



Ресурсен център Европа



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# EDUCATIONAL GAME

## "WIN EUROPE!",

### QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

This is an annex to the game "WIN EUROPE" with 260 questions and answers in 26 spheres as: History of Europe, Geography of Europe, European writers, European composers, European artists, History of the European Union , Founding fathers of the EU, EU policies, EU institutions, EU law, European Parliament, EU capitals, Bulgaria in the EU, Euro, Schengen area, European programs, Monuments in the EU, European personalities, Protecting the environment in the EU, European traditions, European sport, Traditional food in EU countries, European cinema, European museums, Digital Europe, European science.

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## History of Europe

### **1 Question: Where was the cradle of European civilization?**

**Correct answer: Ancient Greece**

Additional explanation: Ancient Greece is considered as the founding culture of Western civilization. In 508 BC, Cleisthenes established the world's first democratic system of government in Athens. Greek political ideals were rediscovered in the late 18th century by European philosophers and idealists.

### **2 Question: In which year did the First World War begin?**

**Correct answer: 1914**

Additional explanation: World War I was fought between 1914 and 1918. It began when Archduke Franz Ferdinand of Austria was assassinated by Yugoslav nationalist Gavrilo Princip. Most European countries are involved in the war between the Entente forces (France, Belgium, Serbia, Portugal, Russia, the United Kingdom and later Italy, Greece, Romania and the United States) and the Central Powers (Austria - Hungary, Germany, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire).

### **3 Question: In what year did the USSR disintegrate?**

**Correct answer: 1991**

Additional explanation: The disintegration of the USSR is the process of disintegration in the economy, social structure, social and political sphere of the USSR, which led to its termination, officially announced on December 26, 1991, with a declaration of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR recognizing independence of the Union's Republics.

### **4 Question: What expression do we use to describe the symbolic and ideological boundary that divided Europe into two parts from 1945 to 1990?**

**Correct answer: The Iron Curtain**

Additional explanation: The Iron Curtain is a term first used by Josef Goebbels and popularized by Winston Churchill to describe the border that symbolically, ideologically and physically divided Europe into two separate zones from the end of World War II to the end of the Cold War, approximately in the period from 1945 to 1990.

**5 Question: When did the Berlin Wall fall?**

**Correct answer: 1989**

Additional explanation: The fall of the Berlin Wall on November 9, 1989, is a key event in world history, marking the fall of the Iron Curtain and the beginning of the fall of communism in Eastern and Central Europe. The end of the Cold War was declared at the Malta summit three weeks later, and German reunification took place in October of the following year.

**6 Question: Who is the European monarch who reigned the longest period of time?**

**Correct answer: Louis XIV**

Additional explanation: Louis XIV was king of France and Navarre from 1643 until his death in 1715. This makes him the European monarch who ruled for the longest time - 72 years and 110 days.

**7 Question: According to legend, who kidnaps Europe?**

**Correct answer: Zeus**

Additional explanation: Europe in ancient Greek mythology was the daughter of the Phoenician king Agenor. According to a legend, Zeus appears before Europe while she plays with friends on the beach, in the image of a white bull and takes her to the island of Crete in the ancient city of Gortina. The abduction of Europe is the subject of paintings by famous artists and is also depicted on the Greek 2 euro coin.

**8 Question: Which European inventor is the founder of modern book printing?**

**Correct answer: Johannes Gutenberg**

Additional explanation: The German inventor Johannes Gutenberg became the first European to use a manual printing set in 1439 and was the first in the world to construct a mechanically driven printing press. In 1455 he began printing the Gutenberg Bible, the first printed edition of the Bible.

**9 Question: Which three leaders attended the Yalta Conference in 1945?**

**Correct answer: Franklin D. Roosevelt, Joseph Stalin and Winston Churchill**

Additional explanation: The Yalta Conference was held from 4 to 11 February 1945 in the Livadia Palace, near Yalta on the Crimean Peninsula. In it, the "big three" discuss the reorganization of Germany and Europe after the war.

**10 Question: Who is the first European to reach North America?**

**Correct answer: Leif Eriksson**

Further clarification: Leif Erickson Day commemorates the Norse explorer believed to have led the first European expedition to North America. Nearly 500 years before the birth of Christopher Columbus, a band of European sailors left their homeland behind in search of a new world. Although most people have heard that Christopher Columbus was the first European to reach America, this has proven to be wrong. Leif Eriksson and his father Eric the Red set foot in North America around the year 1000. First, they settled Greenland, and then the so-called "Vinland", the name given by the Scandinavians of North America, and more precisely Newfoundland.

## Geography of Europe

### **1 Question: Which is the longest river in Europe?**

**Correct answer: Volga**

Additional explanation: The Volga is the longest river in Europe. It is located in Russia and its length is 3531 kilometers.

### **2 Question: Which is the highest mountain peak in Europe?**

**Correct answer: Elbrus**

Additional explanation: Elbrus is the highest peak in Europe. It is located in the Greater Caucasus mountain system in Russia. It is 5642 m high.

