

BOOKLET OF INSTRUCTIONS





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1. Partner Schools

Institut El Palau (Sant Andreu de la Barca – Spain)

Școala Gimnazială “Ștefan cel Mare” (Vaslui-Romania)

Fahrettinpaşa Ortaokulu (Tarsus-Turkey)

Katolickie Gimnazjum im. Sw. Melchiora Grodzieckiego (Cieszyn-Poland)

Kendal College of Further Education (Kendal-Great Britain)

Istituto Comprensivo Giovanni XXIII (Isernia-Italy)

1 Gymnasium Kamaterou (Athens-Greece)

APLL Implantation des Arts et Métiers (La Louvière-Belgium)

2. Aim of the Game

The Amazing Game of the Ancient European Trails is a Comenius Multilateral Partnership project, inserted in the European LLP Program (Lifelong Learning Program), financed by European Union.

Is it possible to design a game to be played in the classroom of different subjects, different ages and different european educational systems?

The project lasts two years (from September 2012 to July 2015) involving Romanian, Spanish, Turkish, Polish, English, Italian, Greek and Belgian schools to create a game based on traditional transnational trails with a digital and living size version to be used in different subject classes. We apply Problem Based Learning methodology to do the activities in the classroom and gather the observations done in the different countries in a methodology miniguide.

This project has scored the best in the Comenius proposal call of Spain, Romania, and among the best in the other country partners.

3. Rules of the game

- a. The game includes lesson plans about the different countries and presentations of each trail. It is compulsory to use them before playing.
- b. The game has three levels:
 - Kindergarten: The students guess the country of the pictures.
 - Primary School: The students answer the outer circle multiple choice questions (easy level)
 - Secondary School: The students answer the outer and inner multiple choice circle questions.
- c. You can download the presentations and the lesson plans from the website www.agaet.com
- d. The best way to play is to involve different subjects and teachers to play the game to take advantage of cross-curricular lessons.
- e. Number of players: From 2 to 24 - If they are more than 8, they have to play by teams.
- f. The Master of the Game will control the time (45 seconds) and check the answers from the key of answers. He/she will adjudicate any disagreement during play.
- g. The squares of the game must be followed . A Spinner or Octahedron die will show different possibilities. Every country has a bonus and a trap square. (A bonus square has a chance to answer another question if they don't know the answer, a trap square waits for one turn)
- h. If the player or the team answers a question from a country correctly, they receive a corresponding stamp from the Master of the game for their passport.
- i. The player must collect 8 stamps before moving into the inner circle. The first player or team to correctly answer 16 questions in total (8 from outer circle and 8 from inner circle) moves into the centre circle "Europe" and wins the game.
- j. The game can be finished after this point, or play can be continued until everyone has completed the game.

4. Translations

4.1 Translations to Catalan and Spanish

CATALAN

NORMES DEL JOC

- a. El joc inclou unitats didàctiques sobre els diferents països i presentacions sobre cada camí. Es obligat fer-les servir abans de jugar.
- b. El joc té tres nivells:

Escola bressol: L'alumne endevina el país de cada imatge.

Escola Primària: L'alumne respon les preguntes del cercle extern (nivell fàcil)

Escola Secundària: L'alumne respon les preguntes dels cercles extern i intern (nivells fàcils i difícils)

- c. Es poden descarregar les presentacions i les unitats didàctiques des de la web www.agaet.com
- d. La millor manera de jugar es involucrant diferents matèries i professorat per aprofitar al màxim les unitats didàctiques multidisciplinars.
- e. Nombre de jugadors: De 2 a 24 – Si son més de 8 han de formar equips.
- f. El Director del Joc control·la el temps (45 segons) i comprova les respostes amb les solucions. El/ella decidirà qualsevol disputa durant el joc.
- g. Les caselles del joc s'han de seguir per ordre. Una baldufa o un octaedre mostrarà les diferents possibilitats. Cada país té una casella trampa i una amb premi. (La casella de premi representa l'oportunitat de respondre una altra pregunta si no es coneix la resposta, la casella trampa significa esperar un torn)

- h. Si el jugador de l'equip respon una pregunta d'un país correctament, rep el segell corresponent del Director del Joc pel seu passaport.
- i. Els jugadors han de recollir 8 segells abans de canviar-se al cercle interior. El primer jugador o equip que respon correctament 16 preguntes en total (8 del cercle exterior i 8 del cercle interior) passa al cercle central "Europa" i guanya el joc.
- j. El joc pot acabar aquí, o continuar fins que tothom ha completat el cercle.

SPANISH

NORMAS DEL JUEGO

- a. El juego incluye unidades didácticas sobre los diferentes países y presentaciones de cada camino. Es obligatorio utilizarlos antes de comenzar el juego.
- b. El juego tiene tres niveles:
Jardín de Infancia: El alumnado adivina el país de las imágenes.

Enseñanza Primaria: El alumnado contesta las preguntas con opción múltiple del círculo exterior (nivel fácil).

Enseñanza Secundaria: El alumnado responde las preguntas con opción múltiple de los círculos interior y exterior.

- c. Pueden descargarse las presentaciones y las unidades didácticas desde la website www.agaet.com
- d. La mejor manera de jugar es involucrando diferentes asignaturas y profesorado para aprovechar totalmente las unidades didácticas multidisciplinares.
- e. Número de participantes: De 2 a 24 – Si son más de 8, deben formar equipos para jugar.
- f. El Director o Directora del Juego controla el tiempo (45 segundos) y comprueba las respuestas en el solucionario. Él o ella decidirá cualquier discrepancia durante la partida.
- g. Las casillas del juego deben seguirse por orden. Un trompo u octaedro mostrará las diferentes posibilidades. Cada país tiene una casilla trampa y una casilla de premio. (La casilla de premio supone la oportunidad de responder otra pregunta si no se sabe la respuesta, y la casilla trampa significa esperar un turno).
- h. Si los jugadores o los equipos contestan correctamente una pregunta de un país correctamente, reciben un sello de la Dirección del Juego para su pasaporte.
- i. Los jugadores deben conseguir 8 sellos antes de cambiar al círculo interior. El primer jugador o equipo en contestar un total de 16 preguntas (8 del círculo interior y 8 del exterior) pasa al círculo interior “Europa” y gana la partida.
- j. El juego puede acabar aquí, o continuar hasta que todos los participantes hayan completado el tablero.

4.2 Translations to Romanian

REGULILE JOCULUI

a.Jocul include planuri de lecție despre diferitele țări și prezentările fiecărui drum.Este obligatoriu să le folosiți înainte să jucați.

b.Jocul are trei nivele:

- Grădiniță: copiii ghicesc țara după imagini
- Școala gimnazială : elevii răspund la întrebările cu răspunsuri multiple-ușor
- Liceu: elevii răspund la întrebările deschise-greu

c.Puteți descărca materialele prezentate și planurile de lecție de pe website www.agaet.com

d.Cel mai bun mod de a juca este să implicăm diferite discipline școlare și profesori pentru a obține avantaje lețiilor crosscurriculare.

e.Număr de jucători: de la 2 la 24. Dacă sunt mai mult de 8 jucători, ei trebuie să joace în echipe.

f.Stapanul jocului va controla timpul de raspuns (45 secunde) și verifica corectitudinea răspunsurilor pe cardul cu intrebari si răspunsuri.Stapanul jocului reglementează orice neînțelegeri apărute în timpul jocului.

g.Pătratele jocului trebuie parcurse în sensul acelor de ceasornic.Un titirez sau un zar va arăta diferite posibilități de avansare in joc, la fel ca și pătratele jocului.Fiecare țară are un pătrat bonus și unul capcană.Patratul bonus iti ofera sansa sa raspunzi la o alta intrebare, daca nu stii raspunsul, un patrat capcana te opreste o tura.

h.Daca jucatorul, sau echipa, raspunde corect la o intrebare dintr-o tara, primeste o stampila in pasaport de la Stapanul jocului.Pentru fiecare raspuns

corect la o intrebare jucatorul, sau echipa, primeste o ștampilă de la Stăpânul jocului în pașaport.

i.Primul jucător, sau echipa, care adună 16 ștampile in pasaport (8 in cercul exterior si 8 in cercul interior) se muta in cercul "Europa"si castiga.

j.Jocul se poate incheia dupa acest punct sau poate continua pana finalizeaza toti jucatorii.

