

EU Scientific Breakthroughs: Green Deal Fuels Innovation, Horizon Europe Drives Progress

EU Science & Economy · Practice Test · 10 Questions

1. What is the primary objective of the Horizon Europe program for the period 2021-2027, beyond general scientific advancement?

- A) To exclusively fund fundamental research in theoretical physics.
- B) To boost the EU's competitiveness and growth by tackling global challenges.
- C) To solely focus on replicating existing technologies from other regions.
- D) To prioritize nationalistic research projects over international collaboration.

2. The European Green Deal aims to make the EU climate-neutral by 2050. Which of the following is a key strategy employed by the Green Deal to achieve this and stimulate economic activity?

- A) Increasing reliance on fossil fuels to power new industries.
- B) Investing in innovation, clean technology, and green infrastructure.
- C) Reducing investment in renewable energy sources to cut costs.
- D) De-prioritizing research and development in sustainable technologies.

3. A study analyzing the impact of Horizon Europe from 2021 to 2024 found that the program had already generated significant economic returns. What was the approximate GDP return for every euro spent during this initial period?

- A) Less than half a euro extra GDP.
- B) Almost one euro extra GDP.
- C) Exactly five euros extra GDP.
- D) No measurable impact on GDP.

4. Which sector has seen the most significant impact from Horizon Europe, according to a study on its economic benefits up to 2023?

- A) Higher education institutions.
- B) Non-governmental organizations (NGOs).
- C) The business sector, particularly manufacturing.
- D) Public administration.

5. The EU's strategy for research and innovation is heavily influenced by global events. How is research and innovation policy expected to help Europe recover from crises like the COVID-19 pandemic and achieve economic growth?

- A) By isolating EU economies from global trade.
- B) By paving the way for a fairer future with economic growth that respects the planet.
- C) By exclusively focusing on short-term economic gains.
- D) By limiting technological advancements to pre-pandemic levels.

6. The European Green Deal aims to transform the EU into a modern, resource-efficient, and competitive economy. What is a key financial mechanism supporting these goals and fostering green investments?

- A) The EU's exclusive focus on private sector funding for all green initiatives.
- B) The reallocation of funds from renewable energy research to fossil fuel subsidies.
- C) The significant allocation of funds from the long-term budget (2021-2027) and Next Generation EU to climate action.
- D) A complete moratorium on all industrial development.

7. Which of the following best describes the EU's current position in scientific research on emerging technologies compared to its competitors like the US and China, according to a 2024 JRC report?

- A) Europe lags significantly behind in scientific research for most emerging technologies.
- B) Europe holds a strong position in scientific research but needs to improve patenting and strategic investment.
- C) The US and China have completely surpassed Europe in all areas of emerging technology research.
- D) Europe exclusively focuses on developing established technologies rather than emerging ones.

8. The 2025 EU Industrial R&D Investment Scoreboard highlights strong R&D growth in several key sectors within the EU. Which sector showed the highest R&D investment growth in 2024 among those listed?

- A) Information and Communication Technologies (ICT).
- B) Aerospace and Defence.
- C) Energy (electricity and renewable).
- D) Automotive.

9. To enhance its competitiveness against global rivals like the US and China, the EU faces challenges in translating scientific research into breakthrough innovation. What is identified as a key weakness in this regard?

- A) An over-reliance on private sector funding for all research.
- B) A consistent and targeted direction of EU public R&D spending towards innovation deficits.
- C) Limited EU resources and a lack of focus on the effectiveness of R&D support.
- D) Excessive regulatory support that stifles innovation.

10. The EU's competitiveness is under threat, with a notable gap compared to the US and China. What is identified as a major reason for this disparity in business R&D investment?

- A) Europe's shift towards high-tech sectors while competitors focus on mid-tech.
- B) Europe's dominance in patenting across all advanced technology fields.
- C) Europe's focus on mid-tech industries with moderate R&D intensity, unlike competitors' focus on high-tech sectors.
- D) Sufficient late-stage venture capital funding being readily available.