### **3 Question: Which is the largest country in Europe (with biggest territory)?**

**Correct answer: Ukraine**

Additional clarification: Ukraine is the largest country in Europe, covering 603,628 square kilometers, with over 50,000 square kilometers, bigger than the second - France. However, if we include the overseas territories of France, it would be the first.

### **4 Question: Which is the smallest country in Europe?**

**Correct answer: Vatican**

Further clarification: The Vatican is the smallest sovereign state in the world, and therefore in Europe. It is only 44 hectares and has a population of 842 inhabitants.

### **5 Question: Which is the only landlocked country that is also surrounded by other landlocked countries?**

**Correct answer: Liechtenstein**

Additional clarification: Liechtenstein is one of the two landlocked countries in the world and is also surrounded only by other landlocked countries, the so-called "double landlocked". The other one is Uzbekistan.

**6 Question: Which two countries have the longest border in Europe?**

**Correct answer: Norway and Sweden**

Additional clarification: The border between Norway and Sweden is 1619 kilometers, making it the longest border between two countries in Europe.

**7 Question: Which European country has the biggest number of islands?**

**Correct answer: Sweden**

Additional clarification: Statistics show that there are 267,570 islands in Sweden, of which only 984 are inhabited. This makes Sweden the country with the most islands not only in Europe but also in the world.

**8 Question: Which European country has the largest population?**

**Correct answer: Germany**

Additional clarification: Germany has a population of 84,030,234 people, according to UN statistics. It is the country with the largest population, which is entirely in Europe. Russia and Turkey have larger populations, but only parts of them are in Europe.

**9 Question: Which European country has the fastest declining population?**

**Correct answer: Bulgaria**

Additional explanation: According to statistics, Bulgaria's population is the fastest declining in Europe. Bulgaria loses an average of 60,000 citizens a year due to emigration. As a result, it is estimated that by 2050, Bulgaria will lose 23% of its population, bringing it to levels last seen in the 1930s.

**10 Question: Which two European countries have flags that are not rectangular in shape?**

**Correct answer: Vatican and Switzerland**

Additional clarification: Two of the three countries in the world whose flags are not rectangular are the Vatican and Switzerland (the third is Nepal). The flags of both are square in shape.

## European writers

**1 Question: He is Irish and the author of "The Happy Prince". Who is he?**

**Correct answer: Oscar Wilde**

Additional explanation: This is Oscar Wilde (1854 - 1900). He was born in Dublin and was a very good student. Wilde received scholarships first for his studies at Trinity College Dublin and later at Modlin College in Oxford. Known for its wit and paradoxes as:

"Never put off until tomorrow what you can do the next day."

"When people agree with me, I see I'm wrong."

"Old people believe everything, middle-aged people doubt everything, and young people know everything."

**2 Question: What is the name a Spanish writer known for his novel Don Quixote**

**Correct answer: Miguel de Cervantes**

Additional explanation: Born in 1547, Miguel de Cervantes is known for his literary contributions to the Spanish language. They call Spanish "the language of Cervantes."

**3 Question: They are brothers of German descent, interested in history, philology and literature, and writing fairy tales. Who are they?**

**Correct answer: Brothers Grimm**

Additional explanation: Jacob Ludwig Karl Grimm was born on January 4, 1785, and Wilhelm Karl Grimm was born on February 24, 1786 in Hanau. They studied at the Friedrich Gymnasium in Kassel. Famous works are: "Hansel and Gretel", "Bremen City Musicians", "The Wolf and the Seven Goats" and many others.

**4 Question: What is the name of the author of the family saga "Radetzky March" (1932)?**

**Correct answer: Joseph Roth**

Additional explanation: Joseph Roth was an Austrian journalist and novelist, best known for his family saga Radetzky March, about the decline and fall of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, Joseph Roth (1894–1939) was born in Schwabenhof near Brody,

Eastern Galicia at a Jewish family. He studied philosophy and German studies in Lviv and Vienna. In 1916, at the height of World War I, Joseph Roth enlisted as a volunteer in the Austro-Hungarian army and was taken prisoner by the Russians. In 1918, he became a journalist in Vienna and later in Berlin, and in 1924 he was editor of the Frankfurter Zeitung. After the rise of National Socialism in 1933, his books were banned and the writer emigrated through Austria to France, where he fell into deep despair, became an alcoholic and died in Paris at a homeless shelter.

**5 Question: Who is the author of text of The Ode to Joy?**

**Correct answer: Friedrich Schiller**

Additional explanation: Friedrich Schiller was a German poet who wrote the Ode to Joy in 1785. It expresses Schiller's vision of the unification of humanity, peace and solidarity among people. To the text of Friedrich Schiller's Ode to Joy in 1823, Ludwig van Beethoven composed music - the Ninth Symphony. A century and a half later, in 1985, European leaders adopted Beethoven's "Ode to Joy" tune as the official anthem of the European Union. The anthem has no words, only music, so Schiller's text has no official status.