4.3 Translation into Turkish

- a. Oyun farklı ülkelerle ve yollarla ilgili ders planları ve tanıtımlar içermektedir.Oyuna başlamadan önce onları kullanmak zorunludur.
- b. Oyunda üç seviye vardır.
 - Anasınıfı :Öğrenciler resimlere bakarak hangi ülkeye ait olduğunu tahmin ederler.
 - İlkokul:Öğrenciler dış dairede yer alan çoktan seçmeli soruları cevaplamaktadır.
 - Ortaokulu:Öğrenciler dış dairede ve iç dairede yer alan çoktan seçmeli soruları yanıtlamaktadır.
- c. Oyunla ilgili tanıtım ve ders planlarını [www.Agaet](http://www.Agaet.com) isimli siteden indirebilirsiniz.
- d. Oyun oynamanın en iyi yolu, farklı müfredat programlarından yararlanarak farklı konuları ve öğretmenleri oyuna dahil etmektir.
- e. Oyuncu sayısı:Oyuncu sayısı 2 ile 24 arasındadır. 8 oyuncudan fazla olması durumunda ,takım halinde oynamak zorunludur.
- f. Oyun başkanı zamanı tutarak (45 saniye) ve cevapları oyun kitapçığındaki cevap anahtarı bölümünden kontrol ederek oyun esnasında herhangi bir anlaşmazlık olması durumunda karar verecektir.

- g. Oyunun kareleri sıra sayısına göre takip edilmelidir. Bir Topaç ve Oktahedron zarı oyunun farklı olasılıklarını göstermektedir. Her ülkenin bir bonus bir de tuzak karesi vardır. (Bonus karesi sorunun bilinmemesi durumunda bir soru daha sorulmasını, tuzak karesi de bir sıra beklenmesini gösterir).
- h. Oyuncu veya takım oyun esnasında herhangi bir ülkenin sorusuna cevap verir ise; oyun başkanı pasaport içerisine bir mühür basmaktadır.
- i. Oyuncu iç daireye geçmeden önce 8 mühür toplamalıdır. Toplamda 16 soruyu cevaplayan (8 dış daire ,8 iç daire) oyuncu veya takım oyunun orta dairesine “Avrupa” gelir ve oyunu kazanır.
- j. Oyun istenirse bu noktada bitirilebilir ya da diğer oyuncu ve takımların tamamlaması için devam ettirilebilir.

4.4 Translation to Polish

ZASADY GRY

- a. Gra składa się z planów lekcyjnych i prezentacji na temat poszczególnych szlaków. Zanim rozpocznie się grę należy przeprowadzić lekcje oraz obejrzyć prezentacje.
- b. Gra ma trzy poziomy trudności:
 - poziom przedszkolny: dzieci odgadują kraj kierując się obrazkami,
 - poziom szkoły podstawowej: uczniowie odpowiadają na pytania związane z zewnętrznym kręgiem, do wyboru mają podane 3 możliwe odpowiedzi (poziom łatwy),
 - poziom szkoły gimnazjalnej i średniej: uczniowie odpowiadają na pytania na kręgu zewnętrznym i wewnętrznym.
- c. Prezentacje szlaków oraz plany lekcyjne można pobrać ze strony internetowej www.agaet.com.
- d. Gra może być używana na wielu przedmiotach, gdyż obejmuje wiedzę dotyczącą wielu dziedzin.
- e. Liczba graczy: od 2 do 24 – jeśli graczy jest więcej niż ośmioro mogą oni tworzyć drużyny.
- f. „Mistrz Gry” kontroluje czas (45 sekund na odpowiedź) i sprawdza poprawność odpowiedzi. Zadaniem „Mistrza Gry” jest również wyjaśnienie nieporozumień w czasie gry.

- g. Gracze poruszają się zgodnie z polami na planszy. Kostka do gry pokazuje dodatkowe modyfikacje w czasie trwania gry. Każdy kraj ma na planszy pole „bonusowe” oraz pole „karne”, jeśli gracz wylądzie na polu bonusowym ma szansę odpowiedzieć na inne pytanie jeśli na pierwsze nie zna odpowiedzi, jeśli gracz ląduje na „karnym” polu czeka jedną kolejkę.
- h. jeśli gracz lub drużyna odpowiedzą poprawnie na pytanie to otrzymują stempel od Mistrza Gry, który jest odbity w paszporcie.
- i. Gracze muszą zebrać 8 stempli żeby dostać się do wewnętrznego kręgu na planszy. Gracz który odpowie poprawnie na 16 pytań (8 z kręgu zewnętrznego oraz 8 z kręgu wewnętrznego) przechodzi do środkowego kręgu zatytułowanego „Europa” i zwycięża w grze.
- j. Gra może być w tym momencie ukończona lub kontynuowana przez pozostałych graczy.

4.5 Translation into Greek

ΚΑΝΟΝΕΣ ΠΑΙΧΝΙΔΙΟΥ

α.Το παιχνίδι περιλαμβάνει σχέδια μαθημάτων για τις διάφορες χώρες και παρουσιάσεις του εκάστοτε μονοπατιού.Είναι υποχρεωτικό να τα χρησιμοποιήσουμε προτού παιχτεί το παιχνίδι.

β.Το παιχνίδι διαιρείται σε 3 επίπεδα:

Νηπιακή ηλικία: Οι μαθητές πρέπει να μαντέψουν τη χώρα του κάθε εικονιδίου

Δημοτικό : Οι μαθητές απαντούν στις πολλαπλών απαντήσεων ερωτήσεις στον εξωτερικό κύκλο του ταμπλώ (εύκολο επίπεδο)

Γυμνάσιο-Λύκειο : Οι μαθητές απαντούν και στ ις ερωτήσεις(πολλαπλών απαντήσεων) του εσωτερικού και του εξωτερικού κύκλου του ταμπλώ

γ.Μπορεί οποιοσδήποτε να κατεβάσει τις παρουσιάσεις και τα σχέδια μαθήματος στην ιστοσελίδα www.agaet.com

δ.Ο καλύτερος τρόπος διεξαγωγής του παιχνιδιού είναι όταν εμπλακούν σε αυτό διάφοροι εκπαιδευτικοί διαφόρων ειδικοτήτων

ε.Αριθμός παικτών : από 2 έως 24- εάν είναι περισσότεροι από 8 θα πρέπει να παίξουν σε ομάδες

φ.Ο Επόπτης του Παιχνιδιού θα ελέγχει την ώρα της κλεψύδρας για την απάντηση και θα ελέγχει την ορθότητα των απαντήσεων.Επίσης θα εξομαλύνει τυχόν διαφωνίες ανάμεσα σε παίκτες.

γ.Τα τετράγωνα του παιχνιδιού θα πρέπει να ακολουθούνται με τη σειρά. Μία σβούρα ή ένα οχταεδρο ζάρι θα δείχνει τις διαφορετικές δυνατότητες.Η κάθε χώρα έχει ένα εικονίδιο παγίδα και ένα μπόνους.(στο μπόνους σημαίνει ότι έχεις άλλη μια ευκαιρία να απαντήσει ς άλλη ερώτηση εάν δε γνωρίζεις την απάντηση , ενώ στο εικονίδιο της παγίδας χάνεις τη σειρά σου μια φορά.)

η.Εάν ο παίκτης της ομάδας απαντήσει σωστά μία ερώτηση για μια χώρα τότε λαμβάνουν μια σφραγίδα από τον Επόπτη για το διαβατήριο τους.

ι.Ο παίκτης πρέπει να έχει 8 σφραγίδες για να προχωρήσει και στον εσωτερικό κύκλο του ταμπλώ. Ο πρώτος παίκτης ή ομάδα που θα απαντήσει σωστά 16 στο σύνολο ερωτήσεων (8 από τον εξωτερικό κύκλο και 8 από τον εσωτερικό) θα μετακινηθεί στον κεντρικό κύκλο "Europs" και θα είναι ο νικητής.

ζ.Το παιχνίδι μπορεί από εκεί και μετά να τερματιστεί ή μπορεί να συνεχιστεί να παίζεται μέχρι να ολοκληρώσουν όλοι

4.6 Translation to Italian

Le regole del gioco

a. Le Unità Didattiche sulle nazioni partner e le presentazioni dei sentieri di ciascuna di esse costituiscono parte integrante del gioco. E' fatto obbligo consultarle prima di iniziare la gara.

b. Il gioco ha tre livelli:

1. Scuola materna: i bambini indovinano la nazione dalle immagini corrispondenti.
2. Scuola Primaria: gli alunni rispondono alle domande a scelta multipla delle caselle posizionate nella fascia circolare più esterna.
3. Scuola secondaria: gli alunni rispondono alle domande a scelta multipla delle caselle posizionate nella fascia circolare esterna ed interna.

c. Le unità didattiche, nonché le presentazioni dei sentieri sono scaricabili dal sito web: www.agaet.com .

d. E' consigliabile il coinvolgimento di più insegnanti e materie di studio per beneficiare delle unità didattiche multidisciplinari.

e. Numero di giocatori: da 2 a 24 - Se di più di 8, si gioca in squadre.

f. L'arbitro di gioco controlla il tempo (45 secondi) e l'esattezza delle risposte dal foglio chiave. Lui/lei valuterà eventuali controversie durante la gara.

g. Si procede in senso orario. Una trottola o un dado a forma di ottaedro mostrerà le varie possibilità. Ogni nazione ha una casella bonus ed una casella trappola. (la casella bonus dà la possibilità di rispondere ad un'altra domanda se non si conosce la risposta di quella già posta, la casella trappola fa restare fermi per un turno).

h. Se il giocatore o la squadra risponde correttamente alla domanda relativa ad una nazione, l'arbitro apporrà il rispettivo timbro sul passaporto.

i. Il giocatore/squadra deve collezionare 8 timbri per poter entrare nel cerchio interno. Il primo giocatore o squadra che risponde correttamente a 16 domande complessivamente (8 del cerchio esterno e 8 di quello interno) arriva all' "Europa" e vince la gara.

l. A questo punto il gioco può considerarsi concluso o continuato fin quando ogni giocatore/squadra lo completa.

