

1. What was the Romans main food?

- a. Porridge
- b. Pottage**
- c. Soup
- d. Gruel

2. Which animal did the Romans introduce into Britain to hunt?

- a. Badger
- b. Wolf
- c. Fallow Deer**
- d. Rabbit

3. What was the Roman central heating system called?

- a. Hyperduct
- b. Hypocaust**
- c. Hypoderm
- d. Hypertherm

4. How many aqueducts brought water to Rome in AD100

- a. 6
- b. 7
- c. 8
- d. 9**

5. How did Romans eat their food?

- a. With a knife and fork
- b. With their fingers**
- c. With chopsticks
- d. With a steel knife

6. What is a Trident?

- a. A three pronged spear**
- b. a shortsword
- c. a net
- d. a square shield

7. In a Roman play what colour wig did a slave wear?

- a. White
- b. Brown
- c. Red**
- d. Black

8. At about what time would a Roman eat dinner?

- a. 4pm**
- b. 5pm
- c. 6pm
- d. 7pm

9. Where are the best preserved Roman baths in Britain?

- a. Leamington Spa
- b. Harrogate
- c. London
- d. Bath**

10. How many wheels does a Roman chariot have?

- a. 2**
- b. 4
- c. 6
- c. 8

11. What is the metal scraper used in a Roman bath called?

- a. Sickle
- b. Stencil
- c. Scour
- d. Strigil**

12. How many horses pulled a Roman Chariot?

- a. 2
- b. 3
- c. 4**
- d. 5

13. Where were chariot races held in Rome?

- a. Colloseum
- b. Cirrcus Maximus**
- c. Circus Minimus
- d. Amphitheatre

14. How often would Roman citizens visit the public baths?

- a. Once a day
- b. Once a week
- c. Two or three times a week**
- d. Once a month

15. The sewers in Rome took the waste to the river...

- a. Arno
- b. Po
- c. Reno
- d. Tiber**

16. How many men drove a chariot in a race?

- a. 1**
- b. 2
- c. 3
- d. 4

17. What is the name of the hot bath in a Roman bath-house?

- a. Sweltrium
- b. Steamarium
- c. Chaudarium
- d. Calderium**

18. If spectators wanted a gladiator to die they would...

- a. Put their thumbs up
- b. Put their thumbs down
- c. Put their thumbs to the side
- d. Hide their thumbs**

19. What is the name of the cold bath in a Roman bath-house?

- a. Frigidarium**
- b. Tundrarium
- c. Frostarium
- d. Icerium

20. A Roman would finish their evening meal with...

- a. Jelly and Ice cream
- b. Strawberries and cream
- c. Fresh fruit and cheese**
- d. Chocolate Mousse

