

Eurotrip



Amazing trip round Europe



a.b.c
:AMBIANCE:
Ambitious Challenge:
Active Citizens of Europe

Table of Contents

Table of Contents	1
How to play	2
Legend	3
Yellow questions	4
Orange questions	12
Green questions	46
Blue questions:	55
Red questions:	66
Brown questions:	82
CHALLENGES	103
About AMBIANCE	122

How to play:

There can be between 2 and 10 players, individually or in teams. Each player can choose where to start by placing a token on a white field. The object of the game is to get 100 points as soon as possible by answering questions correctly and completing challenges. The player who reaches 100 points first is the winner and the game ends. Players throw dice to move around the board and can complete the circuit as many times as necessary. Alternatively, a time limit can be established and the player with the highest number of points at the end of the allotted time is the winner.

If a player reaches a field which is already occupied, he can move that player anywhere on the board.

The questions are coloured by module and the game is designed to be played using one module; however, they may be mixed if desired.

There are two types of tasks:

a) Questions: these are the blue and black fields. When a player lands on a blue field, another player takes a question card and reads the question to the first player. A correct answer gets one point and the first player collects the question card. If the answer is not correct, the card is placed at the bottom of the question pile. (The questions are multi-choice and the correct answer is underlined and in bold.) Questions answered correctly from black fields get double points.

b) Challenges: these are the red fields. A player reads aloud the challenge himself. The other players decide if the first player has answered correctly and decide how many points to award the first player (between 0 and 3). Once the challenge is completed, the card is placed at the bottom of the challenge pile. If a different player gets the same challenge, he can answer in a different way.

Legend:

Yellow questions: Values of Active European citizenship

Orange questions: European history and its impact on member countries and the world

Green questions: The Ethical Consumer saves the planet

Blue questions: The European Union – facts and figures, economy and trade

Red questions: Human Rights and Empowermen

Brown questions: Art, music, culture, food and humour of each EU nation

Yellow questions: Values of Active European Citizenship

1. What is the programme Erasmus Mundus?

A language course for future Erasmus students to enhance their language proficiency

A higher education programme for cooperation and visits with non-EU countries

A study course (mostly summer schools) attended by students and teachers from different universities and countries.

2. What's the purpose of the Leonardo da Vinci programme?

For the development of vocational education and training in Europe

For education and training of any form on the tertiary level for students

For research centres and institutions for life-long learning

3. What's the purpose of Grundtvig assisted activities?

For students who want to do training abroad

For future and present teachers

For future and present andragogists [adult educators and learners]

4. What do we call special exams, which have to be taken in order to work for EU institutions and missions?

Concours

Travailler

Tester

5. Who was Robert Schuman?

A president of the European Parliament

One of the founders of a united Europe.

A consultant for economics and politics.

6. Who said: "The time for Constitutional Treaty settlement has come and that time is now."?

Pat Cox

Martin Schulz

Hans-Gert Pöttering

7. A quorum in the European Parliament is achieved when:

At least one third of all EP members are present

Every political option is equally represented

A majority of EP members are present

8. Which Slovenian Euro coins feature animals?

The coins for 10 and 50 cents

The coins for 20 and 1 cent

The coins for 1 and 10 cents

9. Who said with the EU budget in mind: "I want my money back"?

Margaret Thatcher

Helmut Kohl

Silvio Berlusconi

10. Where was the meeting of the European Council which conceived the Euro?

1995, Madrid

1997, Luxembourg

1997, Amsterdam

11. Which institution had the exclusive right to approve the issuing of Euro banknotes in the EU?

European Central Bank

The Council

The Council together with the European Parliament

12. When did Slovenia become a member of the Council of Europe?

1993

2000

1990

13. Where is the seat of the Council of Europe?

Strasbourg (France)

Paris (France)

Brussels (Belgium)

14. Who are the members of the Committee of Ministers in the Council of Europe?

The foreign ministers of all member states

The presidents of the member states

Important personalities from the worlds of politics, culture and economics

15. Who finances the Council of Europe?

The governments of all member states

The most important companies from the member states

The European Union

16. The two official languages of the Council of Europe are?

English and French

German and English

Spanish and English

17. The Parliamentary Assembly comes together every year in one of the member states of the Council in Europe. In which season does this meeting take place?

In the spring

In the autumn

In the winter

18. When did Cypriots become independent and stop being a colony of Great Britain?

In 1961

In 1958

In 1960

19. The name Portugal derives from Portus Cale, which means:

"Harbour colony"

"Calm pier"

"Beautiful pier"

20. What was the slogan of French revolution?

égalité - fraternité - liberté

fraternité - liberté - égalité

liberté - égalité - fraternité

21. When did Ireland separate into an independent Southern and Northern Ireland?

In 1922

In 1925

In 1929

22. When will the 30th anniversary of the fall of Berlin wall take place?

In 2021

In 2015

In 2019

23. What is the chronological order of the construction of these tourist attractions

(from the oldest to the youngest)?

Atomium - Eiffel tower - London Eye

Atomium - London Eye - Eiffel tower

Eiffel tower - Atomium - London Eye

24. Where is Luxembourgish spoken besides Luxembourg?

In parts of France

In parts of Germany

In parts of Belgium, France and Germany

25. What is 'hurling'?

The name of a cliff

A type of Irish beer

The Irish national sport

26. What languages have influenced the Maltese language?

Italian, German, English, Spanish

Hebrew, Italian, English, Arabic

Arabic, Italian, English, Portuguese

27. Which country borders Serbia and Hungary in the west, Ukraine in the north and east, Moldova in the northeast, the Black Sea in the east and Bulgaria in the south?

Greece

Romania

Montenegro

28. Which of the following countries has the smallest population?

Hungary

Belgium

Netherlands

29. Through which countries does the River Rhine extend?

Belgium, France, Switzerland, Austria

Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Switzerland, Austria

Switzerland, Austria, Germany, Netherlands, France

30. What does Kalaallit Nunaat (Greenland) mean?

"Green Country"

"Our country"

"Crown country"

31. Which Spanish city is also called "the pearl of the Mediterranean" for its beauty and ecology?

Valencia

Sevilla

32. Which two countries have flags of a similar colour?

Estonia, Slovakia

Luxembourg, Netherlands

Alicante

Lithuania, Portugal

33. In which EU country were the living costs the lowest in 2002?

In Portugal

In Spain

In Greece

34. Which free privileges does the European common market bring?

Free trade of goods, money and people.

Free trade of services, people and money.

Free trade of goods, services, people and money.

35. What is the Kyoto protocol that was concluded in 2005?

A convention for climatic changes.

A national agreement about limits for exhaust carbon dioxide in Kyoto.

An international agreement about the limitation of exhaust carbon dioxide and reduced emission of gases.

36. Which EU organisations take an interest in organised crime and terrorism?

Eurojust

Europol

Interpol

37. Where is the Common European court based?

In Brussels

In Strassbourg.

In Luxembourg

38. Which of these is concerned with adult education?

Comenius

Minerva

Grundtvig

39. The European network for monitoring air quality is:

Airobserver

Qualitynet

Euroaimet

40. In the period 2007-2013 the EU distributed around seven million EUR for Life Long Learning. What are the main parts of the programme?

Ceepus, Euraxess, Cmepius

Leonardo da Vinci, Erasmus, Grundtvig, Comenius

Erasmus, Eures, Euraxess, Europass

41. What is Europass?

An initiative for student exchange in EU.

A framework for confirming competences – a set of documents for personal representation.

The second name for an education in EU.

42. Where can you find information about international youth projects, studying and working abroad?

On the portal named Euro Desk which is the network of all European Union countries.

On the internet page EURES which is concerned with temporary employment.

On the portal of European Voluntary Service.

43. Which countries have black-red-orange colour combination on their flags?

Belgium and Germany

Poland and Slovakia

Slovenia and Croatia

44. Who is the writer of the story A Little Mermaid?

Hans Christian Andersen

Vita Mavrič

Jens Peter Jacobsen

45. Which country has a border with Austria, Italy, Croatia and Hungary?

Slovenia

Slovakia

Czech Republic

46. How many official languages has the EU?

The languages of all the EU countries are the official languages.

The EU has three official languages: French, Germany and English.

English is the official language of the EU.

47. The concept of European Active Citizenship means:

The institutional citizenship of the European Union

The national citizenship of a native country

The citizenship of your own country and all other countries in EU

Orange questions: European history and its impact on member countries and the world

1. In 1990 a new country joined the EU, raising the total amount of member states to...

12

13

11

The former Federal Republic of Germany and the German Democratic Republic became a single state once again in October 1990, after the fall of the Berlin Wall. The reunified state preserved the name of Federal Republic of Germany. Hence East Germany became part of the Community in the new reunified Germany (not increasing the number of states).

2. Since 1987 undergraduates from all member states have the opportunity to study in a different country after the establishment of a programme called...

Galileo

Maquiavelo

Erasmus

In 1987, a new European programme called Erasmus was adopted. It is an exchange programme which allows university students to study for a period of between three months to one academic year in another European country; this period spent abroad is recognised by their university on their return. More than two million students have enjoyed the benefits of this and other similar programmes.

3. In 1957 a treaty is signed by six countries (West Germany, Belgium, France, Italy, Luxembourg and the Netherlands) which was the origin of the EU. In which European capital city, famous by its gladiator fights, was the treaty signed?

Paris

Brussels

Rome

The Treaties of Rome were signed on 25 March 1957. Both treaties were signed by "The Six": "Western Germany, Belgium, France, Italy, Luxembourg and the Netherlands. The first established the European Economic Community (EEC) and the second established the European Atomic Energy Community (EAEC or Euratom). The treaties came into force on 1 January 1958.

The Coliseum is one of the most popular monuments in Rome. It is an elliptical amphitheatre, the biggest ever built in the Roman Empire. Dating from the 1st Century it was used for gladiator games and public spectacles.

4. In 1950 "Europe Day" was established. Upon which date was it chosen to hold the celebrations?

9 May

9 March

19 May

On 9 May 1950, Robert Schuman presented his proposal on the creation of an organised Europe to maintain a lasting peace among the countries. This proposal, known as the "Schuman declaration", is considered to be the beginning of the creation of what is now the European Union.

5. "Europe Day" commemorates the origins of the European Union. What are we talking about?

The presentation of the "Schuman declaration"

The signing of the "Treaty of Rome"

The end of the Second World War.

On 9 May 1950, Robert Schuman presented his proposal on the creation of an organised Europe to maintain a lasting peace among

the countries. This proposal, known as the “Schuman declaration”, is considered to be the beginning of the creation of what is now the European Union.

6. In the same year that the “Treaty of Rome” is signed, a remarkable event in the space race took place. What was it?

USSR launch the first artificial satellite into space, Sputnik 1.

For the first time man set foot on the moon - the American astronaut Neil Amstrong.

For the first time a satellite gets to Mars.

Sputnik 1 was the first Earth-orbiting artificial satellite. It was launched into an elliptical, low Earth orbit by the Soviet Union on 4 October 1957.

7. Which two member states were parts of the same republic until 1st January 1993?

Czech Republic and Slovakia

Czech Republic and Slovenia

Czech Republic and Estonia

Czechoslovakia was a sovereign republic in Eastern Europe which existed from 1918 until 1992. On 1st January 1993 it peacefully split into two separate states: Czech Republic and Slovakia.

8. In 1948 “the Benelux Customs Union” was established as a first step to the signing of the “Treaty of Brussels” in the same year.

Which countries were parts of the Benelux?

Luxembourg, the Netherlands and France

Luxembourg, Belgium and Italy

Luxembourg, Belgium and the Netherlands.

1st January 1948 three countries sign the “Benelux Customs Union”. Benelux is formed from the beginning of each country’s name: Belgium, Netherlands and Luxembourg. However, it is now used in a more generic way to refer to the cultural, economic, and geographic grouping.

9. Which countries, that were part of the USSR until the beginning of the 1990's, have been members of the EU since 2004?

Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania.

Latvia, Lithuania and Lapland

Ukraine, Lithuania and Slovenia

Estonia, Lithuania and Latvia joined the EU on 1 May 2004. These three Baltic republics had been part of the USSR until 1991, when they got their independence.

10. Each country that has adopted the euro as its official currency belongs to the EU.

True

False

Monaco, San Marino and the Vatican use the euro as official currency, although they do not belong to the EU. The euro is used in these countries after an agreement was reached with other member states (Italy with San Marino and the Vatican, France with Monaco). Andorra uses euros as well, although it cannot issue its own currency.

11. The geographic area of the EU extends as far as the African Continent.

True

False

Ceuta and Melilla are two autonomous cities located on the North African side of the Strait of Gibraltar, on the Mediterranean, which separates them from the Spanish mainland.

12. Which territories in Africa are part of the European Union?

Ceuta and Corsica

Melilla and San Marino

Ceuta and Melilla

Ceuta and Melilla are two autonomous cities located on the North African side of the Strait of Gibraltar, on the Mediterranean, which separates them from the Spanish mainland.

13. The territories that are part of the European Union extend as far as the Caribbean Sea due to an overseas French department (an island) called...

