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# **EuroCivic Lab**

**Strengthening European Identity  
and Citizenship through  
SDGs, Social Activism and  
Living Labs Methodology in  
School Education**

**WP4**

**Assessment Exercises – Module 1**

## The EuroCivic Lab project: Strengthening European Identity and Citizenship through SDGs, Social Activism and Living Lab methodology in School Education

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## Multiple Choice: Euroscepticism: Brexit and the Erosion of Trust

**What does “Euroscepticism” mean?**

- A) Love for the EU
- B) Mistrust of the EU as a political project
- C) Wanting to travel to every European country
- D) Speaking only European languages

**Which event is mentioned as the “high point” of Euroscepticism?**

- A) The creation of the Euro
- B) The signing of the Schengen Agreement
- C) The first European Space Mission
- D) Brexit (the United Kingdom left the EU)

**Which of the following is NOT a reason people sometimes doubt the EU?**

- A) Some people have fewer chances to earn money than others
- B) The EU helps keep peace between its countries
- C) The rules about people moving between countries are unclear

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D) Help for poor or sick people became weaker

**How do EU citizens have a voice in the EU?**

A) By electing representatives to the European Parliament

B) By deciding all EU laws on social media

C) They write letters to the President of the United States

D) They have no way to be heard

**Why is healthy scepticism about the EU important?**

A) It helps people argue all the time

B) It helps find better solutions and supports democracy

C) It means people should not trust anyone

D) It stops countries from working together

**Answer**

1 B 2 D 3 B 4 A 5 B

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### True/False statements: Euroscepticism: Brexit and the Erosion of Trust

**1. Statement:** All EU countries have the same right to say “no” to new laws in the European Council.

**Answer:** True

**2. Statement:** The EU can’t be blamed for any problems because it never makes decisions about people’s lives.

**Answer:** False

**3. Statement:** Euroscepticism began only after Brexit.

**Answer:** False

**4. Statement:** Euroscepticism can be harmful when it spreads false information (disinformation).

**Answer:** True

**5. Statement:** Euroscepticism can be healthy when it is based on facts and encourages people to interact with each other.

**Answer:** True

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**Matching pairs: Europe as a Crisis Manager: Fiscal Disunity and Economic Strains**

1. In 2008, there was a big money crisis.
  2. Banks made bad choices with money.
  3. The EU asked some countries to spend less money.
  4. The crisis tested if EU countries help each other.
  5. The Euro helps countries trade easily.
- 
- a. This is called austerity.
  - b. This showed EU solidarity.
  - c. This helped cause the crisis.
  - d. It affected many countries at the same time.
  - e. It makes buying and selling simpler.

**Answer**

1 D 2 C 3 A 4 B 5 E

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### Multiple Choice: Europe as a Crisis Manager: Fiscal Disunity and Economic Strains

#### Why did the EU create the Euro?

- A) To make travel cheaper for tourists
- B) To stop people from using cash
- C) To replace all national languages with one language
- D) To help countries trade more easily and attract investors

#### What happened to many EU countries after the 2008 financial crisis?

- A) All of them became richer overnight
- B) They all stopped using the Euro
- C) Some had to follow strict “austerity” rules that made life harder
- D) They all left the EU

#### Which of these statements is TRUE about the EU’s power to enforce rules?

- A) The EU can force any country to do anything it wants instantly
- B) The EU has no tools at all to influence member states
- C) The EU mostly works through other bodies, like the European Central Bank, and can’t always punish rule-breakers directly
- D) The EU can send an army to a country if it does not follow the rules

#### What was one idea discussed after the crisis to avoid future problems?

- A) Create a shared EU budget that could help weaker economies
- B) Ban all banks in Europe

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- C) Stop all trade between EU countries
- D) Make every country use the same flag

**Why did investors move their money to places like China and India during the crisis?**

- A) Those countries promised free pizza to investors
- B) Their economies were seen as more stable than many EU economies at that time
- C) The EU forced investors to leave
- D) Investors wanted to learn new languages

**Answer**

1 D 2 C 3 C 4 A 5 B

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## Scenario-based reflection questions: Europe as a Peace Project: The Return of Armed Conflicts

### Scenario

A country close to the European Union is in a war. People are scared and some have to leave their homes. The EU wants to help keep peace, but it does not have its own army. Some EU countries are also part of NATO, which helps protect countries. People in the EU are unsure if the EU should get more involved or stay out to avoid more fighting.

