

TASK question examples



Framework: Earth Systems Subject: Climate Change Type of Knowledge: Major Causes

Question	Which of the following lists accurately ranks the largest emitters of total historical greenhouse gases between 1850 and 2021?
Correct Answer	USA(25%), EU27(17%), China(15%), Russia(7%), United Kingdom(5%)
Distractor 1	China (25%), USA (17%), EU27 (13%), India (7%), Russia (6%)
Distractor 2	USA (20 %), China (17 %), EU27 (15%), Russia (10%), Japan (6%)
Distractor 3	EU27 (23%), USA (20%), China (17%), United Kingdom (7%), India (5%)
Sources	Friedlingstein, P et al. (2023). Global Carbon Budget 2023. Earth System Science Data, 15(12), 5301-5369. https://doi.org/10.5194/essd-15-5301-2023
	Ritchie, H. (2019, 1 octobre). Who has contributed most to global CO2 emissions? Our World In Data. https://ourworldindata.org/contributed-most-global-co2

Feedback:

The United States has been the largest historical emitter of greenhouse gases since 1850, followed by the European Union, China, and Russia. This ranking reflects the early industrialization of Western countries. Data from the Global Carbon Budget 2023 and Our World in Data confirm this distribution of cumulative emissions, which is based on long-term totals rather than current emission levels.



Framework: Earth Systems Subject: Biosphere Integrity Type of Knowledge: Major Causes

Question	Biodiversity - the diversity within species, between species and of ecosystems - is declining faster than at any time in human history. While there are many reasons behind this decline, which of the
	following is the biggest driver behind biodiversity loss?
Correct Answer	Changes in land and sea use (conversion of forests, wetlands and other natural habitats for agricultural and urban uses)
Distractor 1	Invasive alien species (organisms that have entered and established themselves in the environment outside their natural habitat)
Distractor 2	Pollution (usage of dangerous insecticides, marine plastic waste, and nitrogen deposition in the atmosphere)
Distractor 3	Human exploitation of resources (unsustainable forest logging, mineral mining, oil and gas drilling, hunting, and poaching)
Sources	IPBES. (2019). Summary for policymakers of the global assessment report on biodiversity and ecosystem services (summary for policy makers). IPBES Plenary at its seventh session (IPBES 7, Paris, 2019). Zenodo. https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.3553579

Feedback:

According 2019 Global the Assessment Report by the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES), the leading cause of biodiversity loss is the transformation of natural habitats driven by changes in land and sea use. Intensive agriculture, urbanization, and deforestation are causing widespread ecosystem degradation. This factor exerts a greater and more direct impact than any of the other identified pressures.



Framework: Earth Systems Subject: Biosphere Integrity Type of Knowledge: Systemic Impacts

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. All of the benefits listed above are examples of
Correct Answer	ecosystem services
Distractor 1	sustainable services
Distractor 2	renewable services
Distractor 3	biological services
Sources	IPBES. (2019). Summary for policymakers of the global assessment report on biodiversity and ecosystem services (summary for policy makers). IPBES Plenary at its seventh session (IPBES 7, Paris, 2019). Zenodo. https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.3553579

Feedback:

The benefits mentioned — such as pollination, water purification, and cultural values — are all examples of ecosystem services, according to the 2019 IPBES report. These services are provided freely by nature and are essential to human well-being. Ecosystem services are generally grouped into four categories of service: provisioning, regulating, supporting, and cultural.



Framework: Human Welfare Subject: Nutrition Type of Knowledge: Systemic Impacts

Question	Which of the following statements best explains why malnutrition has a large impact on national economies?
Correct Answer	Malnutrition affects brain development, educational achievement, and people's long-term health - perpetuating the cycle of poverty and hindering national development.
Distractor 1	Malnourished populations increase national debt as countries must borrow to import food and water in order to meet the nutritional needs of their citizens.
Distractor 2	Malnutrition causes populations to become vectors for diseases that spread to industrial workers, forcing factories and manufacturing plants to close.
Distractor 3	Malnourished populations create such a high demand for food that prices spiral out of control, causing hyperinflation and destabilizing the economy.
Sources	Glewwe, P., & Miguel, E. A. (2007). The impact of child health and nutrition on education in less developed countries. Handbook of development economics, 4, 3561-3606. https://doi.org/10.1016/S1573-4471(07)04056-9
	Ending malnutrition World Food Programme. (2024, 7 novembre). UN World Food Programme (WFP). https://www.wfp.org/ending-malnutrition