21. How many laps in a chariot race?

- a. 4
- b. 5
- c. 6
- d. 7**

22. How many Chariot teams were in Rome?

- a. 2
- b. 3
- c. 4**
- d. 5

23. What is the name of the warm bath in a Roman bath-house?

- a. Tepidarium**
- b. Clementarium
- c. Snugarium
- d. Mildarium

24. What shape is a chariot race track?

- a. Circle
- b. Square
- c. Oval**
- d. Rectangle

<p>1. What did the bathing look like in the Middle Ages?</p> <p>a. people bathed at home once a week</p> <p>b. only the rich could afford having baths at home</p> <p>c. only cold bath were allowed as a kind of self-punishment.</p>	<p>2. Which sports did people use to do?</p> <p>a. swimming and hunting, playing the ball, the dices, wrestling, jumping, horse riding</p> <p>b. running, swimming and hunting, playing the ball, sailing, cycling, figure skating,</p> <p>c. swimming, hunting, ice hockey, sailing, wrestling,</p>	<p>3. Why did not people in the Middle ages care for physical development of their bodies?</p> <p>a. according to the Church caring for the body and its beauty is a sin</p> <p>b. the king did not want to have stronger opponents then him in tournaments</p> <p>c. the muscular body was considered ugly</p>
<p>4. What was the innovation in women's make up?</p> <p>a. bloodletting to make skin pale</p> <p>b. plucking eyebrows to shape them</p> <p>c. removing body hair</p>	<p>5. What were the social consequences of poor hygiene habits?</p> <p>a. people used to have more time for sleeping</p> <p>b. all social divisions were eliminated</p> <p>c. diseases, epidemics</p>	<p>6. How were schools on the Apennine Peninsula different from school in the other parts of Europe?</p> <p>a. they were state-funded</p> <p>b. their main objective was preparing their students for secular jobs in the future</p> <p>c. they main objective was educating priests</p>
<p>7. Why was reading so difficult in the early Middle Ages?</p> <p>a. there were no spaces between words in books</p> <p>b. because the text was only in Latin.</p> <p>c. for ornaments of the letters.</p>	<p>8. Why did physical culture deteriorate during in the Middle Ages?</p> <p>a. because people were too weak to do exercises</p> <p>b. because kings used to forbid any physical exercises</p> <p>c. because the Church claimed that caring for one's body is a sin.</p>	<p>9. What was the ideal of the female beauty in Medieval Times?</p> <p>a. an ascetic woman, wispy and gold-haired</p> <p>b. red-cheeked bigoted woman fully curved</p> <p>c. a wispy red-haired woman</p>
<p>10. Which of the following was used to clean teeth?</p> <p>a. chard juice</p> <p>b. Saracen soap</p> <p>c. powdered corals</p>	<p>11. Which of the following represents the evolution of the diet?</p> <p>a. deer meat, grain legumes, bread and cakes</p> <p>b. grain legumes, deer meat, bread and cakes</p> <p>c. bread and cakes. grain legumes, deer meat</p>	<p>12. was the main source of protein for Medieval people?</p> <p>a. beans</p> <p>b. domestic animals</p> <p>c. deer meat and grain legumes</p>

13. Which of the following represents the assets the Medieval man should have:

- a. bravery, beauty, fairness, cleanliness, faith
- b. knowledge, fairness, faith, moderation, rationalness
- c. **bravery, moderation, rationalness, fairness, faith**

14. What proportion of the European population is estimated to have been killed by the Black Death in 1348-9?

- a. 20 – 40%
- b. **50 – 60%**
- c. More than 60%

15. In what year did the Black Death first sweep through Europe?

- a. 1247
- b. 1347
- c. **1447**

16. Only one of the following was an essential part of the marriage ceremony in the Middle Ages. Which one?

- a. Blessing by the priest
- b. **Exchange of words of consent by the couple**
- c. Exchange of rings

17. Which Medieval medical school insisted that doctors visited the sick during their training?

- a. Bologna medical school
- b. **Padua medical school**
- c. Salerno medical school

18. Who maintained proper medical standards in the Middle Ages?

- a. **Muslim doctors**
- b. Jewish doctors
- c. Catholic doctors

19. Who described the functions of blood vessels and claimed that physical exercises have a good impact on human health?

- a. Leonardo da Vinci
- b. **Galen**
- c. Hippocrates?

20. Who cut hair in medieval villages, lance boils, removed warts?

- a. **Barber surgeon**
- b. Wise woman
- c. Doctors

21. Whose medical ideas did the church support?

- a. **Galen's of Pergamon**
- b. Avicennas
- c. Jenners

22. Why did the church object against dissection?

- a. They thought it would not help much
- b. They were afraid of infectious diseases
- c. **They believed that it would enable the person entering the heaven.**

23. Who, using herbs, most often treated people in medieval villages?

- a. Priests
- b. **Wise women**
- c. Doctors

24. What was the main function of the first hospitals

- a. worshipping God
- b. taking care for the sick
- c. **inns for the pilgrims**

