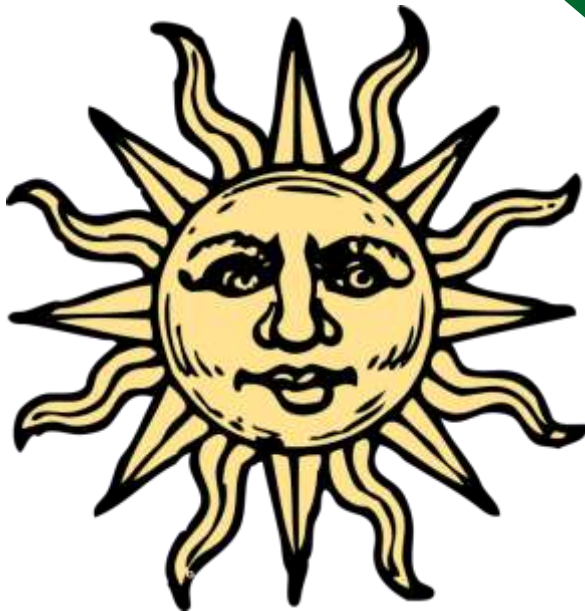


The BSCC Summer Quiz

7 July 2023



The BSCC Summer Quiz



- Questions are vaguely related to summer
- To make it easier, at least three possible answers are given for each question – all you have to do is pick the right one
- Possible answers are generally listed in alphabetical order
- There are 12 questions
- No particular order to questions this month, just a mixture of very easy, easy, simple and not hard (and maybe the odd difficult one)
- Good luck.

Q1: Name this flower.

A: Dahlia

B: Hydrangea

C: Peony



Q2: What is the national flower of England?

A: Carnation

B: Daffodil

C: Rose

Q2: The longest day this year was on 21 June. How long did daylight last (sunrise to sunset at London)?

A: 16 hrs and 38 mins

B: 17 hrs and 8 mins

C: 17 hrs and 38 mins

Q3: When was British Summer Time first established in the UK?

A: 1896

B: 1916

C: 1946

Q5: Name this butterfly.

- A: Painted Lady
- B: Peacock
- C: Red Admiral



Q6: Typically, how long does the butterfly pictured above live in the UK?

A: 4 months

B: 6 months

C: 10 months

Q7: Who painted this famous picture of Sunflowers?

- A: Monet
- B: Rembradt
- C: Van Gogh



Q8: Who painted this famous picture of Water Lilies?

- A: Monet
- B: Rembradt
- C: Van Gogh



Q9: What colour of flower must you never send in Germany, unless for a funeral?

A: Red

B: White

C: Yellow

Q10: In France, what colour of flower should you not include in a Valentines bouquet?

A: Red

B: White

C: Yellow

Q11: There are only a few **countries** that do not have any native snakes. In addition to Cape Verde, Iceland, Ireland and many small Pacific island nations including Kiribati, Tuvalu, Nauru and the Marshall Islands which of these also does not have any native snakes?

A: Finland

B: New Zealand

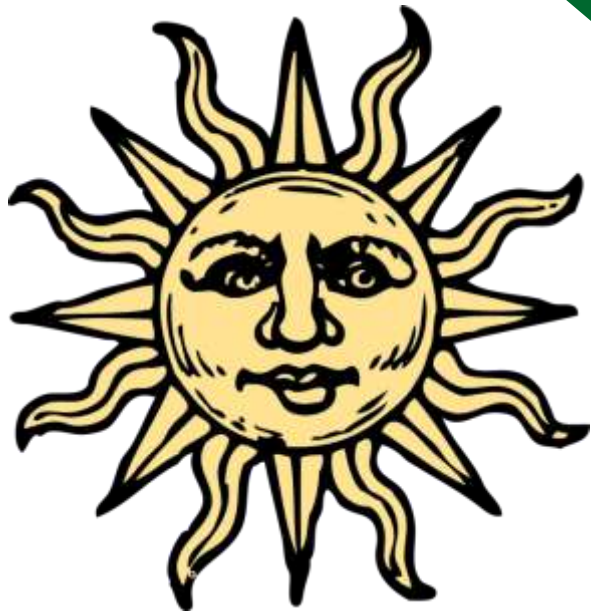
C: Seychelles

Q12: The second largest fish in the world explores British waters during the summer. What is it?

A: Basking Shark

B: Beluga Sturgeon

C: Whale Shark



Answers

Q1: Name this flower.

A: Dahlia

B: Hydrangea

C: Peony

Answer A: Dahlia



Q2: What is the national flower of England?

A: Carnation

B: Daffodil

C: Rose

Answer C: Rose

The national flower of England is the rose. The flower has been adopted as England's emblem since the time of the Wars of the Roses – civil wars (1455 – 1485) between the royal house of Lancaster (whose emblem was a red rose) and the royal house of York (whose emblem was a white rose).

