

Hungeocontest 2021/2022 - online feladatlap

Kedves Versenyző!

Sok szeretettel köszöntünk Téged a HunGeoContest 2021/2022-es kiírásának első, online fordulójában. Reméljük, hogy örömet fogod lelni a feladatokban, amelyeket a lehetőségekhez mérten igyekeztünk úgy összerakni, hogy ne csak tanulságosak, hanem szórakoztatóak is legyenek.

A feladatok megoldásához

Kérlek, ne felejtsd el, hogy ez csak egy feladatlap, amelyet azért készítettünk, hogy könnyebben áttekinthesd az egyes feladat típusokat és az általuk támasztott kihívások jellegét. Javasoljuk, hogy ezen leírás alapján válaszolj először a kérdésekre, illetve oldd meg a feladatokat, de ne feledd: ÉRVÉNYES MEGOLDÁST csak az [ÜRLAPON](#) lehet beküldeni, az űrlap kitöltéséhez pedig [regisztrációra](#) lesz szükség, amit legkésőbb november 3-ig tehetsz meg.

Kérjük, mielőtt nekiveselkednél a kitöltésnek, olvasd el figyelmesen az [általános útmutatót](#) és a C feladathoz készült [technikai segédletet](#) is!

Rendben, csak ennyit akartunk mondani mielőtt nekiesel, most pedig hajrá, reméljük, hogy sikerül megtornáztatnunk kicsit az agyadat! A feladatléírások természetesen angolul szerepelnek.

Jó munkát kívánunk!

Dear Competitors,

On behalf of the Organising Committee, we would like to welcome you in the first, online round of the HunGeoContest 2021/2022. We all hope that you will have a great time answering the questions, which are created not only to test your geographical intelligence, but also to educate you in a fun way.

Important notes

Remember that this is just a supplementary sheet, which is created to provide a better overview of the tasks and challenges. We are recommending you answer the questions first by using this worksheet and only fill out the online form after the completion of all questions. Also bear in mind that valid answers can only be given in the Google form available [HERE](#). To fill out the answer form, you need to [register](#) here no later than November 3. Before you start, read the [general guidelines](#) and the [technical support](#) to Task C!

We do hope that you will have a great time working on the answers and improving your geographical skills in an exciting and cool way!

Good luck!

Section A: The “cat quiz” with French movies

Insider information: we call this type of task “cat-quiz”, because in the very first version of the online round, some six years ago, it was made with cats around the world, where questions were related to the places cats belong to.

Nowadays cinemas offer narrowed to superhero movies and rom coms from Hollywood, but as you may know, French movies are something that worth all pennies. Our cat quiz now attempts to give a wide insight in French film industry, although we rather selected some popular pieces and paid less attention to art movies... So, grab a bowl of popcorn and let's get started! [10]

A.1. *The Professional*

The 1981 movie is often described as the best film of the recently died Jean-Paul Belmondo. The main character is an agent of the French government, who has been sent to a fictional African country called Malagawi, to assassinate the local dictator. Malagawi does not exist, but France still has large political influence in its former African colonies. In one of these countries local armed forces seize political power. The country is a model of zonality in climate and land use, and French troops are currently present there in an anti-terrorist operation. The “African prison” scene in this movie could have been filmed in this country too – at least, it has similar landscapes. This country is...

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=sBeBf57M-5k>

- a) Ivory Coast
- b) Tunisia
- c) Mali
- d) Cameroon

A.2. *The Fabulous Destiny of Amélie Poulain*

The 2001 romantic comedy made Audrey Tatou A-list actor in the movie world. The film is strongly connected with the famous district of Montmartre in Paris, a really unique part of the city. Some districts of large metropolises are world-known for arts and “bohemian culture” – and Montmartre was probably the first of this type. Which of the following urban neighbourhoods does not fit to the other three?

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=pegpT5RooDM>

- a) Greenwich Village, NYC
- b) Le Plateau-Mont-Royal, Montreal
- c) Brera District, Milan
- d) Canary Wharf, London

A.3. Hold-Up

This movie is a 1986 crime comedy of Jean-Paul Belmondo (and Kim Cattrall, actually...), focusing on a tricky bank robbery in Montreal. This city, located in Quebec, is one of the largest cities in the Francophone world. But which is the **second largest** “French speaking” city?

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=OpAbH5qsTkA>

- a) Marseille
- b) Paris
- c) Dakar
- d) Geneva

A.4. A very long engagement

In this movie of Jean-Pierre Jeunet the main character starring Audrey Tautou travels throughout the post great-war France, from her distant family home in Brittany to the battlefields of the Western Front. Although trench-warfare limited the zone of material destruction during the war, some French cities suffered heavy damages. German artillery set fire for example the cathedral where French kings were crowned for centuries. This gothic architectural masterpiece is located in...

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=WNX2_tsVOuc

- a) Chartres.
- b) Reims.
- c) Paris.
- d) Strasbourg.

A.5. The Messenger: The Story of Joan of Arc

The story of Joan of Arc has been filmed several times in the last 100 years. Luc Besson's version – starring Milla Jovovich, John Malkovich, Vincent Cassel and Dustin Hoffman in 1999 – is the latest one, a movie with spectacular scenes and deep psychological interpretations. The route of Joan on her short career guided her...