Translation to French

Règles du jeu.

- 1- Le jeu inclus des leçons sur les différents pays et des présentations de chaque route. Il est obligatoire de les consulter avant de commencer le jeu.
- 2- Le jeu propose 3 niveaux de difficulté :
 - A- Ecole gardienne : les enfants doivent deviner le pays représenté sur la case.
 - B- Ecole primaire : les élèves répondent aux questions à choix multiple, sur le cercle extérieur (niveau facile).
 - C- Ecole secondaire : les élèves répondent aux questions à choix multiple sur le cercle extérieur ET sur le cercle intérieur (niveau plus difficile).
- 3- Il vous est possible de télécharger les leçons et les présentations sur le site suivant : www.agaet.com.
- 4- La meilleure façon de jouer est faire interagir différents sujets et professeurs afin de bénéficier des leçons de chaque pays.
- 5- Nombre de joueurs : De 2 à 24. Si les joueurs sont plus de 8, ils doivent alors former des équipes.
- 6- Le Maître du Jeu contrôle le temps (45 secondes) et vérifie si les réponses sont correctes. C'est également lui qui est seul juge en cas de désaccord entre les joueurs.
- 7- Il convient de suivre l'ordre des cases du jeu. La toupille offre différentes possibilités au joueur. Chaque pays a une case Bonus et une case Piège. (Une case bonus permet à un joueur qui n'a pas réussi à répondre à une question de répondre à une autre. Une case piège oblige le joueur à passer son tour).
- 8- Si le joueur d'une équipe répond correctement à la question d'un pays, il reçoit le cachet correspondant sur son passeport. Ce cachet est appliqué par le Maître du Jeu.
- 9- Le joueur doit obtenir 8 cachets avant de pouvoir se déplacer vers le cercle intérieur. Le premier joueur (ou équipe) à répondre correctement à 16 questions (8 dans le cercle extérieur et 8 dans le cercle intérieur) se rend au centre du cercle « Europe » et gagne la partie.

10- Le jeu peut se terminer à ce stade, ou continuer jusqu'à ce que tout le monde aie terminé.

KEY OF QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

SPAIN

1. What is the name of the sea which borders Catalonia region?

Mediterranean – Baltic – Cantabric

2.What are the official languages of Spain?

Spanish and German – Spanish and French – Spanish, Catalan, Galician and Basque

3.What King of Spain was Emperor of the Holy Roman Empire?

Carlos I - Juan Carlos I – Felipe IV

4.What's the name of the mountains between the borders of Spain and France?

Carpaths – Jura – Pyrenees

5,Who was Antoni Gaudí?

An architect – a football player – a musician

6.What is the most famous book in Spanish language?

Don Quijote de la Mancha – Romeo and Juliet – Les Misérables

7,What Spanish painter has a museum in Barcelona?

Diego Velázquez – Pablo Picasso – Francisco de Goya

8.The sailor in the monument of Barcelona who discovered America is...

Juan Sebastián Elcano – Cristóbal Colón – Fernando de Magallanes

9.Which is the highest mountain of Spain?

Aneto, in Pyrenees – Teide, in Canarian Islands – Mulhacén, in Sierra Nevada

10.What is Spanish tortilla made of?

Eggs, onion and potatoes – Eggs, milk and mushroom – Eggs, cheese and chili

11. What alliances supported Spain during the I and II World War?

The Allies – Germany – None of them, was neutral

12.How many native speakers has Spanish language nowadays?

More than 400 million – 50 million – less than 200 million

13.What do couples exchange by the Day of Saint George in Barcelona?

Football sockets – Paella and wine – Books and roses

14,Who designed the logo of Chupa-chups' lollipops?

Salvador Dalí – Shakira – Leo Messi

15.How many regions has Spain?

8– 15 – 17

16.At what time more or less is usual to have lunch in Spain?

At 12 am – at 14 pm – at 17 pm

17.What kind of climate has mostly Catalonia region?

Tropical – Mediterranean – Polar

18.Where is Ibiza?

In Canarian Islands – In Balearic Islands – In the nearby of Barcelona

19,Which is the main industry of Spain?

Machinery construction – Tourism – Fashion

20,How many people live in Barcelona?

5 million – 10 million – 1.6 million

21,Does Barcelona have a beach?

Yes – No – It's nearby

22,How many years more or less Spain was under Muslim domination in the Middle Age?

230 – 540 – 750

23. Which is the currency of Spain?

Peseta – Euro - Real

24. When Spain discovered America?

1250 – 1492 – 1715

25. Which ideology supported the dictator General Franco dead in 1975?

Communism – Fascism – Anarchy

26. What is a Tapa?

A kind of muffin – A cup of wine – A little dish

27. What was the name of the main city of Al-Andalus, the Arabic name for Spain?

Madrid – Barcelona – Cordova

28. Which year was the held Olympic Games held in Barcelona?

1992– 1978 – 1998

29. Who is the most popular Spanish singer ever?

Manolo Escobar – Julio Iglesias – Carlos Gardel

30. How many strings has a classic guitar?

10 – 8 – 6

31. Where does the Way of Saint James finish?

Santiago de Compostela/Finisterre – Sevilla – Madrid

32. One of this three means of transport is not allowed to be used by the Way?

Bicycle – Horse – Car

33. Which is considered the first guide of the Way?

1139, Calixtine Codex – 1565, Charles the Great's Codex – IX a.C., Agrippa Codex

34. Where is Montserrat Monastery?

Near of Barcelona – Next to Pamplona – Close to Majorca

35. How many villages and towns cross the Way?

More than 1600 – around 300 – less than 100

36. What is the animal symbol of the Way of Saint James?

A lion – a cat – a goose

37. Where does the Way of Saint James start?

In Paris – In Barcelona – Everywhere

38. Which was proclaimed by the Council of Europe the first European Cultural Itinerary?

The Way of Saint James – The Road of the Trees – The Viking path

39. Who was Saint James?

The first Christian musician - Father of Jesus – One of Jesus' Apostles

40. What does Finisterrae mean in Latin?

Calm Harbour – The End of Earth – Lemontree

41. What is the name of the ancient Roman road followed by the Catalan part of the Way of Saint James?

Via Matrix – Via Augusta – Via Francigena

42. What do the towers of Sagrada Familia church of Barcelona represent?

Stars – Rivers – Jesus' Apostles

43. What is the name of a main river of Spain which crosses the Way of Saint James?

Ebro – Tajo – Elba

44. What constellation is followed as orientation by pilgrims in their way to Santiago de Compostela?

Perseus – Great Bear – Milky Way

45. What is the symbol of the Way of Saint James?

A stone – a shell – a wheel

46. How does it take you to walk from Barcelona to Santiago de Compostela, it means, the wide size of Spanish peninsula?

1200 – 500 km – 300 km

47. The Song of Roland takes place in a important frontier of the Way of Saint James from France to Spain, where is it?

Pas de la Case – Canfranc – Roncesvaux

48. What Scandinavian legend can be found in the sculptures of the walls of Santa María la Real de Sangüesa?

Valhalla legend – Sigurd's legend – Odin's legend

49. Memories and images of Giant Farragut of the Song of Roland are present along the Way. Where is Farragut from?

Sweden – Syria – Morocco

50. Which architectural style is the façade of Cathedral of Santiago de Compostela?

Barroque – Romanic – Renaissance

51. What was the language mainly used by pilgrims by the Way in the Middle Age?

Greek – Latin – Italian

52. Which European King settled the itinerary of the Way of Saint James?

Charles the Great – Felix of Aquitaine – Roderic of Toledo

53. What main route in Spain nowadays is a remaining of the ancient trail?

N-I – N-II – N-IV

54. Where is the tomb of the Apostle?

Inside the Cathedral of Santiago – By the sea in Finisterre – In Montserrat monastery

55. Where are the original doors of the Cathedral of Santiago?

In the Palace of the King of Spain – In the Cathedral of Cordova – In the Sagrada Familia

56. When the pilgrims started to walk across the Way of Saint James?

In the XII century – In the IX century – In the XVI century

57. What is La Compostela?

A kind of passport for pilgrims – A stick to walk – A hat

58. What is the colour of the signs of the Way?

Red – Green – Blue

59. What is the most popular route of the Way?

The Silver Way – The French Way – The Italian Way

60. What is the traditional cake of Santiago made of?

Almonds and eggs – sugar and cheese – milk and honey

ROMANIA

1.The first geto-dacian state has been established in 82 b.Chr by:

- a.Burebista b.Pompei c. Decebal

2.Who is the author of “Childhood memories”?

