**Diákakadémia főgimnázium– kvízkérdések – angol - olasz**

**Olasz kultúra + fizika**

***1.Hol fő a tészta lassabban?***

a) A hegy lábánál
b) A hegy csúcsán
c) Mindkettő ugyanannyi idő

***2.Mit tesz a só vízzel?***

a) Segíti, hogy a tészta ne tapadjon össze
b) Növeli a sűrűséget, ezért pl:a gnocchi könnyebben feljön a víz tetejére
c) Növeli a forráspontot

***3.Hogy nevezik az olaszok a tökéletes állagú tésztát?***

a) Pasta perfetta
b) Al dente
c) Tagliatelle

***4.Miből készül a carbonara szósz?***

a) Nyers tojás és pecorino sajt
b) Paradicsom és marhahús
c) Tejszín és szalonna

***5.Melyik sajtot szórják a tészta tetejére?***

a) Parmezánb) Trappista
c) Mozzarella

***6.Mitől függ, hogy mennyi mártást kell önteni egy tésztafajtára?***

a) Attól, hogy mennyi vízben főtt
b) Attól, hogy tettünk-e olajat a vízbe főzéskor
c) Attól, hogy mennyire barázdált a tészta

***7.Körülbelül hány olasz tésztafajtát ismerünk?***

a) 120
b) 350
c) 500

***8.Melyik a helyes képlet a víz esetén?***

a) Q=cv\*m\*ΔT
b) Q=cv\*m\*T
c) Q=C\*m\*ΔT

***9.Mit szokás a tésztához inni Olaszországban?***

a) Vizet
b) Gyümölcslevet
c) Bort

***10.Hogy mondják olaszul, hogy ”Jó étvágyat”?***

a) Buen apetito!
b) Bon appetit!
c) Buon apetito**!**

***+1.Hogy kell helyesen írni a csapatunk nevét?***

a) Tre amicheb) Tri amici
c) Tre amichi

**Angol I. : Xtreme Xperiments - The Physics of Lightning**

1. **Which of the following did Benjamin Franklin invent?**
2. Spark plug
3. Electric current
4. Lightning rod
5. **Where are ignition transformers used?**
6. In cars
7. In high voltage networks
8. In lighters
9. **How high is the voltage of the air, during lightning?**
10. About 25 V
11. About 25 000 V
12. About 2,5 kV
13. **What process turns the air conductive during the first experiment?**
14. Ionization
15. Electrolysis
16. Air is already conductive, its resistance is just really high
17. **What is the physical state of lightning?**
a) Gas
b) Solid
c) None of the above
18. **What ignites the piece of paper during the second experiment?**a) The high temperature of the spark
b) The heat that the metal rods emit along with the electrons

c) The air, that has become hot from the spark

1. **Why does the person in the Faraday cage not get electrocuted?**a) The cage is made of a good insulator

b) He does get electrocuted, but only an unnoticeably small amount
c) The current flows through the cage, not the person

1. **When did Michael Faraday invent the Faraday cage?**
2. 1839
3. 1836
4. He didn’t invent it
5. **Why is spark’s colour different during the third experiment?**
a) The light bulb is filled with nitrogen gas (N2)
b) The glass cover is a good insulator
c) The filament (which functions as an electrode) is made of wolfram (W) and not copper (Cu)
6. **What is EDM (electric discharge machining)?**
7. A physics experiment
8. A type of metal-working (manufacturing)
9. A science center in Switzerland

**Angol II. : Physical experiments with water**

 **1. How many glasses do we need for making a light blast?**

 a,1 b, 3 c,4

 **2. Why do we need paint the water?**

 a, because we like the red colour

 b, because the experiment is spectacular if there is coloured water

 c, because the experiment can’t happen with water in its natural state

 **3. What did we put into the dough?**

 a, some small cannons b, little pirates c, two matches

 **4. Kinetic energy of molecules influences ……of the water.**

 a) temperature

 b) solubility

 c) density

 **5. Why did the fire go out?**

 a) because of water

 b) because there was no oxygen

 c) because of a lack of phosphor

 **6. Which statement is correct?**

 a) If temperature is rising, the intermolecular attraction weakens.

 b) Solubility is worse if the intermolecular attraction is higher.

 c) If kinetic energy of liquids is reducing the intermolecular attraction weakens.

**7. What force kept the water in the glass?**

1. gravity
2. surface tension
3. blast

**8. What makes possible for insects to stand on water?**

1. hydrostatic pressure
2. buoyancy force
3. surface tension

**9. Why did I drop coins, why didn’t I throw them?**

1. because if I threw them into the water, the water would have come out
2. because the coins could have been broken
3. because the glass could have been broken

**10. Is water the only liquid which have this property?**

1. just the water
2. the water and some more liquids
3. every liquid