**6 Question: He is a beloved author in the field of Italian literature. His novels have been translated into over 30 languages and have sold 10 million copies. In 1981 he received the Strega Award. Who is he?**

**Correct answer: Umberto Eco**

Additional explanation: Umberto Eco (1932–2016) is an Italian writer, philosopher-semiotician, best known for his novels and essays. He was born in Alexandria in 1932. After the war he studied medieval philosophy at the University of Turin in 1954. He appeared on the stage of fiction in 1980 with the novel *The Name of the Rose*, for which he received the aforementioned Strega Award. Other of his works are: *"The Island of the Previous Day"*; *Baudolino*; *The Prague Cemetery*. In 2004, he published the illustrated book *"History of Beauty"*, followed by *"History of Ugliness"*.

**7 Question: She kept a diary during World War II, but her book "The Diary of a Young Girl" was published after her death. Who is she?**

**Correct answer: Anne Frank**

Further clarification: Annelies Marie Frank was a German-Dutch diarist of Jewish heritage. One of the most discussed Jewish victims of the Holocaust, she gained fame posthumously with the 1947 publication of *The Diary of a Young Girl*. During World War II, Anne and her family hid from the Nazis in the attic at the back of a house where Anne kept a diary. In 1944, the shelter was opened, the family was handed over and taken to several concentration camps. Anne Frank died in 1945 at the age of 15. The book *The Back House* was published thanks to Anne's father, Otto Frank, who made his daughter's dream of becoming a writer come true. The diary contains 215 pages of text in the form of letters with personal observations and thoughts of Anne about life during the war. It covers the period from June 12, 1942 to March 29, 1944.

**8 Question: Which Polish author in 1980 receives the Nobel Prize for Literature?**

**Correct answer: Czeslaw Milosz**

Additional explanation: Czeslaw Milosz was born in 1911. He received a very good high school education and graduated in law from Stefan Bathory University in Vilnius. In addition to Polish, he speaks Lithuanian, Russian, English, French and Hebrew. In 1930 he made his debut with two poems in the academic newspaper and for the next 74 years he did not stop writing. As a student until the war he participated in various literary groups and wrote in the so-called "Catastrophic style", works in which they kill the worries about the complicated life of Europe between the two wars. In 1980 the writer received the Nobel Prize in Literature.

**9 Question: What is the name of the book written in 1945? by the Bulgarian writer Dimitar Dimov, who talks about the unattainable love between a Spanish monk named Father Heredia and the beautiful, wayward and morphine-addicted American Fanny Horn?**

**Correct answer: "Condemned souls"**

Additional explanation: Dimitar Dimov is a Bulgarian writer who worked in the 20th century. Among his most famous works are the novels *Tobacco*, *Lieutenant Benz*, *Condemned Souls*. The novel "Condemned Souls", which was written in 1945, was screened in 1975.

**10 Question: We have all read the novel "The Iron Lantern" - a fascinating book that transports us to a completely different world from ours - full of moral foundations more important even than human lives. What is the name of the writer of the novel?**

**Correct answer Dimitar Talev**

Additional explanation: At the moment when Katerina becomes pregnant by the famous master Rafe Klinche, whom she loves, her mother Sultana prefers to keep her daughter's honor. So he goes to the herbalist, takes the necessary things and returns to the house where Katerina has an abortion. Unfortunately, however, Katerina could not stand what was happening, due to her fragile age and because this would be her first birth.

## European composers

**1 Question: In which European city was Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart born?**

**Correct answer: Salzburg**

Additional explanation: Mozart was born on January 27, 1756 in Salzburg, Austria, then the center of the Archdiocese of Salzburg. Salzburg is famous for some of the most picturesque medieval streets and its magnificent palaces. Mirabel Palace is very famous – the palace park is one of the most beautiful in Europe. The city is also called the city of Mozart. The genius composer is the emblem of Salzburg. Mozart's birth house is now a museum. The Salzburg Music Festival is held every November.

**2 Question: In which European country was Frederic Chopin born?**

**Correct answer: Poland**

Additional explanation: Frédéric François Chopin or Frédéric Franciszek Chopin is a Polish composer of the Romantic period and a virtuoso pianist, the most famous representative of Polish musical art and one of the great artists in the history of music.

**3 Question: Who is the composer of the ballet "Swan Lake"?**

**Correct answer: Pyotr Ilyich Tchaikovsky**

Additional explanation: Pyotr Ilyich Tchaikovsky (May 7, 1840 - November 6, 1893) was a Russian composer of the Romantic era. His diverse work includes symphonies, operas, ballet, instrumental and chamber music and songs. He is the author of some of the most popular concert and theatrical musical works in the classical repertoire, such as the ballets "Swan Lake", "Sleeping Beauty" and "The Nutcracker". „Swan Lake“ is one of the most famous and staged ballets.