- a.M. Eminescu b.M. Sadoveanu c.Ion Creangă

3.Who is the main character of the historical ballad “Sunset” by B. Ștefănescu Delavrancea?

- a. Vlad Țepeș b.Ștefan cel Mare c.Mihai Viteazul

4.What’s the name of the biggest stadium in Romania?

- a.National b. National Arena c. Ghencea

5.Who is the best Romanian football player ?

- a.Dan Petrescu b.Nicoale Dobrin c.Gheorghe Hagi

6.The most famous football team in Romania is:

- a.FC Vaslui b. Steaua Bucharest c. Rapid Bucharest

7. How many stanzas does the poem “Luceafărul” have, poem by Mihai Eminescu?

- a. 99 b.98 c.14

8. At Vaslui, Ștefan cel Mare fought with the:

- a.Hungarians b.Polish c.Otomans

9. Vlad Țepeș (the Impaler) punished the unfaithful noble men using the following method:

- a. burning them on the stake b.impaling them
c. gazing them

10.The last Communist ruler of Romania was:

- a.Petru Groza b. N. Ceausescu c.Gorbaciov

11.The Union of the Romanian Principalities in 1859 took part thanks to:

- a.King Carol I b. Al. I. Cuza c.Vasile Alecsandri

12. The National Day of Romania is being celebrated on:

- a. March 27th b. November 15th c. December 1st

13. The first Union of the Romanian Principalities, in 1600, has been realised by:

- a. Stefan cel Mare b. Ferdinand I c. Mihai Viteazul

14. The Danube River flows into the:

- a. Black Sea b. Mediterranean Sea c. Baltic Sea

15. Romania joined the E.U. in:

- a. 1997 b. 1981 c. 2007

16. The capital of Romania is:

- a. Budapest b. Bucharest c. Belgrad

17. Vaslui town is situated in the.....of Romania.

- a. West b. East c. South

18. "The House of Parliament" from Romania is thelargest building in the world, after the Pentagon.

- a. First b. Second c. Fourth

19. The monasteries: Târgu Neamț, Humor, Voroneț are situated in:

- a. Spain b. Romania c. Belgium

20. Where is Romania situated?

- a. Near Spain b. near Hungary c. near France

21. The sea near Romania is called:

- a. The Black Sea b. The Mediterranean Sea c. The Baltic Sea

22. A famous delta in Romania is:

- a. The Rio Negro b. The Yukon c. The Danube

23. How many stars are on the European Union's flag?

- a. 10 stars b. 12 stars c. 28 stars

24. Which is the motto of the European Union?

- a. United in diversity b. One for all and all for one
are sweet like our cookies c. We

25. When do we celebrate European day?

- a. March 25th b. May 9th c. April 18th

26. Which is the unique European trademark?

- a. Pound b. Dollar c. Euro

27. Who was Emil Racovita?

- a) a chemist b) a geographer c) a biologist

28. Who is the biologist who founded the first institute of Speology in the world?

- a) Emil Racovita b) Grigore Antipa c) Robert de Joly

29. Dacia has been conquered by the Romans under the rule of emperor:

- a. Octavianus b. Aurelian c. Traian

30. Constantin Brâncuși is a famous Romanian:

- a. sculptor b. painter c. archeologist

31. In what part of the country is situated Stefan's Moldova?

- a. East b. Center c. North West

32. Where is Stephen the Great (Ștefan cel Mare)'s tomb?

- a. Voroneț b. Putna c. Suceava

33. What was the name of the Romanian Principality where Stephen the Great (Ștefan cel Mare) ruled?

- a. Muntenia b. Moldova c. Transilvania

34. How many years did Stephen the Great (Ștefan cel Mare) rule?

- a. 12 b. 47 c. 10

35. What was the capital of Moldavia under the rule of Stephen the Great (Ștefan cel Mare)?

- a. Bucharest b. Suceava c. Vaslui

36. Which of the following rulers was Stephen the Great (Stefan cel Mare)'s cousin?

a. Vlad the Impaler b. Iancu de Hundaedoaara c. Mihai the Brave

37. What was the name of Stephen the Great (Stefan cel Mare)'s mother?

a. Maria b. Elena c. Oltea Doamna

38. What was the main direction of international commerce through Moldova?

a. The axis The Black Sea-Lioy b. Bucharest c. The Danube River

39. What was the name of Stephen the Great (Stefan cel Mare)'s father?

a. Petru Aron b. Dragos Ic. Bogdan II

40. One of the most important commercial roads of Europe that went through Moldova was:

a. spice road b. silk road c. king's road

41. What ruler supported Stephen the Great (Stefan cel Mare) to get on the throne?

a. Vlad the Impaler b. Iancu de Hunedoara
c. Alexandru the Good

42. What's the name of the monastery where Stephen the Great (Stefan cel Mare) is buried?

a. Voroneț b. Cozia c. Putna

43. What inspired the local artists who painted the walls of churches built during the reign of Stephen the Great (Stefan cel Mare)?

a. The Bible b. Nature c. The ruler's life

44. What great Renaissance painter praised the technique used in painting Stephen the Great (Stefan cel Mare)'s churches?

a. Leonardo Da Vinci b. Michelangelo c. Rafael

45. The Citadel of the Throne of Stephen the Great was:

a. The White Citadel b. Chilia c. Suceava

46.What Sultan fought Stephen the Great(Stefan cel Mare) in the Vaslui battle?

a.Mohamed II b. Suleyman Pasha c. Bayezid

47.What was the name of the Sultan’s mother who admitted that “never an Ottoman army had suffered a worse defeat than the one at Vaslui”?

a.Fatmagul b. Mara c. Fatima

48.What’s the name of the Polish king that fought Stephen the Great(Stefan cel Mare) at Neamt Fortress?

a.Napoleon b. Carol c. Sobieski

49.The great victory from Podul Inalt –Vaslui drew the admiration of the entire:

a.Asia b. Europe c. America

50.The weather phenomenon that helped Stephen the Great win the Battle of Vaslui was:

a.snow b. heat c. fog

51.When did Stephen the Great(Stefan cel Mare) win the battle of Valea Albă?

a.1476 b. 1757 c. 1904

52. What was the territory that led to the conflict between the Moldovans and Polish during the reign of Stephen the Great?

a.Pocutia b. Galiția c. Dobrogea

53.When was Stephen the Great defeated at Chilia Fortress?

a.1767 b. 1462 c. 1902

54.Who was the Ottoman ruler who suffered the greatest defeat in the history of the Ottoman Empire at Vaslui ?

a.Suleyman Pasha b. Bali-beg Malcoci Oglu

c. Mohamed II

55.The battle of the Moldovan army, led by Stephen the Great won a great victory against the Hungarian army led by Matthias Corvinus at:

a.Soci b. Baia c. Codrii Cosminului

56. Most of the battles fought by Stephen the Great were against the :

- a. Polish b. Hungarians c. Ottomans

57. One of the greatest victories of Stephen the Great was next to Vaslui. What is the name of the place?

- a. Podul Inalt b. Bârlad c. Bacău

58. What were the opponents of Stephen the Great in the Battle of Codrîi Cosminului in 1497?

- a. The Polish b. The Ottomans c. the Hungarians

59. Stephen the Great suffered only two defeats. Where did they occur?

- a. Valea Albă and Chilia b. Chilia and Baia c. Soci and Chilia

60. He led the army of Wallachia, supported by the Ottoman army led by Ali-beg and Skender-beg, in the battle of Râmnicu Sărat?

- a. John Albert b. Basarath Young c. Matthias Corvinus

TURKEY

1. What are the colors of the Turkish flag?

a. Red and white b. red and yellow c. white and blue

2. Which language is spoken in Turkey?

a. English b. Turkish c. Spanish

3. What is the currency of Turkey?

a. euro b. dolar c. Liras

4. What is the capital city of Turkey?

a. Istanbul b. Ankara c. izmir

5. Which city is the most crowded city in Turkey?

a. Ankara b. Istanbul c. izmir

6. How many regions are there in Turkey?

a. 6 b. 7 c. 9

7. How many cities are there in Turkey?

a. 81 cities b. 55 cities c. 46 cities

8. Which region of Turkey is the most developed region?

a. Marmara Region b. Black Sea Region c. Central Anatolia Region

9. Which is a neighbour country of Turkey?

a. Greece b. Italy c. Belgium

10. What is the average population of Turkey?

a. 45 million b. 100 million c. 76 million

11. Which countries didn't benefit from the silk road?

a. China b. Brazil c. greek

12. Which sea isn't around Turkey?

a. Mediterranean Sea b. Aegean Sea c. Atlantic ocean

13. What is the biggest city of land in Turkey?

a. Istanbul b. Konya c. Adana

14. What is the management type (regime)?

a. Republic b. Federation c. communism

15. What is the sea on the south of Turkey?

a. Aegean c. Blacksea c. Mediterranean

16. What is the sea on the north of Turkey?

a. Aegean b. Marmara c. Blacksea

17. What is the sea on the west of Turkey?

a. Aegean b. Marmara c. Black

18. Which sea is an inland sea?

a. Aegean b. Marmara c. Black

19. What are the motifs on the Turkish flag?

a. A star and moon b. Star c. Bird

20. Which bosphorus combines Europe and Asia?

- a. İstanbul bosphorus b. Çannakale bosphorus
c. Boğaziçi bosphorus.

