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1. Which of the following is not a main characteristic of Citizen Science?
    a. Citizens are actively involved in research
    b. Only professionals are involved in research
    c. A genuine scientific outcome is obtained, such as new knowledge, conservation action or policy change.

2. Which level of involvement includes collecting data or participation in distributed computing?
    a. Participatory science
    b. Distributed intelligence
    c. Crowdsourcing

3. When is training required in Citizen Science?
    a. When data collection involves several steps
    b. When the research is conducted by professionals
    c. When data collection requires specific skills

4. The European Environment Agency has developed a mobile application, which combines citizen engagement and modern technology to help tackle marine litter. What is the application called?
    a. GLOBE observer
    b. Marine LitterWatch
    c. CleanApp

5. How reliable is Citizen Science compared to professional research?
    a. Citizen Science is less reliable than professional research
    b. Citizen Science is more reliable than professional research
    c. When well prepared and implemented, results of citizen science are on a scientific level.

1Correct answers: 1. b; 2. c; 3. a, c; 4. b; 5. c

Common borders. Common solutions.