**4 Question: What is the title of the European Union anthem?**

**Correct answer: Ode to joy (An die Freude)**

Additional explanation: "Ode to Joy" (German: An die Freude) is an ode created in 1785 by the German poet and historian Friedrich Schiller, glorifying the brotherhood and understanding of all mankind. The ode is best known for Ludwig van Beethoven's musical composition in the final Presto of his Ninth Symphony. In 1972, Beethoven's work was chosen by the Council of Europe as the European Anthem, and in 1985 by the then

European Community. The anthem is an expression of the ideals of a united Europe: freedom, peace and solidarity.

**5 Question: Which Bulgarian composer wrote the rhapsody "Vardar"?**

**Correct answer: Pancho Vladigerav**

Additional explanation: Pancho Haralanov Vladigerov (March 13, 1899 - September 8, 1978) composer, musician, conductor, pedagogue. The Rhapsody "Vardar" is the first Bulgarian symphonic work to gain wide international fame.

**6 Question: Who is the composer of the work "The Four Seasons"?**

**Correct answer: Antonio Vivaldi**

Additional explanation: Antonio Lucio Vivaldi is an Italian composer, virtuoso violinist, music pedagogue and clergyman. Born in Venice, he is considered one of the most important Baroque composers with great influence in all of Europe.

**7 Question: What is the nationality of Johannes Brahms?**

**Correct answer: German**

Additional explanation: Johannes Brahms was born in Hamburg, Germany. Johannes Brahms is a composer, pianist and conductor, one of the leading representatives of romanticism in music. Brahms spent most of his career in Vienna, where he became a leader on the music scene.

**8 Question: Which great composer had a hearing problem and composed despite his deafness?**

**Correct answer: Ludwig van Beethoven**

Additional explanation: Ludwig van Beethoven wrote the Ninth Symphony at a time when he was completely deaf.

**9 Question: What is the nationality of the composer Ferenc Liszt?**

**Correct answer: Hungarian**

Further explanation: Ferenc Liszt was born in the Kingdom of Hungary, Austrian Empire. He is a Hungarian pianist and composer of the Romantic period, one of the most famous performers in Europe in the 19th century.

**10 Question: Who is the composer of the opera "La Traviata"?**

**Correct answer: Giuseppe Verdi**

Additional explanation: Giuseppe Fortunino Francesco Verdi is an Italian composer from the Romantic period, author of operas - La Traviata, Aida, Troubadour, Nabucco.

## European artists

**1 Question: Georges Braque and Pablo Picasso are the founders of what kind of art trend?**

**Correct answer: Cubism**

Additional explanation: The Cubist trend originated in the early 20th century. Cubism was a revolutionary new approach to representing reality invented in around 1907–08 by artists Pablo Picasso and Georges Braque.

**2 Question: In which century was the painting "Vitruvian Man" created, illustrating the ideal proportions of the human body?**

**Correct answer: 15th century.**

Additional explanation: The Vitruvian Man is a famous sketch, accompanied by notes by Leonardo da Vinci, drawn around 1490 in one of his diaries.

**3 Question: The author of the painting is one of the great artists in the history of European art and is among the prominent representatives of Post-Impressionism. Who is he?**

**Correct answer: Vincent Van Gogh**

Additional explanation: The title of the painting is "Wheat field with cypresses". Van Gogh regards this sunny landscape as one of his best works and repeats the structure three times. The first version of The Cypress Wheat is in pencil only and is housed in the Van Gogh Museum in Amsterdam. The second painting of the cypress trees was painted in July 1889, and the third painting in the series was completed in September of that year.



**4 Question: What is the name of the politically significant work of Pablo Picasso created in 1937?**

**Correct answer: Guernica**

Additional explanation: Guernica depicts a frantic tangle of six human figures (four women, a man and a child), a horse and a bull. The action takes place within a claustrophobic interior with a low ceiling, under a lamp that seems to burst with light. The scene clearly reads the emotional and physical consequences of war and violence. Picasso never gave an explicit explanation of the symbolism behind each of the figures in Guernica: "Let the audience decide for themselves what to see," he said.

**5 Question:**  
**Michelangelo was very familiar with the anatomy of the human body. It is more important to understand the meaning of the encrypted message in one of his most**

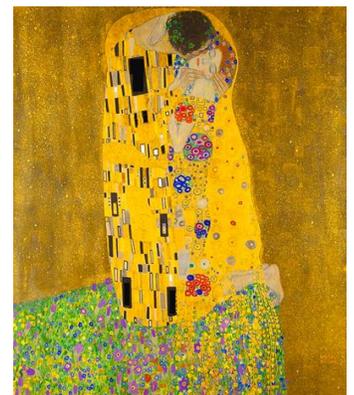


**famous drawings in the Sistine Chapel - God does not give man only a body. What is the thing that distinguishes and gives precedence to man over other beings in the universe?**

**Correct answer: Mind**

Additional explanation: The image of God outlines the shape of the human brain.

