

educational department

LA CITÉ DE LA MER

C H E R B O U R G

**LA CITÉ
DE LA MER**

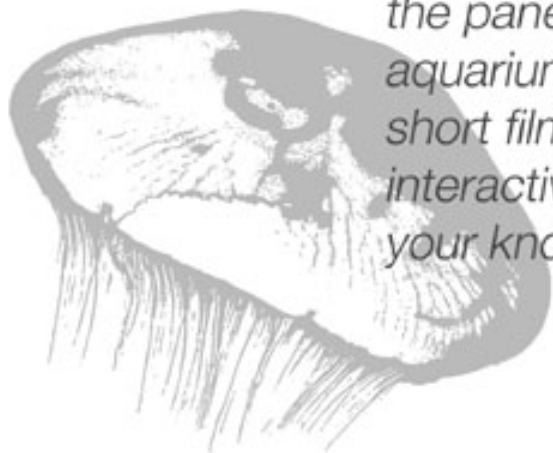
Quiz

C H E R B O U R G



Welcome !

Welcome to La Cité de la Mer! Your descent into the ocean depths begins here... Your challenge is to answer all the questions by reading the panels, looking at the aquariums, watching the short films, using the interactive screens and using your knowledge.



LA CITÉ DE LA MER

quiz

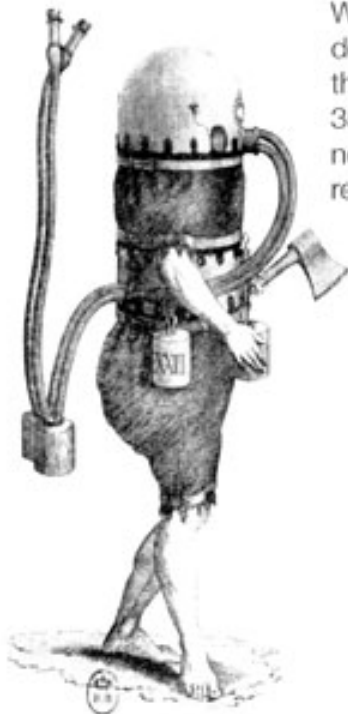


discovery of the depths...

THE OCEAN POLE

The Pioneers

Who wanted to enter the dangerous depths? The curious, the irresponsible or the courageous, like Alexander the Great in 352 BC. He built the first diving bell and for nearly 2 000 years sea exploration did not really advance.



Question 3

In 1715, John Lethbridge invented a wooden barrel fitted with a porthole and sleeves for the arms which was designed to:

- search for seashells
- recover gold bars from shipwrecks
- study marine animals
- cut the moorings of enemy boats at night

THE OCEAN POLE

The Great Expeditions



At what ocean depths does life exist? Oceanographic campaigns have travelled the globe, and little by little the seas have revealed their secrets. Yet even with the modern technology of today, such as exploration submarines, the great depths remain relatively unknown.

Question 4

Why did man first want to know the exact depth and relief of the ocean bed?

Question 5

Which European prince participated in some of the most important oceanographic expeditions of the 20th century?

Question 6

For 4 years, the scientists on the *Challenger* tried to measure the ocean depths and find animals from the greatest depths possible. How many new species do you think they discovered?

- 75
 450
 4 000

THE OCEAN POLE

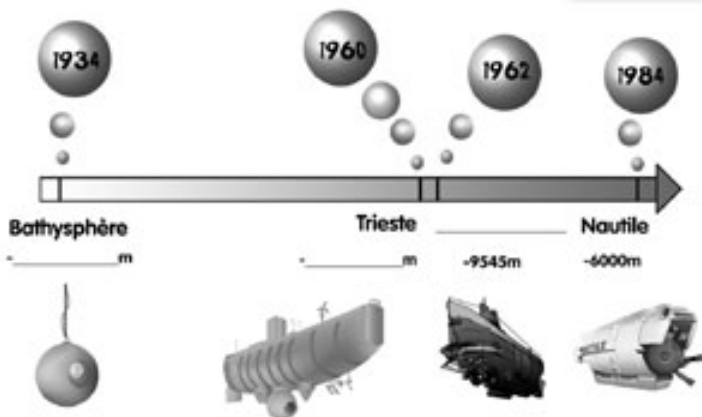
Exploring the Ocean

In the quest to find underwater life, inventions and innovations followed. The bathysphere was a steel ball lowered down into the water and linked to a boat on the surface by a cable. This was replaced by the bathyscaph which worked on the principle of a hot air balloon. It could dive to great depths and beat all the records! In 1962, Archimède (exhibited here at La Cité de la Mer) reached 9 545 m. The bathyscaph was followed by the autonomous diving suit, the ancestor of the equipment used in modern diving today.