Martinique

Ceuta

Madeira

Martinique is an island in the Eastern Caribbean sea. It is an integral part of the Republic of France, located overseas. It is also part of the European Union and its currency is the euro.

14. Brazil is one of the countries that shares borders with the European Union.

True

False

French Guiana is an overseas region of France, located on the Northern coast of South America. It has borders with two nations: Brazil and Suriname, and at North it borders on the Atlantic Ocean. It is one of only three European Union territories outside Europe that is not an island and its currency is the euro.

15. The EU has borders with the Republic of the Philippines in Asia

- True

- **False**

There is no European territory in Asia which belongs to the EU.

16. Which of the following countries has rejected the accession to the EU twice?

- **Norway**

- Iceland

- Albania

Norway rejected twice (in 1972 and 1994) the accession to the EU, by means of a referendum. However, they are linked by economic interests.

17. Which of the following countries is part of the common market, although it is not a member state of the EU?

Lebanon

Liechtenstein

Lithuania

A few Western European countries have decided not to join the EU, though they are part of the European Economic Area; these countries are Liechtenstein, Norway and Iceland. Switzerland does not belong to this economic area but Swiss law is gradually being adjusted to conform with that of the EU and the government has signed a number of bilateral agreements with the European Union.

18. Victor Hugo was a poet and novelist from the 19th Century who dreamt of a United States of Europe. Which country, a founding member of the EEC, was he from?

Germany

Belgium

France

Victor-Marie Hugo was a poet, playwright, novelist and exponent of the Romantic Movement in France. He always believed in the future creation of the United States of Europe, which was seen as an absurd idea by most of his contemporaries; they thought Germany and France could not stop being opponents.

19. What was the European Union expected to achieve?

An economic improvement for the founding state members.

Peace, stability and prosperity in Europe.

Become a greater power than the USA

The EU was set up in the aftermath of the Second World War to bring peace, stability and prosperity to Europe.

20. The first enlargement of the EU in the Mediterranean area was provided by ...

Italy
Spain
Greece

France and Italy are located by the Mediterranean Sea but they are founder states. The first enlargement in the area was the accession of Greece in 1981.

21. In 1990, the reunification of Germany was a fact, therefore the German Democratic Republic become part of the EU. In that same year, which other major event happened in Germany?

The first German landed on the moon.
Germany won the World Football Championship in Italy
The German king got married.

The formers Federal Republic of Germany and German Democratic Republic become a single state once again in October 1990, after the fall of the Berlin Wall. The reunified state preserved the name of Federal Republic of Germany. On 8 July 1990, Argentina and Germany played the final of the World Football Championship in the Stadio Olimpico di Roma. Germany won by one-nil, scorer Andreas Brehme.

22. The European programme focused on the teaching and study needs of those in adult education is called...

Grundtvig
Comenius
Leonardo da Vinci

Grundtvig is part of the European Commission's Lifelong Learning Programme, which aims to support European adult education, improving its quality and the European dimension, in both the formal and non-formal teaching systems, focusing on self-learning.

23. Being a European citizen entitles me to...

Travel around the EU for free.

Travel, live and work in any member state.

Travel around the EU without restrictions, but I must get a work permit to get a job.

Due to the EU, citizens from member states have the right to travel, live and work anywhere inside the Union.

24. The citizens from the member states have the right to...

Paid holidays in any member state.

Health care and social services inside the EU.

Health care, social services and social security inside Europe

The Treaty of Nice, signed in December 2000, was an advance in citizens' rights, which led to the Charter of the Fundamental Rights in the EU, some time later. This charter progressed innovative social development, as fundamental rights such as the right to strike, to health care, to social security or social services in the EU were agreed.

25. The number of stars in the EU flag increases as soon as a new country joins the organization.

True

False

The number of stars has nothing to do with the number of Member States. There are twelve stars because number 12 is traditionally the symbol of perfection, completeness and unity. The flag, therefore, remains unchanged regardless of EU enlargement.

26. What do the twelve stars in the EU flag stand for?

The 12 founding member states.

The number 12 is traditionally the symbol of perfection, completeness and unity.

The number of stars in the constellation Europe.

There are twelve stars because number 12 is traditionally the symbol of perfection, completeness and unity. The flag, therefore, remains unchanged regardless of EU enlargement. It is also, of course, the number of months in a year and the number of hours shown on a clock face. The circle is, among other things, a symbol of unity.

27. Why do you think Beethoven's "Ode to Joy" was chosen as EU hymn?

Because it is based on a poem which considers human beings as united as brothers

Because the EU is created in order to make people happier.

Because Beethoven was one of the EU founders.

The Symphony No. 9 in D minor, [Op. 125](#) "Choral" was completed in 1824 by Ludwig van Beethoven. The symphony was the first example of a major composer using voices in a symphony. The words are sung during the final movement by four vocal soloists and a chorus. They were taken from the "[Ode to Joy](#)", a poem written by [Friedrich Schiller](#) in 1785 and revised in 1803, with additions made by the composer. The poem regards Schiller's idealistic view of human beings as a brotherhood, which was shared by Beethoven. In 1972, the Council of Europe adopted the "Ode to Joy" as the official hymn.

28. In 1992, the European Community was replaced by the European Union, after a new treaty came into force. What is the name of the Dutch city where the treaty was signed?

Brussels

Maastricht

Luxembourg

The Treaty of Maastricht, named after the city where it was signed, meant the official replacement of the European Community for the European Union.

29. In 1992, two major events took place in Spain: The Olympic Games in Barcelona and the Universal Exposition in Seville. In the same year, an important treaty for the EU was signed. Which one?

The Treaty of Rome, which established the EEC.

The Treaty of Maastricht, which established the EU.

The Treaty of Lisbon, which modified the two mentioned before.

The Treaty of Maastricht, named after the city where it was signed, meant the official replacement of the European Community by the European Union.

30. In 2006, the Football World Cup took place in Germany. Which four European countries, members of the EU, were the ones to reach the top positions?

Austria, Brazil, Belgium and United Kingdom.

Spain, Norway, Italy and Russia.

Italy, France, Germany and Portugal.

In the World Cup in Germany in 2006 France was beaten by Italy in the final round of penalties. In the semi-final Portugal was defeated by Germany, 3 - 1.

31. In 2007, the Woman's National Football Team of Germany won the World Cup against Brazil. Earlier, that same year, two new countries joined the EU. Which ones?

Estonia and Latvia

Spain and Portugal

Romania and Bulgaria

In January 2007, two countries from Eastern Europe, Bulgaria and Romania, joined the EU, which made a total amount of 27 member states.

32. Algeria was part of the European Union.

True

False

France was one of the founder states of ECSC (European Coal and Steel Community) in 1951. Algeria was a French territory until its independence in 1962.

33. Which country, founder of the ECSC (European Coal and Steel Community), is the most populated one in the EU?

Slovakia

France

Germany

Germany, which signed the Treaty of Paris in 1951, is the most populated country in the EU, with 82,604,000 inhabitants.

34. Mont Blanc is the highest mountain in the EU; it is 4,810 m above sea level. It is located in one of the countries that signed the Treaty of Paris. Which one?

Spain

France

Germany

France signed the Treaty of Paris in 1951, which was the beginning of the ECSC. France extends from the Mediterranean Sea to the English Channel. The East and South of the country is very mountainous and Mont Blanc is the highest mountain in the Alps and Western Europe.

35. The largest country by area in the European Union is ...

Spain

Germany

France

France is the largest country by area in the EU, the third largest in Europe after Russia and Ukraine. It extends from the Mediterranean to the North Sea, with a total area of 675,417 km²

36. One of the founder members of the EU is known world wide by the importance and number of its Renaissance artists - it is considered the birthplace of this cultural movement. Which country is it?

France

Spain

Italy

Italy is the birthplace of the Renaissance, which started in the area of Tuscany and soon spread throughout Europe. Among other cultural achievements, the following ones stand out: the literary works by Petrarca, Baltasar de Castigliones and Nicola Maquiavelo; works of art by Michelangelo, Sandro Botticelli, Leonardo da Vinci, Andrea Mantagna, Cariani, Rafael Sanzio, Lorenzo Ghiberti or Donatello. All of them lived and worked in Venice, Florence or Rome.

37. One of the founder members of the EU has increased its size by reclaiming territory from the sea. Which country is it?

Belgium

The Netherlands

Malta

The Netherlands is a low-lying territory, with one-quarter of the country at or below sea level. Many areas are protected from flooding by dykes and sea walls. Much land has been reclaimed from the sea.

38. Georges Rémi, better known by the pen name Hergé, was the creator of Tintin, the comic. He was born in a country which was a founder member of the EU in 1951. Which country is it?

Belgium

France

Switzerland

George Prosper Rémi was a Belgian comics writer and artist. Hergé is the French pronunciation of RG, his initials reversed. His best known work is "The Adventures of Tintin" comic book series, which he wrote and illustrated from 1929. His work remains a strong

influence on comics, particularly in Europe. On the other hand, Belgium signed the Treaty of Paris in 1951, the beginning of the ECSC.

39. A founder member of the European Union is a Grand Duchy. What is its name?

- Liechtenstein
- Luxembourg**
- Latvia

The Grand Duchy of Luxembourg is a small country bordered by Belgium, France and Germany. Nowadays, it is a parliamentary representative democracy with a constitutional monarch, a Grand Duke, the only one remaining in the world.

40. The famous author of “The Little Mermaid” and “The Ugly Duckling” was born in a country that joined the EU in 1973. Who was the author and what was his nationality?

- The Grimm Brothers and Germany
- Charles Perrault and France
- Hans Christian Andersen and Denmark**

41. The famous band U2 is from a country that joined the EU in 1973 with Denmark and the United Kingdom. Which country is it?

- Ireland**
- Austria
- Poland

The first enlargement of the EU took place on 1st January 1973; Ireland, Denmark and the United Kingdom were the new member states. U2 is a rock band from Dublin, Ireland. The band was formed in 1976 and they have sold more than 170 million CDs all over the world.

42. In 1973 a new member state consisting of four countries joined the EU. Which one is it?

- Benelux
- USA
- United Kingdom**

The United Kingdom is a constitutional monarchy and unitary state consisting of four countries: England, Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales. It is governed by a parliamentary system with its seat of government in London, the capital. It has three devolved national administrations of varying powers in Belfast, Cardiff and Edinburgh, the capitals of Northern Ireland, Wales and Scotland respectively.

43. In 1981 a new member state, which is considered the cradle of the Western civilization, became part of the EU. This is the only time a single country had accessed to the EU. What country are we talking about?

Spain

Cyprus

Greece

Greece became the tenth member of the EU on 1 January 1981. Greece traces its roots to the civilization of ancient Greece, generally considered to be the cradle of Western civilization. As such, it is the birthplace of democracy, which developed in its city states. Also great Greek thinkers contributed to the field of philosophy, medicine, mathematics and astronomy.

44. In 1986 two neighbouring countries, which share a peninsula, joined the EU. Which are those countries?

Spain and Portugal, which share the Hispania Peninsula

Spain and Portugal, which share the Iberian Peninsula

Norway and Sweden, which share the Scandinavian Peninsula

Spain and Portugal became part of the EU on 1 January 1986, which raised the number of member states to 12. Both countries are located on the Iberian Peninsula, in the extreme southwest of Europe.

45. Fado is a melancholic music genre, which became part of the EU culture in 1986 thanks to...

Spain

Portugal

Hungary

Portugal joins the EU on 1 January 1986. Fado is the best known Portuguese music genre.

46. “The Ingenious Hidalgo Don Quixote of La Mancha” is considered one of the greatest works of fiction ever published and one of the most translated ones. Miguel de Cervantes, the author, was born in a country that joined the EU in 1986. Which one was it?

Portugal

Italy

Spain

“The Ingenious Hidalgo Don Quixote of La Mancha” is a novel written by Spanish author Miguel de Cervantes Saavedra in 1605. It is one of the most important works of fiction in Spanish and universal literature, and one of the most translated ones.

47. Which of the following countries, a member state of the EU since 1995, has no maritime borders?

Austria

Finland

Sweden

Austria, Finland and Sweden joined the EU on 1 January 1995. Austria is located in the centre of Europe, with no maritime borders. It borders Germany and the Czech Republic to the north, Slovakia and Hungary to the east, Slovenia and Italy to the south, and Switzerland and Liechtenstein to the west.

48. The enlargement in 1995 was a landmark in the history of the EU. Why was this?

The number of stars in the flag rose to 15, the same number as the member states.

Almost all the Western European countries belonged to the EU

The Russian border was reached.

Austria, Finland and Sweden joined the EU on 1 January 1995. The fifteen member states stretched over almost the whole territory of Western Europe.

49. In 1995 the EU was joined by a new country. In the north-east part of this country the sun never sets during the summer. What country are we talking about?

Estonia

Denmark

Finland

On 1 January 1995 Finland joins the EU. The White Nights describe the few weeks around the summer solstice during which sunsets are late, sunrises are early and darkness is never complete. During winter, there is a period of eight weeks of almost continuous darkness.

