

A HUNGEOCONTEST 2021-22 ONLINE FORDULÓJÁNAK MEGOLDÁSAI

SECTION A: THE “CAT QUIZ” WITH FRENCH MOVIES

A.1. The Professional

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

A.2. The Fabulous Destiny of Amélie Poulain

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

A.3. Hold-Up

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

A.4. A very long engagement

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

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

- 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

- a) High-speed train networks**
- b) Interactive robots
- c) Supersonic passenger planes

- d) Nuclear-purposed aircraft carriers

A.7. The Crimson Rivers

- 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) Was a host city of the 1992 winter Olympic Games**

A.8. Taxi (1-4 series)

- 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

- 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

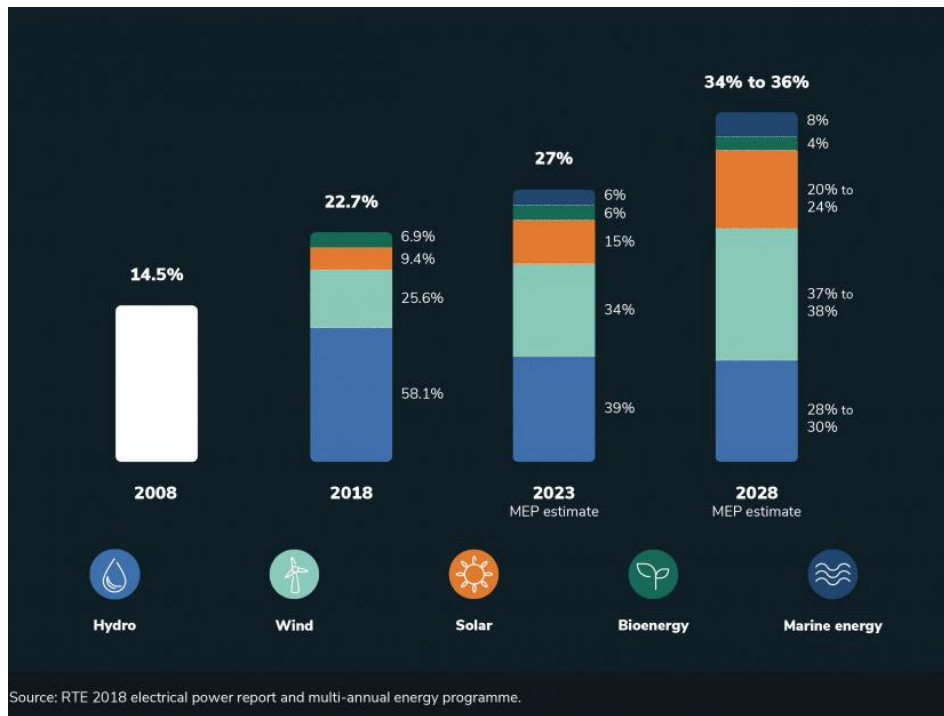
A.10. The Under-Gifted (Les sous-doués)

- a) Togo is a tropical, Saharan country, whose economy depends highly on British-origin companies
- b) The majority of 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

1. <https://www.rte-france.com/en/accelerate-energy-transition/rationalised-use-grid> - How the proportions of energy source have changed in France and what are the predictions for the future?

The total proportion of the renewable energy sources was expected to 23% until 2020 and 34-36% is the final aim by 2028. The hydroenergy has the highest portion in all of cases but the wind energy is also very popular. The marine - , solar – and bio energy have smaller contribution (around 5-10% of the whole renewable energy source system).