Question 7

Complete the following time-line:



Question 8

What was the nickname of the team of three explorers, Dumas, Tailliez and Cousteau?

Question 9

What does the abbreviation ROV stand for?

THE OCEAN POLE

Underwater Archaeology

Question 10

The amphora on the left was found on the wreck of the Grand Congloué 2. Compare it with the different types of amphora shown on the right: it is a _____ amphora from _____ BC, and comes from _____.



Oil amphora
2nd and 3rd century BC
Origin: Southern Spain



Wine amphora
1st century BC
Origin: Roman



Pickled fish amphora
2nd century BC
Origin: Roman



Wine amphora
4th and 5th century BC
Origin: Greco-Italian

Question 11

When diving, bringing an amphora to the surface is:

- forbidden because it belongs to the public domain
- pointless because without preservation treatment it will get damaged quickly
- irresponsible because it may be the last visible trace of a wreck



Wine amphora
5th and 8th century BC
Origin: Etruscan



Wine amphora
2nd and 3rd century BC
Origin: Roman

Aquariums

Question 12

I am a solitary fish recognizable by my dorsal fin which goes on with a "whip". I am decorated with white and black wide bands, and a yellow band in the caudal fin. Unjumble the letters to find my name, the first word is done for you: poisson cocher

I am a _____.

THE OCEAN POLE

The Bathyal, Abyssal and Hadal Zones

Immense plains, gigantic mountain chains covering thousands of kilometres and volcanoes spitting out lava in total darkness... The true nature of the great depths, which we have only begun to discover, far exceeds our wildest hypotheses. Who would have thought that strange luminous creatures or oases teeming with life could exist at more than 2000m deep?

Question 13

Which regions of the Earth has Théodore Monod explored besides the oceans?

Question 14

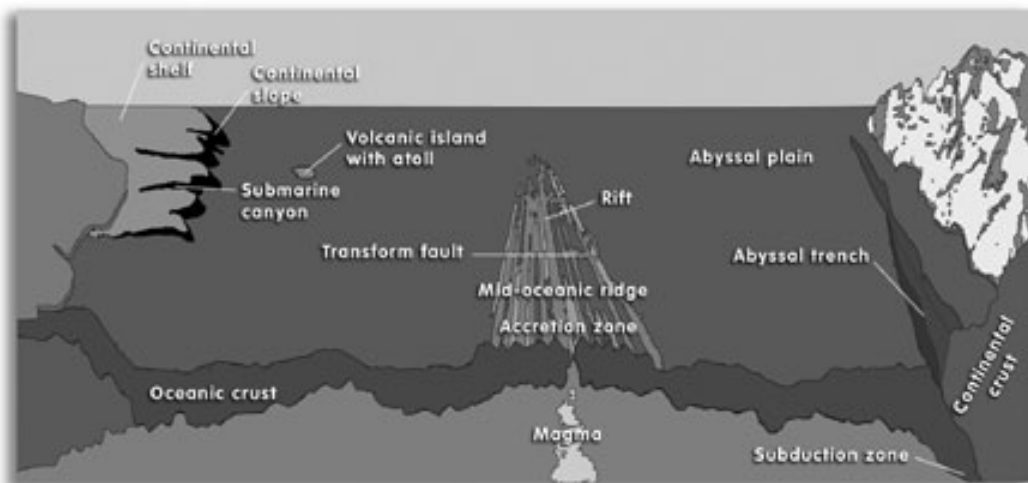
The seabed is full of humps and hollows, with high mountains, volcanoes and very deep trenches. There are even avalanches!

