



European University of Lefke provides mandatory annual training on the social aspects of sustainability for students.

Student training on the social aspects of sustainability evidence description:

- A sample of a certificate awarded upon successful completion of the ***Social Aspects of Sustainability Test / Sürdürülebilirliğin Sosyal Etkileri*** as part of the sustainability training is also provided below (p.2)
- The sample test for the students taking the Social Aspects of Sustainability Training, available on the [Sustainability Literacy](#) section of the sustainability webpage, is seen below (pp.3-8).



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LEFKE AVRUPA ÜNİVERSİTESİ
EUROPEAN UNIVERSITY OF LEFKE

Katılım Sertifikası

Sn. Zaid TANVIR

23.05.2025 tarihinde düzenlenen
"SÜRDÜRÜLEBİLİRLİĞİN SOSYAL ETKİLERİ" konulu sertifika programına katılarak
bu belgeyi almaya hak kazanmıştır.

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Sürekli Eğitim Merkezi Müdürü



Social Aspects of Sustainability Literacy Test

Participant Name:

Duration: 40 Minutes

Participant Surname:

# <i>Correct Answers</i>	# <i>Wrong Answers</i>	<i>Total Points (%) :</i>

1. Which is an example of an inclusive community?

- A) Only wealthy people can participate in decisions
- B) Everyone, including disadvantaged groups, has a voice in decisions
- C) Excluding certain groups from decisions
- D) Focusing on economic growth only

2. How does education contribute to social sustainability?

- A) It helps people understand sustainability issues and make informed choices
- B) It limits people's access to information
- C) It focuses only on teaching technology
- D) It encourages pollution

3. Why is access to clean water important for social sustainability?

- A) It is essential for the health and well-being of communities
- B) It is only important for wealthy people
- C) It helps companies make money
- D) It reduces the need for education

4. What is one goal of sustainable cities?

- A) To prioritize the needs of big corporations
- B) To provide affordable housing for all
- C) To only allow the rich to live in the city
- D) To focus only on technology, ignoring people's needs

5. Which of these is a social sustainability challenge?

- A) Promoting fairness and equality for all people
- B) Focusing on helping only one group of people
- C) Protecting the environment at the expense of people
- D) Limiting community involvement



6. Which of the following is an example of an assistive technology that supports social sustainability?

- A) Solar panels on a university campus
- B) Wheelchair ramps and elevators in buildings
- C) Renewable energy initiatives
- D) Electric vehicles for public transportation

7. Which of the following best describes the relationship between social well-being and sustainability?

- A) Social well-being is unrelated to sustainability goals
- B) Social well-being is a component of sustainability and essential for achieving long-term development goals
- C) Social well-being is primarily focused on individual success
- D) Social well-being only refers to economic stability

8. What does the term “social resilience” refer to?

- A) The ability of individuals to adapt to changes in the job market
- B) The capacity of communities to recover and adapt to environmental, social, or economic challenges
- C) The ability of governments to create laws that support economic growth
- D) The ability of companies to innovate in response to market demand

9. Which factor most directly affects a community’s vulnerability to climate change impacts?

- A) The community’s access to renewable energy
- B) The level of education and social equality within the community
- C) The average temperature of the region
- D) The presence of technological innovations

10. What is the primary goal of sustainable urban development?

- A) To increase the density of buildings and reduce public space
- B) To create cities that support social inclusion, environmental quality, and economic opportunity for all residents
- C) To prioritize economic growth over environmental conservation
- D) To promote consumerism in urban areas



11. Which of these is an important part of social sustainability?

- A) Building skyscrapers in cities
- B) Ensuring fair treatment for workers and communities
- C) Polluting less
- D) Focusing only on financial growth

12. What does a “just transition” focus on?

- A) Protecting workers as industries change
- B) Reducing government control
- C) Expanding businesses at any cost
- D) Ignoring workers’ rights

13. Which group is usually most affected by social sustainability issues?

- A) Wealthy people
- B) Marginalized or vulnerable groups
- C) People who own large companies
- D) Tourists

14. What does it mean to have social well-being in a community?

- A) People have access to clean water, healthcare, and education
- B) Only wealthy people have a good quality of life
- C) People are only concerned with making money
- D) People only focus on environmental issues

