

1. What is the capital city of Latvia?

Riga

2. Which people formed the Kingdom of Hungary around the year 1000?

The Magyars

3. What is Europe (and the world's) northernmost capital city?

Reykjavik, Iceland

4. Which passenger plane could cross the Atlantic in less than three hours and took its final flight in 2003?

Concorde

5. The Bayeux Tapestry depicts Vikings known as Northmen (Normans) conquering which country in 1066?

England

6. Which European Kingdom has more than 400 islands, and includes the Faroe Islands and Greenland?

Denmark

7. What is the largest lake in Europe?

Lake Ladoga

8. Which Portuguese explorer led the first expedition to sail around the world in 1519?

Ferdinand Magellan

9. Estonia has a coastline on which sea?

Baltic Sea

10. In 2012, the EU was awarded a prestigious award. What was the award?

Nobel Peace Prize

11. The province of Almería in Spain is home to Europe's only _____ .

- a) *Desert**
- b) Volcano
- c) Rainforest

12. What is the name of the woman who led the French army to a number of important victories during the 100 Year War and was burned at the stake at the age of 19?

Joan of Arc

13. What is the highest mountain on the European continent?

Mount Elbrus

14. What was the name of the Turkish Empire, which lasted from 1300-1922?

Ottoman Empire

15. To which European country does this flag belong?



(Republic of) North Macedonia

16. The Parthenon is dedicated to which Greek Goddess?

Athena

17. The ECSC was established in 1951 to help rebuild Europe after the war. What does the 'ECSC' stand for?

E _____ C ___ and S ___ C _____

European Coal and Steel Community

18. Other than the Vatican City, which European country has no rivers or lakes?

- a) Latvia
- b) Slovenia
- c) *Malta**

19. Cicero and Virgil were writers from which ancient civilisation?

(Ancient) Rome

20. In which capital city would you find The Chain Bridge pictured below?

Budapest



Quizmaster: “For the first 10 questions, I will ask each question individually. You will then hear some information in German, Italian, Spanish and French which will contain the answer to each question. You will hear the recordings twice. After the second time, you will be given a few moments to discuss the answer with your team. Write down the answer to the question **in English** on your sheet. You may make notes at any time, but it is **extremely important** that you remain completely silent while you are listening to the voices.”

You take part in a video call with pupils from a school in a different country. Listen to the recordings and answer the questions in English on your sheet.

1. Where are they calling from? Select from the options below.

RECORDING:

German: Guten Tag! Mein Name ist Ali und ich wohne in Polen.

Italian: Buongiorno! Mi chiamo Ali e vivo in Polonia.

Spanish: ¡Buenas tardes! Me llamo Ali y vivo en Polonia.

French: Bonjour, je m'appelle Ali et j'habite en Pologne.

a) Netherlands

b) Portugal

c) Poland*

[ENGLISH: Good afternoon! My name is Ali and I live in Poland.]

2. Write down two pieces of information about the speaker. Fill in the gaps below.

RECORDING:

German: Ich bin in Brasilien geboren und ich spreche Polnisch, Portugiesisch und Englisch.

Italian: Sono nata in Brasile e parlo polacco, portoghese e inglese

Spanish: Nací en Brasil y hablo polaco, portugués e inglés

French: Je suis né(e) au Brésil, et je parle polonais, portugais et anglais.

I was born in _____ (insert country) and I speak Polish, Portuguese and _____ (insert language)

Brazil // English

[ENGLISH: I was born in Brazil, and I speak Polish, Portuguese and English.]

3. The speaker lives with their grandparents. True or false?

RECORDING:

German: Ich wohne in einem kleinen Haus mit meiner Mutter, meinem Vater und meinen zwei Schwestern.

Italian: Vivo in una piccola casa con mia madre, mio padre e le mie due sorelle.

Spanish: Vivo en una casa pequeña con mi madre, mi padre y mis dos hermanas
French: J'habite dans une petite maison avec ma mère, mon père et mes deux soeurs.