- True False

Question 15

The Mariana Trench is the deepest known trench at:

- 5 000 cm 11 km
 4 807 km 127 635 m



THE OCEAN POLE

Research territories

Vast and deep, traversed by cold and warm currents, the ocean plays a very complex role in the well-being of the planet. Study of the ocean involves cooperation between numerous scientific specialists: biochemists, geologists, paleontologists, zoologists, climatologists and botanists. Modern methods using probes or satellite images help us to understand all aspects of the oceans and to predict their behaviour.

Question 16

Topex Poseidon and Jason are two

_____ used to measure the _____ of the oceans.

Question 17

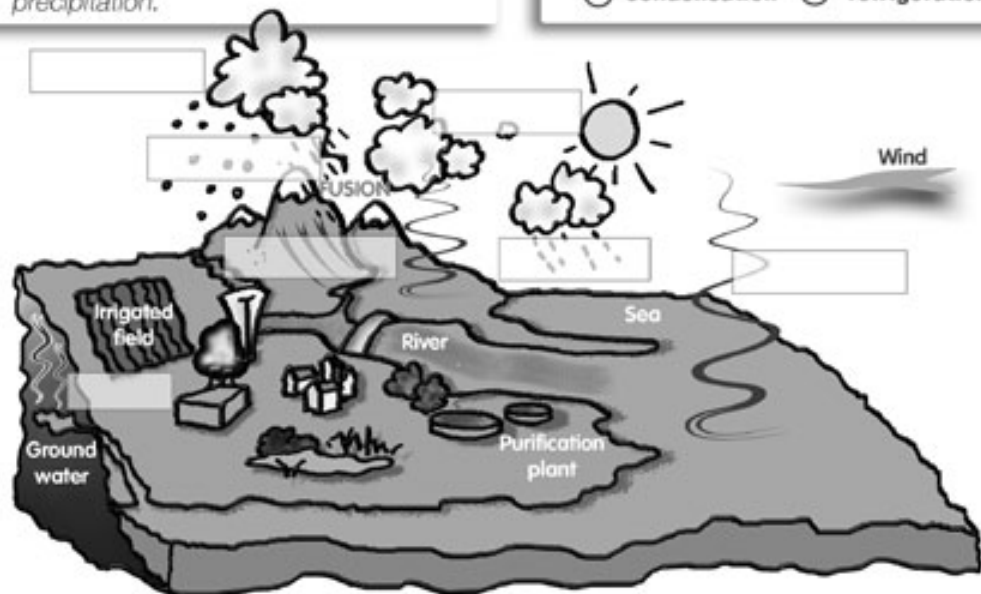
Label the diagram of the water cycle below using the following words:

evaporation, condensation, precipitation, solidification, infiltration, run-off, precipitation.

Question 18

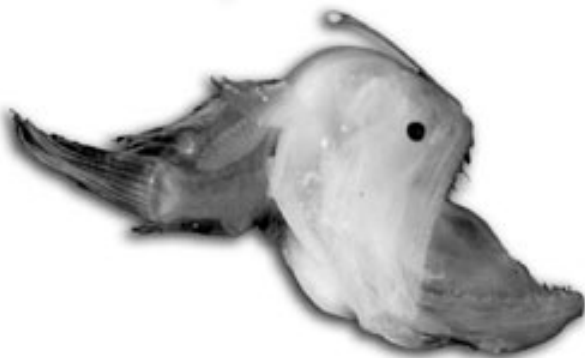
What do you call the transformation of water from a liquid state (in the oceans) to gas (in the atmosphere)?

- dissolving evaporation
 condensation refrigeration



THE OCEAN POLE

Research territories



Question 19

We can better predict the weather using marine currents.

- True False

Question 20

Fish stocks in the ocean are:

- inexhaustible, so we can fish as much as we want
- fragile, so we must be careful and learn to manage them

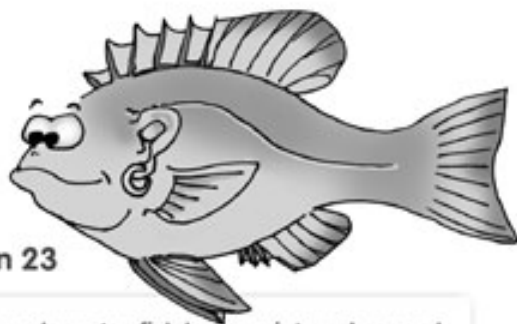
Question 21

How many countries have signed the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS)?