25. Where did the public health system only work?

- a. In monasteries
- b. In villages
- c. In towns

26. A red and white pole (red stood for blood, white stood for bandage) used to stand

- a. In the middle of the town
- b. In front of the butcher's
- c. In front of the barber's

27. What was an apothecary?

- a. A small chapel
- b. An outpatient's surgery
- c. A place where one could buy some drugs

28. Which of the reason mentioned below were not blamed for the Black Death?

- a. Rats and fleas
- b. Dirty air
- c. God's anger

29. Trepanning was:

- a. Bloodletting
- b. Making a hole in a skull
- c. Extracting a tooth

30. Avicenna, an author of the Canon of Medicine Canon of Medicine, a medical encyclopedia, standard medical text at many medieval universities came from:

- a. Greece
- b. Persia
- c. Bohemia

<p>1. In Italy in the Renaissance period, women at court started to wear clothing traditionally associated with men, thus provoking scandal. Was that ...?</p> <p>a). A shirt</p> <p>b). A belt</p> <p>c). Trousers</p>	<p>2. Isabella d'Este, Marquise of Mantua, was boasting with her ladies-in -waiting about being the only one wearing ...</p> <p>a. Knickers</p> <p>b. A cloak</p> <p>c. Gloves.</p>	<p>3. A novelty which was going to gain great popularity was the use of ...</p> <p>a. Cotton stockings</p> <p>b. Elastic tights</p> <p>c. Nylon stockings</p>
<p>4. To be warm in winter rich women could afford to buy</p> <p>a. A cape with hat</p> <p>b. A hermin</p> <p>c. A fur hat</p>	<p>5. These Italian accessories gained more and more fame abroad for their elegance and sophistication. Which one is it?</p> <p>a. The belt</p> <p>b. The gloves.</p> <p>c. The hat</p>	<p>6. Caterina de'Medici, an Italian noblewoman, on the day of her wedding ceremony with the duke of Orleans, future King of France, put on high heeled shoes which had enormous success. How high were the heels?</p> <p>a. 7 cm</p> <p>b. 8 cm</p> <p>c. 9 cm</p>
<p>7. Another accessory which women couldn't help parading on their clothes as it was considered complementary to fashion and style, for all its laces and bows was ...</p> <p>a. Gloves</p> <p>b. Handkerchiefs</p> <p>c. A fan</p>	<p>8. The 16th century was the period of jewels as ornaments for clothing and the figure. The fashion for hairstyle was...</p> <p>a. A golden net sewn with jewels</p> <p>b. A gold chain</p> <p>c. A chain with gemstones</p>	<p>9. The most popular jewels for ladies were:</p> <p>a. Coral necklaces and pearl bracelets</p> <p>b. Silver rings and earrings</p> <p>c. Pearl necklaces and gemstone bracelets</p>
<p>10. Used for the body and the rooms, in this period they were highly fashionable. Which one is it...?</p> <p>a. Perfumes</p> <p>b. Oils</p> <p>c. Lotions</p>	<p>11. Noblemen and rich merchants used to wear an elegant piece of clothing with buttons down the front. It was close-fitting and thigh-length. What was it called?</p> <p>a. Jerkin</p> <p>b. Tunic</p> <p>c. Cloak</p>	<p>12. This piece of clothing was a must for men who wished to be in fashion in the wintry season. It was mainly black and full-length. The Venetian Doge (The Duke) had one of gold fabric. What is it ?</p> <p>a. A cloak</p> <p>b. A coat</p> <p>c. A bodice</p>

