



**LAND MANAGEMENT, ENVIRONMENT & SOLID-WASTE:
INSIDE EDUCATION AND BUSINESS IN CENTRAL ASIA
ERASMUS-EDU-2023-CBHE Project Number: 101129032**

MICRO-CREDENTIAL

**CIRCULAR ECONOMY
FOR LAND AND WASTE MANAGEMENT**

5.- Waste Prevention and Eco-Design

Activity 2.- Peer-check quiz: 15 questions on previous topics.



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Activity 2. Peer-check Quiz (Weeks 1–5)

Objective: Reinforce key concepts from Weeks 1–5 and support peer learning through discussion and self-assessment.

Task: Answer the following 15 multiple-choice questions covering the main topics from previous weeks. After completing the quiz, exchange answers with a peer and discuss any differences.

1. What is the main difference between a linear and circular economy?

- A. Circular economy produces more waste
- B. Linear economy focuses on reuse
- C. Circular economy keeps resources in use for longer
- D. Linear economy is based on recycling

2. Which model best describes a linear economy?

- A. Reduce–Reuse–Recycle
- B. Take–Make–Dispose
- C. Design–Use–Recover
- D. Repair–Reuse–Regenerate

3. Which problem is typical for a linear economy?

- A. Resource efficiency
- B. Waste accumulation
- C. Closed material loops
- D. Regeneration of ecosystems

4. Which principle is NOT part of the circular economy?

- A. Design out waste
- B. Keep products in use
- C. Maximize resource extraction
- D. Regenerate natural systems

5. Biological cycles refer to:

- A. Metals and plastics
- B. Organic materials returning to nature
- C. Industrial production systems
- D. Energy generation only

6. What is system thinking in CE?

- A. Focusing on one process only
- B. Ignoring environmental impacts
- C. Understanding connections across the whole system
- D. Maximizing production speed

7. Soil is considered:

- A. An unlimited resource
- B. A non-renewable resource on human timescales
- C. A waste product
- D. A technical material

8. Which is an ecosystem service?

- A. Plastic production

- C. Landfilling
 - D. Mining
9. Land degradation leads to:
- A. Increased soil fertility
 - B. Loss of ecosystem services
 - C. Improved biodiversity
 - D. Reduced erosion
10. What does MFA (Material Flow Analysis) study?
- A. Financial flows
 - B. Movement of materials in a system
 - C. Human behavior
 - D. Energy prices
11. Which waste stream is typically organic?
- A. Glass
 - B. Food waste
 - C. Metals
 - D. Plastics
12. What is the highest priority in the waste hierarchy?
- A. Disposal
 - B. Recycling
 - C. Waste prevention
 - D. Energy recovery
13. Eco-design aims to:
- A. Increase product waste
 - B. Reduce environmental impact at the design stage
 - C. Focus only on recycling
 - D. Maximize packaging
14. Which is an example of design for durability?
- A. Single-use packaging
 - B. Easily repairable products
 - C. Mixed materials
 - D. Disposable items
15. Which strategy supports waste prevention?
- A. Landfilling
 - B. Incineration
 - C. Reducing material use
 - D. Increasing product turnover

After completing the quiz, compare your answers with a peer and briefly discuss any differences in reasoning.