Aquariums

Question 22

On land, chlorophyllous plants are at the base of all food chains. We call them "primary producers". Who plays this role in the ocean?



Question 23

To listen underwater, fish have an internal ear and, most importantly, an organ sensitive to currents and vibrations called a _____.

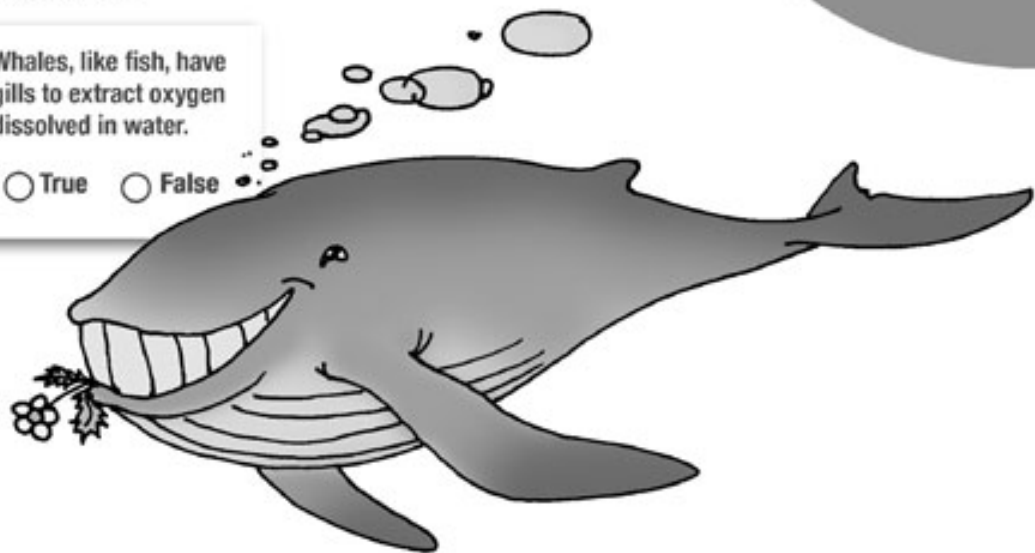
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Aquariums

Question 24

Whales, like fish, have gills to extract oxygen dissolved in water.

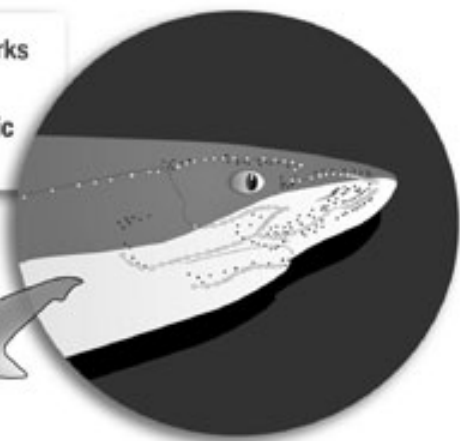
- True False



Question 25

The ampullae of Lorenzini found on the snout of sharks are able to detect:

- the faintest odours the electromagnetic waves



THE SUBMARINE POLE



Question 26

Complete Le Redoutable's identity card.

Question 27

In Germany, submarines are called U-Boot which is an abbreviation of _____

Question 28

A diesel submarine motor:

- can function without air and so can be used in a diving submarine.
- needs air, which is why such submarines had to surface to recharge their batteries

IDENTITY CARD



Name: _____

Year of Birth: _____

Place of Birth: _____

Nationality: _____

Length: _____

Diameter: _____

Weight: _____

Crew: _____ people

Length of patrol: about ____ days

Type of propulsion: _____

Distinguishing features: first French
_____ submarine

Domicile: La Cité de la Mer

Question 29

Submarines played a deciding role during the two world wars. Moreover, the United States joined the First World War as a result of a German U20 torpedo attack on the liner _____ on 7 May 1915.

EMIGRATION

The exterior gallery

In 1905, a first transatlantic maritime terminal was built at Cherbourg. In 1912, a brick terminal was built, but it didn't allow the ship to dock: steamers whisk passengers to the boat at anchor in the harbor. Current Transatlantic Railway Terminal was inaugurated in 1933.

Question 30

When was the first crossing
Cherbourg – New York?