15. Which of the following is a key principle of human rights in the context of sustainability?

- A) Access to financial resources
- B) Equal access to basic needs such as food, water, shelter, and education
- C) Limiting the growth of developing nations
- D) Reducing government intervention in environmental policies

16. How does increasing women’s participation in sustainability decision-making improve outcomes?

- A) It creates more opportunities for international trade
- B) It ensures better representation of diverse perspectives and needs, leading to more inclusive and effective solutions
- C) It reduces the cost of sustainability projects
- D) It focuses on gender equality but does not affect the overall sustainability process



17. Which of the following is an example of social capital in a community?

- A) Government regulations on environmental protection
- B) Strong trust and cooperation among community members that leads to collective action
- C) The development of new technologies in urban areas
- D) A city's efforts to increase the number of green spaces

18. What is a key part of social sustainability in the workplace?

- A) Treating workers with respect and providing fair wages
- B) Exploiting workers to increase profits
- C) Ignoring worker safety
- D) Hiring only the cheapest workers

19. What is the main idea behind the "social pillar" of sustainability?

- A) Focus on profit at all costs
- B) Support the social needs and rights of individuals and communities
- C) Focus on environmental issues only
- D) Create inequality among different groups of people

20. How does involving people in decision-making help sustainability?

- A) It allows decisions to reflect everyone's needs and values
- B) It makes decision-making slower and less efficient
- C) It focuses only on profit-making
- D) It excludes certain groups of people

21. What role does education play in social sustainability?

- A) It is only necessary for people pursuing careers in sustainability-related fields
- B) It contributes to creating informed, responsible citizens who can make decisions that promote sustainability
- C) It is not directly related to social sustainability
- D) It focuses only on teaching about environmental issues, excluding social aspects

22. Which of the following is a key component of social sustainability in cities?

- A) Promoting high-rise buildings for urbanization
- B) Ensuring equal access to resources such as healthcare, education, and housing
- C) Limiting access to public spaces to reduce costs
- D) Expanding the use of fossil fuels for energy generation



23. Which of the following is an example of cultural sustainability?

- A) Promoting economic growth at the expense of traditional practices
- B) Supporting the preservation of local cultural heritage and traditions while allowing for modernization
- C) Reducing the number of community events to save money
- D) Encouraging the complete abandonment of cultural traditions for global uniformity

24. How can social capital contribute to sustainability efforts?

- A) By promoting individual success over collective well-being
- B) Through fostering relationships and networks that enable communities to collaborate and address challenges
- C) By reducing government intervention in sustainability projects
- D) By prioritizing economic goals over social objectives

25. How does community engagement contribute to sustainability efforts?

- A) It helps increase profit margins for corporations.
- B) It ensures decisions reflect the needs and values of local people.
- C) It limits public influence over corporate activities.
- D) It focuses solely on environmental aspects, excluding social issues.

26. What is an example of community involvement in sustainability?

- A) Ignoring local concerns
- B) Having people in a community help make decisions about the environment
- C) Focusing only on business profits
- D) Restricting access to information

27. Which of the following is an important factor in building resilience in communities affected by climate change?

- A) Creating exclusive, high-cost infrastructure projects
- B) Strengthening social networks, community engagement, and inclusive decision-making processes
- C) Reducing education access for vulnerable populations
- D) Focusing solely on technological solutions without community input

28. Which of the following is a key principle of social sustainability?

- A) Economic growth at all costs
- B) Promoting social equity and fairness
- C) Limiting community participation in decision-making
- D) Maximizing resource extraction



29. The concept of "just transition" refers to:

- A) The process of transitioning from fossil fuels to renewable energy in a way that protects workers and communities.
- B) The shift from urban to rural living to improve sustainability.
- C) The transition of governments from capitalist to socialist systems.
- D) The use of technology to automate jobs and reduce human labor.

30. Which of the following best represents an aspect of social sustainability in urban planning?

- A) Designing cities that prioritize car travel over walking and cycling.
- B) Ensuring that affordable housing is available for all income levels.
- C) Increasing the production of single-use plastic goods.
- D) Focusing on economic profits from real estate development only.