<https://www.magnuscmd.com/the-energy-future-of-france-macrons-agenda/>

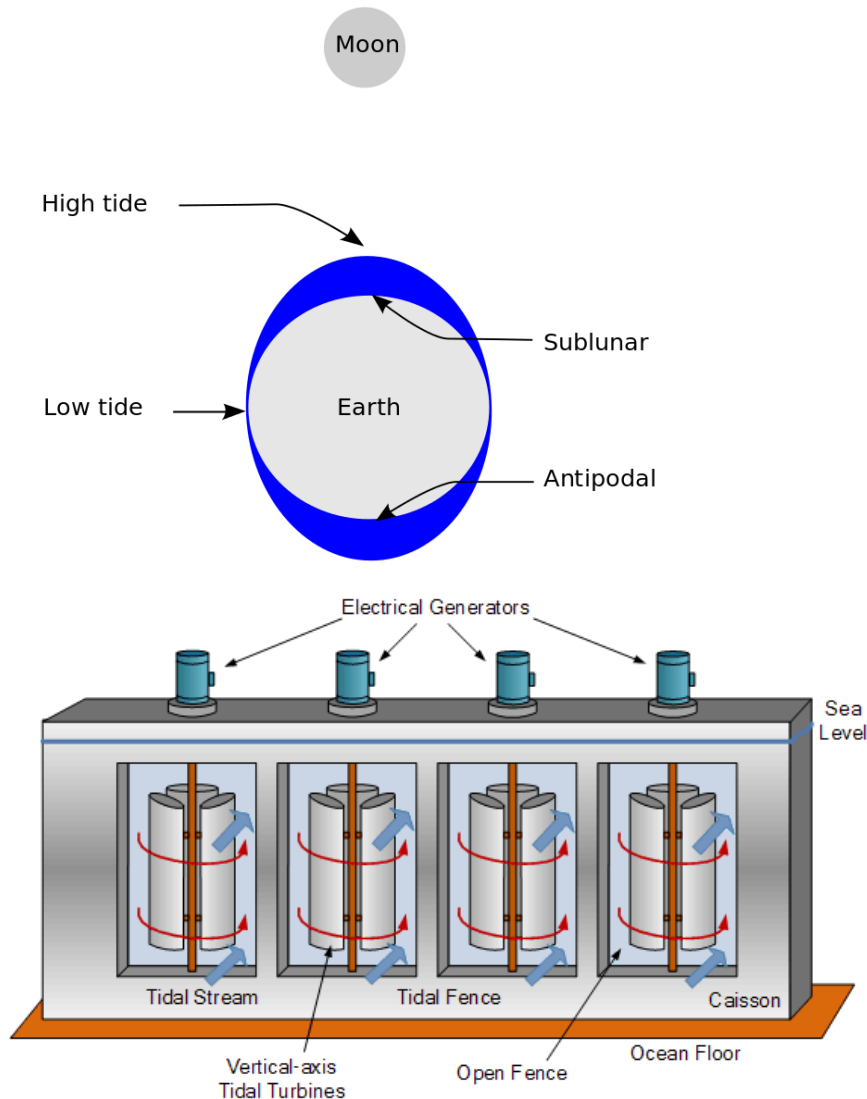
2. The huge waves in the photos below are due to different causes? What are these?

The first photo shows a tsunami wave caused by submarine earthquake and the second a tidal bore (high tide moving upstream from the mouth) in a large river.



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

Basically, the periodicity of the changes in the sea level is one per day (i.e. the sea level once rises and drops). However, if we go closer to the high latitudes, the sea level changes in every six hours.



3. What benefits and drawbacks are associated with tidal power plants? What other plants can be constructed to use marine energy sources? Are the experimental structures of this kind in operation somewhere in the world? <https://www.power-technology.com/features/tidal-energy-advantages-and-disadvantages/> , <https://www.nationalgeographic.org/encyclopedia/tidal-energy/> and <http://www.tidallagoonpower.com/projects/swansea-bay/>

The tidal power is a clean green energy source and does not take up so much space. Besides it is predictable due to the cycles of the high and low tide. The tidal power plants have long lives – the tidal barrages are very stable buildings (they have even a lifespan around 100 year). Their disadvantages are the lack of research and the impact of the ecology and the environment of the plants. The electro-magnetic emissions can disrupt the sensitive marine life. In fact, there are high construction costs.

Other types of the tidal power plants are the tidal turbines (e.g. at Strangford Lough in Northern Ireland) and tidal lagoons (at Swansea Bay in Southwestern Wales).