<p>13. This shirt was a piece of clothing which showed one's social status. It was provided with:</p> <p>a. tight-fitting sleeves</p> <p>b. curled collar and cuffs</p> <p>c. high-necked collar</p>	<p>14. Men embellished clothes, hats, cloaks with gold chains and medals but they were forbidden the use of ...</p> <p>a. gloves</p> <p>b. Earrings</p> <p>c. Bracelets</p>	<p>15. Which was the most common disease in the Renaissance?</p> <p>a. influence</p> <p>b. plague</p> <p>c. HIV</p> <p>a.</p>
<p>16. Who could eat meat in that period?</p> <p>a. the rich</p> <p>b. the poor</p> <p>c. both</p>	<p>17. In the Renaissance hygiene was:</p> <p>a. poor</p> <p>b. constant</p> <p>c. only the noble could wash</p>	<p>18. People died because of</p> <p>a. no food left and diseases</p> <p>b. no clothes</p> <p>c. no shelter</p>
<p>19. What was the staple food for the family?</p> <p>a. meat</p> <p>b. fish</p> <p>c. bread</p>	<p>20. Where did women sit at table in an official banquet?</p> <p>a. near the husband</p> <p>b. opposite the husband</p> <p>c. women did not take part in the banquet</p>	<p>21. There were "noble" and "poor" vegetable. Which were the less noble?</p> <p>a. carrot</p> <p>b. spinach</p> <p>c. onion</p>
<p>22. How often did people get washed during the renaissance</p> <p>a. once a day</p> <p>b. once a week</p> <p>c. rarely</p>	<p>23. Why wasn't water used to get washed?</p> <p>a. because it was too expensive</p> <p>b. because they thought it was cause of diseases</p> <p>c. because there was no water</p>	<p>24. What did the use to clean their hair?</p> <p>a. shampoo</p> <p>b. soap</p> <p>c. face powder</p>

1. Who was the main driving force behind the Portuguese Age of Discoveries?

- a) King João I
- b) King João II
- c) King Manuel I
- d) Prince Henrique

2. What year did Christopher Columbus arrive to the American continent?

- a) 1492
- b) 1485
- c) 1495
- d) 1490

3. What year did the Portuguese Armada led by Vasco da Gama first sail the maritime route to Índia?

- a) 1495
- b) 1500
- c) 1497
- d) 1506

4. What is the name of the Portuguese navigator who first got to Brazil in 1500?

- a) Fernão de Magalhães
- b) Cristóvão Colombo
- c) Vasco da Gama
- d) Pedro Álvares Cabral

5. What is the name of the famous Portuguese navigator who conceived and prepared the first circum-navigation travel of the planet?

- a) Fernão de Magalhães
- b) Gil Eanes
- c) Bartolomeu Dias
- d) Pedro Álvares Cabral

6. What is the name of the Portuguese navigator who sailed past the “Cape of Storms” (later renamed “Cape of Good Hope”), in 1488?

- a) Gil Eanes
- b) Bartolomeu Dias
- c) Pedro Álvares Cabral
- d) Fernão de Magalhães

7. What is the name of the Portuguese navigator who sailed past the Cape Bojador, in 1434?

- a) Gil Eanes
- b) Nuno Tristão
- c) João Gonçalves Zarco
- d) Vasco da Gama

8. What is the name of the Portuguese navigator who discovered the islands of Porto Santo and Madeira, in the company of Tristão Vaz Teixeira?

- a) Francisco Pizarro
- b) Gil Eanes
- c) Vasco da Gama
- d) João Gonçalves Zarco

9. Who wrote the epic poem “Os Lusíadas”?

- a) Garcia de Resende
- b) Gil Vicente
- c) Sá de Miranda
- d) Luis de Camões

10. In “Lusíadas”, Cape of Storms appears as a mythological giant: what is its name?

- a) Pegasus
- b) Minotaurus
- c) Adamastor
- d) Centaurus

11. Who was the “Illustrious Generation”?

- a) The children of King John I and Filipa of Lancaster
- b) The children of King Manuel
- c) The children of King Afonso IV
- d) The children of King John II

12. What epithet was given to King Afonso V?

- a) The Chaplain
- b) The African
- c) The Just
- d) The Conqueror

13. What epithet was given to King John II?
- a) The Conqueror
 - b) The Fat
 - c) The African
 - d) **The Perfect Prince**

