

# Nordic Tech Resilience: Quantum Leaps, Green Energy, and Navigating Global

Nordic Technology & Economy · Practice Test · 10 Questions

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**1. Norway's sovereign wealth fund, the world's largest, experienced significant losses in Q1 2026 primarily due to a downturn in which technology sector, impacting its overall value by approximately \$137 billion?**

- A) Renewable Energy Infrastructure
- B) US Technology Stocks
- C) Semiconductor Manufacturing
- D) E-commerce Platforms

**2. Which Nordic country is a pioneer in 5G technology, having achieved over 98% household coverage and playing a pivotal role in developing global standards through companies like Nokia?**

- A) Sweden
- B) Denmark
- C) Finland
- D) Norway

**3. Sweden is making significant strides in quantum technology, with the Wallenberg Centre for Quantum Technology (WACQT) aiming to develop a 100-qubit quantum computer. Which universities are key collaborators in this national initiative to build a Swedish quantum ecosystem?**

- A) Uppsala, Lund, and Gothenburg Universities
- B) Chalmers University of Technology, Lund University, and KTH Royal Institute of Technology
- C) Stockholm University, Umeå University, and Linköping University
- D) Karlstad University, Örebro University, and Mid Sweden University

**4. Denmark's energy strategy aims for climate neutrality by 2050 and a significant reduction in greenhouse gas emissions by 2030. Which renewable energy source has been a cornerstone of Denmark's transition, contributing over 54% of its electricity generation in 2022?**

- A) Solar Power
- B) Biomass
- C) Geothermal Energy
- D) Wind Power

**5. The Nordic financial sector faces evolving cyber threats influenced by geopolitical events. What is identified as a significant emerging threat by the Nordic Financial CERT in its 2026 Trend Report, enabling threat actors to operate at greater scale and efficiency?**

- A) Ransomware-as-a-Service (RaaS)
- B) Nation-State Espionage
- C) Artificial Intelligence (AI)
- D) Distributed Denial-of-Service (DDoS) Attacks

**6. Global geopolitical shifts and trade disputes, particularly between the US and China, are creating uncertainty in semiconductor supply chains. Which Nordic country's high-tech sector, reliant on these components, is particularly exposed to these vulnerabilities?**

- A) Finland
- B) Sweden
- C) Denmark
- D) Norway

**7. Norway is significantly investing in green hydrogen and offshore wind energy to support Europe's clean energy transition. What is a key driver behind Norway's clean energy growth strategy?**

- A) Its vast oil and gas reserves
- B) Cross-border clean energy partnerships across Europe
- C) Importation of fossil fuels
- D) Reduction in renewable electricity generation

**8. Despite economic recovery forecasts for 2024, Nordic e-commerce consumers have become more price-driven due to geopolitical challenges like tariffs and supply chain disruptions. What is a likely outcome for e-tailers in the region?**

- A) A decrease in international cross-border shopping
- B) An increased focus on global expansion beyond Europe
- C) A reduced emphasis on competitive pricing strategies
- D) An increased focus on the European market

**9. The Nordic region's reliance on raw materials crucial for the green and digital transition presents risks due to their concentrated geographical sourcing. Which two Nordic countries are identified as being the most dependent on these materials?**

- A) Sweden and Denmark
- B) Finland and Norway
- C) Iceland and Finland
- D) Norway and Sweden

**10. Finland's 5G deployment has achieved a remarkable milestone, with over 98% of households having access. This high level of connectivity facilitates various digital activities, including what specific online engagement mentioned in a recent report?**

- A) Online gaming tournaments
- B) Virtual reality educational programs
- C) High-frequency stock trading
- D) Online casinos and streaming movies