4. Where can you find potential sites for the exploitation of tidal power?

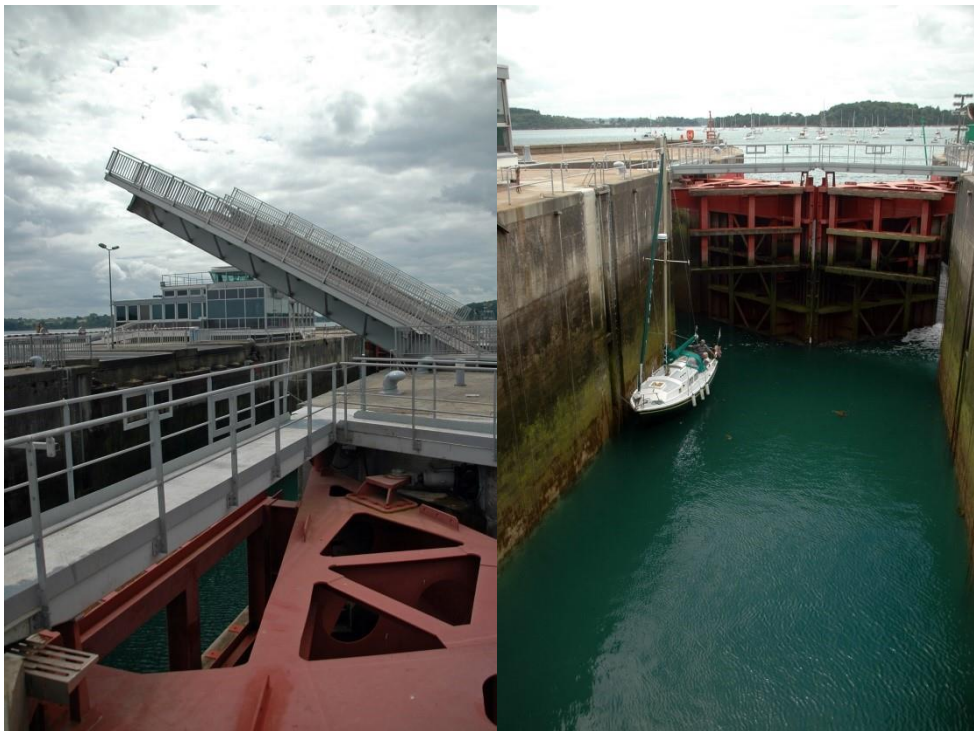
<https://www.woodharbinger.com/tidal-energy-sustainable-resource/> What is the explanation of the few opportunities for this along the coasts of Africa?

The African coasts are microtidal which means that the tidal range is less than 2 m.



5. Where and when was the first tidal power plant built? Who is the famous French explorer who was born near that site? Pl. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jacques_Cartier

The first tidal power plant is the Tanse Tidal Power Station which has been opened since 1966 and built in Saint-Malo. This is also the place of birth of the famous explorer, Jacques Cartier.



6. To what did the first structures which used tidal power resemble? What principle of energy generation did they utilize? Where can we find such buildings?

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tide_mill Describe the directions of technological development.

First structures were the tidal mills and we can find them e.g. in Britain (some of them is working right now) and Portugal. These are working similarly to the water wheels, they are driven by the tidal rise and falls. Their modern versions are the tidal barrages and turbines. For instance, the Rance barrage can generate electricity on both flows of the tide or applicable for pumped storage. The tidal turbine at Strangford Lough is close to a historic tide mill.



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.

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

Left picture: this is the Hydroelectric Tidal House near to the coast where the electricity is generated by the tidal processes in the ocean and the solar cells in the semi-circular concrete shells. Besides, wind energy and electromagnetic energy are also generated and contribute for the living in this house. The architect was Margot Krasojevic and the building is located in Cape Town, South-Africa.

Right picture has been taken in an amusement park, this is the so-called Tidal Force rollercoaster. The rollercoaster is operating since 1994.



Solutions: <https://www.arch2o.com/hydroelectric-tidal-house-margot-krasojevic/> and https://coasterpedia.net/wiki/Tidal_Force

SECTION C: FRANCE ON TWO WHEELS

A. Grand Départ



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 9 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.

The city of the start must be in a country bordering mainland France, while the finish must be in a French city (commune). Both towns 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 metres. Take this into account when choosing your start and finish points. 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 have to climb above 400m above sea level during the stage.