14. What name was given to the boats used by the Portuguese in the Age of Discoveries?
- a) Ships
 - b) Galleons
 - c) **Caravels**
 - d) Kayaks

15. What is the name of the treaty which divided the world between the Portuguese and the Spanish, in 1494?
- a) Treaty of the Vines
 - b) Treaty of Red Wine
 - c) Treaty of de Leiria
 - d) **Treaty of Tordesillas**

16. What Portuguese archipelagos were discovered in the 15th century?
- a) Azores and Mallorca
 - b) Madeira and Marbella
 - c) **Azores and Madeira**
 - d) Calheta Island and Tróia

17. Who discovered the Seychelles?
- a) **Portugal**
 - b) Spain
 - c) Italy
 - d) France

18. What was the capital of the Portuguese Empire?
- a) Porto
 - b) Coimbra
 - c) Faro
 - d) **Lisbon**

19. What was Portugal's biggest enemy in the 15th century?
- a) **Spain**
 - b) Morocco
 - c) France
 - d) England

20. What happened at the Battle of Aljubarrota?
- a) **The King of Portugal was killed**
 - b) The South of Spain was conquered
 - c) Leiria was taken from the Moors
 - d) Lisbon was conquered

21. What sailing navigation device was invented by the Portuguese in the 15th century?
- a) Compass
 - b) Periscope
 - c) Oar
 - d) **Astrolabe**

22. What was the first major Portuguese conquer during the Age of Discoveries?
- a) Mozambique
 - b) Angola
 - c) **Ceuta**
 - d) Gibraltar

23. Who does "Monument do the Discoveries" in Lisbon honor?
- a) Gonçalo Zarco
 - b) D. Álvares Pereira
 - c) **Prince Henrique**
 - d) Durão Barroso

24. What happened in Portugal in 1640?
- a) The Invasion of Normandy
 - b) **The Restoration of Independence**
 - c) The Loss of Independency
 - d) Football World Cup

25. When was the Ceuta city that establishes the beginning of the Portuguese overseas expansion conquered?

- a. 1415
- b. 1500
- c. 1560
- d. 1640

26. of the Atlantic Ocean was still unknown at the time. Mention the navigators' biggest fear when they were ordered to venture into the ocean?

- a. The legends of monstrous creatures in the seas
- b. Muslims boats
- c. Ocean currents
- d. Meet people speaking strange languages

27. In the Atlantic Ocean the Portuguese navigators had to abandon navigation along the coast. How did they guide themselves?

- a. From the direction of the waves and the winds
- b. By maps
- c. By reports of other foreign navigators
- d. They used nautical instruments that had the sun as a reference and at night they were guided by the stars

28. Name two products the Portuguese offered African peoples

- a. Gold and wheat
- b. Salt and wheat
- c. Gold and pepper
- d. Salt and pepper

29. Mention two products brought from the East.

- a. Gold and silver
- b. Drugs and spices
- c. Wheat and silver
- d. Salt and potatoes

30. When the Portuguese arrived in Africa, they had their first contact with native peoples. What was their first impression?

- a. They noticed that they were a short people
- b. They noticed that they were always talking
- c. They noticed that they were black
- d. They noticed that they were a religious people

31. What did the native peoples rely on to live?

- a. Mainly hunt and agriculture
- b. Mainly hunt and fishing
- c. Mainly industry and fishing
- d. Mainly industry and agriculture

32. Where did the native peoples live?

- a. In caves
- b. In clay houses
- c. In tepees
- d. In huts

33. Portuguese sailors used to practise physical exercise every day. What kind of activities did they do, mainly?

- a. Bicycling
- b. Swimming
- c. Sailing
- d. Clay pigeon shooting

34. When the captains arrived in new lands, what kind of sport activities were highlighted?

- a. Fencing and chivalry
- b. Fencing and boxing
- c. Bicycling and boxing
- d. Bicycling and chivalry

35. Which games did the sailors and captains play during their free time?

- a. Handball and dance
- b. Dance and boules (pétanque)
- c. Chess and boules (pétanque)
- d. Chess and handball

36. Name two food products brought from America and that were unknown in Europe before the Age of Discoveries?

- a. Wheat and cocoa
- b. Potato and corn
- c. Peanut and pepper
- d. Tomato and artichoke

37. Which food product was introduced in Europe by the Portuguese that changed the food habits of the population that used the chestnut in their meals?