**6 Question: "The Kiss" ("Lovers"), a painting by the Austrian symbolist artist Gustav Klimt depicting a couple embracing a man and a woman, is considered the most beautiful apotheosis of the male-female fusion. Inspired by the Byzantine icons in Ravenna, what material did Klimt use to make the painting so unique in itself?**



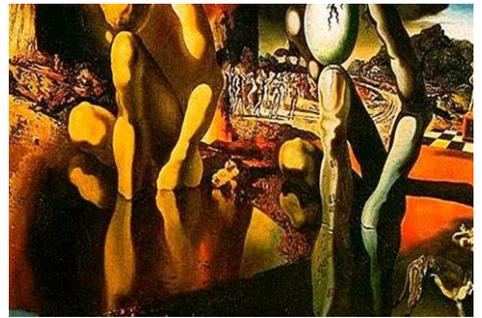
**Correct answer: Golden leaf**

Additional explanation: The Kiss (in German Der Kuss) is an oil-on-canvas painting with added gold leaf. This technique has been known to the icon painters throughout the centuries of iconography.

**7 Question: Who is the author of this famous painting based on the Greek myth of Narcissus - a man doomed by the gods to fall in love with himself after seeing his reflection in the water?**

**Correct answer: Salvador Dali**

Additional explanation: "Metamorphoses of Narcissus" is one of the most beautiful and symbolic works of Dali. He prepared special brushes and paints and even learns to work with completely unknown techniques. Dali also wrote a short lyrical poem about the painting, in which he compared himself to the main character, announcing aloud that he was Narcissus.



**8 Question: What is the most famous painting by the artist Eugene Delacroix, which he created in the autumn of 1830, and it became a symbol of the French Revolution and the very spirit of France?**

**Correct answer: "Freedom leads the people"**

Additional explanation: "Freedom leads the people" (French: La Liberté guidant le peuple) is a painting by Eugene Delacroix. A woman representing Freedom leads the people forward over the bodies of the dead, holding the flag of the French Revolution in one hand and a musket in the other. She has a Phrygian hat on his head. The painting is located in the Louvre.



**9 Question: Who is the author of the famous sculptor "The Thinker"?**

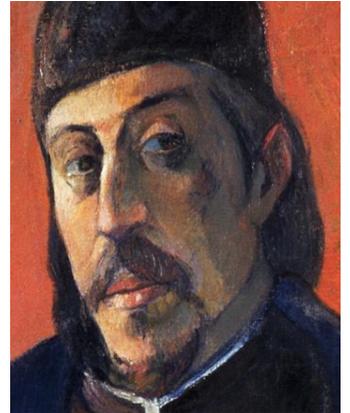
**Correct answer: Auguste Rodin**

Additional explanation: The Thinker (French: Le Penseur) is one of the most famous sculptures of the French sculptor Auguste Rodin. He worked on it from 1880 to 1882. The original sculpture is in the Rodin Museum in Paris.

**10 To which representative of post-impressionism is the portrait depicted?**

**Correct answer: Paul Gauguin**

Additional explanation: Eugene Henri Paul Gauguin is a French post-impressionist artist known for his paintings in Tahiti.



## History of the European Union

**1 Question: With the creation of which European community, does European integration begin?**

**Correct answer: European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC)**

Additional explanation: The ECSC Treaty was signed in Paris in 1951 and entered into force on 23 April 1952. It was signed by six countries: France, Germany, the Netherlands, Belgium, Luxembourg and Italy. The main objective of the ECSC is to ensure peace in Europe through the convergence of coal and steel production.

**2 Question: Which treaties are called the "Treaties of Rome"?**

**Correct answer: Treaties establishing the European Economic Community (EEC) and the European Atomic Energy Community (Euratom)**

Additional explanation: In 1957, the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community (EEC) was signed in Rome, together with the Treaty establishing the European Atomic Energy Community (Euratom). They have been signed by the six founding members of the ECSC. The main objectives of these two communities are to create a common market and to promote the development of the nuclear industry in the Member States.

**3 Question: When the first enlargement of the European Community took place?**

**Correct answer: 1973**

Further explanation: In 1973, Ireland, Denmark and the United Kingdom joined the European Community. After the first enlargement, the six countries become nine. During this period, Norway also applied for membership in the Community, but after a negative vote in a national referendum, failed to join.

**4 Question: Which are the countries of the Mediterranean enlargement?**

**Correct answer: Greece, Portugal and Spain**

Additional explanation: The three countries apply for membership after the fall of the authoritarian regimes in their territories. The main reasons for their membership in the Community are political, geopolitical and economic. Greece, Spain and Portugal want to stabilize economically, stabilize their democracies and increase their international

prestige. Greece's application was approved first and it joined the Community in 1981. Portugal and Spain became full members of the EC in 1986.

**5 Question: How many countries have joined the European Union since 2008?**

**Correct answer: one**

Additional explanation: The last EU enlargement took place in 2013, when Croatia joined the Union. This is the only expansion after 2008.