21. Who is the founder of the Turkish Republic?

- a. Mustafa Kemal Atatürk b. İsmet İnönü c. Celal Bayar

22. Which is the highest mountain in Turkey?

- a. Mount Erciyes b. Mount Toros c. Mount Ağrı

23. Which is the biggest lake in Turkey?

- a. Lake Tuz b. Lake Manyas c. Lake Van

24. Which river is the longest river in Turkey?

- a. Fırat b. Kızılırmak c. Yeşilırmak

25. Which sport is the favourite in Turkey?.

- a. Football b. Basketball c. Golf

26. Which city attracts the most tourists in Turkey?.

- a. Adana b. Antalya c. Ankara

27. Which region of Turkey is the richest of soil?

- a. Central Anatolia b. Marmara c. Mediterranean

28. Which is one of the places that silk road went through in Turkey?

- a. İstanbul b. Antalya c. Mersin

29. Which motif isn't there on the Turkish flag?

- a. star b. moon c. sun

30. Who first opened the silk road?

- a. Zhang Qian b. christopher columbus c. A. Graham Bell

31. What did they use the silk road for?

- a. Trade of gold b. Trade of silk c. Trade of animals

32. Why did the silkroad lose its popularity?

Because it became dangerous and they started using seas in trade.

The trade was finished

A war started between the countries

33. Which country does the silk road start?

- a. Iran b. Russia c. China

34. Is Turkey a peninsula or island?

a. Peninsula - b. Island

35. Which Turkish team won the European cup in the year 2000? .

- a. Fenerbahçe b. Galatasaray c. Beşiktaş

36. Which Turkish team won the Super cup in the year 2000?

- a. Real Madrid b. Galatasaray c. Arsenal

37. Which animals were used for transportation on the silk road?

- a. Camels b. Horses c. Donkeys

38.What's the common religion of Turkey?

- a. Christianity b. Muslim c. Buddhism

39.Who is the Turkish player that plays for Atletico Madrid in Spain?

- a. Arda Turan b. Mario Manzukic c. Koke

40.What is the traditional sport of Turkey?

- a. Football b. Basketball c. Wrestling

41.Which isn't a neighbour country of Turkey?

- a. Syria b. Poland c. Greece

42.Who was the first president of Turkey?

- a. Mustafa Kemal Atatürk b. Erdal İnönü c. Celal Bayar

43.Where was the first Turkish Grand National Assembly established ?

- a. İstanbul b. Ankara c. Antalya

44.When was the first Turkish Grand National Assembly established?

- a. 1930 b. 1920 c. 1940

45.Which historical place is famous for its fairy chimneys which was used in the silk road?.

- a. Cappadocia b. Pamukale Taverne c. Ephesus

46.When was the Turkish Republic found?

- a. 1933 b. 1943 c. 1923

47.Which day of the year is celebrated as the national sovereignty and childrens day?

- a. 31st may b. 23rd of april d. 1st May

48.Which religion spread from India to China because of the trade along the silk road?

- a. Buddhism b. Jewish c. Christianity

49.Which city is the most crowded city in Turkey?

- a. Ankara b.İstanbul c.İzmir

50.Which continents are Turkey in?

- a. Europe and Asia b. Asia and Africa c. Africa and Asia

51.Which lake provides the 40 % of the salt of Turkey?

- a. Van lake b. Burdur Lake c. Salt lake

52.Which dynasty established the silk road?

- a. Han Dynasty b. Chan dynasty c. Van Dynasty

53.How long is the silk road?

- a. 10 000km long b. 32 000 km long c. 15 000 km long

54.How long did the silk road last for?

- a. 100 years b. 500 years c. More than 1000 years

55.How long did it take to travel the silk road?.

- a. 2 years b. 1 month c. 6 months

56.How long did it take to build the silk road?

- a. 10 days b. 10 years c. 2 years

57.Who discovered the silk road?

- a. Ferdinand von Richthofen b. Galileo

58.What's the place where the muslim people pray called?

- a. Mosque b. Church c. Temple

59.What's the name of the national airways of Turkey?

- a. Turkish Airlines B. Atlas jet c. Luthtansa

60.Who was the first woman pilot in Turkey?

- a. Sabiha Gökçen b. Sertap Erener

POLAND

1. What colour is the flag of Poland?

- a) white and red b) white and green c) white and blue

2. The capital of Poland is...

- a) Warsaw b) Cracow c) Gdansk

3. Poland has access to...

- a) The Black sea b) The Baltic sea c) The Mediterranean sea

4. The creator of famous altar in Mariacki church is...

- a) Adam Mickiewicz b) Wit Stworz c) Leopold Szafer

5. The pope who came from Poland was...

- a) Benedict XVI b) John XXIII c) John Paul II

6. Cieszyn borders...

- a) The Czech Republic b) France c) Hungary

7. The legendary leader of „Solidarność” is...

- a) Lech Wałęsa b) Tadeusz Mazowiecki
c) Aleksander Kwaśniewski

8. The most famous Polish pianist was...

- a) Krystian Zimerman b) Fryderyk Chopin
c) Ludvig Van Bethoven

9. That Polish director who was given Oscar is

- a) Krzysztof Kieślowski b) Władysław Pasikowski
c) Andrzej Wajda

10. The title of the film about holocaust „Schindler’s list” is...

- a) Mel Gibson b) Steven Spielberg c) Darren Aronofsky

11. Cieszyn is situated in the...

- a) east of Poland b) north of Poland c) south-west of Poland

12. Auschwitz was founded by...

- a) The Nazi b) Russians c) Czechs

13. In Trójkąt you can see world famous

- a) lace b) cars c) pictures

14. Maria Skłodowska- Curie was....

- a) a painter b) a chemist c) a musician

15. Adam Małysz is a famous...

- a) ski jumper b) footballer c) musician

16. Poland and Ukraine organized Euro (football competition) in year...

- a) 2012 b) 2010 c) 1999

17. Urszula Radwańska is

- a) a tennis player b) a swimmer c) a dancer

18. Who won Nobel Prize for poetry?

- a) Adam Mickiewicz b) Wisława Szymborska c) Witold Gombrowicz

19. Which river in Poland flows from the South to the North?

- a) The Olza river b) The Vistula river c) The Odra river

20. The highest mountains in Poland are...

- a) The Tatra mountains b) The Bieszczady mountains
c) The Stołowe mountains

21. The bugle call is played every day by a trumpeter at the top of Mariacka Tower

- a) in Cieszyn b) in Cracow c) in Warsaw

22. The rotund, which is in Cieszyn, is depicted on...

- a) 5 zloty coin b) 10 zloty note c) 20 zloty coin

23. The currency in Poland is ...

- a) Euro b) Złoty c) Polish dollar

24. What is the emblem of Poland

- a) a stork b) an eagle c) a tiger

25. What was extracted at the Wieliczka mine?

- a) coal b) gold c) salt

26. What is the name of a famous computer game based on a book by Andrzej Sapkowski?

- a) „The Witch” b) „The magician” c) „The witcher”