- a. Potato
- b. Banana
- c. Pepper
- d. Tomato

38. What's the product from Asia that started to be grown in the south of Portugal and that replaced honey?

- a. Pepper
- b. Sugar cane
- c. Sugar beet
- d. Turmeric

39. What's the product brought from China during the Discoveries and that was introduced in the British crown by a Portuguese Queen, becoming a tradition in England?

- a. Chips
- b. Fried fish
- c. Tea
- d. Coffee

40. Name a product brought from Africa to Europe that is a stimulating beverage with an important social role?

- a. Wine
- b. Coffee
- c. Chá
- d. Brandy

41. Which type of food was introduced in seafaring diets to fight scurvy?

- a. Wheat
- b. Apple
- c. Chestnut
- d. Citrus

42. Was the tradition of walking naked by Indians regarded as a ...

- a. Fashion
- b. Indignity
- c. Poverty
- d. Ignorance of making clothes

43. Regarding sexual behaviours, which one was not accepted in Europe during the Inquisition but quite tolerated inside the vessels?

- a. Polygamy
- b. Polyandry
- c. Bisexuality
- d. Homosexuality

44. According to modern nutritionists the seafarers' diet balanced as far as nutrients are concerned?

- a. It was balanced
- b. It was nutrient-deficient feed
- c. It was with too many nutrients
- d. It was unbalanced, now disabled now with too many nutrients

45. What product did seafarers use to keep their personal hygiene while at sea?

- a. Salted water
- b. Fresh water
- c. Rainwater
- d. Soda water

46. In which areas did the technological and scientific advances resulting from the Portuguese overseas expansion have the biggest impact?

- a. Biology and Chemistry
- b. Astronomy and Biology
- c. Cartography and chemistry
- d. Astronomy and cartography

47. What continent are not that took part in this Portuguese adventure of Discovery?

- a. Asia
- b. Africa
- c. America
- d. Oceania

48. The Treaty of Tordesilhas that Portugal and Spain signed and that divided the world into two parts: the Portuguese and Spanish hemisphere?

- a. 1143
- b. 1385
- c. 1494
- d. 1640

<p>1. What nutrients were in a small quantity in a soldiers' diet?</p> <p>a. Proteins b. Carbohydrates c. Vegetables</p>	<p>2. Which were the two sides competing in the famous soccer game played during the Christmas truce of 1914?</p> <p>a. The Central powers and the allies b. United Kingdom and the Central powers c. Germany and the Central powers</p>	<p>3. What did the doctors create in order to save their soldiers ?</p> <p>A Didn't care at all about saving someone. b. Incinerated all of them in order to stop the diseases. c. Created new types of treatment and medical organisations.</p>
<p>4. What alternative methods of preventing wound infections did doctors use in WW1 ?</p> <p>a. antibiotics and sulphonamides b. pure water c. debridement and bipping wounds</p>	<p>5. How did WW1 change the situation in hospitals?</p> <p>a. It was worse than ever before b. It was improved c. There were no noticeable changes</p>	<p>6. What were the so-called 'canaries' ?</p> <p>a. Women working with TNT. b. civilian population affected by the war. c. The soldiers working on the front</p>
<p>7. What was the shell shock ?</p> <p>a. a reaction to food b. a physical illness c. a mental illness</p>	<p>8. Who used the flamethrowers for the first time?</p> <p>a. The French b. The Germans c. The Chinese</p>	<p>9. Were dogs used in WW1?</p> <p>a. No. b. Yes, to guard the trenches. c. Yes, to carry orders and lay down wires</p>
<p>10. Trench foot is a disease caused by:</p> <p>a. inappropriate food b. damp and wet conditions c. long marches</p>	<p>11. Early techniques of facial reconstruction first appeared:</p> <p>a. Before WW1 b. During WW1 c. After WW1</p>	<p>12. Who established the first blood bank on the Western Front?</p> <p>a. An American b. A Turk c. A German</p>