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 50km and that there should be no climbs higher than 300m before and after the sprint point for 10km. (one point for each criterion met, for a total of 6 points)

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

Google Maps

one point for meeting the following criteria:

a start city of at least 80,000 inhabitants

a finish city of at least 80,000 inhabitants

the exact location of both the start and the finish is located in an open area of at least 10,000 square metres

the length of the stage is between 130 and 200 km

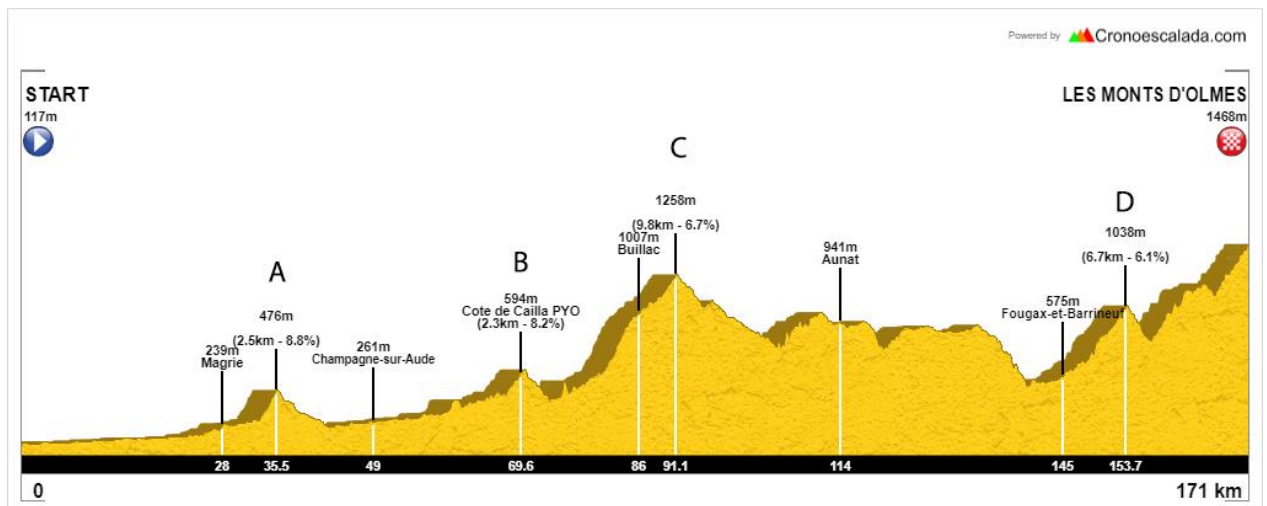
no point higher than 400 metres during the course

designation of the sprint section in accordance with the criterion

C.1.b. What would be the benefits of proximity to the finish line for services in the city? (2 points)
Riders, team support staff and the many visitors (including tourists) can use nearby services such as restaurants, shops, accommodation and generate significant revenue. In addition, the finish also serves as an advertisement, with TV coverage featuring the company names and signage of nearby locations, increasing visibility and prestige.

B. King of the Mountains

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 google, 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.



C.2.a. Which city is the starting point of the stage? (1 point)

Carcassonne

	Name of the climb
A	(Perfil) Conilhac-de-la-Montagne
B	Cote de Cailla
C	Col de Garavel
D	Col de Montségur (Bélesta)

(4 points)

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	8000–15999
3	16000–31999

2	32000–63999
1	64000–79999
HC – Hors Categorie	80000+

Climb	Category
A	3
B	3
C	1
D	2

(4x1 points)

C. Country image and nation-branding



„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 have 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 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.

Google Maps – My maps

(4x0.5 + 4x1 points)

0.5 points for a successful nomination if the length of the course is less than 200 km

Some examples of nominated sites:

Landscape: Clécy, Cliffs of Étretat

Culture: Monet's Garden in Giverny, Musée de la Tapisserie de Bayeux

History: Mémorial de Caen, Châteu Gaillard

People: Place Du Vieux Marché (Fête du Ventre festival), Le Havre, Honfleur

SECTION D: NEVER GET HUNGRY

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

1) **Bretagne**: The first evening we visited a small and cute restaurant near the sea, which crushed 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.

2) **Rhône-Alpes**: 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!

3) **Côte d'Azur**: 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.