False

[ENGLISH: I live in a small house with my mother, father and two sisters.]

4. The speaker then talks about their hometown. Name one thing they have in their city.

RECORDING:

German: In meiner Stadt gibt es einen Flughafen aber wir haben kein Schwimmbad.
Italian: C'è un aeroporto nella mia città, ma non c'è una piscina.
Spanish: En mi pueblo hay un aeropuerto, pero no hay piscina
French: Dans ma ville il y a un aéroport, mais il n'y a pas de piscine.

Airport

[ENGLISH: There is an airport in my town, but we don't have a swimming pool.]

5. What sport does the speaker like to do?

RECORDING:

German: Ich liebe es nach der Schule mit meinen Freunden Basketball zu spielen.
Italian: Mi piace molto giocare a basket con i miei amici dopo la scuola.
Spanish: Me encanta jugar al baloncesto con mis amigos después del colegio
French: J'adore jouer au basket avec mes amis après l'école.

Basketball

[ENGLISH: I love playing basketball with my friends after school.]

6. What does the speaker do on Sundays?

RECORDING:

German: Am Samstag gehe ich gern mit meinen Freunden einkaufen aber am Sonntag fahre ich Rad.
Italian: Mi piace fare shopping con i miei amici il sabato, ma la domenica vado in bicicletta.
Spanish: Me gusta ir de compras con mis amigos los sábados, pero los domingos voy en bicicleta.
French: Le samedi, j'aime aller faire du shopping avec mes amis, mais le dimanche je fais du vélo.

- a) Goes shopping
- b) Goes cycling/rides bike*
- c) Visits grandparents

[ENGLISH: I like to go shopping with my friends on Saturdays, but on Sundays I go cycling/ride my bike.]

7. How do they describe their best friend? Complete the sentence.

RECORDING:

German: Mein bester Freund ist klein, er hat grüne Augen und er ist lustig.
Italian: Il mio amico è basso, ha gli occhi verdi ed è divertente.
Spanish: Mi mejor amigo es bajo, tiene los ojos verdes y es divertido
French: Mon meilleur ami est petit, il a les yeux verts et il est drôle.

My friend is _____, he has _____ eyes and he is _____. **Small // green // funny**

[ENGLISH: My friend is small, he has green eyes and he is funny.]

8. What time does school start?

RECORDING:

German: Der Schultag fängt um acht Uhr fünfundvierzig an und endet um fünfzehn Uhr.

Italian: La scuola comincia alle nove meno un quarto e finisce alle tre del pomeriggio.

Spanish: Las clases del colegio empieza Las clases empiezan a las nueve menos cuarto por la mañana y terminan a las tres por la tarde.

French: La journée scolaire commence à 8h45 et finit à 15h.

8.45am

[ENGLISH: The school days starts at 8.45am and finishes at 3pm.]

9. What is their favourite subject at school and why?

RECORDING:

German: Mein Lieblingsfach ist Mathe, weil es interessant ist.

Italian: La mia materia preferita è la matematica perché è interessante.

Spanish: Mi asignatura preferida son es las matemáticas porque es interesante.

French: Ma matière préférée est les mathématiques parce que c'est intéressant.

Maths // it is interesting

[ENGLISH: My favourite subject is maths because it's interesting.]

10. What three things do they take to school for lunch?

RECORDING:

German: Zum Mittagessen, esse ich normalerweise ein Sandwich mit Schinken, einen Joghurt und eine Orange.

Italian: A pranzo di solito mangio un panino al prosciutto, uno yogurt e un'arancia.

Spanish: Para el almuerzo suelo comer un bocadillo de jamón, un yogur y una naranja.

French: Pour le déjeuner, normalement je mange un sandwich au jambon, un yaourt et une orange.

Ham sandwich // yoghurt // orange

[ENGLISH: For lunch I usually eat a ham sandwich, a yoghurt and an orange.]