- a) from the Meuse to the Rhone.
- b) from the Loire to the Somme.
- c) from the Loire to the Seine.
- d) from the Seine to the Garonne.

A.6. Wasabi

Wasabi is a 2001 action-comedy film directed by Gérard Krawczyk and written and produced by Luc Besson, starring Jean Reno. A French cop travels to Japan in family business – a comedy mainly based on cultural differences. But both Japan and France were forerunner in a technology in the late 20th century – a technology actually appears in the movie, too. Which technology is it?

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=OfwVmpYFDVo>

- a) High-speed train networks
- b) Interactive robots
- c) Supersonic passenger planes
- d) Nuclear-purposed aircraft carriers

A.7. The Crimson Rivers

The Crimson Rivers is a 2000 psychological thriller film starring Jean Reno and Vincent Cassel, directed by Mathieu Kassovitz. It is a story of a series murders in an isolated university campus in a deep valley of the French Alps. Although the campus and the place are fictional, French Alpine Regions have at least one major centre of higher education – the Grenoble Alpes University has more than 60,000 students and it is one of the largest universities in the country. Grenoble is a highly developed centre, a growth pole in south-eastern France. Which one is **NOT TRUE** for Grenoble?

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=dzSrbX8u9qo>

- a) The city will be the green capital of Europe in 2022
- b) There is a particle accelerator located in the city, giving them high importance in physical research
- c) It is served by the TGV-network
- d) It was the host city of the 1992 winter Olympic Games

A.8. Taxi (1-4 series)

In terms of box office admissions, the Taxi series is one of the most successful French franchises ever. The first film was the fourth most successful film in France for the year with 6.4 million admissions and a gross of \$39.3 million and had 2.2 million admissions abroad. The movie takes place in Marseille, the Mediterranean city in Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur region in France. This city is often cited in connection with the largest urban renewal project in southern Europe.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=6fm567YGy5c>

The focus of the large project started in 1995 was

- a) The renewal of the housing estates in Saint-André district.
- b) The rehabilitation of Les Riaux mining district.
- c) A complex development of the Euroméditerranée.
- d) An enormous traffic infrastructure development on A55 Highway.

A.9. The Mad Adventures of Rabbi Jacob

Louis (Germain David) de Funès (de Galarza) was a French actor and comedian whose films were unquestionably popular in Hungary, too. According to several polls conducted since 1968, he is France's favourite actor – having played over 150 roles in film and over 100 on stage. De Funès is one of the most famous French actors of all time, and even more so when it comes to his international celebrity. Besides his extreme fame in the French-speaking world and also in some other European countries, he remains almost unknown in the English-speaking world. He was exposed to a wider audience only once in the United States, in 1974, with the release of *The Mad Adventures of Rabbi Jacob*, and it was nominated for a Golden Globe Award, too. De Funès acts the rich businessman Victor Pivert who is a dreadful man: bad-tempered, rude and a bigot, with a well-honed racism against blacks, Jews, and pretty much all foreigners.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=TGx2DwPq8AA>

Choose one right statement about ethnic and religious composition of France!

- a) 25% of the French population is Muslim
- b) Jewish is regarded as an ethnic group in France with a population share of 1,2%
- c) Breton and Basque are widely spoken among rural habitants of Massive Central
- d) French language is estimated to have about 76 million native speakers, the largest overseas Francophone communities live in Libya and Suriname

A.10. The Under-Gifted (Les sous-doués)

All the students of the Louis XIV High School in Versailles have failed their school-leaving exams, but the headmistress of the school is not giving up. She is finding new ways to help her new students learn better. But all to no avail for the laziest students in Paris. And they are ready to retaliate, using state-of-the-art technology to fight back. To avoid prison because of a student prank gone wrong, they must graduate, and they cannot do it without help. So, they devise the most fantastic tricks and guns. Togo (Honoré N'Zué) is a nice black, likeable character in the film; however, his name is also used by a country...

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=MYTinlXB4YU>

Choose one right statement about this country!

- a) Togo is a tropical, Saharan country, whose economy depends highly on British-origin companies
- b) Most of the Togo's land area is low flatland of fertile alluvial plains being very suitable for rye production
- c) Togo possesses valuable phosphate deposits
- d) Togo is one of the oldest democracies throughout Africa

Section B: Tidal power

Tidal energy is one of the renewables which on the one hand is available almost infinitely to some of the coastal countries, on the other hand is quite a challenge to exploit. Hereby you are to answer questions related to tidal power plants.

B.1. How the proportions of energy source have changed in France and what are the predictions for the future? [3]

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.....

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.....

B.2. The huge waves in the photos below are due to different causes. List them! [2]

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.....

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Figure B.2.1.

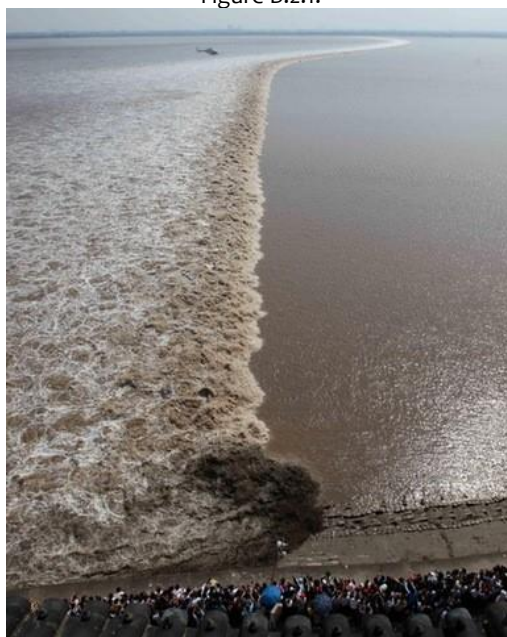


Figure B.2.2.