Question 31

What is the « Ruban bleu »?

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="radio"/> a flag hoisted on the day of departure | <input type="radio"/> a restaurant |
| <input type="radio"/> a trophy which rewards the fastest vessel | <input type="radio"/> a ribbon worn by all first-class passengers |

Question 32

Look at the ground the ports of departure and arrival of migrants. Remove intruders in the following list:

New-York, Cherbourg, Le Havre, Portsmouth, Belfast, Halifax, Bremerhaven, Caen, Plymouth, Los Angeles, Rio de Janeiro, Southampton, Lisbonne

EMIGRATION

Luggage room

The Luggage Room of Cherbourg Maritime Railway Terminal has seen from 1933 many stars, heads of States, bankers in 1st class, academics, political exiles or traders in 2nd class, emigrants in 3rd class.

Question 33

What is the architectural style of the Luggage Room?

- deco art baroque art
 gothic contemporary art

Question 34

Watch the movie « Parcours d'émigrants ». When the emigrants from Europe arrived in New York, what was the first monument that they were able to admire? _____

Question 35

Quote some objects that the 3rd class emigrants carried in their luggage.

TITANIC

Life on board

April 10th, 1912 at 12.00 pm, the *Titanic* left Southampton. After two stops at Cherbourg and Queenstown, the *Titanic* began her maiden voyage with 885 crew members and 1316 passengers on board.

Question 36

April 10th, 1912, how many passengers were embarked in Cherbourg?

- 281 1490
 711 2201

Question 37

Commander of *Titanic* during its maiden voyage, I am the captain _____.

Question 38

In the third class gangway, you can see the *Titanic's* post office . What does « *RMS Titanic* » mean?

Question 39

Aboard of the *Titanic*, the amenities for the 1st class passengers are numerous. Surround the correct answers:

Do sport in the gymnasium / Watch a film in a cinema / Have a bath in a sea water swimming pool / Read a book in a reading room / Play polo / Listen to music played by a band

TITANIC

Sinking

April 14th, 1912 at 11.40 pm, two watchmen from the crow's nest ring the bell: Iceberg, right ahead! A few seconds later, it's the shock. On April 15th at 2.20 am, the *Titanic* sank with 1490 missing. The 711 survivors will be recovered a few hours later by the *Carpathia*.

Question 40

At the time of the sinking, the *Titanic* sends to other ships messages of request for immediate assistance, the SOS. How do you write SOS in morse code?

Question 41

Aboard of the *Titanic*, the 3rd class passengers do not mix. Each class has its own living spaces on board : dining room, sun deck...

At the time of the sinking, the metal _____ that separates the 3rd class passengers the rest of the boat prevent them from joining the boat deck.

Question 42

What submarines, whose models are visible in the Reception hall, dived on the wreck of the *Titanic* ?

- Alvin* *Mir 1 et Mir 2*
 Nautile *Globule*

Opening Hours:

- > 1st July - 31st August: 9.30 a.m to 7.00 p.m <
> 1st September - 30th June: 10.00 a.m to 6.00 p.m <

Important information:

Inside the Permanent Exhibition Pavillion, please:

- Do not smoke, eat or drink.
- Do not feed animals.
- Do not throw anything in the pools.
- Do not flash lights.

Visit of the submarine:

- For safety reasons, children under 5 years are not permitted to visit the submarine.
- The access for disabled people is limited.
- Access to the submarine cannot be guaranteed at peak periods due to limited space.
- Under those circumstances, the price will be reduced.

PHOTOGRAPHERS'S CREDITS

COLLECTIONS JEAN VIGNE , GROUPEMENT GULIVER
DESIGN / DES / SYNERG , IFREMER , LA CITÉ DE LA MER
, LA CITÉ DE LA MER / NORBERT GIRARD , OBJECTIF
NUMÉRIQUE / LA CITÉ DE LA MER , SPINNAKER

OUR PERMANENT EXHIBITION WAS REALISED
WITH THE SCIENTIFIC PARTNERSHIP OF:
CEA , CNRS , DCN , DRASSM , DORIS Engineering
Ifremer , La Fondation EDF , Marine Nationale , Musée
National de la Marine , Observatoire de l'Espace du
CNES , TECHNICATOME

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