Reading:

Quizmaster: "Read this short text to find out what this person does daily to live more sustainably. Read the translations on your answer sheet in the language(s) you are learning in school and answer questions 11-15. You will have a few minutes to complete this section in your teams".

“Before school, we eat breakfast at home as a family. I like to eat cereal and drink apple juice for breakfast. At 8.15am I cycle to school with my brother. My mum takes the train to work because it is better for the environment than the car. My dad works from home.

My favourite subject at school is biology because I like learning about plants and animals. We grow vegetables in the garden at school, such as lettuce, potatoes, onions, courgettes, and cabbage. We also have an ‘Eco-Club’ after school on Tuesdays.

I like reading and watching videos about the environment. There are lots of things we can do to protect our planet, such as recycling, gardening, and walking.”

Questions:

11. Where do they eat breakfast? Cafe – **at home** – at school (circle the correct answer)
12. Their mother drives to work. True or false? **False**
13. Their favourite subject at school is _____. **Biology**
14. Name two types of vegetables they grow in the school garden. **Lettuce, potatoes, onions, courgettes, cabbages** (any two for one point)
15. Name two examples from the last paragraph that suggest what we can do to protect the planet. **Recycling, gardening, walking** (any two for one point)

Translations of above reading text

German: "Vor der Schule, frühstücken wir zusammen als Familie zu Hause. Zum Frühstück esse ich gern Getreideflocken und trinke Apfelsaft. Um auch Uhr fünfzehn, fahren ich und mein Bruder mit dem Rad zur Schule. Meine Mutter fährt mit dem Zug zur Arbeit, weil es umweltfreundlicher als das Auto ist. Mein Vater arbeitet von zu Hause.

Mein Lieblingsfach an der Schule ist Biologie, weil ich gern über Pflanzen und Tiere lerne. Im Garten an der Schule züchten wir Gemüse wie zum Beispiel Salat, Kartoffeln, Zwiebeln, Zucchini und Kohl. Wir haben auch ein 'Eco-Klub' am Dienstag nach der Schule.

Ich lese gern und sehe auch gern Videos über die Umwelt. Wir können viel machen um unseren Planet zu schützen, zum Beispiel, recyceln, im Garten arbeiten und laufen."

Italian: Prima della scuola, facciamo colazione a casa in famiglia. A colazione mi piace mangiare i cereali e bere il succo di mela. Alle otto e quindici vado a scuola in bicicletta con mio fratello. Mia mamma va al lavoro in treno perché è meglio per l'ambiente che andare in macchina. Mio padre lavora da casa.

La mia materia preferita a scuola è la biologia perché mi piace conoscere le piante e gli animali. Coltiviamo verdure nell'orto a scuola, come lattuga, patate, cipolle, zucchini e cavoli. Abbiamo anche un "Eco-Club" dopo la scuola il martedì.

Mi piace leggere e guardare video sull'ambiente. Ci sono molte cose che possiamo fare per proteggere il nostro pianeta, come il riciclaggio, il giardinaggio e andare a piedi.

Spanish: Antes del colegio, desayunamos juntos en familia en casa. Me gusta comer cereales y beber zumo de manzana para el desayuno. A las ocho y cuarto, voy al colegio en bici con mi hermano. Mi madre coge el tren para ir al trabajo porque es mejor para el medioambiente que el coche. Mi padre trabaja desde casa.

Mi asignatura preferida al colegio es la biología porque me gusta aprender sobre las plantas y los animales. Cultivamos verduras en el jardín al colegio, como lechugas, patatas, cebollas, calabacines y coles. Tenemos un club ecológico después del colegio los martes.

Me gusta leer y ver vídeos sobre el medioambiente. Hay muchas cosas que podemos hacer para proteger nuestro planeta, como reciclar, hacer jardinería e ir a pie.