B.3. How does latitudinal position influence the diurnal cycle of sea level rise and drop? What other marine phenomena near coasts can be utilized for energy generation? [3]

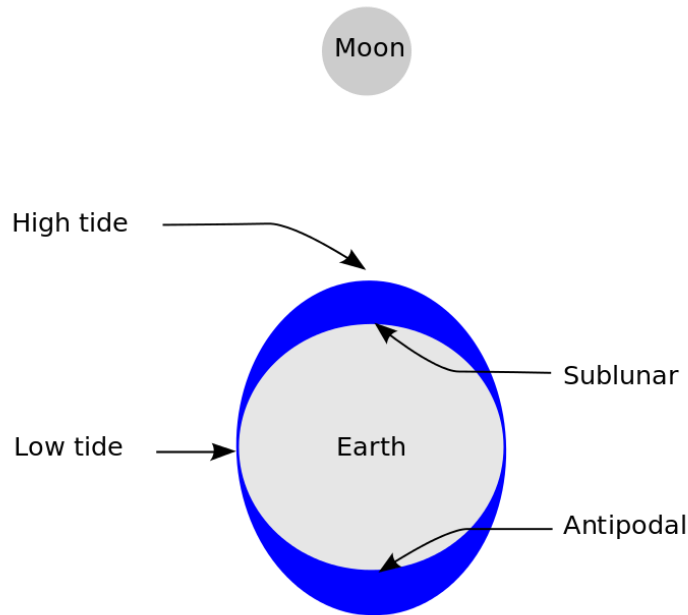


Figure B.3.

B.4. What are the ups and downs of tidal power plants? What other type of power plants can be constructed to use marine energy sources? Are there any experimental structures of this kind in operation anywhere in the world? Name the type and the location! [3]

B.5.a. Specify the potential sites for harnessing tidal power! Give at least four different locations! Explain your choice. What are the major aspects of site selection? [3]

1.

2.

3.

4.

Explanation:

B.5.b. What is the explanation of the few opportunities for harnessing tidal power along the coasts of Africa? [2]

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B.6.a. Where and when was the first tidal power plant built? Who is the famous French explorer who was born near that site? [1]

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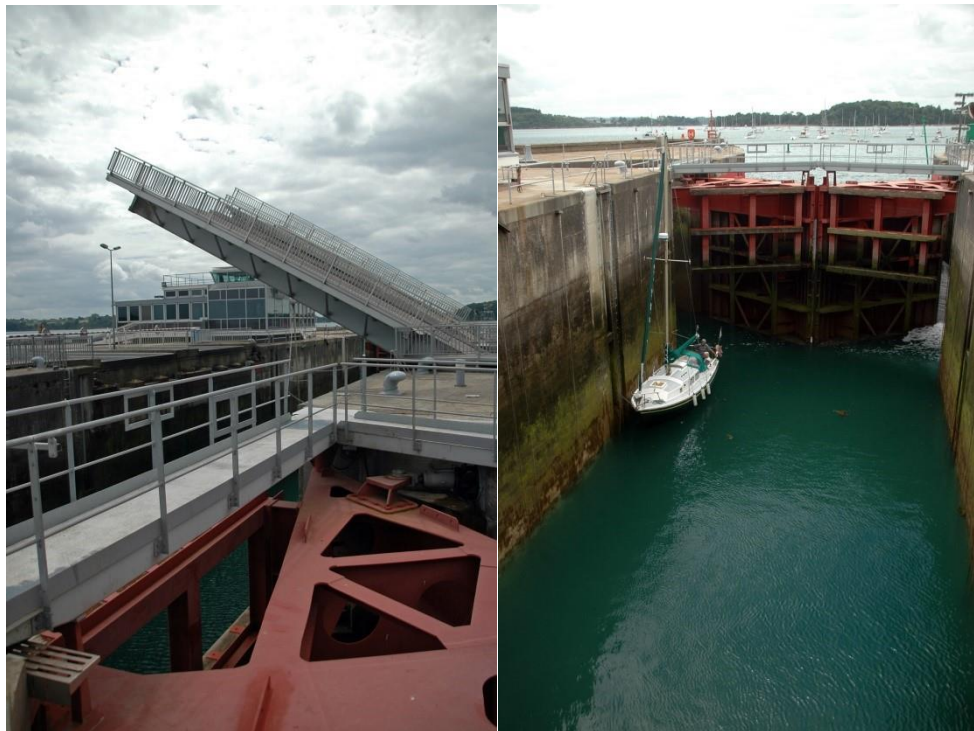


Figure B.6.1.

B.6.b. What type of structures did the first tidal power stations resemble? [1]

B.6.c. What principle of energy generation is utilized in tidal power plants? [1]

.....

B.6.d. Name locations where buildings, similar to the one in the photo below, are found! (Figure B.6.2) [2]

.....



Figure B.6.2.

B.7. What do you think is it only by accident that the English words 'tide' and 'time' are so similar? Explain what the connection could be. [2]

.....