50. Two countries, which joined the EU in 1995, had previously been one state until 1809. Which are these countries?

Spain and Portugal

Finland and Sweden

Belgium and Low Countries

Finland was historically part of Sweden for seven centuries, from the 12th Century until 1809. It was an autonomous Grand Duchy within the Russian Empire until the declaration of independence in 1917, after the Russian revolution. It has been a republic ever since.

51. Among the countries that joined the EU in 1995, there is one which is considered to be pre-eminent in the film industry. What country are we talking about?

Austria

Finland

Sweden

Swedish directors were pioneers in the history of film-making. Mauritz Stiller and Victor Sjöström were the first ones and opened the way to other directors like Ingmar Bergman, and actresses like Greta Garbo, Ingrid Bergman and Anita Ekberg; all of them worked abroad.

52. Amongst all the countries that joined the EU in 2004, there is one that is considered the birthplace of the Greek Goddess of Love. Which of the following islands would you have to sail to?

Malta

Canary Islands

Cyprus

Ten countries joined the EU on 1 May 2004, among them Cyprus, which is known as Aphrodite's island. Aphrodite is the Greek Goddess of Love and Beauty and according to legend she was born on the island.

53. The inventor of the modern parachute was born in one of the countries that joined the EU in 2004. Which one?

Slovakia, the parachute was invented by Štefan Banič in 1913.

Italy, modern parachute was designed by Leonardo da Vinci in 1501

Hungary, Ladislao Biro tested the parachute in 1938

Ten new countries became member states of the EU on 1 May 2004, among them Slovakia. Štefan Banič, who invented the parachute in 1913, is a celebrity in his country. On 3 June 1914, Štefan Banič made a demonstration of his invention in Washington. He jumped from a 15-floor-building and landed safely!

54. If you travel to the capital of one of the countries that joined the EU in 2004, you should be careful with the dragons you can find in the streets. One of these dragons was defeated by the mythical Jason, after getting the Golden Fleece. Which country are we talking about and what is its capital?

Romania and its capital is Bucharest

Slovenia and its capital is Ljubljana

Poland and its capital is Warsaw.

Ten countries became member states of the EU on 1 May 2004, among them Slovenia. According to legend, mythological hero Jason and his band of Argonauts found the Golden Fleece in Colchis and afterwards headed north, following the Danube as far as its tributary the Sava River and then on to the Ljudianica River. They found a lake surrounded by a marsh between the cities of Vrhnika and Ljubljana. It was here that Jason defeated the dragon, the latter became the symbol of Ljubljana and can be seen in every corner as well as on the flag and shield of the city.

55. If you wanted to visit one of the best preserved medieval cities in Europe, you should travel to a country that has been a member state of the EU since 2004. However if it is winter you'd better wrap up. Which of the following cities should you travel to?

Rome in Italy.

Edinburgh in Scotland.

Tallin in Estonia.

Ten countries became member states of the EU on 1 May 2004, among them Estonia. The capital, Tallin, is one of the best preserved medieval cities in Europe. The old quarter, called Vanalinn or old city, has preserved the characteristics of medieval cities, with ancient merchant houses and warehouses. The city was declared a World Heritage Site by UNESCO in 1997. During winter, the temperature scarcely rises above 4° C, and it can get to -30°C.

56. The person who discovered Vitamin C was born in a city that was originally two and it is the capital of a country that joined the EU in 2004.

Albert Szent-Györgyi was born in Budapest, capital of Hungary

Alfred Bernhard Nobel was born in Stockholm, capital of Sweden

Isaac Peral y Caballero was born in Cartagena, a Spanish city.

Ten countries became member states of the EU on 1 May 2004, among them Hungary. Albert Szent-Györgyi, discovered Vitamin C and was born in Budapest, on 16 September 1893. The former cities are Buda and Óbuda, on the right-hand bank of the river Danube, and Pest on the left-hand bank. They were united in 1873 and became the Hungarian capital with the name of Budapest

57. If we wanted to visit the largest monument to liberty in Europe, which country should we travel to?

USA, the Statue of Liberty in New York.

Latvia, the Monument to Liberty in Riga

Germany, the Monument to Liberty and Reunification in Berlin

Ten countries became member states of the EU on 1 May 2004, among them Latvia. The Monument to Liberty is 43 metres high and it is one of the tallest in Europe.

58. The first Soviet republic to declare independence from USSR joined the EU in 2004. It is famous for the jewellery made of amber. Which country are we talking about?

Lithuania

Latvia

Ukraine

Ten countries became member states of the EU on 1 May 2004, among them Lithuania. It was the first Soviet republic to declare independence from USSR on 11 March 1990. Amber from the Baltic Sea has been extensively traded since antiquity.

59. One of the countries that became a member state of the EU in 2004 is known as “Honeyland”. Which one?

- Cyprus
- Turkey
- Malta**

Ten countries became member states of the EU on 1 May 2004, among them Malta. The origin of Malta is uncertain. The Greeks called the island Μελίτη (Melite), meaning “honey-sweet”, probably due to the quality of the honey produced there. In fact it is probably called “Honeyland” because there are a number of species of bees native to the island.

60. Located in one of the countries that joined the EU in 2004, there is an underground salt city. Where is it?

- Czech Republic
- Poland**
- Slovakia

Ten countries became member states of the EU on 1 May 2004, among them Poland which is rich in mineral resources such as rock salt. Wieliczka Salt Mine, built in the 13th Century, is an underground city carved out from rock salt by miners. It has a café, nursing home, theatre and chapel, besides dozens of statues. Everything is made of salt, from chairs to chandeliers.

61. 95% of its territory is mountainous and it holds the world record for the number of water springs. What country, which acceded to the EU in 2004, are we talking about?

- Czech Republic.**
- Poland.
- Slovakia

Ten countries became member states of the EU on 1 May 2004, among them the Czech Republic. About 95% of the country is mountainous and there are more than 900 natural water springs, a world record.

62. The last enlargement of the EU took place in 2007. One of the countries that acceded on this date is considered to be one of the oldest states in Europe. What country are we talking about?

- Hungary
- Romania
- Bulgaria**

Two Eastern European countries, Bulgaria and Romania, became members of the EU on 1 January 2007, which raised the number of member states to 27. The emergence of a unified Bulgarian national identity and state dates back to the 7th Century, so it is one of the oldest states in Europe

63. The origin of the legend and character of Count Dracula is located in a mountainous area of a country which became part of the EU in 2007. What country are we talking about?

- Hungary
- Romania**
- Bulgaria

Two Eastern European countries, Bulgaria and Romania, became members of the EU on 1 January 2007, which raised the number of member states to 27. The legend of Dracula is based on the story of Count Vlad Dracul, who lived in Romania in the 15th Century. His son was infamous for impaling his enemies in time of war.

64. In 1985 the largest island in the world left the EU. What island are we talking about?

- Greenland**
- Australia
- Island

Greenland is an autonomous territory, although it has been part of the kingdom of Denmark since 1953. It is the largest island in the world. Greenland left the European Community in protest at the commercial fishing regulations. It is still linked to the EU through Denmark, which is a member state.

65. The union of 27 countries has meant that the EU has become

...

The first trade power in the world.

The most populated area in the world.

The most productive toymaker in the world.

After half a century of European construction, it has been proved that the union of states has made each member stronger. The EU is the first trading power in the world and, for that reason, it plays a relevant role in international negotiations. The EU has an estimated population of more than 500 million inhabitants; It has the third largest population after China and India. China is the most productive toymaker in the world.

66. One of the main goals in the EU is achieving a balanced, regional development in all of the Union.

True

False

The European Union must balance its free trade with solidarity and support for poorer regions. Structural Funds and the Cohesion Fund are allocated by the European Union for two related purposes: support for the poorer regions of Europe and support for integrating European infrastructures, especially in the transport sector - for instance, enlarging the network of highways and high speed railroads. Planning easier accessibility to the peripheral regions and favouring trans-european trade exchanges is a vital part of the strategy.

67. One side of Euro banknotes has a common design for all the countries and the other side represent a famous person in each country.

True

False

Euro banknotes and coins have been in circulation since 1 January 2002. More than 80,000 million coins were released. They have a common side where its value is shown and the other side holds a national emblem. Bank notes are exactly the same in all countries.

68. If we are visiting Madrid and we want to take the train but we only have Finnish euros, should we change them for Spanish euros?

Yes, because each country only use their own euros

No, because the euro is a valid currency in all the countries that have become part of the Eurozone.

Finland does not have euros.

From the moment euro banknotes and coins were put into circulation on 1 January 2002, they could be used in all the countries that participate in the common European currency, that are collectively known as the Eurozone, regardless of the country of origin.

69. The oldest spoken language in the world is used in Europe. Which one is it?

Basque, which is spoken in certain areas of Spain and France.

Sami, which is spoken in Northern Europe, mainly in Finland.

Tsakonian, which is spoken in the Greek Peloponnese.

Gaelic, which is spoken in Scotland.

Tsakonian is an Hellenic language, spoken in a region of the Peloponnese, which has the same name. Tsakonian is found today in a group of mountain villages slightly inland from the Argolic Gulf. It is scarcely spoken by 200 people. It is thought, it was the linguistic variant spoken by the Dorians, who were established in Ancient Greece. This makes the Tsakonian the oldest spoken language in the world..

70. What type of political structure is the European Union?

It is Parliamentary Monarchy

It is a confederation of countries

It does not fit any traditional pattern

The European Union is more than just a confederation of countries, but it is not a federal state. It is, in fact, a new type of structure that does not fall into any traditional legal category. Its political system

is historically unique and has been constantly evolving over more than 50 years.

71. The European Parliament is composed of 785 MEPs (Member of European Parliament). How are the seats distributed?

Every country has the same number of seats, 29, which is the result of dividing 785 by 27 countries.

Seats are allocated according to population, though there are certain adjustments.

Seats are allocated according to each country's wealth and length of membership.

The parliamentarians are known as Members of the European Parliament (MEPs). They are elected every 5 years by universal adult suffrage and sit according to political allegiance. The maximum number of seats allocated to a state is ninety-nine, and the minimum number of seats is five. These seats are distributed according to "degressive proportionality", meaning that the larger the state, the more citizens that are represented per MEP. However, the number does not reflect the real amount of the population; small member states, such as Malta and Luxembourg, have more MEPs, and larger states, mainly Germany, have less per inhabitant.

72. What is the main objective of the EU's regional policy?

Protect the different European regions from disparity by means of educational programmes.

Balance disparity among European regions, transferring funds from rich to poor countries.

Reduce the number of European regions.

The EU's regional policy is based on transfers of funds from rich to poor countries. The money is used to boost development in regions lagging behind, to rejuvenate industrial regions in decline, to help young people and the long-term unemployed find work, to modernise farming and to help less-favoured rural areas.

73. The European programme entitled “Environment 2010” tries to...

Favour industrial development even though it may adversely affect the environment.

Find new natural resources, mainly oil

Deal with problems linked to environment and health

The cornerstone of EU environmental activity is an action programme entitled ‘Environment 2010: our future, our choice’. This covers the period from 2001 to 2010 and emphasises the need to: mitigate and slow down climate change and global warming; protect natural habitats and wild fauna and flora; deal with problems linked to environment and health; preserve natural resources and manage waste efficiently.

74. What criterion should be taken into account by any European citizen if he/she desires to shop in another member state?

Consumer policy in each member state

Check out if he/she is allowed to shop in that country

All consumers benefit from the same high level of protection and are allowed to shop freely in any European country.

The EU’s consumer policy permits its citizens to shop in confidence in any member country. All consumers benefit from the same high level of protection. Your rights are protected and you have access to redress wherever you are in the EU and whether you buy your goods in a shop, by mail-order or via the telephone and Internet.

75. When euro banknotes and coins were put into circulations in 2002, all the member states adopted the new currency instead of their national currency.

True

False

The euro is the single currency of the European Union. Twelve of the then 15 countries adopted it for non-cash transactions from 1999 and for all payments in 2002 when euro notes and coins were

issued. Three countries (Denmark, Sweden and the United Kingdom) did not participate in this monetary union.

76. Can I do my traineeship abroad, in other member states of the EU?

Yes, only if I get a work permit for the chosen country
Yes, through European Leonardo da Vinci programme
No, each student must do a traineeship in his/her own country

With the EU Programme to Vocational training, Leonardo da Vinci, every year 80 000 people will be able to do traineeships in companies and training centres in another European country.

77. There is a law enforcement agency, which is called...

Europol
European Police Federation
European Surveillance Body

The greatest advance made in recent years in the field of cooperation between law enforcement authorities was the creation of Europol, an EU body based in The Hague and staffed by police and customs officers. It tackles a wide range of international crime: drug trafficking, trade in stolen vehicles, people trafficking and illegal immigration networks, the sexual exploitation of women and children, pornography, forgery, the trafficking of radioactive and nuclear material, terrorism, money-laundering and counterfeiting the euro.

78. If I wished to travel by car from Spain to Estonia, how many permits should I request to cross the borders of the countries I must go through?