13. Why did Coco Chanel's style catch on so quickly?

- a. Her style was glamorous
- b. She created clothes for men
- c. Her style was adjusted to the social changes brought about by WW1

14. Who were the first to use chemical weapons during WW1?

- a. The British
- b. The Germans
- c. The French

15. What was the name of the British passenger ship sunk by the Germans at the beginning of WW1?

- a. Lusitania
- b. Woodrow Wilson
- c. Wilson

16. How many soldiers died in WW I?

- a. about 20 million
- b. more than 15 million
- c. more than 8 million

17. Where was the treaty officially ending WWI signed?

- a. In London
- b. At Verdun
- c. At Versailles

18. Which countries created the "Triple Entente"?

- a. Germany, Russia and Great Britain
- b. Britain, Italy and Poland
- c. Britain, France and Russia

19. What countries created the "Triple Alliance"?

- a. France, Germany and Russia
- b. Germany, Austria-Hungary and Italy
- c. Britain, France and Germany

20. Which were the so-called "Central Powers"?

- a. Britain, Russia and Germany
- b. France, Britain and Romania
- c. Germany, Austria-Hungary and Italy

21. How did WW1 change people's perception about war generally?

- a. It made them think that war is a "glamorous occupation"
- b. It brought no mentality changes
- c. It made them realize its devastating impact upon humanity

22. What forms of modern art appeared in the 1900s?

- a. cubism and fauvism
- b. impressionism
- c. realism

23. How many people died in the Battle of Verdun?

- a. 3 million
- b. About one million
- c. More than three million

24. When was the machine gun first used:

- a. Before WW1
- b. During WW1
- c. Long after WW1

1. What part of the Dunkirk area was flooded to stop the German army?

- a) the city centre
- b) the fields south of Dunkirk
- c) area along the seafront

2. Who ordered the flooding of the polders south of Dunkirk in 1940?

- a) the French
- b) the Germans
- c) the British

3. What did the flooding in the Dunkirk area devastate most?

- a) the houses
- b) the fields
- c) the roads

4. During WWII, some villages south of Dunkirk were flooded on May 20th, 1940. When were people able to get back home?

- a) on June 21st, 1940
- b) on July 14th, 1940
- c) on August 19th, 1940.

5. Why were the crops devastated in the fields near Dunkirk during the Second World War?

- a) because of the floods ordered by the French.
- b) because there was no one to harvest the crops.
- c) because the fields were too dry. There was a drought.

6. When did the crops in the fields flooded in 1940 to protect Dunkirk from the German army become satisfactory again?

- a) in 1941
- b) in 1942
- c) in 1943

7. During the voluntary flooding to stop the German army in 1940, how deep was the water level in the fields south of Dunkirk?

- a) from 10 to 20cm
- b) from 50 to 140cm
- c) from 20 to 150cm

8. During the Second World War, what was the main concern of French people during the German occupation?

- a) have fun and dance
- b) leave France
- c) eat and warm up.

9. In France, during the Second World War, how many grams of bread could people buy every day?

- a) 100g
- b) 275g
- c) 1000g

10. In France, during the Second World War, what was the average daily ration (in kilocalories), knowing that nowadays the daily ration is about 3,500 kcal for an adult?