.....

.....

B.8. What can these pictures have in common? Describe where these buildings are located and some details about them (e.g. functionality, when were they opened etc.). [4]

B.8.1:

.....

.....

B.8.2:

.....

.....



Figure B.8.1.



Figure B.8.2.

Section C: France on two wheels

Hereby we ought to test your mapping skills, but first, this is the time and place to read carefully the technical support provided! Study carefully, draw the map, and answer the questions!

With 108 editions, the Tour de France is the world's greatest and most difficult cycling race, which lasts for three weeks. The race is worth following with a geographer's perspective. As well as the beautiful landscapes and towns, it can be a stimulating study of cultural and economic geography. In the following, put on the red, white and green jersey of the Hungarian cycling champion and challenge for the world-famous yellow jersey of the Tour de France overall winner.

C.1. Grand Départ



Figure C.1.

The first stage of the Tour de France is called the Grand Départ. Every year, there is fierce competition for the start location, as it generates considerable economic benefits as well as prestige. In 1954, the first race was held in which the first stage did not start from France. Since then, a total of nine countries have hosted a start, and next year the race will be launched from Denmark. In this task, you need to plan a Grand Départ according to the following criteria:

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The city of the start must be in a country bordering mainland France, while the finish must be in a French city (commune). Both settlements must have a population of over 80,000. As the Tour involves a lot of accompanying staff and spectators, the start and finish can only be in open spaces of more than 10,000 square metres. Take this into account when choosing your start and finish. The minimum distance of the stage is 130 km and the maximum is 200 km. As the first stages are

generally less demanding, competitors should not climb above 400 m above sea level during the stage.

HunGeContest

Include an *intermediate sprint point* in the stage. The criteria for this are that the point should not be within the first and the last 50 km and that there should be no climbs higher than 300 m before and after the sprint point for 10 km (one point for each criterion met, for a total of 6 points).

HunGeContest

Bonus points: With the exception of the country of departure and France, each country through which the stage passes is awarded an extra point.

Use Google Maps! First create a copy of the map, according to the technical support!

C.1.b. What would be the benefits of proximity to the finish line for services in the city?

.....

.....

C.2. King of the Mountains [5]

Undoubtedly the most exciting and important stages of the Tour de France are the mountain stages, with the race typically being decided on the steep slopes of the Alps and Pyrenees. The best mountain rider is also rewarded during the race and is awarded the famous polka dot jersey.

For the next task, we have designed an imaginary stage. Some of the peaks to climb are missing, you have to find them using this stage guide. We recommend the use of cycle track planner sites instead of googling, as they give a good indication of the mountain summits. To help you, the starting point of the stage is a town famous for its medieval fortress (a UNESCO World Heritage Site) and a series of board games bearing its name. The Occitan language is still popular in this town.

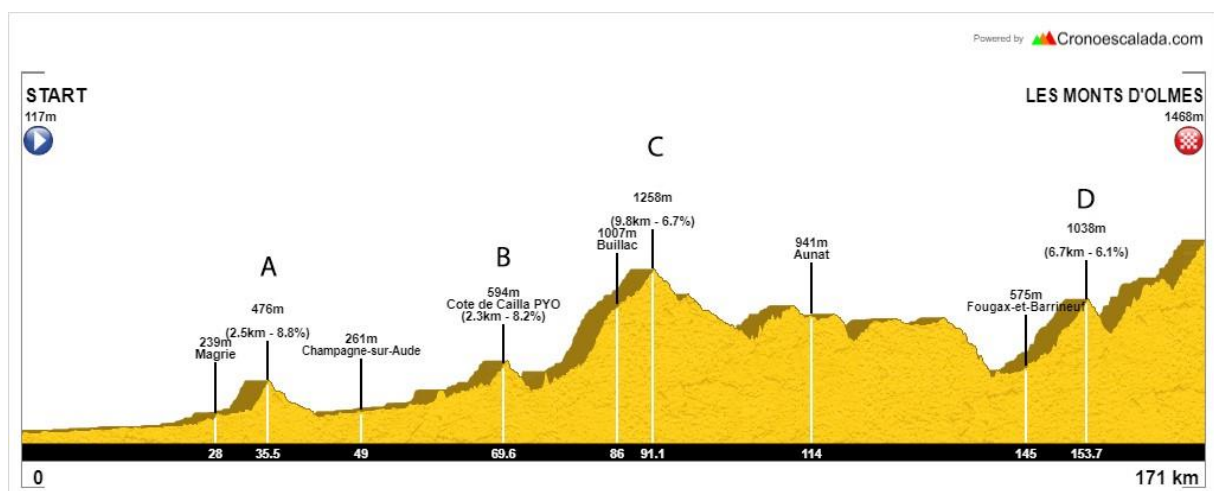


Figure C.2.

C.2.a. Which city is the starting point of the stage?

.....

	Name of the climb
A	
B	
C	
D	

The different mountains involved in the Tour de France are categorised according to the length and steepness of the climb. Below you will find a table with a simpler and more objective categorisation by Strava. Use it to find out which category the peaks above belong to! To decide the category of a climb you have to multiply the length of the climb (in meters) with the grade of the climb in percent.