27. What was invented by the Polish which is used to play on tablet?

- a) DICE + b) ELECTRO c) E.T GAME

28. What was the name of one of cofounders of „Apple”?

- a) Bill Gates b) Steve Woźniak c) John Nowacki

29. „Cieszyńska” is

- a) a painting b) a flower c) a famous building

30. Cracow is...

- a) a former capital of Poland b) a seaside resort
c) an industrial city

31. How many districts are there in Poland?

- a) 2 b) 10 c) 16

32. Poland borders...

- a) 2 countries b) 3 countries c) 7 countries

33. Poland became a part of European Union in

- a) 2003 b) 2004 c) 2000

34. Westerplatte, a place where II World War started, is located...

- a) in the mountains b) in the centre of Poland c) at the seaside

35. John Paul II was born in...

- a) Kraków b) Wadowice c) Katowice

36. A town where „chrząszcz brzmi w trzcinie” is

- a) Szczębrzeszyn b) Cieszyn c) Szczecin

37. Where is Mariacki church?

- a) In Kraków b) in Warszawa c) in Cieszyn

38. Poland was years under occupation

- a) 123 b) 12 c) 100

39. What is „Dąbrowski Mazurka”

- a) the anthem of Poland b) a building c) a famous painter

40. How many people live in Poland?

- a) 50 million b) 10 million c) 38 million

41. What is the longest river in Poland?

- a) The Vistula b) The Olza c) The Thames

42. What is the name of the most famous sanctuary in Poland?

- a) Jasna Góra b) Czarna Góra c) Cieszyn

43. Who was Karol Wojtyła?

- a) a famous poet b) the pope c) the president

44. Official language in Poland is...

- a) English b) Polish c) Polnisch

45. The oldest university in Poland is...

- a) Silesia University b) Jagiellonian University c) Gdansk University

46. The most beautiful chapel in Wieliczka salt mine is...

- a) saint Kinga chapel b) saint Peter chapel c) saint Ann chapel

47. A bird which is very popular in Poland and comes back to Poland in Spring is...

- a) a stork b) a penguin c) a flamingo

48. Polish kings and famous people are buried at...?

- a) Wawel b) Powąski c) Sukiennice

49. What is the name of Polish Trail?

- a) the silk trail b) the salt trail c) the gold trail

50. The twin town of Cieszyn is in...

- a) the Czech Republic b) Germany c) Slovakia

51. In Poland we pay in shops using...

- a) Euro b) Złoty c) Lira

52. Jan Matejko was...

- a) an architect b) a king c) a painter

53. In terms of religion most Poles are

- a) Catholics b) Protestants c) Jews

54. Who is the pope saint who was born in Poland?

- a) John XXIII b) John Paul II c) Peter

55. Open Air festival is....

- a) a music festival b) a film festival c) a theatre festival

56. WOŚP is...

- a) a charity organization b) a political party c) a famous shop

57. Jurek Owsiak is..

- a) a founder of a charity organization WOŚP
b) a politician c) an actor

58. Anja Rubik is...

- a) an actress b) a model c) a fashion designer

59. In Poland there aren't any...

- a) deserts b) lake c) mountains

60. In the west Poland borders....

- a) Russia b) Germany c) Slovakia

UNITED KINGDOM

1. Where did the name Great Britain originate?

- a. The Egyptians b. The Greeks c. The Romans

2. Which of these is not a part of Great Britain?

- a. Southern Ireland b. Scotland c. Wales

3. What is the name of the official residence of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II?

- a. Windsor Castle b. Palace Buckingham
c. The Tower Of London

4. Which is the largest lake in England?

- a. Coniston b. Ullswater c. Windermere

5. Which famous author wrote The Peter Rabbit stories?

- a. William Wordsworth b. Beatrix Potter c. Roald Dahl

6. Who wrote the Harry Potter Stories?

- a. JK Rowling b. Neil Morris c. Valerie Wilding

7. Which city was the home town of The Beatles?

- a. Manchester b. Edinburgh c. Liverpool

8. Which country in the United Kingdom is famous for the traditional dish Haggis?

- a. Wales b. England c. Scotland

9. Which house in Downing Street is home to the Prime Minister?

- a. No 6 b. No 10 c. No 4

10. What colour are the London Taxis?

- a. Black b. Blue c. Red

11. What would you find in a full English breakfast?

- a. Cheese b. Steak c. Bacon

12. Which golden flower did William Wordsworth write about in one of his poems?

- a. Snowdrops b. Roses c. Daffodils

13. Which city is home to the River Tyne?

- a. London b. Manchester c. Newcastle

14. Who wrote Auld Lang Syne ?

- a. Robert Burns b. Dylan Thomas c. William Shakespeare

15. What is the highest mountain in The United Kingdom

- a. Snowdonia b. Ben Nevis c. Scafell Pike

16. What is the population of the United Kingdom?

- a. 63 million b. 54 million c. 10 million

17. Which mythical creature forms part of the Welsh Flag?

- a. Unicorn b. Dragon c. Loch Ness Monster

18. Which city is the furthest North?

- a. Manchester b. Edinburgh c. Aberdeen

19. How long is the channel tunnel?

- a. 38 km b. 47 km c. 60km

20. Which King had six wives?

- a. Edward VII b. Charles II c. Henry VIII

21. Which of these is not one of Queen Elizabeth II children?

- a. Anne b. Charles c. Catherine

22. Which historical Queen of England's family lived in Kendal?

- a. Katherine of Aragon b. Katherine Parr
c. Jayne Seymour

23. Which is the biggest cathedral in the United Kingdom?

- a. Liverpool Cathedral b. St Pauls Cathedral
c. Edinburgh Cathedral

24. Who is the Patron Saint Of Wales?

- a. St Patrick b. Saint David c. Saint Andrew

25. How wide is the UK from East To West (at the widest point)?

- a. 260km b. 480km c. 800km

26. What is the official title of Great Britain?

- a. The United Kingdom
b. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
c. The United States

27. What are people from the UK called?

- a. English b. Britanmeans c. British

28. Which English City is the closest city to Scotland?

- a. London b. York c. Carlisle

29. Which is the longest river in the UK?

- a. The River Thames b. The River Tyne c. The Severn River

30. What is the currency of England?

- a. GBP b. EURO c. CROWNS

31. How long is the railway line?

- a. 73 miles b. 200 miles c. 20 miles

32. When was it constructed?

- a. 2012 b. 1870'S c. 1970

33. The line runs from the Yorkshire Dales region up to Carlisle – what border is it close to?

- a. Wales-England border? B. Scotland-England border?

34. Settle is located in which district of North Yorkshire?

- a. Craven b. Cumbria, Lancashire

35. Which company originally built the Settle Carlisle line?

- a. Southern Rail b. Scottish Rail c. The Midland Railway Company

36. How many tunnels are on the Settle & Carlisle railway?

- a. 5 b. 14 c. 30

37. How many viaducts are on the Settle & Carlisle railway?

- a. 6 b. 10 c. 21

38. What is a navvy?

- a. The name used for the person in charge of the station
- b. It is the name used for manual labourers working on major civil engineering projects
- c. The name for the person in charge of the signal box

39. How many navvies worked on the railway line?

- a. 100 b. 6000 c. 25000

40. What year did the first passenger train use the line?

- a. April 1876 b. 1976 c. 2014

41. How many stations are on the Settle to Carlisle line?

- a. 5 b. 11 c. 24

42. How long is the journey time from Settle to Carlisle?

- a. 1hr 45mins b. 3hrs c. 1/2hr

43. Name two of the stations on the Settle to Carlisle line?

Settle, Horton-in-Ribblesdale, Ribblehead, Dent, Garsdale, Kirkby Stephen, Appleby, Langwathby, Lazonby & Kirkoswald, Armthwaite, Carlisle

44. What is the postcode for Settle station? BD24 9AA

- a. BD24 9AA b. FD68 3TS

45. What is the longest viaduct?

- a. Ribblehead b. Crosby Garrett c. Smardale

46. How many years did it take to construct Ribblehead Viaduct?

- a. 2 years b. 5 years c. 50 years

47. How long is Ribblehead viaduct?

- a. 440 yards (400m.) b. 220 yards (200m.)

44. How many arches are there on the Ribblehead. Viaduct?

- a. 5 b. 10 c. 24

49. Why did the sign "The Naked Man" (now a Local Cafe` at Settle Station have to be covered?

- a. It was close to a school b. The visit of Queen Victoria
- c. it needed repainting