### Reflection Questions

1. How do you think people in the EU might feel when they hear about this war?
2. What are some peaceful ways the EU could help people in the war?
3. Do you think helping always means fighting? Why or why not?
4. If you were an EU leader, what would you choose to do in this situation?
5. Why do you think the EU wants to be known as a peace project?

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## Multiple-choice: Migration and War

**What does the EU try to balance when dealing with migration?**

- A) Trade and tourism
- B) Human rights and border security
- C) Food and farming
- D) Sports and games

**What happened in Europe during 2015 and 2016?**

- A) A big increase in people crossing borders, called the migration crisis
- B) Fewer people moved to Europe, called the separation crisis
- C) No one moved at all in Europe
- D) All borders were closed

**What is Frontex?**

- A) An organisation that studies European history
- B) A sports team in Europe
- C) The European Union agency responsible for border protection and security
- D) A travel company in Europe

**Why do border countries have more responsibility for migration in the EU?**

- A) Because they have bigger cities

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- B) Because they are richer than other countries
- C) Because they ask for more citizens
- D) Because most migrants arrive in these countries first

**Why is migration a challenge for the EU?**

- A) Because all countries in the EU have the same number of migrants
- B) Because some countries accept many migrants while others accept only a few
- C) Because the EU is too small to have any migrants
- D) Because the EU cannot make any rules about migration

**Answer**

1 D 2 A 3 C 4 D 5 B

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## Scenario-based reflection questions: Climate Change and the Green Transition

### Scenario

The European Union wants to protect the Earth from climate change. The weather is changing: there are more droughts, floods, and heat waves. Farmers have trouble growing food, and some people worry about losing their jobs.

The EU plans to use more clean energy like wind and solar power and less coal and oil. This is called the **green transition**. Some countries can change easily, but others depend more on fossil fuels and find it harder. Energy prices may rise, and poorer families feel this more.

To make electric cars and clean energy work, Europe needs materials like lithium. Lithium is mined in other parts of the world, and this can harm nature and local communities there.

The EU must make careful decisions so that nature is protected, people are treated fairly, and countries stay united.

### Reflection questions

- 1) How might changing weather affect farmers and the food we eat every day?
- 2) Why might some EU countries find it harder to change to clean energy than others?
- 3) How can the EU protect the environment while also helping families who struggle with higher energy costs?
- 4) Is it right to protect the environment in Europe if it harms people and nature in other countries? What could be done better?

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5) Why is it important for EU countries to work together on climate change, even when they disagree?

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### True/False statements: Climate Change and the Green Transition

**1. Statement:** Climate change is only an environmental problem, not a political or economic one.

**Answer:** False

**2. Statement:** The green transition means using more renewable energy like wind and sun.

**Answer:** True

**3. Statement:** The EU wants to become climate-neutral by the year 2050.

**Answer:** True

**4. Statement:** All EU countries find it equally easy to change to green energy.

**Answer:** False

**5. Statement:** The EU can be a leader in protecting the environment if countries work together.

**Answer:** True

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## Multiple Choice: Digital and technological divide

**What does “digital divide” mean?**

- A) Some people have less access to technology than others
- B) When the internet is too slow
- C) Only adults should use the internet
- D) Computers stop working in some countries

**What is the first level of the digital divide?**

- A) Knowing how to use apps
- B) Being interested in technology
- C) Having devices and internet
- D) Using AI

**Why did the COVID-19 pandemic show the digital divide more clearly?**

- A) Students had too much homework
- B) Learning moved online and not everyone had good digital access
- C) Schools bought new technology for everyone
- D) Teachers stopped teaching

**What is “usage access”?**

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- A) How much technology costs
- B) How often people charge devices
- C) What benefits people get from using technology
- D) How old a computer is

**What is the “AI divide”?**

- A) When AI replaces teachers
- B) When only some people can use AI tools
- C) When AI technology breaks down
- D) When everyone uses AI the same way

**Answer**

1 A 2 C 3 B 4 C 5 B

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### Matching pairs: Digital and technological divide

1. **Digital Divide**
  2. **Material Access**
  3. **Skills Access**
  4. **Usage Access**
  5. **Mental Access**
- 
- a. Knowing how to use computers and the internet
  - b. When people do not have the same chances to use technology
  - c. Being interested in using digital tools
  - d. Having devices like a laptop or internet
  - e. How people benefit from using technology

### Answer

1 B 2 D 3 A 4 E 5 C

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