Six, because I have to cross France, Germany, Poland, Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia

Only one in Estonia, because it is my final destination

None, because I can travel freely around the EU, and all the countries I have to cross are member states

The opening of internal borders between EU member states is a very tangible benefit for ordinary people, allowing them to travel freely without being subject to border controls.

79. The European Union does not maintain special relationships with other world regions.

True

False

For reasons of historical and geographic proximity, the southern Mediterranean and Africa are areas to which the EU gives close attention: development aid policies, trade preferences, food aid and human rights.

80. The EU Internet domain is...

.com

.ue

.eu

The EU Internet domain is .eu. Its website is europe.eu.

81. Which, among the following European cities, is the seat of the most European institutions?

Luxembourg

Brussels

La Hague

The main seats of European institutions are:- Brussels, where the Parliament, the Council and the Commission are located; Luxembourg, seat of the European Court of Auditors and European

Court of Justice; Frankfurt with the European Central Bank; La Hague, seat of Europol; and Strasbourg that has held Parliament's plenary sessions and it is the place where the European Ombudsman works.

82. Two member states of the European Union do not use one and two cent euro coins. What countries are we talking about?

Finland and the The Netherlands

Estonia and Luxembourg

United Kingdom and Denmark

The one and two cent coins were initially introduced in order to ensure that the introduction of the euro was not used as an excuse by retailers to heavily round up prices. However, due to the cost of maintaining a circulation of low value coins, by business and the mints, Finland and the Netherlands round prices to the nearest five cents (Swedish rounding) if paying with cash money, while producing only a handful of these coins for collectors, rather than general circulation. Despite this, the coins are still legal tender and produced outside these states, so if a customer with a one cent coin minted elsewhere wishes to pay with it, he/she may.

83. You can see a harp on the national side (side that changes from state to state) of euro coins. Which country mints these coins?

Spain

Hungary

Ireland

On the national side of the Irish euro coin the traditional Irish harp can be seen.

84. 'A day will come when all the nations of this continent, without losing their distinct qualities or their glorious individuality, will fuse together in a higher unity and form the European brotherhood. (...) A day will come when bullets and bombs will be replaced by votes.'

Winston Churchill, British Prime Minister, in 1951

Victor Hugo, French writer, in 1849

Mihai Eminescu, Romanian poet, in 1864

Victor Hugo spoke those prophetic words in 1849, but it took more than a century for his utopian predictions to start coming true.

85. The world's oldest anthem belongs to an EU-member. Which one?

The Netherlands

France

Italy

The correct answer is The Netherlands. The Dutch national anthem, "Wilhelmus van Nassauwe", was written in 1574 and is the oldest national anthem in the world. Although its music and lyrics are over 430 years old, it has been the Dutch official anthem only since 10 May 1932. The Japanese national anthem, "Kimigayo", was written in the 9th Century, but the music was only composed in the 19th Century. The Dutch national anthem contains 15 stanzas, of which only the 1st and the 6th are sung during official ceremonies. The anthem is an acrostic: the first letters of the stanzas form the name 'Willem van Nassov'. The Netherlands (population 2007-16,500,000) is a founding member of the EU. Its capital is Amsterdam, although the seat of government is The Hague.

86. When did the countries on the Iberian peninsula join the European Union?

1976

1986

1997

Portugal and Spain joined the EU in 1986, when it expanded from 10 to 12 members. A year before, Greenland (part of the Kingdom of Denmark) had left the European Union.

87. Both Finland and Norway are members of the European Union.

True

False

Finland joined the EU in 1995, together with Austria and Sweden. Norway is not a member of the EU.

88. Jean Monnet was one of the founding fathers of the European Community. Which member state was he from?

France

Luxembourg

Belgium

The correct answer is France. Monnet was a French civil servant. His plan publicised by Robert Schuman, the French foreign minister, led to the creation of the European Coal and Steel Community in 1951, the forerunner of the EC.

89. Which country refused to join the European Economic Community when it was founded in 1957 but then changed its mind and had to apply three times before finally being admitted?

Norway

United Kingdom

Spain

The French President, Charles de Gaulle, twice vetoed the UK's application for membership in 1963 and 1967. Following his death the UK joined in 1973 along with Ireland and Denmark. Norway had been scheduled to join with them but voted against membership in a referendum.

90. Aside from Denmark, which is the only EU member state to have voted against adoption of the Euro in a referendum?

Ireland

United Kingdom

Sweden

The correct answer is Sweden. On 14th September 2003 the Swedes voted 'no' to adopting the euro following a similar vote in Denmark in 2000. The UK government favoured ultimate adoption of the single currency but had not yet announced plans to hold a referendum. Greece was originally excluded from the Eurozone due to its failure to meet the economic criteria. However, it joined the Eurozone in 2001 (notes and coins replaced national currencies in January 2002).

91. Which 2004 enlargement member of the EU had a long-running border dispute involving an EU candidate country which did not join the EU in 2004?

Malta

Cyprus

Slovakia

The EU recognized only the Greek-speaking Republic of Cyprus and not the Turkish-speaking Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus, which was backed by Turkey. The dispute had long been a stumbling block for EU membership for Cyprus and for Turkey. The EU finally decided, under Greek pressure, that it would admit only the Greek-controlled areas rather than waiting for reunification of the whole island. The TRNC had come under pressure from Turkey in the late 1990s and early 2000s to reach a settlement in the hope that this would boost Turkey's own, long-cherished dreams of joining the EU. In a referendum held on the island in April 2004 the Turkish Cypriots voted to reunify the island. However, as the Greek Cypriots voted against the plan the island remained divided and only the Greek areas joined the EU.

92. Which is the most northerly of the 2004 enlargement states?

Estonia

Lithuania

Latvia

The correct answer is Estonia. Running from north to south the most northerly new members were Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania. Sweden and Finland remain the most northerly members overall.

93. In which country was the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community signed in 1957?

Italy

Belgium

Luxembourg

The correct answer is Italy. The Treaty of Rome was signed in 1957 establishing the EEC and the European Atomic Energy Community the following year. The institutions of the EEC, the ECSC and the EAEC (Euratom) were later merged and became known as the European Community.

94. Which country voted "No" to the Maastricht Treaty in a referendum in 1992 but then voted "Yes" in 1993 after being granted some derogation from the Treaty?

Sweden

Denmark

United Kingdom

The correct answer is Denmark. The first Danish vote threatened to derail European integration as all countries had to agree to the Treaty. Denmark was granted some derogation from the Treaty, which allowed the Danish people to agree to it in a second referendum.

95. Which of these EU members once ruled an empire encompassing four of the 2004 enlargement members?

Austria

Sweden

United Kingdom

The correct answer is Austria. Its empire once extended to include Hungary, Slovenia, Slovakia and the Czech Republic as well as parts of Poland not to mention Croatia, Bosnia and parts of Ukraine and Romania. Malta and Cyprus were once possessions of the British Empire, Sweden once ruled Estonia and Latvia as well as Finland.

96. When did the Schengen Agreement come into force?

1987

1993

1995

The Schengen Agreement, which aimed to abolish most of the internal border controls within the EU, was signed in June 1985, but came into force only in 1995.

97. When did Euro banknotes and coins start to circulate?

1 January 2001

1 January 2002

2 February 2002

The correct answer is January 1, 2002. The Euro is the currency in 12 member states of the EU. The legal tender status of national bank notes and coins ceased on July 1, 2002. However as a consequence of the 'locked' exchange rates, the Euro became the currency of the original 11 participating countries from January 1999. Although the Euro was still denominated in the old national currencies until January 1, 2002.

98. Where is the European Central Bank located?

Munich

Vienna

Frankfurt

The European Central Bank is located in Frankfurt, which also hosts the headquarters of Bundesbank (German National Bank).

99. What was the former name of the European currency now known as the Euro?

European dollar

E-Mark

ECU

Before the Economic and Monetary Union (EMU) was founded, the Economic Monetary Cooperation was established in 1978. This included a European Currency Unit, the ECU.

100. How many stars are there on the European flag?

6

12

25

The number twelve is traditionally the symbol of perfection, completeness and unity (12 hours in day, 12 months in a year, etc). The 12 stars do not represent the 12 countries that were the original member states.

Green questions: The Ethical Consumer saves the planet

1. Which three are renewable forms of energy?

Wind energy, geothermal energy, nuclear energy.

Wind energy, hydro energy, solar energy.

Oil, solar energy, bio-energy.

2. What percentage of the energy used in the EU comes from renewable forms of energy?

More than 10 %.

Less than 5 %.

Between 5% and 10 %.

3. Who were the three biggest renewable energy consumers in the European Union in the year 2007?

Sweden, Latvia, Austria.

Norway, Sweden, Latvia.

Sweden, Finland, Netherlands.

4. What are the consequences if we use renewable forms of energy?

We make our energy supply more secure.

We make our energy supply more unsecure.

We slow down the development of economy.

5. By using what fuel best protects the environment?

biodiesel instead of petrol

Wood for heating houses

Nuclear energy for electricity

6. How can large hydro-electric generating stations damage the environment?

They pollute the air.

The natural flow of water can be changed, which harms plant and animal communities along the way.

They cause floods.

7. What is the most common type of solar power plant?

Solar dish.

Parabolic trough.

Solar power tower.

8. When and where was the first wind-mill used?

In China 200 B.C.

In 13th Century Europe.

In Egypt, 1500 B.C.

9. In what form does geothermal energy sometimes find its way to the earth's surface?

Floods.

Hot springs and geysers.

Thunderstorms.

10. Where is the Ring of Fire (the area that has most of the geothermal activity in the world) located?

Around the edges of Atlantic Ocean.

Around the edges of Indian Ocean.

Around the edges of the Pacific Ocean.

11. What member country of the EU depends most on energy imports?

Cyprus.

Denmark.

Belgium.

12. What is the first principle of waste reduction?

Recycling and re-use.

Waste prevention.

Improving the final disposal and monitoring of waste.

13. What is the key document in waste prevention?

The Constitution.

Environmental Law.

Waste Management Strategy.

14. How many tonnes of waste are thrown away in the EU every year?

100 million tonnes.

60 million tonnes.

90 million tonnes.

15. What percentage of waste is dumped into landfill sites in the EU every year?

67%.

32%.

45%.

16. Which country in the EU created the “Let’s Do It!” programme (collecting waste in one day)?

Slovenia.

Lithuania.

Estonia.

17. How is it possible to earn money by recycling?

Collecting cell phones

Collecting printer cartridges

Collecting plastic bottles

All correct

18. How many kilos of municipal waste are produced in the EU per person annually?

Over 500 kilos.

Less than 500 kilos.

Less than 400 kilos.

19. What does the abbreviation NGO mean?

Nationwide Geographers Organisation.

Non Governmental Organisation.

20. What is the role of NGOs?

To activate local governments.

To inform local governments.

To inform and activate communities.

21. What is the best way of saving energy in your home?

Opening all the windows

Insulating the roof

Going on a diet

22. How can you minimise your carbon footprint?

Eating a bar of chocolate

Buying two cars

Avoiding flying

23. Lowering the heating thermostat by 1degree C saves how much on your heating costs?

5%

10%

25%

24. What would be the best way to dispose of grass clippings and raked leaves from your yard?

Create a compost heap

Burn them

Throw them away

25. How much heat is lost through the walls of buildings that do not have insulation?

5%

15%

35%

26. Each year the average car emits its own weight in?

Oil

Carbon

Loud music

27. Which uses less water?

Handwashing dishes

Using a dishwasher

28. Fairtrade means?

Cheap food and goods

Bartering

A guarantee of ethical standards

29. How long does it take for a plastic bag to degrade?

6 months

5 years

100 years

30. How much does energy waste cost UK businesses?

4.5% of turnover

0.5% of turnover

8% of turnover

31. When shopping an ethical consumer uses one of these...

A plastic carrier bag

A paper bag

A re-usable cotton bag

32. Ethical consumers buy...

Ready made meals

Local, organic food

Whatever is cheapest

33. Waste products are best disposed of by...

Burning

Burying in landfill sites

Recycling

34. The best way of staying clean and saving water is to?

Take a bath

Take a shower

Never wash

35. Raising animals for meat is responsible for what % of global greenhouse emissions?

12%

18%

20%

36. How much water does it take to manufacture one litre of bottled water?

2 litres

5 litres

10 litres

37. How many countries celebrate "Buy Nothing Day?"

6

35

125

38. Which commonly eaten fish are endangered?

Tuna

Atlantic cod

Atlantic halibut

39. How much can you lower your personal carbon footprint by going vegetarian?

1 ton

3 tons

0.5 tons

40. What are organic foods?

Food imported from other countries

Food produced without the use of chemicals

Food that you buy in restaurants

41. What is a hybrid car?

A toy car

A car that has a petrol engine and an electric motor

A car that tows a caravan

42. As an ethical consumer what shouldn't you do?

Buy bottled water

Buy fair-trade food

Insulate your home

43. For safe cycling what should you wear?

A scarf

Flip-flops

A cycling helmet

44. Slow Food means....

Walking slowly while you eat

Cooking local, organic food

Being a vegetarian

45. An example of Slow Food is....

Snails

Beef stew

Hamburger

46. Which colour is associated with sustainability and ethical purchasing?

Blue

Green

Yellow

47. The exploitation of natural resources without destroying the ecological balance of an area is a definition of...

Using natural resources without regard for the future

Sustainable use of natural resources

Not increasing present use of natural resources

48. Being an ethical consumer means

Buying or using resources which are produced in a sustainable way

Buying or using resources which are produced in your own country

Buying or using resources which are produced world-wide

49. An ethical consumer tries to purchase positively. This means looking for products which are ...

Fair trade, organic or cruelty-free

Recycled, re-used or produced locally

Any of these

50. Which of the following is not an ethically sourced product standard or label?

Dolphin friendly tuna

Rainforest Alliance certified

Tested on animals

51. What is not considered to be sustainable transportation?

Buses

Trains

Cars

52. What is green mobility?

Transport coloured green

Land-based transport

Transport schemes which increase fuel efficiency and decrease CO₂ emissions

53. Which is the most common "green" form of transport?

Sharing a car

Using public transport

Walking

54. Transport systems account for how much of the world's energy consumption?

15-20%

20-25%

25-30%

55. What percentage of transport energy comes from environmentally sustainable sources?

5%

10%

15%

56. Which is not a greenhouse gas?

Carbon dioxide

Nitrogen

Methane

57. Which is the "greenest" fuel for cars?

Petrol or diesel

Biofuel

Electricity

58. The EU Directorate-General for Transport and Energy (DG-TREN) is focussing on urban transport by encouraging what?

More car parks

Park and ride schemes

Private car use

Blue questions: The European Union – facts and figures, economy and trade

1. At the European Council in Copenhagen in 1993 the criteria that a country needs to meet in order to become a EU member were established. The economic criteria refer to:

Respecting human rights and protection of minorities
The existences of institutions that would guarantee the democracy

The existence of a functional market economy

2. The conversion criteria, set by the Maastricht Treaty, that each EU member must fulfill in order to introduce the euro as an unique currency, number:

Three

Four

Five

3. EMU stands for:

Economic and monetary union

Doctors European Union

Economic Merchandise Union

4. Which is the institution that has to check the accounts and budget of the EU and also check the financial situation of all the institutions and organizations that belong to the EU?

The European Commission

European Parliament

European Court of Accounts

5. The White Book is:

A document which contains proposals about community actions of a certain area, including the economic one

A document that contains European Workers social rights

A document that contains ecologic proposals

6. Is it possible for an Italian engineer who obtains a diploma at a university in Spain to work for an English company situated in Germany?

Yes, because having a common market means free circulation of goods and services, capital and people

No, it is necessary to obtain a diploma in Germany in order to work there

7. The Economic and Monetary Union helps to maintain low interest rates. A positive aspect of this is that the interest paid by the government on the national debt is reduced. This means that the money can be spent on:

Flowers in administration buildings

Financing hospitals and improving the citizens life style

Building hotels for the vacations of retired citizens

8. How can anyone identify products with the European ecological tag?

A specific floral sign that contains the EU stars and the letter 'e'

Through using a green barcode instead of the black one

Through writing on the packaging

9. When was the European ecological tag introduced?

1993

1997

2004

10. The European Common Market for airline services means that:

Any authorized airline in a EU country can fly any route in EU

The authorities cannot restrict the number of seats offered or the money paid on a ticket on any EU route

It cannot forbid competition among airlines on the same route

All of the above

11. How many countries formed the Common Market in 1957?

Six

Nine

Twelve

12. What happens to the candidate countries before being accepted by the EU:

The EU helps the countries financially to prepare for it

Citizens must learn at least 2 official EU languages

Citizens must attend EU history courses

13. In 2004 the European Economic Space (EES) was applied. That meant:

Citizens from the candidate countries must learn at least 2 official EU languages

Citizens can travel only with their ID in EU countries

Any new EU country must ask permission for EES

14. The basis for the European Economic Community were set by a Treaty signed in:

1951

1957

1973

15. The concept of the Common Market was introduced by the document:

Rome Treaty from 1957

Maastricht Treaty from 1993

European Unique Document signed in 1986 and applied since 1987

16. The concept of the Common Market became a reality in:

1951

1957

1993

17. One of the Common Market benefits is:

Free circulation of citizens in the common space

Free circulation of capitals and increasing competence

Both of the above

18. The Euro became Europe's currency in:

1951

1957

1993

19. The criteria established for the EU countries to have the euro as a currency were set at the Treaty of:

Paris

Rome

Maastricht

20. One of the countries that met all the criteria for having the euro as a currency but refused to have it is:

UK

France

Romania

21. In 2009 the euro zone contained:

12 states

16 states

20 states

22. Slovenia applied for the euro zone in:

1955

1995

2007

23. Cyprus and Malta applied for the euro zone in:

1993

2004

2008

24. One of the advantages of using Euro as an unique currency by the EU countries is:

the cost of the transactions was reduced
price transparency
reinforcing the EU's position in the International Monetary System

all of the above

25. The Maastricht Treaty was signed in 1992 in:

Italy

Holland

France

26. The main objective of the Maastricht Treaty was:

creating the Monetary Economic Union in 3 stages

adopting the European Constitution

accepting new countries

27. According to estimates, the Euro is used daily by:

100 million Europeans

More than 300 million Europeans

Around 700 million Europeans

28. The European Monetary Unit which was replaced by the Euro was:

ECU

Pound

Mark

29. The two parallel bars on the Euro stand for:

Stability and security

Tolerance

The EU motto: Diversity in Unity

30. The European Economic Community is also known as:

The Common Market

The European Constitution

The Treaty of Maastricht

31. The criteria to be fulfilled to enter the EU area are:

Convergence criteria

Monetary criteria

European criteria

32. The states that use the Euro currency although they are not members of the European Union are:

Norway, Portugal, Greece, Cyprus

Russia, Turkey, Cyprus, Sweden

Vatican, Andora, San Marino, Monaco

33. Cyprus and Malta adopted the Euro on:

January 1st 2008

January 1st 2007

January 1st 2005

34. The Brandenburg gate is on the Euro coin in:

France

Great Britain

Germany

35. Miguel Cervantes is on the Euro coin in:

Spain

Portugal

Bulgaria

36. Mariane is the symbol of this country and appears on the coin in this country:

Great Britain

Romania

France

37. Zeus appears on the Euro coin in:

France

Romania

Greece

38. Mozart appears on the Euro coin in:

Cyprus

Estonia

Austria

39. On January 1st 2002, the Euro coin was issued in:

5 states

12 states

25 states

40. The state that did not adopt the Euro as unique coin, although it fulfils the necessary conditions, is:

Romania

Germany

Great Britain

41. The Central European Bank has its headquarters in:

Frankfurt (Germany)

Bucharest (Romania)

Moscow (Russia)

42. The exclusive right of issuing the Euro coin is that of:

The European Parliament

The European Commission

The Central European Bank

43. Most of the designs on the Euro banknotes represent:

Bridges and windows

National leaders

Landscapes

44. The picture on the common side of the coins of 1, 2 and 5 Eurocents illustrates:

The position of Europe on the globe related to Africa and Asia

The European Union before its enlargement on May 1st 2004.

A map of Europe

45. The portrait of King Albert II is on the national side of the coin from:

France

Spain

Belgium

46. On all the Euro coins in this country there is one national symbol – the Celtic harpsichord

France

Ireland

Greece

47. The Motto “Liberty, equality, fraternity” is repeated 6 times on the coin from:

Italy

Cyprus

France

48. Dante Alighieri appears on the 2 Euro coin from:

Cyprus

Italy

Great Britain

49. An idol in the shape of a cross from the prehistoric times is represented on the national side of the 1 and 2 Euro coin in:

Italy

Slovenia

Cyprus

50. The portrait of the pacifist Bertha von Suttner appears on the 2 Euro coin from:

Austria

France

Turkey

51. The fruit and flowers of the small blueberry is the motif of the national side of the 2 Euro coin in:

Finland

Romania

Russia

52. The verse “God bless all nations” appears on the 2 Euro coin from:

Slovenia

Turkey

Switzerland

53. The political personality E. Venizelos appears on the 50 cent Euro coin from:

Greece

Romania

Italy

54. The statue of the emperor Marcus Aurelius on horseback appears on the 50 cent Euro coin from:

Greece

Italy

Great Britain

55. The Secession Palace in Vienna appears on the 50 cent Euro coin from:

Austria

Italy

Albania

56. Bratislava Castle appears on the 10, 20 and 50 cent Euro coins from:

China

Slovakia

Romania

57. The political personality Ioannis Capodistrias appears on the 20 cents Euro coins from:

Greece

Great Britain

Spain

58. A sculpture made by Umberto Boccioni appears on the 20 cents Euro coins from:

Greece
Romania
Italy

59. Belvedere Palace appears on the 20 cents Euro coins from:

Austria
Spain
Estonia

60. The painting “The Birth of Venus” by Sandro Botticelli appears on the 10 cents Euro coins from:

Greece
Cyprus
Italy

61. The Cathedral Saint Stephen from Vienna appears on the 10 cent Euro coins from:

Austria
Estonia
Romania

62. The cathedral Santiago de Compostella appears on the 1, 2 and 5 cent Euro coins from:

Spain
Cyprus
Slovenia

63. The mouflon, a species of wild sheep, appears on the 1, 2 and 5 cent Euro coins from

Estonia
Cyprus
Turkey

64. A tree within a hexagon appears on the 1 and 2 Euro coins from:

France

Greece

Spain

65. The portrait of King Juan Carlos appears on the 1 and 2 Euro coins from:

Greece

Romania

Spain

66. The national side of the Euro coin in Italy presents a famous picture illustrating the ideal proportions of the human body made by the artist:

Albrecht Durer

Pablo Picasso

Leonardo da Vinci

Red questions: Human Rights and Empowerment

1. When and where was the Universal Declaration of Human Rights adopted?

4th November 1950 in Rome;

10th December 1948 in Paris

18th January 1919 in Brussels

*The **Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR)** is a declaration adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on December 10, 1948 at the Palais de Chaillot in Paris.*

2. When is Human Rights Day celebrated?

10th December

18th January

2nd January

***Human Rights Day** is celebrated annually across the world on 10 December.*

3. When was The European Court of Human Rights established?

1959

1952

1948

*The European Court of Human Rights is an international court set up in **1959**.*

4. Where is the location of the European Court of Human Rights?

Paris

Strasbourg

Brussels

*The Court is based in **Strasbourg**, in the Human Rights Building designed by the British architect Richard Rogers in 1994.*

5. Which protocol of the European Convention on Human Rights requires parties to restrict the death penalty?

Protocol 6

Protocol 7

Protocol 13

Protocol 6 - restriction of death penalty. Requires parties to restrict the application of the death penalty to times of war or "imminent threat of war". Every Council of Europe member state has signed and ratified Protocol 6, except Russia who has signed but not ratified.

6. "Liberty is the right to do what the law permits." The author:

Charles Montesquieu

Abraham Lincoln

Thomas Jefferson

"Liberty is the right to do what the law permits." **Charles Montesquieu**

7. A sociological term referring to the treatment taken toward or against a person of a certain group in consideration based solely on class or category.

Discrimination

Bureaucracy

Disrespect

Discrimination is a sociological term referring to the treatment taken toward or against a person of a certain group in consideration based solely on class or category. Discrimination is the actual behaviour towards another group. It involves excluding or restricting members of one group from opportunities that are available to other groups.

8. When was the Declaration of the Rights of Man and Citizen adopted?

1789

1918

1879

*The last article of Declaration of the Rights of Man and Citizen was adopted on 26 or 27 August, **1789** by the National Constituent Assembly (Assemblée Nationale Constituante), during the period of the French Revolution, as the first step toward writing a constitution for France.*

9. Do citizens have the right to take part in demonstrations and protests?

Yes

No

10. Where is the European Court of Human Rights?

Luxemburg

Strasbourg

Geneva

11. When was the European Convention on Human Rights document written?

1959

2009

1950

12. What prize is given by the European Parliament to honour individuals or organizations who had dedicated their lives to the defence of human rights and freedoms?