Q3: The longest day this year was on 21 June. How long did daylight last (sunrise to sunset at London)?

A: 16 hrs and 38 mins

B: 17 hrs and 8 mins

C: 17 hrs and 38 mins

Answer A: 16 hrs and 38 mins

Sunrise was at 04:43 and sunset at 21:21.

Q4: When was British Summer Time first established in the UK?

A: 1896

B: 1916

C: 1946

Answer B: 1916

British Summer Time was first established by the Summer Time Act 1916 after a campaign by builder William Willett. His original proposal was to move the clocks forward by 80 minutes in 20-minute weekly steps on Sundays in April and by the reverse procedure in September. In 1916, BST began on 21 May and ended on 1 October. Willett never lived to see his idea implemented having died in early 1915.

Q5: Name this butterfly.

A: Painted Lady

B: Peacock

C: Red Admiral

Answer C: Red Admiral



It's tempting to assume that the name of describes their smart appearance with these grand red and black wings and speckles marked with military precision! In fact, it's possible that the name is a corruption of their original name. the 'red admirable'.

Q6: Typically, how long does the butterfly pictured above live in the UK?

A: 4 months

B: 6 months

C: 10 months

Answer C: 10 months

Red admirals can live for up to 10 months, but because they do not usually survive British winters it is likely to be shorter.

Q7: Who painted this famous picture of Sunflowers?

- A: Monet
- B: Rembradt
- C: Van Gogh

Answer C: Van Gogh

Van Gogh's paintings of Sunflowers are among his most famous. He did them in Arles, in the south of France, in 1888 and 1889. Vincent painted a total of five large canvases with sunflowers in a vase, with three shades of yellow 'and nothing else'. In this way, he demonstrated that it was possible to create an image with numerous variations of a single colour, without any loss of eloquence.



Q8: Who painted this famous picture of Water Lilies?

- A: Monet
- B: Rembradt
- C: Van Gogh

Answer B: Monet

"One instant, one aspect of nature contains it all," said Claude Monet, referring to his late masterpieces, the water landscapes that he produced at his home in Giverny between 1897 and his death in 1926. These works replaced the varied contemporary subjects he had painted from the 1870s through the 1890s with a single, timeless motif—water lilies. .



Q9: What colour of flower must you never send in Germany, unless for a funeral?

A: Red

B: White

C: Yellow

Answer B: White

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Q10: In France, what colour of flower should you not include in a Valentines bouquet?

A: Red

B: White

C: Yellow

Answer C: Yellow

In France, yellow flowers symbolize Unfaithfulness.

Q11: There are only a few **countries** that do not have any native snakes. In addition to Cape Verde, Iceland, Ireland and many small Pacific island nations including Kiribati, Tuvalu, Nauru and the Marshall Islands which of these also does not have any native snakes?

A: Finland

B: New Zealand

C: Seychelles

Answer B: New Zealand

Aside from these countries, you also won't find snakes in the following locations: Siberia, Greenland, Antarctica, Central and Northern Canada, the southern tip of Argentina and Chile, Alaska, Hawaii, the Cook Islands, the northern part of Finland and anywhere north of the Arctic Circle.

Q12: The second largest fish in the world explores British waters during the summer. What is it?

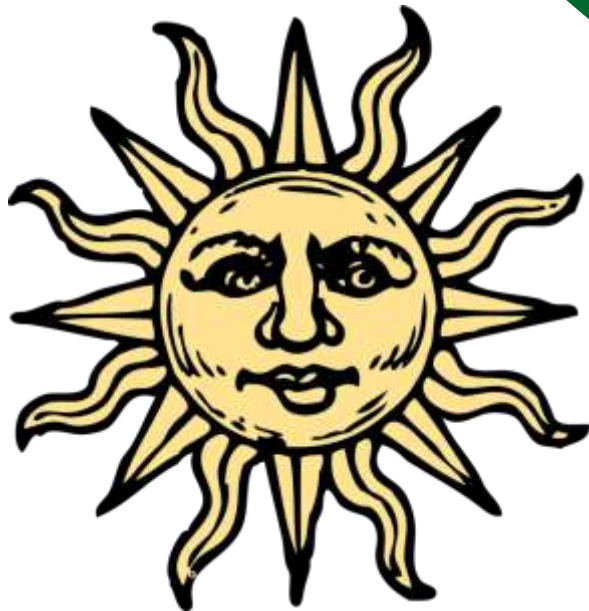
A: Basking Shark

B: Beluga Sturgeon

C: Whale Shark

Answer A: Basking Shark

A bus-sized gentle giant, this shark explores British waters during the summer. Basking sharks drift beneath the waves with their massive jaws open, sucking in a thousand tonnes of sea water per hour. Using large bristles in their mouths they strain out plankton, fish eggs and the tiny larvae of crustaceans. If you'd like to see the second largest fish in the world, head to coasts around the tip of Cornwall, or the Scottish islands of Coll and Tiree.



How many did you get right?