- a) 1,500kcal.
- b) 2,200kcal
- c) 3,500kcal

11. WWII: in France, during the German occupation, why did bakers only sell stale day-old bread?

- a) because of the weather conditions
- b) because the bread was less good and people ate less and less fast.
- c) because they did not want the Germans to take it for themselves.

in France, during the Second World War, what were the winters when people suffered most because of the cold?

- a) 1940-1941
- b) 1942-1943
- c) 1944-1945

13. Ersatz is a German word. What did it refer to during the German occupation in France?

- a) a German dish adopted by the French.
- b) a medication.
- c) a substitute for a missing product.

14. How was the "meat pâté" prepared during the German occupation in France?

- a) with fish.
- b) with cheese.
- c) with beef stock cubes

15. In France, during the Second World War, what part of their body did women paint to make up for the lack of clothing?

- a) their face.
- b) their hands.
- c) their legs.

16. During WWII, in 1940, why did 338,226 soldiers leave Dunkirk in the north of France to go to England?

- a) because they were surrounded by the Germans.
- b) because they wanted to attack England.
- c) because the Germans had invaded England.

17. 338,226 soldiers were evacuated from Dunkirk during WWII in 1940. Where were they transported and how?

- a) they were transported to England by plane.
- b) they were transported to the USA by boat.
- c) they were transported to England by boat.

18. During WWII, in 1940, in Dunkirk, how long did the evacuation of the soldiers last?

- a) 8 days
- b) 9 days
- c) 10 days

19. During WWII, Operation Dynamo in Dunkirk in 1940 was considered as a "Miracle" because:

- a) Nobody was hurt or killed during the operation.
- b) Nobody was made prisoner.
- c) An enormous number of soldiers was evacuated and saved.

20. The term "Dunkirk Spirit" referring to the Dunkirk evacuation in 1940 during WWII means:

- a) a healthy mind in a healthy body
- b) solidarity and courage
- c) work and patience

21. Penicillin was used for the first time during the Second World War. Who was the first to discover the anti-bacterial power of penicillin?

- a) Howard Florey
- b) Alexander Fleming
- c) Ernst Chain

22. Penicillin was first used during the Second World War. What is penicillin?

- a) a pain killer
- b) a vaccine
- c) -an antibiotic

23. What year was penicillin was produced on a large scale?

- a) 1928
- b) 1941
- c) 1943

24. What did penicillin cure?

- a) bacterial infections
- b) stomach ache
- c) headaches

25. Where were the wounded given care during Operation Dynamo in Dunkirk in 1940 during WWII?

- a) At the "Château Coquelle" or the Maritime Hospital in Zuydcoote
- b) In the bunkers.
- c) In the trenches.

26. WWII, how did they get the water necessary to treat the wounded at the "Château Coquelle" in Dunkirk?

- a) they captured and used rainwater.
- b) they used the garden pond water.
- c) they used water from the nearby canal.

27. During WWII in Dunkerque, what would the auxiliaries first give to the patients to comfort them?

- a) medicine
- b) hot tea
- c) water

28. In the event of serious bleeding or hemorrhage, how were the soldiers treated during WWII at the "Château Coquelle" in Dunkirk?

- a) they had an operation to stop the bleeding.
- b) they were put to death.
- c) they were amputated.

29. Operation Dynamo in Dunkirk in 1940, where did the nurses get the food for the wounded soldiers?

- a) on the beach, in the wrecked boats.
- b) in the shops in Dunkirk.
- c) in the packages dropped by English airplanes

30. WWII, during the evacuation of Dunkirk, what was the priority in hospitals?

- a) food
- b) medicine
- c) hygiene

31. During the evacuation of Dunkirk in 1940 (Operation Dynamo), why were there so many cases of gangrene?

- a) because the soldiers spent time in sea water.
- b) because it was very cold.
- c) because antibiotics did not exist.

32. At the beginning of the Second World War in Dunkirk, what did the nurses use to ease the soldiers' pain?

- a) hot water
- b) morphine
- c) ice