50. What is the name of the longest tunnel?

- a. Crosby Garrett b. Moorcock c. Blea Moor Tunnel

51. How long is it?

- a. 100 yards b. 200 yards c. 2629 yards

52. What was the cost of the line?

- a. £1 million b. £3.6 million c. £25 million

53. When was the first accident on the line?

- a. 2012 b. 1910 c. 1899

54. Where did the accident take place?

- a. Carlile b. Hawes Junction c. Horton

55. What is the statue of at Garsdale railway station and what is its name?

a. Dog b. Cat c. Eagle

56. What was the name of the dog?

a. Ruswarp b. Tiger c. Lucky

57. What happened to Ruswarp?

a. He was knocked down by a train b. He got lost c. He was stolen

58. Where did they go missing?

a. Welsh Mountains b. Carlisle c. Crosby d. Garrett

59. In 1983 a film documentary about the line was released, what was it called?

a. The line b. Steam on the Settle & Carlisle c. Ancient Trails

60. What transport is used on the Settle Carlisle route?

a. Train b. Car c. Walking

GREECE

1. Where is the Acropolis located?

a. Athens b. Patra c. Thessalonikh

2. What is the name of the Spartan king who let the Greeks in the "Battle of Thermopylae?"

a. Leonidas b. Epaminondas c. Themistoklhs

3. The Parthenon was built as a temple for whom?

a. Athena b. Poseidon c. Dionisis

4. Who was chief of the Greek Gods?

a. Zeus b. Hra c. Hermes

5. What is the name of the film which is based on the "Battle of Thermopylae?"

a. 300 b. 200 c. 400

6. Who wrote " the Iliad"?

a. Homer b. Aristofanes c. Thoukididhs

7. Which bird was the symbol of Athena?

a. Owl b. Eagle c. Falcon

8. Which of these was a Greek hero in the Trojan war?

a. Achilles b. Thiseas c. Hercules

9. Which is the largest of the Greek islands?

a. Crete b. Corfu c. Syros

10. How many colours are on the Greek flag?

a. Two b. One c. Four

11. Which is the biggest mountain in Greece?

a. Olympus b. Imhttos c. Parnasos

12. Which is the capital of Greece?

a. Athens b. Patra c. Sparta

13. Who was the god of the sea?

a. Poseidon b. Dionisis c. Hra

14. Which the largest harbour in Greece?

a. Piraeus b. Volos c. Heraklion

15. What god was the temple of Epicourian Apollo devoted to.....

a. Apollo b. Aris c. Yfaistos

16. Which country is the neighbour country of Greece on the East?

a. Turkey b. Germany c. France

17. Which alphabet do the Greeks use?

a. The Greek alphabet b. The Arabian alphabet c. The French alphabet

18. How many letters does the alphabet have?

a. 24 letters b. 19 letters c. 32 letters

19. Where is Greece located in Europe?

a. South-east b. South-west c. North-east

20. How many Gods did the Ancient Greek religion have?

a. Twelve b. Sixteen c. Nine

21. Which country is the border on the west side of Greece?

a. Italy b. Spain c. Belgium

22. Name one of the Greek modern poets who have won a Nobel prize!

a. Odysseas Elytis b. Nikos Kavadias c. Dimitris Potamitis

23. Which mathematic theory did Pythagoras develop?

a. The Pythagorean Theorem b. The Euclidean Theorem
c. The Gödel Theorem

24. How often do the Olympic Games take place?

a. Every 4 years b. Every 6 years c. Every 2 years

25. Which is the most famous ancient Greek theatre in Greece?

a. The theatre of Epidaurus b. The theatre of Dionysus
c. The theatre of Andros

26. Which Greek island has a volcano?

a. Santorini b. Skiathos c. Xios

27. Which is the most famous music instrument of modern Greece?

a. The bouzouki b. The guitar c. The saxophone

28. Which Greek traditional dance is the most known?

a. The Syrtaki dance b. Xasapiko c. Pentozalis

29. Name the second big city of Greece after Athens

a. Thessaloniki b. Arta c. Volos

30. What is the name of the international airport of Athens?

a. Eleftherios Venizelos b. Ioannis Daskalogiannis c. Ikaros

Difficult questions

31. Who is the messenger to the Greek gods?

A. Hermes B. Pluto C. Saturn

32. Which Greek poet wrote "the Odyssey"?

A. Plato B. Homer C. Euripides

33. What prize was given to the winners of the early Olympics?

A. Gold B. Money C. wreath of olive leaves

34. With which of the Greek islands is the Minoan civilization associated with?

A. Rhodes B. Crete C. Naxos

35. Dionysus was the Greek god of which drink?

A. Wine B. Rum C. Beer

36. How was Alexander iii of Macedon more commuly known?

A. Alexander the Great B. Alexanderr the god

C. Alexander the Awesome

37. Which of these are the name of the food of the ancient Greek gods?

A. Ambrossia B. Oetker C. Geest

38. Phidias completed a gold and ivory statue of which figure in 430 BC?

A. Apollo B. Zeus C. Solon

39. Mycenaean Greek is recorded on what script dating back to the 15th century BC?

A. Demotic B. Linear C. Linear A

40. Where was the temple of Zeus?

A. Sparta B. Athens C. Olympia

41. How did Hercules kill the Nemean Lion according to myth?

A. with a deadly trap B. with bow and arrow

C. with Pankration skills

42. What kind of goverment did the city of Athens have during the Golden age?

A. Dictatorship B. Oligarchy C. Democracy

43. In which place of Greece is the lion Gate located?

A. Korinthos B. Myceans C. Athens

44. Which one of the architectonical rythms was the oldest?

A. Doric B. Korinthian C. Lonian

45. In what Greek godness is the Parthenon devoted to?

A. Artemis B. Athena C. Hera

46. Which architects worked on the design of the Parthenon?

A. Iktinos and Callicrates B. Praxiteles C. Anthemios and Esidoros

47. Which was the holy plant of ancient Greece?

A. Olive tree B. Orange tree C. Lemon tree

48. Where and when were the first modern olympic games held?

A. Stocholm in 1912 B. Paris in 1908 C. Anthens in 1896

49. Where were the 2004 Olympic Games Held?

A. Barcelona B. Atlanda C. Athens

50. Which was the main street that led to Elephsinian mysteries?

A. Iera odos B. Attiki odos C. egnatia odos

51. In what Greek godness were Elephsinian mysteries devoted to?

A. Demetra B. Athena C. Llera

52. Which is the famous statue in Olympia?

A. Poseidon B. Hermes of Praxiteles C. Aphrodite

53. Who was the winner of the Marathon of the first modern Olympic Games in 1896

A. Papageorgopoulos B. papanikolaus C. Spyros Louis

54. Which is the famous statue in Tegea?

A. Zeus B. Sculpture of Ygeia C. Discobolos

55. Which is the most famous temple in Tegea?

A. Alea Athena B. Apollo C. Dionysos

56. Which sea are located Dodekanesse in?

A. Aegean sea B. Ionian Sea C. Cretan Sea

57. Which name did the Crete –born painter Dominikos Theotokopoulos use to have as most common?

a. Picasso b. El Greco c. Dali

58.What was the religion in which the ancient Greeks believed?

a.polytheism b.Judaism c.christianism

59.How many of <<the seven wonders of the world were built by Greeks?

a.0 b.5 c.7

60.Which Greek philosopher pioneered teaching by asking questions?

a.Socratesb.Aristoteles c.Homer

ITALY

1. What is the name of the Italian trail?

a. It is Via Francigena b. Saint James way c. The path of the Saints

2. What does the Via Francigena link?

It links Northern Europe to a. Rome b. Milan c. Venice

3. What does “via Francigena” mean?

It means: a. “road coming from France” b. Germany c. Slovakia

4. Can we consider Via Francigena a single, well-outlined road?

a. Yes b. Both of them
c. No. It was more like a bunch of alternative roads and trails