Category	Value
4	8,000–15,999
3	16,000–31,999
2	32,000–63,999
1	64,000–79,999
HC – Hors Catégorie	80,000+

Climb	Category
A	
B	
C	
D	

C.3. Country image and nation-branding [6]



„The Tour promotes the image of a France united by its earth.”

Georges Vigarello

Tour de France plays an important role in shaping ideas about France and about Frenchness. It can be explained by the concept of banal nationalism. Billig describes this process as the idea of the nation is reproduced through ‘a whole complex of beliefs, assumptions, habits, representations and practices’. During the Tour de France, the organisers designate stages, where the cameramen can show the beauty of the country, reinforcing the viewers' image of France's geography and culture.

In this task, you are to *plan a stage that takes you through Normandy* (you cannot leave the borders of the province), focusing on French history, culture, landscape and people. In each of the four categories, you must nominate a site and explain how the site helps to represent France. The *maximum length of the stage is 200 km*. On the route, the *sites must be at least 20 km apart*.

Draw and sign your solutions in Google Maps – My maps! Use the same sheet which you used in C.1. Name your sights in the table below and explain shortly their importance!

	Category	Name	Explanation
Sight 1			
Sight 2			
Sight 3			
Sight 4			

Section D: Never get hungry

Beside many other features why the country is famous for, gastronomy often is the main reason for travelling to France. French gastronomy although is worldwide known, but in fact there are many regional differences with local cuisine and gastro culture.

D.1. Read travellers reports below and name a region in France which the experiences could fit on. [4]

1) The first evening we visited a small and cute restaurant near the sea, which crashed the walls with enormous voice. We ordered the local speciality, buckwheat pancakes filled either with savoury or sweet ingredients at the same time! When the waiter served the dinner, everything looked fantastic, the taste was amazing, but due to the heavy mixture of local fillings and strong wine I really needed to take an antacid. Luckily the next day was rainy and foggy, thus we could skip the cliff-trip. My only sorrow is that I also missed the excellent sweets, like crème Chantilly, on which I've been waiting for weeks. The traveller was in:



2) During our journey we tried hundreds of cheeses, but with caution. The coloured veins in the food doesn't bring the courage to gobble. What I really liked although were the walnuts and those many different specialities, like walnut oil, such a clever idea! Beside the tasty cheese we usually could try out beautiful pink sausages as well. Once my girlfriend experienced a terrible stomach ache but the locals offered a liquor which the monks from the mountains created and helps digesting. A few hours later we could go on with our wine and cheese tasting journey, fantastique!



The traveller was in:

3) When we landed at the airport my first idea was to try out a local meal made of seafood. I thought that in this area it must not be a difficulty. Despite, in the first restaurant I asked for a meal which sounded really like something containing fish. Nonetheless I received a plate with sheep legs on it stuffed with a second kind of animal and onions. My disappointment at first couldn't beat my motivation, so after fighting with the legs, went on a walk and got more familiar with local meals. After a short self-education about the marine cuisine, I ordered a fish soup which included a super bony rockfish, bream, and turbot, flavoured with herbs and some local mayonnaise. The taste would have satisfied me if the fishbones didn't drill into my tongue. After having bad luck twice, I rather kept eating salads with a bunch of olives.



The traveller was in:

4) I felt that it's my gastro-mission to learn about French desserts, which would have been an endless task though. So, I decided to make it regional and travelled to this French area of tremendous fruits and ingredients and jumped into local sweets! I first visited a monastery where these almond based biscuits were invented by nuns who never ate meat. After I had eaten a savoury quiche for lunch, I chose a kind of a pie filled with yellow plums, which is a well-known cake all over France, but the fruit originates from there. In the



afternoon when I asked for my five-hour tee the waiter served me small shell formed sponge cakes, which they named madeleines. They had a crunchy crust and been soft and smooth in the inside, I thought I entered the cookie-heaven! Next time I shall visit a region which doesn't have such sweets, otherwise I will roll around without wheels...

The traveller was in:

D.2. Compare the statements with the regions of France listed below. Some of the statements could be true for more than one region, and you may find some which cannot be compared with any of these. [12]

	Bretagne	Limousin	Midi-Pyrénées	Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur	Lorraine	none
Rich pastures with high precipitation ensure to create several kinds of cheese, especially by goat and sheep						
Spices like herbs or lavender are beloved ingredients						
Famous for its „black wine”						
Better to protect the orchards from Northern winds, like mistral						
Rather try here sparkling wines						
Apple ciders accompany dinners, which in many cases consist of rich cheeses						
Likely to find here some Sauerkraut with pork and potatoes on your plate						
Truffles make dishes with poultry quite royal						
Rich orchards make it easy to drink different kinds of schnapps						
You may search for some waffles and chips						
If you would try out fine beer, you should travel here.						
Tourists can taste different uses of blackcurrants, either in deserts or as alcoholic beverages						

D.3. For adults who have already celebrated their 18th birthday drinking alcoholic beverages is legal in France. Although the law expresses a minimum age of enjoying alcohol, in France a few sips of wine on a family dinner for children are quite part of the holidays. Study the maps and descriptions below! Pick the group which fits the most! [5]

