*Test questions and ANSWERS.*

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| **1.** | **How do the locals of Engure call the westerlies?**   1. **Pūtelis,** 2. **Vežģeris,** 3. **Lubenis.** | **Answer No. 2**  **Vežģeris – “westerlies”; a term borrowed from Livonian language used to describe wind direction; the term was used on the coast of Kurzeme of the Gulf of Riga and around Cape Kolka.** |
| **2.** | **What are the duties of a pilot in naval terms?**  **1.A person, who raises a flag aboard.**  **2.An experienced sailor, usually a captain, who welcomes and manoeuvers incoming ships through harbours.**  **3. A person, who helps to raise sails on a yacht during a storm.** | **Answer Nr.2**  **An experienced sailor, usually a captain, who welcomes and manoeuvres incoming ships through harbours.** |
| **3.** | **What is the purpose of a trawl or seine?**   1. **It is bottled as a beverage.** 2. **To pull a boat uphill using an attached wire.** 3. **A fishing net used to catch a lot of fish.** | **Answer No.3**  **A trawl or seine net is a large net used in commercial fishing and pulled (at designated depth) by a special vessel, called trawler, to catch fish.** |
| **4.** | **What is dried *lestiņas*?**  **1.Special dried vegetables.**  **2. Bone-dry fishing gear.**  **3. Dried, salted flounder.** | **Answer No.3 – dried, salted flounder – to enable longer storage and make them edible, the fishermen salted and dried them.** |
| **5.** | **Where do *ķilavas* live?**  **1. In the Caspian Sea.**  **2. In the Gulf of Riga.**  **3. It is not a fish species.** | **Answer No. 3 – “Ķilavas” is the production type, such as “Ķilavas vīna mērcē” or “Rīgas ķilavas”, produced from sprat.** |
| **6.** | **In ancient times, what was the meaning of a women, if she was met by a fisherman heading to the sea?**   1. **To meet a woman on the way – to marry soon.** 2. **Bad luck in fishing.** 3. **To succeed when playing cards.** | **Answer No.2**  **Bad luck in fishing.** |
| **7.** | **What is a *strimala*?**  **1.A cable used for fishing.**  **2.A herring.**  **3. Rear-end of a boat.** | **Answer No. 2 – the term in Kurzeme dialect refers to a herring.** |
| **8.** | **In the Atlantic Ocean, where were the colonies of Kurzeme found?**   1. **Islands of Trinidad and Tobago.** 2. **Madagascar.** 3. **Iceland.** | **Answer No.1.**  **In 1651, the Duke of Courland decided to make the first estate purchase. During 1651–1654, Gambia saw at least 12 of the Duke’s ships moored, with the ships from Courland importing iron, cloth, spirits, salt, metal products, glass and glassware, and amber not only from Courland and Semigallia, but also the wares produced in the territories of modern-day Poland and Latvia. While Western African wares were exported from Gambia, such as gold, ivory, wax, leathers, pepper, palm oil, and slaves captivated during local tribe clashes.** |
| **9.** | **Who were the first inhabitants to settle on the Northern coast of Kurzeme?**  **1.Ancient Prussians.**  **2.Eastern Balts.**  **3.Livonians.** | **Answer No.3**  **The Finnic and Baltic tribes who are the ancestors of the Livonians and Latvians entered the territory of modern-day Latvia in the Late Bronze Age. The Livonian nation had come into existence by the 12th century and later merged with the ancient Baltic nations of Latvia – the Latgalians, Curonians, Semigallians, and Selonians – forming the Latvian nation.** |
| **10.** | **What is a beacon?**   1. **A special handgrip to pull out a fishing net.** 2. **A light-emitting tower, which emits a beam to mark the waterway.** 3. **A container to store fish meal.** | **Answer No.2**  **A beacon or a lighthouse is a tower structure flashing light or containing another type of signalling serving as a navigation aid. Usually erected on coastal parts stretching into the sea, at the entrance to harbour, gulf, river mouths, on cliffs, reefs, shelves.** |