Nobel Prize

Sakharov Prize

European Parliament prize

13. Do the states who want to join the European Union have to respect human rights?

Yes

No

14. One of the first examples of codification of laws is:

Magna Carta

English Bill of Rights

Tablet of Hammurabi

15. The idea of human rights emerged stronger after....?

World War I

the Renaissance

World War II

16. Where was the Magna Carta issued?

Poland

England

European Parliament

17. When was the Magna Carta issued?

1570

1215

1456

18. What made a range of oppressive governmental actions illegal in the United Kingdom?

British Bill of Rights

Magna Carta

The Human Rights Commission

19. When did human rights become a central concern over the issue of slavery?

17th century

20th century

19th century

20. Who has played an important role in international human rights law since its creation?

Geneva Conventions

Yalta Conference

The United Nations

21. Where did the Allied Powers agree to create a new body to supplant the League's role?

At the Rome Declaration

At the Yalta Conference

Treaty of Versailles

22. The UDHR was framed by members of the ...?

Rome Declaration

Human Rights Commission

Paris Declaration

23. When did the World Conference on Human Rights adopt the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action?

1987

1990

1993

24. Which treaty protects refugees during war?

Geneva Convention

Yalta conference

Rome Declaration

25. The multilateral governmental agency with universally accepted international jurisdiction for universal human rights legislation is:

Treaty of Versailles

Magna Carta

United Nations

26. The Human Rights Council is a subsidiary body of the...?

United Nations

European Parliament

General Assembly

27. Where is the Human Rights Council based?

In London

In Brussels

In Geneva

28. Which philosopher is often called the “father of natural law”?

Socrates

Aristotle

Thomas Aquinas

29. Where was a modern interpretation made of the original Declaration of Human Rights?

Geneva convention

Rome Declaration

Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action

30. Who may determine UN human rights violations?

UN Human Rights Council

UN Commission

UN Security Council

31. Which country, according to the 2004 Human Rights report, is one that did not violate at least some human rights significantly?

Russia

Italy

Norway

32. The oldest organisation working for European integration is?

General Assembly

Council of Europe

European Parliament

33. When did the Human Rights Act incorporate the European Convention on Human Rights into UK law?

1999

1998

2000

34. Who based his philosophy of international law on natural law?

John Stuart Mill

Aristotle

Hugo Grotius

35. Which Proclamation said that "Parents have a basic human right to determine freely and responsibly the number and the spacing of their children"?

Maastricht

Teheran

Rome

36. Who incorporated natural law into many of his theories and philosophy, especially in "Two Treatises of Government"?

Thomas Paine

Hugo Grotius

John Locke

37. Does the European Union try to abolish the death penalty?

No

Yes

38. Does the Schengen Agreement let people to travel without visas?

No

Yes

39. Who can elect the members of the European Parliament?

State government

State President

Citizens who have the right to vote

40. At what age do citizens of Lithuania have the right to vote in elections?

16

18

21

41. Are all people equal in courts and law?

Yes

No

42. Finish the sentence: A person's home is...

Inviolable

Public place

43. Finish the sentence: A person's freedom is not...

Touched

Inviolable

44. Who said that everyone has the "right to life"?

The European Union Declaration

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights

The Magna Carta

45. Which document is not the precursor of today's human rights?

The Magna Carta

The English Bill of Rights

The Molotov–Ribbentrop Pact

46. How many member states sit on the Human Rights Council?

23

47

123

47. How many times a year do members of the Human Rights Council meet?

2

12

3

48. Can any European Union citizen be elected to the EU Parliament?

Yes

No

Just citizens who have right to be elected

49. Finish the sentence: The modern conception of human rights developed in the aftermath of the...

Second World War

First World War

French Revolution

50. Do people have the right to dignity?

Yes

No

Not always

51. Which document is not the precursor of today's human rights?

The Magna Carta

The English Bill of Rights

The Molotov–Ribbentrop Pact

52. The idea of human rights emerged stronger after....?

World War I

World War II

French Revolution

53. Which organisation adopted the Universal Declaration of Human Rights?

The European Commission

The European Council

The United Nations General Assembly

54. The UDHR was divided into two distinct and different covenants: Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and....?

Civil and Criminal Rights

Civil and Political Rights

Civil and Family Rights

55. Which institution primarily governs Human Rights?

United Nations Security Council

The European Council

The European Commission

56. For how many years do members of the Human Rights Council serve?

5

4

6

57. How many times a year do members of the Human Rights Council meet?

5

9

3

58. Which institution should take actions when human rights violations occur?

The Human Rights Council

The Security Council

The European Council

59. A modern interpretation of the original Declaration of Human Rights was made in the....?

Rome Declaration

Vienna Declaration

London Declaration

60. In which year did the World Conference on Human Rights adopt the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action?

1987

1990

1993

61. Who incorporated natural law in his work "Two Treatises of Government"?

Frank Van Dun

Thomas Hobbes

John Locke

62. Who elaborates a secular conception of natural law in the liberal tradition? (the Belgian)

Hugo Grotius

Frank Van Dun

José Manuel Barroso

63. Can someone determine UN human rights violations?

Yes

Only the United Nations President

No

64. The Human Rights Campaign specifically focuses on the rights of the....?

Cultural community

Christian community

Lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender community

65. In November 2002, the United Nations Committee issued a non-binding comment affirming that access to what is a human right?

Food

Water

Job

66. Who said that everyone has the "right to life"?

The European Union Declaration

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights

The Magna Carta

67. According to many Human Rights activists, what violates these rights?

Arrest

Confiscation

Death penalty

68. What is the European Court of Human Rights?

It is a national court of all states in the world where all humans can protect their rights and freedoms

It is an international court consisting of a number of judges equal to the number of member States of the Council of Europe that have ratified the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms

It is an international court consisting of a number of judges from all the European Union states

69. What is the European Convention of Human Rights?

It is an international treaty listing the laws protecting human rights

It is an international treaty which only member States of the Council of Europe may sign, and contains a list of the rights and guarantees which the States have undertaken to respect

It is an international treaty of human rights which only members of the European Union can use

70. Which right is the most essential in the European Convention of Human Rights?

Right to get married

Right to life

Right to property

71. What does the Convention on Human Rights and its protocols prohibit?

Freedom of expression

The death penalty

The right to the peaceful enjoyment of possessions

72. Who can lodge an application to The European Court of Human Rights?

A company or association.

A private individual or a legal entity such as a company or association

A private individual applicant

73. How long do you have to lodge an application to the European Court of Human Rights?

You have only six months from the date of the final decision to lodge an application. After that period your application cannot be accepted by the Court

There are no limits to lodge an application

You have one year from the date of the final decision of the highest court

74. What can the application to the European Court of Human Rights be about?

Applications must relate to one of the rights set out in the European Convention on Human Rights

Applications must relate to the Declaration of Human Rights

Applications must relate to the State's Constitution rights

75. Where is the office of The European Court of Human Rights Council?

France, Strasbourg

France, Ženeva

Belgium, Brussels

76. What must be primarily respected and protected by the European Convention on Human Rights?

Human freedom of thought

Human dignity

Human private life

77. When was the European Convention on Human Rights adopted?

In Paris on 4 November 1953

In Rome on 4 November 1950

In Rome on 5 November 1950

78. How many articles are there in the European Convention on Human Rights?

30

54

67

79. Which human right is the main right in The European Union?

The charter of Fundamental Rights, Dignity, Property, Justice

The charter of Fundamental Rights, Dignity, Freedom, Equality, Civil Rights, Justice

The charter of Fundamental Rights, Freedom, Equality, Human rights

80. How many articles does the Universal Declaration of Human Rights contain?

33

30

63

81. What was the first human rights document adopted by the United Nations?

The Universal Declaration on Human Rights

The Charter of The International Labour Organization

The Declaration of Women's Rights

82. To whom does the Universal Declaration of Human Rights apply?

To everyone over the age of 18

To each individual, regardless of gender, race, religion or cultural background

To all citizens of The European Union

83. Who was the first chairman of the Commission on Human Rights set up as the result of Universal Declaration of Human Rights?

Dwight. D Eisenhower

Eleanor Roosevelt

Winston Churchill

84. Which country was the first to grant full voting rights to women (in 1893)?

Finland

New Zealand

Iceland

85. Which document is considered to be the first to establish the principles of human rights?

The Cyrus cylinder, established under the King of the Persian Empire, Cyrus the Great

The declaration of human and citizen rights, issued during the French revolution

The Edicts of Ashoka, which define principles of non-violence, equality between all men, tolerance and freedom

86. Which institution sets out international human rights standards?

State Governments

The United Nations

Human Rights Watch

87. What is the International Bill of Human Rights?

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights together with the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights together with the Convention on the rights of the child

88. When was the Human Rights Council created?

2006

1981

1948

89. Who was the first High Commissioner for Human Rights?

José Ayala Lasso

Eleanor Roosevelt

Dag Hammarskjöld

90. How many human rights treaty bodies are in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights?

Two

Three

Six

91. Which United Nations Human Rights Treaty has been ratified by the highest number of countries?

The Convention on the Elimination of All forms of
Discrimination against Women

The Convention on the Rights of the Child

The Convention on the Elimination of All forms of Racial
Discrimination

92. Where was the Universal Declaration adopted?

Palais de Chaillot, in Paris, France

Royal Palace, in Copenhagen, Denmark

United Nations Headquarters in New York

Brown questions: Art, music, culture, food and humour of each EU nation

1. The International Book Day has been celebrated on 23 April since 1995, following the Spanish custom. Why?

Because that is the date the first book was published in Spain

Because Cervantes was born on that date

Because both Shakespeare and Cervantes died on that date

The connection between 23 April and books was first made in 1923 by booksellers in Spain as a way to honour the author Miguel de Cervantes who died on that day. In 1995, UNESCO decided that the World Book and Copyright Day would be celebrated on this date because of the Catalan festival and because the date is also the anniversary of the death of William Shakespeare and other writers. Although 23 April is often stated as the anniversary of the deaths of both Shakespeare and Cervantes, this is not strictly correct; actually he died ten days after Cervantes, because of the discrepancy between the two date systems. The apparent correspondence of the two dates was a fortunate coincidence for UNESCO.

2. What musical instrument, typical in Scotland, Ireland and the North of Spain, share a common root?

The flute

The bagpipe

The drum

3. One of Mozart's most famous operas is set in a Spanish city. Which city?

Barcelona

Valencia

Seville

“The marriage of Figaro” is an “opera buffa” by Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart, with Italian libretto. The action is a continuation of the plot of “The Barber of Seville”, by Rossini, several years later, and recounts a single “day of madness” in the palace of the Count Almaguiva near Seville, Spain.

4. Musician Paco de Lucía is a wide renowned performer of...

Piano

Guitar

Violin

Paco de Lucía is a Spanish composer and guitarist. Recognized as a virtuoso flamenco guitarist all over the world, he has also successfully crossed over into other genres of music. He enjoys, and has been a successful musician in many styles such as classical, jazz and world music. He is the winner of the 2004 Prince of Asturias Awards in Arts and 2010 was awarded an honorary doctorate by Berklee College of Music in Boston.

5. If you order “gazpacho” at a Spanish restaurant, what are you ordering?

Cold tomato soup

Grilled fish, with head

Bull steak

Gazpacho is a cold Spanish tomato-based, raw vegetable soup originating in the southern region of Andalucía. Gazpacho is mostly consumed during the summer months, due to its refreshing qualities. Most gazpacho recipes typically include stale bread, tomato, cucumber, pepper, garlic, olive oil, vinegar and salt.

6. If you want to see Picasso’s “Guernica”, what museum should you visit?

Museo del Prado

Museo Reina Sofía

Museo Thyssen- Bornemisza

Guernica shows the tragedies of war and the suffering it inflicts upon individuals, particularly innocent civilians. This work has

gained a monumental status, becoming a perpetual reminder of the tragedies of war, an anti-war symbol, and an embodiment of peace. It can be seen in the Museum Reina Sofia in Madrid.

7. A famous Spanish sportsman celebrates his successes biting the trophies he gets. Who is he?

Fernando Alonso

Rafael Nadal

Pau Gasol

Rafael Nada is a World No 1 Spanish professional tennis player currently ranked No 2 in the world. He always bites his trophies whenever he wins.

8. A Spanish film director has won two “Oscars” in different categories. Who is he?

Javier Bardem

Pedro Almodóvar

Nacho Vigalondo

Pedro Almodóvar is a successful Spanish film director, screenwriter and producer who has received many awards and nominations, among them two Oscars, one for Best Foreign Language Film, the other for Best Original Screenplay.

9. How many official languages are spoken in Spain?

Spanish

Spanish, Catalan, Basque

Spanish, Catalan, Basque and Galician

Spanish is the official language throughout the country; the rest (Catalan, Basque and Galician) have co-official status in their respective regions, and are widespread enough to have daily newspapers, significant book publishing and media presence in those regions and they are the main languages used by regional governments and local administrations.

10. Italy has an ancient culture, but it is a young country. It became a unified kingdom under King Victor Emmanuel II in

1575

1861

1920

11. A famous revolutionary soldier and politician led the fight for unification. He had red hair and a large red beard. His name was

.....

Che Guevara

Giuseppe Garibaldi

Cristoforo Colombo

12. Italy contains two smaller independent countries. One is the Vatican City. The other is...

Republic of San Marino

Principality of Monaco

Principality of Andorra

13. The mainland of Italy is, famously, shaped like a boot. This is surrounded by many islands. The two biggest Italian islands are Sicily and ...

Malta

Corsica

Sardinia

14. Italy is famous for many excellent wines, but perhaps the most famous is a red wine from Tuscany called...

Chianti

San Giovese

Champagne

15. Italian food is also famous for its different types of pasta. 'Spaghetti' actually means...

little worms

little strings

little tubes

16. Italian scientists have made many important discoveries. Who had a long struggle with the Vatican when he suggested the Earth moved around the Sun?