**6 Question: Which of the European Community countries is the biggest beneficiary of the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP)?**

**Correct answer: France**

Additional explanation: The common agricultural policy was introduced in the Community in 1962. Its main objective is to support farmers and increase agricultural productivity. A significant part of the European Community budget is invested in this area. France benefited the most from the CAP because it has a significant agricultural sector.

**7 Question: What are the three goals of The Hague Triptych?**

**Correct answer: completion, enlargement and deepening**

Additional explanation: A summit was convened in The Hague in 1969 to adopt the so-called Hague Triptych. It outlines three main objectives that the Community must meet in order to drive the integration process - completion, enlargement and deepening. Completion is related to the provision of the Community's own resources. Enlargement aims to open negotiations with the countries that have applied for membership. The last phase, deepening, aims to achieve economic and monetary union and coordinate common policies.

**8 Question: In which year was the Treaty on European Union signed?**

**Correct answer: 1992**

Additional explanation: The Treaty on European Union (TEU) was signed on 7 February 1992 in Maastricht. It sets out the main objectives of the Union as well as the governance of its institutions. The characteristic of the Maastricht Treaty is that it defines

the three-pillar structure of the European Union. In addition, the TEU is one of the main treaties of the Union, together with the Treaty on the Functioning of the EU (TFEU).

**9 Question: Who is the first President of the ECSC High Authority?**

**Correct answer: Jean Monnet**

Additional explanation: In 1952, Jean Monnet, considered as one of the fathers of the European Communities, became the first President of the European Coal and Steel Community. His term lasted 2 years - until 1954.

**10 Question: How does the crisis of the "empty chair" end?**

**Correct answer: with the Luxembourg compromise**

Additional explanation: The "crisis of the empty seat" refers to the period during which France withdraws its representation from the meetings of the EEC Council. It thus stopped the work of the Community for a period of several months. The issue was resolved with the adoption of the Luxembourg Compromise in 1966. It rejected qualified majority voting and gave each country a right of veto, which could be used when a Member state considered that its important interests were at stake.

## Founding fathers of the EU

**1. Who is the father of the concept of step-by-step integration of post-war Western Europe?**

**Correct answer: Jean Monnet**

Additional explanation: Jean Monnet outlines the functional approach and presents European unification, which must start in a small but very important area - coal mining and metallurgy. Monnet is the father of the concept of step-by-step integration of post-war Western Europe, leading to solidarity and synergy between the countries.

**2 Question: Which French foreign minister presented the idea of Jean Monnet in a declaration on May 9, 1950?**

**Correct answer: Robert Schumann**

Additional explanation: Robert Schumann was born on June 29, 1886 in Luxembourg. He believes that only lasting reconciliation with Germany can lay the foundations of a united Europe. He was deported to Germany in 1940, and after his escape, two years later joined the French resistance. On May 9, 1950, Schuman, as France's foreign minister, proposed the creation of a common European institution to control and manage coal and steel production. He read to the international media the so-called Schumann Declaration. In April 1951, on the idea of France, the Treaty was signed by Belgium, Germany, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands and France, establishing the European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC).

**3 Question: Who was the first President of the European Commission from 1958 to 1967?**

**Correct answer: Walter Hallstein**

Additional explanation: Walter Hallstein was born on November 17, 1901 in the city of Mainz in southwestern Germany, he is a supporter of federal Europe with a strong Commission and Parliament. As President of the European Commission, Hallstein worked to speed up the creation of the Common Market. In 1951, he was appointed Secretary of State in the Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs, where he not only participated in the establishment of the ECSC, but also in an attempt to create a European Defense Community to unite the budget, the armed forces and the armaments policy. He also

participated in negotiations with Israel to pay reparations to the Jewish people and played an important role in determining the strategy of German foreign relations.

**4 Question: He is considered one of the greatest Germans of all time, signing on behalf of the Federal Republic of Germany at the time of the ECSC Treaty and the Elysee Treaty, which gave a new impetus to European integration. Who is he?**

**Correct answer: Konrad Adenauer**

Additional explanation:: Konrad Adenauer is the first Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany. He is a supporter of the unification of Europe and the achievement of lasting peace. Adenauer believes that for Germany's successful future, it must be in alliance with Western countries, and therefore supports the establishment of the European Coal and Steel Community. During his rule, the Treaty of Friendship with France was signed, the so-called Elysee Treaty, which laid the foundation for new relations of cooperation between the two countries, an important step for the future of European integration.

**5 Question: Who is the author of the Ventotene Manifesto, which presents the federalist vision of Europe?**

**Correct answer: Altiero Spinelli**

Additional explanation: In the Ventotene Manifesto, Altiero Spinelli called for a European constitution. He proposed the creation of a supranational federation of states that would make a future war impossible.