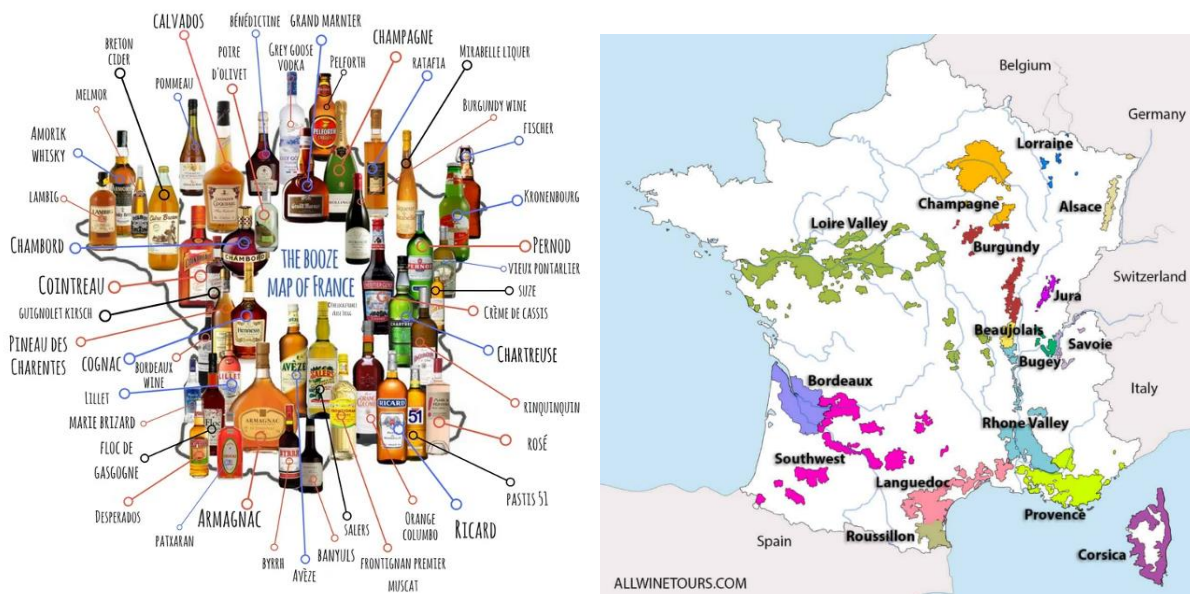


Figure D.3.1. and D.3.2.

1) Sparkling wine-like drinks and a special, flavoured cognac, the Grand Marnier are originated from this wine district. As it is already rather a continental climate, grapes are expected to be more sour lacking high levels of sugar, thus the beverages would rather be dry.

A	B	C	D
Amiens	Dunkerque	Brest	Marseille
Beauvais	Lille	Nantes	Nizza
Meaux	Calais	Poitiers	Avignon

2) A kind of sloe-flavoured liquor occurs in this area, which is influenced by the neighbouring country very much. This alcoholic drink is originated from a neighbouring country. Speaking of wines, the region has quite similar kinds as in Bordeaux. Famous for its red wines, especially the Malbec.

A	B	C	D
Dijon	Orleans	Pau	Vichy
Beaune	Tours	Tarbes	Clermont-Ferrand
Besançon	Le Mans	Toulouse	Lyon

3) Around these cities both wines and different liquors made of locally grown berries are popular drinks on dinner tables. The Crème de Cassis is only one to mention, which claimed international fame, by a reason for sure.

A	B	C	D
Tours	Auxerre	Montpellier	Metz
Le Mans	Bourges	Béziers	Verdun
Angers	Dijon	Perpignan	Strasbourg

4) Not only wine tourists can find here their favourite refresher (or blunter) as the drinks show here a mixture of cultures. Beers, wines and even spirits, like absinth colour the offer of local bars, making all visitors cheerful and tipsy.

A	B	C	D
Toulouse	Nizza	Nantes	Mulhouse
Pau	Marseille	Poitiers	Strasbourg
Tarbes	Avignon	Brest	Haguenau

5) Beside the great wines of this districts many liquors consist of Mediterranean fruits giving a refreshing taste dominate this area. The hot and dry summer helps all kind of fruits to develop a special taste of the sun and the sea, which tourists adore.

A	B	C	D
La Rochelle	Cannes	Mount Saint Michel	Tarbes
Bordeaux	Saint Tropez	Saint-Brieuc	Toulouse
Soulac-sur-Mer	Toulon	Caen	Pau

Section E: French ports and explorers

Compared with England, France always been more continental than naval power. Even the price of their effort was never more than the second place among the naval powers in Europe, the connection between the Frenchmen and the oceans has long historical traditions. However, these traditions are double-faced: with magnificent ports at both the Atlantic and Mediterranean coasts, France's ambitions were divided between the two directions.

E.1. Ports under the tricolour. Study the pictures and the descriptions! Your task here is to give the names of ports/cities listed below! [9]



If you are a misanthrope millionaire (or supported by one), and want to circumnavigate the globe in your own, you may depart and – if lucky enough – finish your route here.

E.1.a.



Have you ever played with Sid Meier's classic computer games "Colonization" and selected the French nation, your ships started from this port – centuries long the country's main gate to the Atlantic.

E.1.b.



Do you know “The Luncheon in the Grass” – a famous, or in its own time rather infamous masterpiece of a French painter, usually classified as impressionist? He also created this work about a port in its busiest days – a traditional centre of wine export towards the British Islands.

E.1.c.



A planned city from the medieval? Sounds controversial? Despite some more ancient roots, the town was planned and fortified by the only French king became a saint of the catholic church. The port was built to support the kingdoms newly found Mediterranean ambitions: crusades departed from here to the North African shores.