Leonardo Da Vinci

Galileo Galilei

Michelangelo Buonarroti

17. Italian artists have created many beautiful things. Michelangelo Buonarroti, known as Michelangelo, is famous for...

Leaning Tower of Pisa

Fresco of the Last Supper

Ceiling of the Sistine Chapel

18. Italy has produced many famous cars. Perhaps the most famous racing car is the Ferrari. In Formula One races, Ferraris are always...

red

blue

green

19. Italy has a very varied landscape. On the island of Sicily is Europe's largest and most active volcano, called...

Mount Vesuvius

Mount Etna

Mount White

20. What are Cypriot meze?

meal comprised of different small dishes

traditional cheese

goat meat

21. How many languages in Spain are official?

4 languages

2 languages

1 language

22. What is the language that Estonians and Latvians share (not many people speak it nowadays)?

Mari

Livonian

Finno-Ugric

23. When did Estonians have their first big song-festival (people from all over Estonia came together to sing)?

1860s.

1870s.

1880s.

24. What is the Finnish national epic called?

“Kalevipoeg”.

“Kalev”.

“Kalevala”.

25. In what year did Sweden host the Summer Olympics for the first time?

1908.

1912.

1920.

26. In what year was the Lithuanian Art Museum established?

1933.

1934.

1935.

27. Where is the world famous composer Frederick Chopin from?

France.

Poland.

Italy.

28. The Shepherd's Axe is used in the Carpathian Mountains, especially in Poland, Slovakia, Ukraine. What is it used for?

It is used as a weapon.

It is used as a machine.

It is used as a tool and walking stick.

29. What is the most famous Hungarian food?

Goulash.

Thick soup.

Borscht.

30. What is the most famous sport in Romania?

Basketball.

Football.

Handball.

31. What is the traditional Bulgarian music instrument?

Gudulka.

Metsasarv.

Hurdy curdy.

32. Who was the author of two monumental literature works: the Iliad and the Odyssey?

Plato.

Socrates.

Homer.

33. What is the oldest high school in Cyprus that is still in operation?

Melkonian Educational Institute.

Pancyprrian Gymnasium.

Faneromeni School.

34. When was the Italian film industry born?

1900s.

1910s.

1890s.

35. Since when has the Monaco Grand Prix been held annually in the streets of Monaco?

1935.

1950.

1929.

36. Who is the most famous Austrian psychologist?

Alfred Adler.

Paul Watzlawick.

Sigmund Freud.

37. What is the famous domestic cola soft drink called in the Czech Republic?

Koka.

Kofola.

Pepsi.

38. Which type of meat is consumed the most in Germany?

Pork.

Beef.

Poultry.

39. What are the symbols of the Netherlands?

Tulips, wooden clogs, Vincent van Gogh.

Tulips, beer, wine.

Tulips, sea, mountains.

40. Who wrote Don Quixote (the most emblematic work in the canon of Spanish literature)?

Miguel de Unamuno.

Manuel Tamayo y Baus.

Miguel de Cervantes.

41. What is the Romanian traditional dish?

Sarmale

Paella

Moussaka

42. What is the Romanian traditional cake?

Baclava

Cozonac

Cataif

43. Who is the most famous Romanian classical music composer?

George Enescu

Franz Listz

Alexander Borodin

44. Which of the following sculptures do not belong to the Romanian artist Constantin Brancusi:

The Gate of the Kiss

The Silence Table

The Gate of the Hell

45. In Sapanta, Romania there is a graveyard where on each cross there is a funny poem about the dead one. What is its name?

Smile to Eternity

The happy graveyard

The happy cross

46. Which region in Romania is known for preserving traditions?

Basarabia

Dobrogea

Maramures

47. In Bucharest, the capital of Romania, what is the name of the building which is the second largest in the world and can be seen from the Moon?

People's House

Romania's House

Liberty House

48. The funny character from Romanian writing is:

Buratino

Pacala

Ivan Turbinca

49. Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart was...

French

Italian

German

50. The Colosseum is in...

Germany

Greece

Italy

51. Michelangelo, Leonardo da Vinci, Donatello, Botticelli, Fra Angelico, Tintoretto, Caravaggio were...

Greece

English

Italian

52. Galileo Galilei is?

Italian

French

Dane

53. What is the capital city of Sweden?

Amsterdam

Stockholm

Malmö

54. One of the first internationally well-known popular music bands from Sweden was...

Scorpions

Abba

Rammstein

55. Roxette, Ace of Base, Europe, A-teens, The Cardigans are bands from

Estonia

Austria

Sweden

56. What is the homeland of the famous company Ericsson?

Lithuania

Austria

Sweden

57. Which country has some good ratings in the Michelin best restaurant guide?

England

Spain

German

58. The Beatles was a band from?

Italy

United Kingdom

Poland

59. Which country is recognised by FIFA as the birth-place of club football?

Germany

Denmark

England

60. This is a country of thousands of lakes and islands.

Germany

France

Finland

61. What colours are on the Lithuania flag?

Yellow, green, red

Red, black, yellow

Green, white, yellow

62. Where is the Eiffel Tower?

In Lithuania

In Germany

In France

63. Where is the Statue of Zeus, one of the Seven Wonders?

Greece

Spain

Turkey

64. Whose national emblem is the shamrock?

Great Britain

Romania

Ireland

65. Who wrote “Romeo and Juliet”?

William Shakespeare

Paulo Coelho

Astrida Lingren

66. What country is famous for pizza?

France

Poland

Italy

67. Whose national garment is the kilt?

Latvia

Scotland

Denmark

68. Which country was Luciano Pavarotti from?

Bulgaria

Germany

Italy

69. Where is the statue of the little Mermaid?

Denmark

Holland

Sweden

70. Who is the author of “Pippi Longstocking”?

William Shakespeare

Paulo Coelho

Astrida Lindgren

71. What is the nationality of Nicolaus Copernicus?

Pole

German

Estonian

72. What is London famous for?

Black taxi car and double-decker bus

Pizza and cheese

Bike and ship

73. What is Holland famous for?

Flowers and windmills

Wines and cheese

Bikes and black taxi cars

74. What is the nationality of Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart, Franz Kafka and Richard Wagner?

French

Italian

German

75. In which country is the Parthenon, a famous architectural monument?

Germany

Greece

Spain

76. Which woman is a famous Italian actress?

Audrey Tautou

Sophie Marceau

Sophia Loren

77. Galileo Galilei is...

Italian

French

Pole

78. Where is the longest bridge in Europe - the Vasco da Gama Bridge?

Belgium

Austria

Portugal

79. Who invented dynamite and instituted the Nobel Prizes?

Anders Celsius

Albert Einstein

Alfred Nobel

80. Where did the industrial revolution begin?

Germany

Denmark

United Kingdom

81. Which countries of the EU celebrates Saint Patrick's Day?

Republic of Ireland and Northern Ireland

Belgium

Estonia

82. What nationality is the world famous writer Hans Christian Andersen, known for his stories and fairy tales?

German

French

Dane

83. Which is a famous Finland music band?

Apocalyptica

Roxette

Scorpions

84. When was the first modern Olympic Games organized?

1896

1901

1894

85. Where was the first modern Olympic Games held?

Athens, Greece

Rome, Italy

Madrid, Spain

86. What is the name of the best all-time Lithuanian basketball player?

Arvydas Sabonis

Šarūnas Jacikevičius

Šarūnas Marčiulionis

87. Where is bull running popular?

Croatia

Spain

France

88. Which country is known as the home of spaghetti and pizza?

Czech Republic

Spain

Italy

89. Where are tulips and cheese the symbols of state?

Holland

Sweden

Latvia

90. Where are marihuana and other psychotropic substances legalised?

Slovenia

Belgium

Holland

91. Which musicians are from Great Britain?

Sergio Dalma, Pata Negra

Andrea Boceli, Eros Ramazzotti

Black Eyed Peas, Beatles

92. Which country drinks the most tea?

Ukraine

Estonia

Great Britain

93. Where is Flamenco the traditional dance?

Spain

Italy

Greece

94. Which city is famous for Antonio Gaudi architecture?

Athens

Barcelona

Paris

95. Which description is about Denmark?

William Shakespeare; tea; football; red buses; cricket;

Hans Christian Andersen; cycling; Lego; Little mermaid; Sandwiches;

Audrey Tautou; Peugeot; Napoleon; wine;

96. Who were Wilhelm and Jacob Grimm?

These composers were from Switzerland, and composed very famous symphony "Ode to joy"

The brothers Grimm were from Germany, best known for folk and fairy tales, wrote the famous "Grimm's Fairy Tales"

The brothers were a politics in 1804 in France; and helped to create civil codex

97. Which country's symbols include a pot of gold, the Shamrock, the harp?

Denmark

Iceland

Ireland

98. Which of these famous people are from Italy?

Pablo Picasso, Antonio Gaudi, Francisco de Goya, Salvador Dali;

Eugene Delacroix; Eduard Manet; Jean – Francois Millet;

Leonardo Da Vinci, Donatello, Michelangelo, Raphael;

99. Which country's traditional dance is sirtaki?

Bulgaria

Greece

Slovakia

100. Who painted "The Birth of Venus" (1486)?

Sandro Botticelli;

Raphael;

Michelangelo

101. Which three composers were born in Germany?

Johann Sebastian Bach, Richard Wagner, Antonio Lucio

Vivaldi;

Ludwig van Beethoven, Johann Sebastian Bach, Richard Wagner;

Ludwig van Beethoven, Antonio Lucio Vivaldi; Felix Mendelssohn;

102. Leonardo di ser Piero da Vinci (April 15, 1452 – May 2, 1519), was an Italian painter, sculptor, architect, musician, scientist, mathematician, engineer, inventor, anatomist, geologist, cartographer, botanist and writer.

True

False

Leonardo di ser Piero da Vinci (April 15, 1452 – May 2, 1519), was an Italian polymath. Leonardo has often been described as the archetype of the Renaissance man, a man whose unquenchable curiosity was equalled only by his powers of invention.

103. "A tragedy written early in the career of playwright William Shakespeare about two young "star-cross'd lovers" whose deaths ultimately unite their feuding families". Which tragedy does this describe?

"Othello";

"Romeo and Juliet";

"Antony and Cleopatra"

Romeo and Juliet is a tragedy written early in the career of playwright William Shakespeare about two young "star-cross'd lovers" whose deaths ultimately unite their feuding families. It was among Shakespeare's most popular plays during his lifetime and, along with *Hamlet* and *Macbeth*, is one of his most frequently performed plays.

104. Where did the Theatre of the Absurd originate?

France;

Belgium;

Poland;

The "Absurd" or "New Theatre" movement was originally a Paris-based (and a Rive Gauche) avant-garde phenomenon tied to extremely small theatres in the Quartier Latin.

105. Who was the most famous Swedish female author of "Karlsson-on-the-Roof" and "Pippi Longstocking"?

Liza Marklund;

Marianne Fredriksson;

Astrid Lindgren;

Astrid Anna Emilia Lindgren Ericsson (14 November 1907 – 28 January 2002) was a Swedish author and screenwriter who is the world's 25th most translated author and has sold roughly 145 million copies worldwide. She is best known for the Pippi Longstocking, Karlsson-on-the-Roof and the Six Bullerby Children book series.

106. Which Spanish author wrote "The Ingenious Hidalgo Don Quixote of La Mancha"?

Pedro Calderón de la Barca;

Miguel de Cervantes;

Emilio García Gómez;

Miguel de Cervantes is probably Spain's most famous author and his Don Quixote is considered the most emblematic work in the

canon of Spanish literature and a founding classic of Western literature

107. Which French author wrote “The Three Musketeers” and “The Count of Monte-Cristo”?

Jules Verne;

Alexandre Dumas;

Albert Camus;

108. Which dishes best describes English cuisine?

Roast potatoes, Apple pie, Sticky toffee pudding;

Pizzas, Minestrone, Tiramisu;

Red currant kissel, Black rye bread, Herring;

109. Which country’s cuisine includes Amandine (a chocolate sponge cake filled with almond cream)?

French cuisine;

Romanian cuisine;

Spanish cuisine;

110. Which country produces the largest amount of wine in the world?

Italy;

France;

Germany;

Italy produces the largest amount of wine in the world and is both the largest exporter and consumer of wine. Only about a quarter of this wine is put into bottles for individual sale. Two-thirds is bulk wine used for blending in France and Germany. The wine distilled into spirits in Italy exceeds the production of wine in the entirety of the New World.

111. What is one of the most famous styles of music and dance which is considered to be part of the culture of Spain?

Salsa;

Samba;

Flamenco;

Flamenco is a style of music and dance which is considered part of the culture of Spain, although it is actually native to only one region: Andalusia.

112. How many Formula One championships has Michael Schumacher won?

7;
6;
10;

The most successful Formula One driver in history, Michael Schumacher, has set the most significant motor sport records during his career and won more Formula One championship and races than any other driver since Formula One's debut season in 1946.

113. Which European country was named the world's most valued nation among 50 countries in 2008?

Germany;
France;
United Kingdom;

In annually conducted global surveys known as Nation Brands Index, Germany became significantly and repeatedly higher ranked after the tournament. Germany has been named the world's most valued nation among 50 countries in 2008. Meanwhile France took 2nd place and UK 3rd.