Feedback:

Malnutrition hampers children's cognitive development, undermines their school performance, and compromises their long-term health. also reduces their future employability and limits their economic opportunities. According to Glewwe & Miguel (2007) and the World Food Programme, these effects perpetuate the cycle of poverty and hinder national economic development.



Framework: Human Welfare Subject: Peace, Justice, and Political Voice Type of Knowledge: Definitions and Key Concepts

Question	Justice involves establishing the moral or legal principles of fairness in how people are treated, often reflecting the values of society.
	Justice that connects development and human rights to create a rights-based way of tackling climate change is called
Correct Answer	climate justice
Distractor 1	social justice
Distractor 2	distributive justice distributive
Distractor 3	environmental justice
Sources	Summary for Policymakers. (2022). IPCC. https://www.ipcc.ch/report/ar6/wg2/chapter/summary-for-policymakers/

Feedback:

Climate justice links human rights, sustainable development, and climate action, as highlighted in the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Summary for Policymakers. It recognizes that the most vulnerable communities are often the least responsible for emissions, yet suffer the most severe impacts. The concept seeks to ensure a fair distribution of efforts and support in the face of climate change.



Framework: Levers of Opportunity Subject: Macroeconomic Considerations and Finance Type of Knowledge: Definitions and Key Concepts

Question	About 2 billion workers, or 60% of the world's employed population ages 15 and older, spend at least part of their time in the informal economy. Today, the informal economy accounts for about 33% of low- and middle-income countries' economic activity and 15% percent in advanced economies. What is informal economy?
Correct Answer	All economic activities that are not covered by formal arrangements such as labor laws (e.g., unregistered construction labor)
Distractor 1	All economic activities that are illegal and/or criminal in nature (i.e., cartels selling illicit drugs)
Distractor 2	All economic activities that are not taxed by the federal, regional, or local government (e.g., childcare and babysitting)
Distractor 3	All paid and unpaid activities that sustains the work force (e.g., cooking, washing clothes)
Sources	Recommendation R204 - Transition from the Informal to the Formal Economy Recommendation, 2015 (No. 204). (2015). https://normlex.ilo.org/dyn/nrmlx_en/f?p=NORMLEXPUB:12100:0::NO::P1 2100_ILO_CODE:R204

Feedback:

The informal economy encompasses economic activities not governed by formal frameworks such as labor law, according to ILO Recommendation No. 204. This includes, for example, undeclared work in construction or domestic services. These activities are not necessarily illegal, but they fall outside regulation, social protection, and workers' rights.



Framework: Levers of Opportunity Subject: Macroeconomic Considerations and Finance Type of Knowledge: Definitions and Key Concepts

Question	In our current economic system, humans take materials from the Earth, make products from them, and eventually throw them away as waste in a linear process. In a circular economy, by contrast, materials never become wasted in the first place. How is this accomplished?
Correct Answer	Products and materials are kept in circulation through processes like maintenance, refurbishment, remanufacture, recycling, and composting.
Distractor 1	All natural resources used to make the products we use are instantly replaced, replanted, or replenished to ensure no net loss of materials.
Distractor 2	Consumers only rent products in a circular economy, and when they're done, everything is returned to manufacturers for reuse, eliminating waste.
Distractor 3	Products are made from infinite resources, making waste management and waste reduction unnecessary in the economy.
Sources	Circular economy introduction. The Ellen MacArthur Foundation. https://www.ellenmacarthurfoundation.org/topics/circular-economy-introduction/overview

Feedback:

In a circular economy, products and materials are designed to stay in circulation for as long as possible. This is achieved through practices such as maintenance, refurbishment, remanufacturing, recycling, and composting. The goal is to minimize waste and the extraction of new resources. This model stands in contrast to the linear economy, which follows the "take-make-use-dispose" approach.