |
| **Option 3** | Nitrogen fertiliser production has no significant impact on the environment and does not contribute to greenhouse gas emissions. |

# Example 2

Framework: Human Welfare
Subject: Access to Energy
Knowledge Type: Current State and Trends

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|---|---|
| **Question** | The shift to renewable energy is widely acknowledged as as a cornerstone in the global effort to decarbonize the economy.<br><br>According to the latest studies, what is the approximate share of renewable energy sources (including wind, solar, hydro, geothermal and bioenergy) in global final energy consumption? |
| **Correct answer** | 20% |
| **Option 1** | 5% |
| **Option 2** | 50% |
| **Option 3** | 90% |

# Example 3

Framework: Levers of Opportunity
Subject: Laws, Policies and Institutions
Knowledge Type: Definitions and Key Concepts

| | |
|---|---|
| **Question** | Among the policies aimed at reducing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, a measure adopted in many countries is the carbon tax.<br><br>Which proposition best describes the carbon tax? |
| **Correct answer** | A tax levied on the sale price of a product or service based on the quantity of GHG emissions from its production or usage. |
| **Option 1** | A tax imposed on companies that export goods to countries with stricter GHG regulations. |
| **Option 2** | A subsidy program for reforestation projects to offset GHG emissions. |
| **Option 3** | A fixed fee charged to households based on their average annual energy consumption. |