

Sustainable circular bioeconomy

TASK 1: your pencil case

Take an object out of your pencil case. Answer the following questions.

<i>What are the products made of?</i>	
<i>What is the lifespan of the product?</i>	
<i>What happens to the product after use?</i>	

TASK 2

Watch the following video: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=2_orGl_s7UY&t=19s

Describe the "sustainable circular bioeconomy" in your own words:

TASK 3

Watch the [Youtube video about recycling products](#). This short film is about the company VerdraaidGoed. After that, answer the question below.

What does VerdraaidGoed make of the items on display that have been (almost) waste? Make a note of that.

Glass door of washing machine

|.....|

Cupboard doors from post offices

|.....|

Computer air vents

|.....|

Rejected cardboard packaging

|.....|

TASK 4: The Quiz

Indicate the correct answer.

1. What does the word 'organic' mean when we talk about an organic product?
 - A. That the product is easy to recycle
 - B. That the product can be composted
 - C. That the product is made from fossil raw materials
 - D. That the product is made from renewable raw materials
2. What is the best description of a biobased economy?
 - A. An economy that is no longer completely dependent on fossil raw materials
 - B. An economy that runs on biomass as a raw material
 - C. A fully circular economy
 - D. An economy in which we only generate energy through solar panels and wind turbines
3. What are some examples of biomass?
 - A. Sand, water and lime
 - B. Stone, steel and magnesium
 - C. Trees, fruit and petroleum
 - D. Wood, manure and grass
4. Are biobased products biodegradable?
 - A. No, not all biobased products are biodegradable by definition
 - B. No, biobased products are never biodegradable
 - C. Yes, biobased products are always biodegradable
 - D. Yes, but only bio-based products made from plants are biodegradable

5. What is a circular economy?
 - A. An economy in which we only use biobased raw materials
 - B. An economy in which only wind turbines are used to generate energy
 - C. An economy in which we no longer use fossil raw materials
 - D. An economy of closed cycles in which raw materials, components and products lose their value as little as possible.

6. Why do we want to reduce CO₂ emissions in particular?
 - A. Because CO₂ is bad for human health
 - B. Because CO₂ emissions cause an enhanced greenhouse effect
 - C. Because CO₂ emissions cause less rapid growth of biomass
 - D. Because CO₂ emissions cause pollution of industrial sites

7. Which cycle does not exist?
 - A. The water cycle
 - B. The carbon cycle
 - C. The nitrogen cycle
 - D. The metal cycle

8. How should we deal with end-of-life electronics in a circular economy?
 - A. We have to take discarded electronics to the recycling centre
 - B. We need to recycle end-of-life electronics where the raw materials can be used in new products
 - C. We need to throw away discarded electronics and buy a new replaced product
 - D. We don't need to use electronics anymore

9. How do we achieve a circular economy?
 - A. By a number of producers who ensure that their product is circular
 - B. Through cooperation between all connected companies and institutions that together shape our infrastructure and economy
 - C. By making transport more sustainable worldwide
 - D. By ensuring that all the energy required is generated sustainably