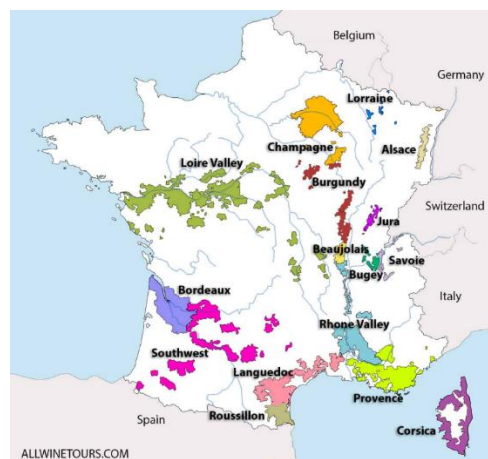
4) **Lorraine**: I felt that it's my gastro-mission to learn about French desserts, which would have been an endless task though. So, I decided to make it regional and travelled to this French area of tremendous fruits and ingredients and jumped into local sweets! I first visited a monastery where these 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 tea 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 though I entered the cookie-heaven! Next time I should visit a region which doesn't have such sweets, otherwise I will roll around without wheels...

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	X		X			

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

D.3. For adults who have already celebrated the 18th birthday alcoholic beverages are aloud 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 fit the most!



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. [5]

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 southern 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

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!

E.1.a. ***Les Sables-d'Olonne***

E.1.b. ***La Rochelle***

E.1.c. ***Bordeaux***

E.1.d. ***Aguies Mortes***

E.1.e. ***Toulon***

E.1.f. ***Lorient***

E.1.g. ***St Nazaire***

E.1.h. ***St Malo***

E.1.i. ***St Tropez***

The "greatest" French explorer.

This is the biography of a superexplorer 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.

Louis Antoine de Bougainville: His motto was "Circumnavigare necesse est." He was fascinated by the beauty of Tahitian women.

Jacques Cartier: He followed the Saint Lawrence River upstream to Mont Royal, which became Montréal.

Samuel de Champlain: As "Father of New France" he established a stable colony in Canada and was imprisoned by the British.

René-Robert Cavelier, chevalier de La Salle: Adored Louis XIV and named the colony along the lower Mississippi Louisiana after him but was killed by his own rebelling men.

Jules Sébastien César Dumont d'Urville: He was the first Frenchman who saw Adélie penguins.

Jean de Galaup, comte de La Pérouse: crossed the strait between Hokkaido and Sahalin

Antoine de Bruny, chevalier D'Entrecasteau: provided evidence that Tasmania is an island separate from Australia

Fernand Foureau: he travelled across the Sahara from Algeria to Lake Chad

E.2.1.	<i>Louis Antoine de Bougainville</i>
E.2.2.	<i>Jacques Cartier</i>
E.2.3.	<i>Samuel de Champlain</i>
E.2.4.	<i>René-Robert Cavelier</i>
E.2.5.	<i>Jules Sébastien César Dumont d'Urville</i>
E.2.6.	<i>Jean de Galaup</i>
E.2.7.	<i>Antoine de Bruny</i>
E.2.8.	<i>Fernand Foureau</i>

SECTION F: TERRITOIRE FRANÇAIS

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

F.1.1. **French Guiana**

F.1.2. **Réunion**

F.1.3. **Guadeloupe**

F.1.4. **Madagascar**

F.1.5. **Martinique**

F.1.6. **Corsica**

F.1.7. **Mayotte**

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 decided 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	This place could be addressed as the state of political coups	By a French explorer it was named after islands in the Aegean Sea	The original home of the first kings of England
Name of territory	1: Puducherry; India	2: Comoros	3: Vanuatu	4: Jersey
It consists of islands	F	T	T	T
It was populated from another continent	F	T	F	F
Beside French, English is also an official language	T	F	T	T
Volcanic geological background	F	T	T	F

	This area is part of a bigger country, but its territory is very scattered	This place could be addressed as the state of political coups	By a French explorer it was named after islands in the Aegean Sea	The original home of the first kings of England
Name of territory	1: <i>Puducherry; India</i>	2: <i>Comoros</i>	3: <i>Vanuatu</i>	4: <i>Jersey</i>
It contains the fourth biggest island on Earth	F	F	F	F
It was not discovered by the French	F	F	T	F
Belongs to another state or superiority	T	F	F	T
Belongs to the tropical monsoon climate zone	T	F	F	F