**6 Which two European leaders, working to strengthen German-French relations and supporting efforts to deepen European integration, are represented on the photo?**

**Correct answer: Helmut Kohl and Francois Mitterrand**



Additional explanation: The photo was taken on the occasion of the 70th anniversary of the First World War and shows the progress in relations between the two countries and Europe as a whole. Helmut Kohl was awarded the title of "Honorary Citizen of Europe" for his contribution to European integration.

Mitterrand, on the other hand, is a supporter of the enlargement of the Union and supports the accession of Spain and Portugal.

**7 Question: What is the name of the Prime Minister of Italy from 1945 to 1953, under whom the country achieved its prosperity and supported the unification of Western Europe?**

**Correct answer: Alcide de Gasperi**

Additional explanation: Alcide de Gasperi is an Italian statesman born on April 3, 1881 in South Tyrol, a supporter of the idea of democracy and freedom in Europe. De Gasperi supports initiatives aimed at the unification of Western Europe, working on the implementation of the Marshall Plan - forging close economic ties with other European countries, and especially with France. He also supports the Schumann Plan for the establishment of the European Coal and Steel Community and helps to develop the idea of a common European defense policy.

**8 Question: Who came up with the idea for a new Treaty on European Union, the "Draft Treaty establishing the European Union" of the 1980s?**

**Correct answer: Altiero Spinelli**

Additional explanation: Altiero Spinelli and other pro-federalists submit a proposal to Parliament to draft a new Treaty on European Union, representing the European Constitution. The proposal for the so-called The Spinelli Plan or the "Draft Treaty on European Union" was adopted by Parliament in 1984 and although this idea has not been endorsed by the Member States, it provides the basis for the Single European Act and the Maastricht Treaty.

**9 Question: Who is the chairman of the working committee preparing the Treaty of Rome?**

**Correct answer: Paul-Henri Spaak**

Additional explanation: After the end of the Second World War, Paul-Henri Spaak supported the European Coal and Steel Community. He was a supporter of the unification of Europe. He believed that the unification of the countries through binding treaties was the most effective mean of establishing peace and stability on the continent. He was also one of the creators of the Benelux idea. In 1955, at a conference in Messina, Paul-Henri Spaak was elected by the European leaders of the then six Member states as chairman of

the committee, the so-called Spaak Committee, whose main task was to work on the establishment of a common market. The Spaak Report led to the signing of the Treaties of Rome, which established the European Economic Community and Euratom.

**10 Question: He is a Dutchman, an international banker, a businessman and a politician. In the mid-1950s, he published a plan named after him, related to the pan-European market. Who is he?**

**Correct answer: Johann Willem Bayen**

Additional explanation: Johann Willem Bayen - born May 2, 1897 in the Netherlands. His first appointment was to the Dutch Ministry of Finance, but in 1924 he switched to banking and private business. Bayen later became president of the Bank for International Settlements and director of the British-Dutch food company Unilever. His contribution to the process of European unification was important, as he succeeded in persuading opposing forces in the Netherlands, as well as in Europe, to accept European integration. His "Bayen Plan" is a proposal for a customs union and broad economic cooperation in a common European market. The essence of the plan was laid down in the Treaties of Rome in 1957 and has been the basis of the European Union ever since.

## EU policies

**1 Question: To which EU policy does the Mobility Package belong?**

**Correct answer: Transport policy**

Additional explanation: The Mobility Package is part of the transport policy. This policy is important from the point of view of the common market and the free movement of goods, people and services, thus supporting the development of the infrastructure network.

**2 Question: What is the name of the policy in which the European Union provides assistance to countries and peoples, both in Europe and beyond, in the event of major disasters or humanitarian emergencies?**

**Correct answer: Humanitarian aid and civil protection policy**

Additional explanation: The EU is the world's largest donor of humanitarian aid, helping millions every year. Emergency assistance may take the form of food, shelter or equipment, the deployment of specially equipped teams or the assessment and coordination of experts sent on site. The assistance teams, experts and equipment from the participating countries are kept ready for a rapid EU response around the world. The assistance is provided through more than 200 international and local partner organizations and agencies, with the support of thousands of European volunteers.

**3 Question: In which year was one of the oldest EU policies launched - the common agricultural policy?**

**Correct answer: July 30, 1962.**

Additional explanation: The beginning of one of the oldest EU policies, the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP), was set on 30 July 1962. The foundations of the CAP were laid by the Dutchman Sicco Leendert Mansholt. The common agricultural policy supports farmers, finances rural development and ensures the provision of safe and high-quality products at reasonable prices, in line with environmental protection.

**4 Question: Which is the main investment policy of the EU?**

**Correct answer: Regional policy**

Additional explanation: Regional policy is the Union's main investment policy. It aims to create new jobs, increase the competitiveness of enterprises, sustainable

development and economic growth, reduce poverty, social exclusion and disparities, catch up and improve the quality of life of citizens in all regions and cities in the EU. The regional policy is implemented through structural funds.