E.1.d.



Do you want to meet the flagship of the French navy? Best to set the course to this port.

E.1.e.



In its less glorious days, French ports served as bases of the German Navy in the WW2. To protect submarines, Germans built large concrete covered bases – which are almost impossible to abolish or destroy, therefore they are usually peacefully and abandoned standing there still today. This one is in the “City of the five ports”.

E.1.f.



Somewhere at the Atlantic coast, there is a lock connecting the river Loire and the seaport. It was turned to a drydock in the 1930's to create a potential place of maintenance even the largest ships of its time – designed to serve the French ocean liners SS Île de France and SS Normandie With its length of 350 meters is still one of the world's largest of its kind.

E.1.g.



Located near to the English coasts, it was the base of the state-supported French pirates or privateers, who tried to “redistribute” the profit of the Atlantic trade.

E.1.h.



Blue sea and sky, celebrities, yachts and the home of the world's most famous "Gendarme"

E.1.i.....

E.2. The "greatest" French explorer [8]

This is the biography of a super explorer who never existed. However, each sentence refers to an achievement of a French navigator or land traveller. How many of them can you recognize?

So, this is the biography:

(1) Born in Saint-Malo, he followed the Saint Lawrence River upstream to Mont Royal, which became Montréal. (2) His motto was "Circumnavigare necesse est." (3) He was fascinated by the beauty of Tahitian women. (4) Crossed the strait between Hokkaido and Sahalin. (5) Provided evidence that Tasmania is an island separate from Australia. (6) Then he travelled across the Sahara from Algeria to Lake Chad. (7) He was the first Frenchman who saw Adélie penguins. (8) Adored Louis XIV and named the colony along the lower Mississippi Louisiana after him but was killed by his own rebelling men.

E.2.1.	
E.2.2.	
E.2.3.	
E.2.4.	
E.2.5.	
E.2.6.	
E.2.7.	
E.2.8.	

Section F: Territoire français

Finally, as we guided you through France, maybe you would undertake a longer (or shorter?) journey, but still in French territories. France was a great coloniser, and so left its specific characters all around the World! Here are some questions about some of these francophone areas.

F.1. Guess the special (?) French regions! You have one sentence and a photo for each question as a support.

F.1.1. Due to seismic inactivity, the craton base (among other geographical properties) makes this territory the most suitable place for launching a spacecraft.

F.1.1.



Figure F.1.1.

F.1.2. Here you can find the most active volcano in the world of its kind.

F.1.2.



Figure F.1.2.

F.1.3. Although this location has a ‘relative’ in Spain, it’s not as lucky as the other when it comes to meteorology.

F.1.3.....

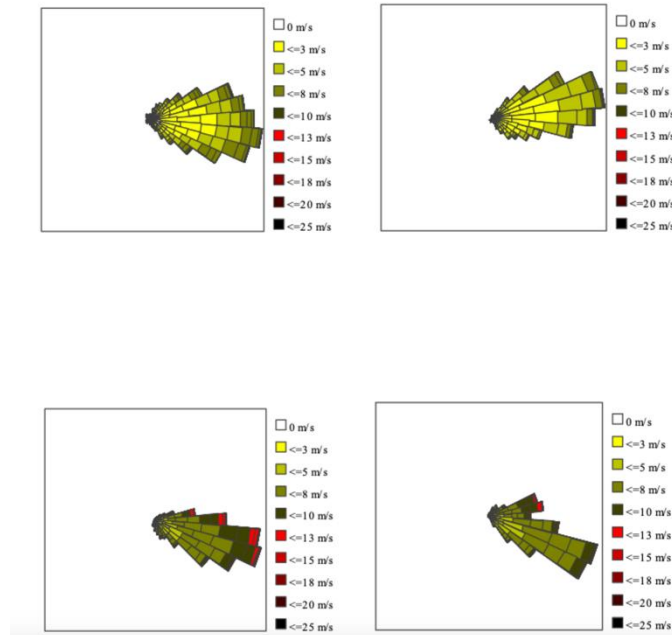


Figure F.1.3.

F.1.4. Ecologists propose to name this place as the eighth continent.

F.1.4.



Figure F.1.4.

F.1.5. The northern part of the region has a radial drainage, but nowadays, one of the most famous tourist sites is a prison cell.

F.1.5.