5. In which way are we able to reconstruct the itinerary of the Via Francigena?

Thanks to a document left behind by the Archbishop

a. Sigericus b. Caesar c. Napoleon

6. When did the Archbishop Sigericus write the manuscript regarding the Via Francigena?

On his way back from a. Rome b. Naples c. Brindisi

7. What does Via Francigena witness?

Even one thousand years ago there was a desire for unity in a. Europe

b. Italy c. Spain

8. How long is The Via Francigena?

a. Two b. three c. four-thousand..... kilometres

9. How many Italian municipalities are today crossed by the official route of the Via Francigena?

They are a. 140 b. 50 c. 80

10. Why were the pilgrims used to go to Rome?

Because there was the tomb of a. St. Peter b. St. Marc c. the Pope

11. Where is the tomb of St. Peter?

It is located in a. Vatican b. Parliament c. Trevi Fountain

12. Which foreign Country is located in the city of Rome?

a. The Vatican b. San Marino c. Andorra

13. Do you know the name of a very famous square in Rome?

a. Piazza di Spagna b. Signoria c. San Marco

14. What is the Colosseum?

a. An Amphitheatre b. a museum c. a park

15. What are the FORI IMPERIALI in Rome?

They are the remains of a. ancient Rome b. Athens c. Troy

16. What is the name of the river that runs across Rome?

a. Tiber b. Mississippi c. Nile

17. After Rome, the Italian trail leads to a very famous Abbey. What's it?

It is a. Montecassino b. Westminster c. Venafrò Abbey

18. Montecassino Abbey was the world centre for the order

a. Benedictine b. San Francis c. St Catherine

19. In which year was the Abbey destroyed as a consequence of bombardments?

a. 1944 b. 50 c. 55

20. In which town does the trail through Molise start?

a. Venafro b. Naples c. Salerno

21. Arriving in Isernia, what can visitors admire?

a. the Hermitage of St. Cosmas and St. Damian
b. The Auditorium c. An old cinema

22. Who were St. Cosmas and St. Damian?

They were two famous: a. Physicians/saints b. Astronomer
c. Wizards

23. Which period does Saint Peter's Cathedral-Isernia date back?

It dates back to a. Roman b. Bizantine c. Greek time

24. Can you tell us the name of the ancient fountain in Isernia?

a. The Fraterna b. Paul c. St George fountain

25. What is the name of a very famous archaeological site in Isernia?

a. La Pineta b. Il giardino c. I Sanniti

26. Why is SEPINO-Italy a very famous place?

For its beautiful a. roman ruins b. landscapes c. Stadium

27. The route of the Via Francigena reaches a very beautiful sea town, in Molise. What is it?

a. Termoli b. Pescara c. Vasto

28. Can you tell us the name of the castle, symbol of Campobasso-Italy?

a. Monforte b. Areatino c. Artù Castle

29. Who is the Patron Saint of Campobasso?

a. St. George b. St. Peter c. St James

30. Where was the Church of Saint George built on?

On the ruins of a temple of a. Hercules b. Zeus c. Neptun

31. What is the capital of Italy?

a. Milan b. Rome c. Turin

32. Who painted 'The Last Supper'?

a. Leonardo Da Vinci b. Caravaggio c. Giotto

33. Which Italian car manufacturer sponsors a Formula One team?

a. Ferrari b. Lamborghini c. Fiat

34. What was the name of the town destroyed by mount Vesuvius in 79AD?

- a. Pompei b. Sorrento c. Paestum

35. What is the name of the church in the Vatican?

- a. St. Paul's b. St. Marks c. St. Peter's

36. Which is the largest of the Italian lakes?

- a. Como b. Maggiore c. Garda

37. Who painted the ceiling of the Sistine Chapel?

- a. Titian b. Michaelangelo c. Donatello

38. Christopher Columbus was born in which Italian port?

- a. Naples b. Venice c. Genoa

39. Which roman emperor was assassinated on the 'Ides of March'?

- a. Julius Caesar b. Augustus c. Nero

40. Which modern day city was the centre of the Roman Empire under Constantine?

- a. Istanbul b. Tarsus c. Athens

41. How many times has Ferrari won the Constructors' Championship in Formula One?

- a. 16 b. 10 c. 5

42. Which year saw the Unification of Italy?

- a. 1761 b. 1861 c. 1961

43. Who was the last king of Italy?

- a. Umberto II b. Vittorio Emanuele III c. Carlo Alberto

44. How many times has Italy won the football World Cup?

- a. 6 b. 4 c. 3

45. Which of these is not an active volcano?

- a. Vulcano b. Vesuvio c. Etna

46. When did Italy adopt the Euro?

- a. 2000 b. 1999 c. 2001

47. Which is the highest mountain in Italy?

- a. Monte Rosa b. Monte Bianco c. Maiella

48. How many UNESCO World Heritage Sites are there in Italy?

- a. 20 b. 31 c. 45

49. Who is the current president of the Italian republic?

- a. G. Leone b. F. Cossiga c. G.Napolitano

50. what is Italy's biggest river?

- a. Tiber b. Po c. Adige

51. Which artist painted the Mona Lisa?

- a. Leonardo b. Giotto c. Cimabue

52. Which of these Italian earthquakes was the worst?

- a. Aquila b. Naples c. Messina

53. Where is Giuseppe Garibaldi buried?

- a. Florence b. Nizza c. Caprera

54. What port did Shelley set off from on his last voyage?

- a. Genoa b. Palermo c. Livorno

55. Which Italian city did Archimedes run around naked while shouting "Eureka"?

- a. Agrigento b. Siracusa c. Messina

56. Which historic building houses the Italian Senate?

- a. Barberini Palace b. Madama Palace c. Farnesina

57. Which Tuscan town is famous for its carnival?

- a. Florence b. Siena c. Viareggio

58. Which is the largest National Park in Italy?

- a. Pollino b. Abruzzo e Molise c. Gran Paradiso

59. Who was Giotto?

- a. a musician b. a singer c. a painter

60. Which colour is not on the Italian Flag?

- a. black b. green c. white

BELGIUM

1. What are the colors of the Belgian flag?

a. Red White Blue b. Green Red White c. Black yellow red

2 . In what year was the Belgian revolution ?

a.1830 b. 1789 c.1900

3 . What year Belgium she hosted the World Expo ?

a.1962b. 1958 c.1945

4. What symbolizes the Atomium ?

a.An iron atom b.Star c.A spaceship

5. What is the name of the first king of the Belgians ?

a. Umberto I. b.Jacques I. c. Leopold I.

6 . What was the nickname of King Albert I ?

a.The soldier king b. The brave kingo c.The ideal king

7. What is the capital of Belgium?

a.Antwerp b.Monso c. Brussels

8. What was the nickname of Eddy Merckx ?

a.The cannibal b. raptor c.The lion

9. What is the name of the creator of Tintin ?

a. Peyo b. Goscinny c. Hergé

10. Which Belgian singer sings the song " Alors on danse "?

a.Adamo b.Jacques Brel c.Stromae

11. Who was Rene Magritte ?

a.A painter b.A footballer c. A writer

12. What is the name of the Tintin's dog ?

a.Rex b.Sam c.Snowy

13. How many provinces are there in Belgium?

- a.12 b. 23 c.10

14. What are the official languages of Belgium ?

- a. French German Dutch b.French German
c.The French Dutch

15. How many rivers are there in Belgium ?

- a.3 b. 6 c.5

16. What is the name of the Belgian national anthem ?

- a.The Javanese b.Marseille c.Brabant

17. What is the currency of Belgium?

- a. Liberty Equality Fraternity b.The law is the same for everybody
c.Unity is strength

18 . In which Belgian city is the European Parliament?

- a.Brussels b.Ostend c.Antwerp

19. What is the Belgian national dish ?

- a. moules frites b.Sauerkraut c.Lasagna

20. How many types beers he has in Belgium?

- a. 600 b. 800 c. 900

21. What does the phrase "No can be "?

- a.Yes b.No c.Can be

22. Qu is what the Manneken Piss ?

- a.A little boy peeing b.A dog c .A famous song

23. Who sang " Do not leave me "?

- a.Arno b.Brel c.Annie Cordy

24. What is the symbol of the city of La Louviere ?

- a.A wolf b.A bear c.A goose

25. Who is Elio Di Rупpo ?

- a.The Belgian Prime Minister b.A football player c. A cyclist

26. A kiss without a moustache is likewithout salt!

- a. Chips b. Apples c. Pasta

27. Which Belgian city is nicknamed the city of the five towers ?

- a. Brussels b. Tournai c. Bruges

28. Or plays Vincent Kompany ?

- a. Anderlecht b. Paris Saint Germain c. Manchester City

29. What is the name of the current Belgian queen?

- a. Paola b. Fabiola c. Mathilde

30. Who sang " you let Mr. " ?

- a. Adamo b. Keane Philippe c. Lafontaine

31 - How many bridges are there on the Canal du Centre ?

- a. 2 b. 4 c. 6

32 – How many drawbridges are there on the Canal du Centre?

- a. 2 b. 3 c. 4

33- Where is the “Dock of the Americans” located?

- a. Near lift 1 b. Near lift 2 c. Near lift 3

34 – How many lifts are there on the Canal du Centre?

- a. 3 b. 4 c. 5

35 – Where is located the “Italians’ canteen”?

- a. On the walk to lift 1 b. On the walk to lift 2
c. On the walk to lift 3

36 – In which year did the construction of the “Canal du Centre” began?

- a. 1872 b. 1882 c. 1892

37 – Who completed the construction of the “Canal du Centre”?

- a. The Belgians b. The Dutch c. The Germans

38 – In which year did the construction of the “Canal du Centre” ended?

- a. 1907 b. 1917 c. 1927

39 – What was found on the walls of the “Italians’ Canteen”?

- a. The Belgian motto b. The acronym of the communist party
c. A commemorative plate

40- How is called a foot race passing through the “Canal du Centre”?

- a. Running on the water b. Walking on the bridges
c. Jogging to the lifts

41- Which English city also use hydraulic lifts?

- a. London b. Anderton c. Kendall

42 – What is the maximum weight allowed to the barges on the “Canal du Centre”?

- a. 200 Tons b. 300 Tons c. 400 Tons

43 – Where is the engine room located?

- a. At lift 2 b. At lift 3 c. At lift 4

44 – Which energy is used to operate the lifts?

- a. The wind b. The electricity c. The hydraulic pressure

45 – In which year was the “Canal du Centre” recognized as a UNESCO heritage?

- a. 1978 b. 1998 c. 2008

46 – Which factories were deserved by the “Canal du Centre”?

- a. Cockerill b. Boel and Keramis c. Fabrique Nationale

47- Which coal mine is closed to the “Canal du Centre”?

- a. Marcinelle b. Ecausines c. Bois du Luc

48 – How was called the place where the Italian emigrants lived?

- a. The Italians’ Barracks b. The Italians’ Canteen
c. The Italians’ place

49- Who built the American’s dock?

- a. The Belgian Army b. The Canadian Army c. The US Army

50- Which Belgian King ordered the construction of the “Canal du Centre”?

- a. Albert 1st b. Leopold 2nd c. Baudouin 1st

51- How is called the district of the “Bois du Luc”?

- a. The square of the canals b. The square of Bois du Luc
c. The square of the bridges

52- What is the height of the “Strepv-Thieu” lift from its bottom to its top?

- a. 50m b. 70m c. 90m

53- When was the “Italians’ Canteen” built?

- a. 1936 b. 1946 c. 1956

54- Who ordered the construction of the “Italians’ Canteen”?

- a. The Belgian King b. The Belgian government
c. The Boël family

55- What is the “Ravel”?

- a. A typical food b. A typical drink c. A bike ride along the canal

56- Where can you rent bikes along the canal

- a. At lift 1 b. At lift 2 c. At lift 3

57- Which museums can you find at the “Bois du Luc”?

- a. The Bois du Luc Ecomuseum b. The lifts museum
- c. The canal museum

58- Who was the Abbot Pourbaix?

- a. A famous brewer
- b. The founder of the museum of the mine
- c. The founder of the Belgian fries

59- Why were birds used in mine?

- a. Minors like them singing b. To decorate the mine
- c. To detect Methane gas

60- What is called a “Gaillette”?

- a. A glass of water from the canal b. A typical wafel
- c. A piece of coal