114. How is the national anthem of France called?

"Einigkeit und Recht und Freiheit";
"La Marseillaise";
Marianne";

"La Marseillaise" is the national anthem of France. It was written and composed by Claude Joseph Rouget de Lisle in 1792 and adopted as the national anthem in 1795.

115. Which European Union has the greatest number of UNESCO World Heritage Sites?

Spain;

Italy;

Germany;

Italy has the greatest number of UNESCO World Heritage Sites, with 44. (Spain is second with 41.)

116. What is the “Monumenta Frisingensia”?

The location where was found the oldest document is Slovene;

The name of period when was the oldest document in Slovene written;

The first Latin-script continuous text in a Slavic language and the oldest document in Slovenia;

The Freising Manuscripts (also Freising Folia, Freising Fragments, or Freising Monuments; Slovène Brižinski spomeniki, Latin Monumenta Frisingensia) are the first Latin-script continuous text in a Slavic language and the oldest document in Slovenia.

117. Which country is known for its black humour?

France;

Belgium;

Great Britain;

118. What is the nationality of Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart?

Austrian;

Hungarian;

Swiss;

CHALLENGES

1. Draw the European flag in 1 minute (watch carefully the number of stars)

Answer:



2. Describe how to cook spaghetti (1 minute)

Possible answer:

Fill a pot with water and bring it to a boil. Add the spaghetti to the boiling water, reduce the heat and add salt to taste. You may pour olive oil to prevent the spaghetti from sticking together. It takes about 10 minutes to cook, but cooking instructions should be checked.

3. Indicate 3 flags of the European Union member countries containing horizontal lines (in 30 seconds)

Possible answers: Austria, Bulgaria, Estonia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxemburg, Netherlands, Poland, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain...

4. Tell 5 ingredients of Spanish Paella in 30 seconds

Possible answers: rice, oil, water, salt, onions, green pepper, red pepper, tomatoes, carrots, peas, prawns , clams , squid , mussels, garlic, a pinch of saffron strands, rabbit, chicken, duck, beans ...

5. Indicate 3 flags of the European Union member countries containing blue colour (in 30 seconds)

Possible answers: United Kingdom, Sweden, Slovenia, Slovakia, Romania, Netherlands, Luxemburg, Greece, France, Estonia, and Czech Republic...

6. Indicate 3 flags of European Union member countries containing vertical lines (in 30 seconds)

Possible answers: Belgium, France, Ireland, Italy, Malta, Portugal, Romania...

7. List backwards two European landlocked countries (no contact with the sea)

Possible answers: Macedonia, Slovakia, Austria, Czech Republic, Switzerland...

8. Indicate 3 flags of European countries containing the green colour. (In 30 seconds)

Possible answers: Ireland, Italy, Hungary, Portugal, Lithuania, Bulgaria

9. Indicate 4 capitals of European Mediterranean Countries while you are jumping

Possible answers: Madrid, Roma, Paris, Athens, Ljubljana, Istanbul, Nicosia, Valletta, Zagreb, Tirana...

10. Indicate two flags of European countries containing a cross (in 30 seconds)

Possible answers: Denmark, Finland, Greece, Iceland, Malta, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom...

11. Which of these sentences corresponds to the European motto? (1 minute)

- Liberty, equality and fraternity
- United in diversity
- More than a club
- In God we trust

Please, answer the question by standing in one foot

Answer: "UNITED IN DIVERSITY"

"Liberty, equality and fraternity" is the national motto of France

"More than a club" is the motto for FC Barcelona

"In God we trust" is the motto of the dollar

12. Connect the right pair between the following two columns. One corresponds to an NGO or international organization and the other column is what they fight for: (30 seconds)

- Environment
- Humanitarian Aid
- Human rights
- Children

- UNICEF
- International Amnesty
- Greenpeace
- Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF) or Doctors Without Border
-

Answer:

- Environmental- Greenpeace
- Humanitarian Aid- Médecins Sans Frontiers (MSF) or Doctors Without Border
- Human rights- International Amnesty
- Children- UNICEF

13. In 1 minute, please join the right pair between the following two columns. One corresponds to the acronym of an international body and the other column is the name of the international body, then choose one of them and explain what it was created for.

- EIB
- NATO
- CFSP
- ECSC

- Common Foreign and Security Policy
- North Atlantic Treaty Organization
- European Investment Bank
- European Coal and Steel Community

Answer:

- EIB : European Investment Bank
- NATO: North Atlantic Treaty Organization
- CFSP Common Foreign and Security Policy
- ECSC: European Coal and Steel Community

14. Explain how you think you would defend your rights as a consumer (1 minute)

15. Explain how you think you would defend your rights as a minority (1 minute)

16. Explain how you think you would defend your rights as a citizen (1 minute)

17. Explain how you think you would defend your rights as a sexual abused person (1 minute)

18. Explain how you think you would defend your rights as a sexual harassed person (1 minute)

19. Explain what mobbing is in 1 minute

20. Explain what bullying is in 1 minute

21. Please indicate in 1 minute 3 forms of discrimination that you can see day by day in your country.

22. Convince us in 2 minutes why gay and lesbian couples should be allowed to be married.

23. In 1 minute, relate the following countries with their main religions: Catholicism, Anglicism, the Orthodox Church, and Lutheranism.

- United Kingdom
- Cyprus
- Spain
- Italy
- Poland
- Estonia
- Romania
- Slovenia
- Lithuania

Answer:

- Italy, Spain, Poland, Cyprus, Slovenia and Lithuania: Catholicism
- United Kingdom: Anglicism
- Romania: Orthodox (“eastern orthodox”)
- Estonia: Lutheran-Christians

24. Can you identify some groups of people that are particularly vulnerable in your community? Please name 5 groups in 30 seconds.

25. Choose three items of clothes that you are wearing at the moment and check the labels. Where were they made? You may be helped by another person. Where were made the clothes you are wearing at the moment? Please answer within 30 seconds.

26. Convince the group that there should be rules limiting the levels of violence in TV programmes.

27. Please name in 30 seconds at least 3 natural resources that we can produce renewable form of energy from. Tell them singing a song.

28. What would you make your house of if you were an ethical consumer? Name three different materials (30 seconds)

29. Please name in 1 minute 15 European Union members countries.

30. Please name at least 3 ways how we can play an active role in saving the planet as an individual

31. Please name at least 3 ways how we can play an active role in saving the planet as part of the community or organization

32. Please describe how you can make paper at home, if you don't know how to do it you should find someone who can help you. (2 minutes)

Answer:

Rip small pieces of paper and place them into a blender filled of warm water. Blend until the pulp is smooth. Pour the mixture into a basin of water, stir and place a mold (made of wood and fibreglass screen) into the pulp and level it out, wait until water is drained and try the mixture looks even. Ease the mold down on a piece of fabric, press out the excess of water with a sponge and remove mold. Repeat the process a few times and stack the fabric squares on a cookie sheet. Use another cookie sheet to press the remaining water out of the stack, leave them dry among papers.

33. Please name at least 3 European countries that don't belong to the European Union.

Possible answers: Norway, Switzerland, Croatia, Macedonia, Turkey, Albania, Bosnia Herzegovina, Moldova, Serbia, Montenegro, Ukraine and Iceland.

34. What colours are the containers used for recycling waste paper, cans and glass?

Answer:

- Yellow for cans
- Blue for paper
- Green for glass

35. Please in 30 seconds, name three different ways of being an ethical consumer in your every day life.

36. Are you for/against EU enlargement? Explain!

37. You've met a new friend Michael from USA via Facebook. You want to meet him in person so try to convince him that Europe is a perfect spot for holidays!

38. Mobility inside the EU should be enabled for all EU citizens. Why do you agree/disagree?

39. It would be better for Europe if it had only one official language. Why do you agree/disagree?

40. Say ' I love you ', ' thank you' and 'hello' in 4 EU languages (except mother tongue);

41. Name 3 EU capitals that begin with the letter ' L' ;

Answer: Lisbon, London, Ljubljana.

42. Name 4 EU countries that begin with the letter 'S'

Answers: Spain, Switzerland, Slovenia, Slovakia, Sweden, Serbia

43. Name in 30 seconds 3 famous European museums.

44. You are on a Desert Island. You took 3 things with you that describe Europe. What are these 3 things?

45. You are a time traveller; you go back 100/200 years. What does the country look like?

46. State 3 rivers that cross European capitals

Answers: Thames, Tevere, Danube, Seine, Manzanares, Dauvaga; Ljubljana ...

AUDIOVISUAL CHALLENGES:

47. Sing the European official anthem

Answer:

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=kEVrrpE40To&feature=related>

48. Find the website where you can look up the ethical score of notably questionable brand names through an easy search.
Hint: use a phrase “ethical consumer” when you search.

49. Please name in 30 seconds the monument and the country where it belongs



Answer: Coliseum in Rome (Italy)

50. Please name in 30 seconds the monument and the country where it belongs



Answer: Alhambra in Granada, Spain

51. Please name in 30 seconds the country where this photo belongs



Answer: Houses of Parliament (Big Ben) in London, UK

52. After watching this video, please use your imagination and imitate during 1 minute the same dance (you can provide yourself with the “instruments” you will need to perform: clothes, colleagues...)

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vcRmRPxoxV8&feature=related>

Video: Women performing a traditional dance on Hiiumaa, Estonia

53. After watching this video, please use your imagination and imitate during 1 minute the same dance (you can provide yourself with the “instruments” you will need to perform: clothes, colleagues...)

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9gz5ZOliUx4&feature=related>

Video: Flamenco dancing in Spain

54. After watching this video, please use your imagination and imitate during 1 minute the same dance (you can provide yourself with the “instruments” you will need to perform: clothes, colleagues...)

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=BMSHwIZX2cg&feature=related>

Video: Tarantella dancing, Italy

55. After watching this video, please use your imagination and imitate during 1 minute the same dance (you can provide yourself with the “instruments” you will need to perform: clothes, colleagues...)

http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9EygODH_zpY

Video: Cyprus traditional dance

56. After watching this video, please use your imagination and imitate it during 1 minute (you can provide yourself with the “instruments” you will need to perform: clothes, colleagues...)

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=xaHOahjieRg>

Video: Lithuanian traditional dance

57. After watching this video, please use your imagination and imitate it during 1 minute (you can provide yourself with the “instruments” you will need to perform: clothes, colleagues...)

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=SdrjEW44UTQ&feature=fvwrel>

Video: Poland traditional dance

58. After watching this video, please use your imagination and imitate it during 1 minute (you can provide yourself with the “instruments” you will need to perform: clothes, colleagues...)

http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=CoGz_vxV1nk

Video: Slovenian traditional dance

59. After watching this video, please use your imagination and imitate it during 1 minute (you can provide yourself with the “instruments” you will need to perform: clothes, colleagues...)

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=NGiFbGwRfY0&feature=related>

Video: Romanian traditional dance- Banat

60. Sing the United Kingdom official anthem.

Video:

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=tN9EC3Gy6Nk&feature=related>

61. Sing the Polish official anthem.

Video:

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=eztmqBKCvI0&feature=related>

62. Please take a look at the following pictures and describe how this people are dress up. Do you know from which country are these typical dresses?



Answer: Lithuania

63. Please take a look at the following pictures and describe how this people are dress up. Do you know from which country are these typical dresses?



Answer: Poland

64. Please take a look at the following pictures and describe how this people are dress up. Do you know from which country are these typical dresses?



Answer: Slovenia

65. Sing the Italian official anthem.

Video:

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=6o6CXOTTGkU&feature=related>

66. Please take a look at the following pictures and describe how this people are dress up. Do you know from which country are these typical dresses?



Answer: Sardegna, Italy

67. Please take a look at the following pictures and describe how this people are dress up. Do you know from which country are these typical dresses?



Answer: Estonia

About AMBIANCE

The overarching objective of Ambiance is to instill the feeling of oneness among the people of all the EU nations: to remove barriers (imaginary or otherwise) between nations and their people so that there is sharing of common concerns and movement towards achieving the common goal of UNITY IN DIVERSITY.

The way towards this ideal of brotherhood is, we believe, to learn each other's culture, attitudes, values, and to understand that we share a common history and a common future.

More specifically, Ambiance is about exploring and identifying a shared European identity, emphasising what is common to the countries and people involved as well as celebrating their unique characteristics, customs, traditions and languages.

Participating partner institutions:

- [Zeuxis Innovations Ltd, Cyprus](#)
- [Northumberland College, UK](#)
- [EURO-NET, Italy](#)
- [Društvo mladinski ceh, Slovenia](#)
- [Stefan Procopiu Technical High School, Romania](#)
- [The Union of Associations MULTIKULTURA, Poland](#)
- [College of Social Sciences, Lithuania](#)
- [Borderlands Leader, Estonia](#)
- [ONECO, Spain](#)
- [I.E.S. Jacaranda, Spain \(Associate of ONECO\)](#)



mladinski ceh