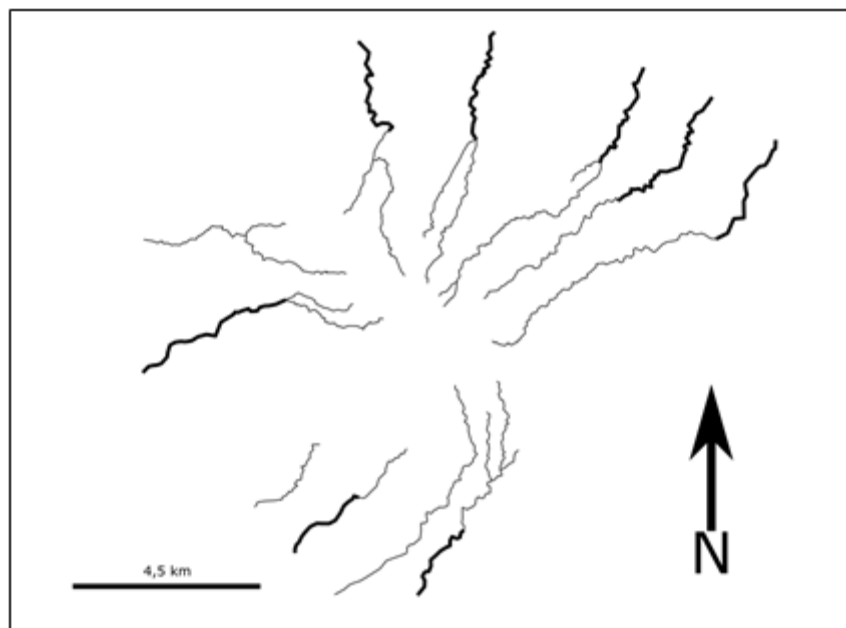


Figure F.1.5.

F.1.6. There are two major 'lines' with almost the same route that divide the island – one of them is geologically important, while the other is the toughest of its kind (Grande Randonnée) in Europe.

F.1.6.



Figure F.1.6.

F.1.7. This area is surrounded by a circle of living creatures.

F.1.7.....

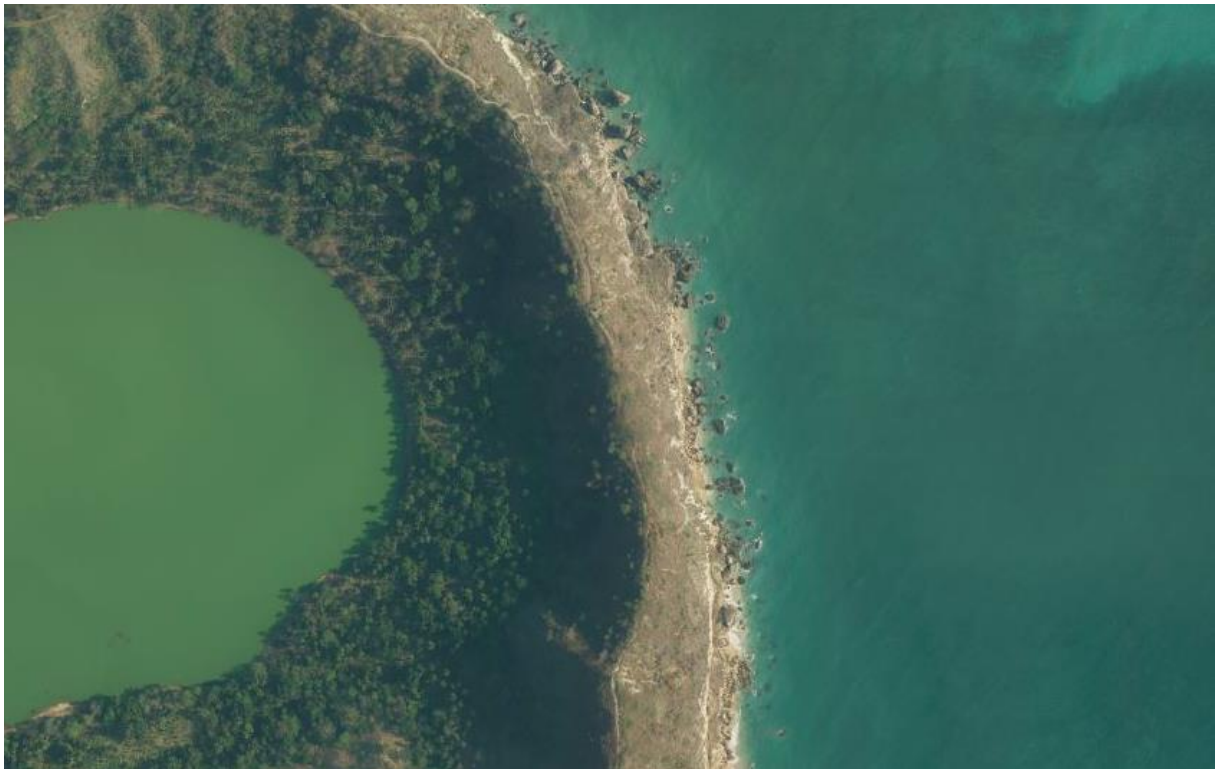


Figure F.1.7.

F.2. True or False? Here you can see a table with some statements about places something to do with France. Your task although is not only to decide which statement is true and which is false, but also to name the geographical places! We gave one sentence (similarly to the earlier tasks) which could help to decide which are the places we are looking for, and then you shall evaluate the statements. Consider also that some statements may be true for more than one place, and there also might be statements to be false in all cases.

	This area is part of a bigger country, but its territory is very scattered 1:	This place could be addressed as the state of political coups 2:	By a French explorer it was named after islands in the Aegean Sea 3:	The original home of the first kings of England 4:
It consists of islands				
It was repopulated from another continent				
Beside French, English is also an official language				
Volcanic geological background				

This area is part of a bigger country, but its territory is very scattered

1:

This place could be addressed as the state of political coups

2:

By a French explorer it was named after islands in the Aegean Sea

3:

The original home of the first kings of England

4:

It contains the fourth biggest island on Earth

It was not discovered by the French

Belongs to another state or superiority

Belongs to the tropical monsoon climate zone



You are done! 😊

Don't forget we can only accept the Google sheets as valid answers.