French: Avant l'école, nous prenons le petit déjeuner à la maison en famille. J'aime manger des céréales et boire du jus de pomme au petit-déjeuner. A 8h15, je vais à l'école en vélo avec mon frère. Ma mère va au travail en train parce que c'est mieux pour l'environnement que la voiture. Mon père travaille à la maison.

Ma matière préférée à l'école est la biologie parce que j'aime apprendre tout sur les plantes et les animaux. Dans le jardin scolaire, nous cultivons des légumes comme la laitue, les pommes de terre, les oignons, les courgettes et le chou. En plus le mardi après l'école, il y a un "Eco-Club".

J'aime lire et regarder des vidéos sur l'environnement. Il y a beaucoup de choses qu'on peut faire pour protéger notre planète, comme recycler, faire le jardinage et marcher.

Euroquiz Final 2022
Round 3 (20 Questions for pairs)
Understanding Europe: Culture and European Affairs

1. The following three images are all associated with which country?

Poland



(Marie Curie, map, Robert Lewandowski)

2. Which UN Sustainable Development Goal does this symbol represent?



No poverty

3. How many Member States does the European Union Have?

27

4. Who is the President of Ukraine?

(Volodymyr) Zelenskyy

5. Pesäpallo (*pesa-pow-lo*) (a form of baseball) is the national sport of which country?



Finland

6. Artist Gustav Klimt, composer Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart and psychiatrist Sigmund Freud are all associated with which country?

Austria

7. Which country is the only “Grand Duchy” in the world and is also the richest country in Europe?

Luxembourg

8. What is celebrated in Europe each year on 26th September?

European Day of _____

Languages

9. Around 80% of all flower bulbs sold in the world are grown in which country?

The Netherlands

10. Which type of singing combining high- and low-pitched tones is associated with Alpine regions of Austria and Switzerland?

Yodeling

11. In which country was this Euro coin produced?



Germany

12. In 2022, who became the most decorated male tennis player of all time by winning their 22nd Grand Slam singles event?

Rafael Nadal

13. Name two EU candidate countries.

Albania, (Republic of) North Macedonia, Montenegro, Serbia and Turkey (any two)

14. Which Spanish artist created these paintings?



Salvador Dalí

15. Sirtaki is a traditional folk dance from which European country?

- a) *Greece**
- b) *Estonia*
- c) *Sweden*

16. The inventors of the telephone and penicillin are both associated with which country?

Scotland

17. The dish 'Bacalhau' (*buh-caly-ow*) (salted cod) is associated with which country?

Portugal

18. To which language is Finnish most closely related?

Estonian

19. Which medical organisation uses a Maltese cross as its badge?

- a) *British Red Cross*
- b) *St John Ambulance **
- c) *Médecins sans Frontières*

20. In which Spanish speaking country is the film *Encanto* set?

Colombia

Round 4 (20 Questions for top two teams)
10 team questions followed by 10 buzzer questions

The first 10 questions alternate between the two teams. If a team answers incorrectly the question will be passed to the other team for a possible bonus point

Team A

1. What is the capital of Liechtenstein?
Vaduz

Team B

2. What is the capital of Montenegro?
Podgorica (pod-gor-ee-tsah)

Team A

3. In which European city would you find The Triple Bridge, or Tromostovje (**Trom-ost-off-yeh**)?
Ljubljana (loo-bee-aa-nuh)

Team B

4. In which European city would you find the Charles Bridge?
Prague

Team A

5. Which French novelist wrote "Les Misérables"?
Victor Hugo

Team B

6. Which British author wrote "Robinson Crusoe"?
Daniel Defoe

Team A

7. Composer Antonio Vivaldi was from which country?
Italy

Team B

8. Composer Johann Sebastian Bach was from which country?
Germany

Team A

9. Mayotte (*maa-yot*) and Guyana (*gai-aa-nuh*) are overseas regions of which country?
France

Team B

10. The Azores and Madeira are overseas regions of which country?
Portugal

Buzzer questions: Each question will be answered by the first team to buzz. There is no conferring once the buzzer has been pressed. A correct answer wins the point. If they answer incorrectly, the question will be passed to the other team for a possible bonus point. This team may confer.

11. Which country's name is derived from the Old English word for "northern way"?
Norway

12. Which Nordic country has the largest puffin breeding colony in the world?
Iceland

13. How many countries use the Euro in 2022?
19 countries

14. Name the Italian artist who painted the ceiling of the Sistine Chapel between 1508 and 1512?
Michelangelo

15. What is the name of the largest lake in central Europe, located in Hungary?
Lake Balaton

16. Which is the largest country in Western Europe (by area)?
France

17. Which famous puzzle was invented by a Hungarian in 1974?
Rubik's Cube

18. Which sport is Ukrainian Oleksandr Usyk known for?
Boxing

19. Which is the largest of the three Baltic States?
Lithuania

20. Europe was named after Europa, a Phoenician princess from which Ancient civilization?
Ancient Greece

Tiebreaker Questions

There are two main occasions in the Euroquiz final where tiebreakers may be required. Only two teams go through to Round 4, so tiebreakers may be required before that round to determine the two finalist teams or at the end to determine the overall winner.

There are 30 tiebreaker questions in total. Please start at the beginning and use as many questions as required to identify a winning team.

Tiebreak before Round 4: "Each team will be asked a question in turn, starting in alphabetical order of school name. The first team to get an incorrect answer where the other team(s) answers correctly will be out. Questions answered incorrectly are NOT passed over to the other team to answer."

Tiebreak after Round 4: If a tiebreak is required after Round 4, questions will be asked in order. "The first team member to press the buzzer answers the question. There is no conferring at this stage. If the person answers correctly, that team will win. If the answer is incorrect the question will NOT be passed over to the other team."

1. The city of Bruges is in which country?

Belgium

2. What is the capital city of Serbia?

Belgrade

3. Which country is known for the Edelweiss (*Ae-del-vice*) flower?

Austria

4. What is the official language of Andorra?

Catalan

5. Who published his Theory of Evolution in 1859 ?

Charles Darwin

6. Lanzarote is part of which group of islands?

Canary Islands

7. The Headquarters of Mercedes-Benz is in which country?

Germany

8. The "poodle" breed of dog is originally from which country?

France

9. Which is the highest mountain in Wales?

Snowdon

10. How many local authorities does Scotland have?

11. Dracula is a famous horror character originating from which country?

Romania

12. The Bay of Biscay lies between which two countries?

Spain and France

13. What is the name of the longest river in Europe which runs through central Russia and into the Caspian Sea?

Volga River

14. The longest road tunnel in the world, the Laerdal Tunnel, connects which two Norwegian cities?

Oslo and Bergen

15. Apart from Greece, which other country uses Greek as an official language?

Cyprus

16. Goulash is a traditional dish originating from which country?

Hungary

17. Which was the most recent country to join the EU in 2013? Croatia

Croatia

18. What was the currency of Estonia before adopting the Euro?

Kroon

19. On which date is St Patrick's Day celebrated?

17th March

20. Which two countries does the Mont Blanc Tunnel connect?

France & Italy

21. From which country did Croatia celebrate its independence in 1991?

Yugoslavia

22. The Parliament Palace is the largest administrative building in Europe. In which country is it?

Romania

23. In which country is the Postojna (*Postojna*) Cave located?

Slovenia

24. Svalbard is an archipelago in the Arctic Ocean belonging to which country?

Norway

25. The Dolomite Mountains are located in which country?

Italy

26. Which European country has the oldest continuing monarchy in the world (serving for over 1000 years)?

Denmark

27. Agatha Barbara was the first female president of which country?

Malta

28. Rila National Park is the biggest national park of which country?

Bulgaria

29. Which castle stands on the hill of the Little Carpathians?

Bratislava Castle

30. In which year did the Good Friday Agreement happen, bringing to an end 30 years of conflict in Northern Ireland?

1998