**5 Question: Which European policy seeks equal opportunities and access to the labor market, protection and inclusion of citizens within the Union and fair working conditions?**

**Correct answer: Employment and social policy**

Additional explanation: The EU is actively developing policies and legislative proposals in response to the technological advances, globalization and demographic change in order to overcome the differences in the standard of living in Europe. EU labor legislation guarantees minimum levels of protection that apply to everyone living and working in the Union. EU special rules aim to make it easier for Union citizens to work and live in other EU countries, while protecting their social security rights, such as health insurance and social benefits.

**6 Question: In which year was the need of common environmental policy officially expressed?**

**Correct answer: 1972**

Additional explanation: At the European Council in Paris in October 1972, the Heads of State or Governments stated the need for a Community policy on the environment, which should accompany the economic development. The Single European Act of 1987 introduced a new section on the environment, which provides the first legal basis for a common environmental policy in order to preserve the quality of the environment, protect human health and protect the environment.

**7 Question: Which international policy falls within the exclusive competence of the EU?**

**Correct answer: Common trade policy**

Additional explanation: Trade policy is in the exclusive competence of the EU. This means that the EU, not the Member States, negotiates and concludes international trade agreements.

**8 Question: Which European policy underwent a major reform in the early 2000s after the emergence of the “mad cow” disease?**

### **Correct answer: Food safety policy**

Further explanation: As a result of a series of crises related to food (such as the emergence of BSE and the fear of dioxins), EU food safety policy underwent a major reform in the early 2000s. The from farm-to-table approach is defined, ensuring a high level of safety at all stages of the production and distribution process for all food products placed on the EU market, whether produced within the EU or imported from third countries. This legislation constitutes a complex and integrated system of rules covering the entire food chain, from animal feed and animal health, plant protection and food production, to processing, storage, transport, import and export, and retail.

**9 Question: Which EU policy does not adopt directives and regulations but the decisions in its field require the consent of all Member States?**

### **Correct answer: Common foreign and security policy**

Additional explanation: The common foreign and security policy is not backed by legal instruments - there are no directives and regulations. There are joint actions, common positions and opinions, declarations, conclusions of the Council and the European Union. Most decisions require the consent of all the Member states. The Common Foreign and Security policy aims at resolving conflicts and complying with international rules while maintaining international understanding.

**10 Question: According to what principle should decisions be taken closest to the citizens?**

### **Correct answer: The principle of subsidiarity**

Additional explanation: The principle of subsidiarity is defined in Article 5 of the Treaty on European Union. It aims to ensure that decisions are made as close as possible to the citizens.

## EU institutions

### **1 Question: What are the 3 main functions of the European Parliament?**

**Correct answer: Legislative, supervisory and budgetary**

Further clarification: Parliament adopts legislation (jointly with the Council of the European Union), takes decisions on international agreements as well as EU enlargement, while monitoring democratic principles, budgetary expenditure and discussing issues related to the Union budget.

### **2 Question: With which other EU institution, the European Parliament adopts legislation based on proposals from the European Commission?**

**Correct answer: Council of the EU**

Additional clarification: The Council of the European Union, together with the European Parliament, adopts legislative acts, proposed by the European Commission.

### **3 Question: Which institution's president is Ursula von der Leyen?**

**Correct answer: The European Commission**

Further clarification: Ursula Gertrude von der Leyen is a German politician, Germany's first female defense minister. On 16 July 2019, she was appointed President of the European Commission. On December 1, 2019, she took office as the first woman President of the European Commission. He previously served as a member of the German federal government from 2005 to 2019, being the longest-serving member of Angela Merkel's cabinet. He is a member of the Christian Democratic Union (CDU), which in turn is a member of the European People's Party (EPP).

### **4 Question: Who meets in the European Council?**

**Correct answer: Heads of state or government of the EU Member states**

Additional clarification: The European Council meets about 4 times a year to discuss the Union's political direction and main priorities. The participants are the prime ministers or presidents of the countries, depending on the political system in the country.

### **5 Question: Which European organization is called "Greater Europe"?**

**Correct answer: Council of Europe**

Further explanation: The Council of Europe is a political international organization of European countries (the so-called "Greater Europe" - 47 member states, as opposed to 27 member states of the European Union), which works for the purposes of European integration. The organization promotes cooperation between all countries in Europe in the field of human rights, democratic development and cultural cooperation. Unlike the EU, the Council of Europe does not have the power to make laws. The two organizations share a common flag and anthem.

**6 Question: How many Commissioners does the European Commission consist of?**

**Correct answer: 27**

Additional clarification: 27 Commissioners, one from each country. They propose policies and legislation and monitor compliance.

**7 Question: Which institution settles legal disputes between national governments and EU institutions?**

**Correct answer: Court of Justice of the European Union**

Additional explanation: The Court of Justice of the European Union (CJEU) interprets EU law to make sure it is applied in the same way in all EU countries, and settles legal disputes between national governments and EU institutions.

**8 Question: Where is the seat of the European Central Bank?**

**Correct answer: In Frankfurt, Germany**

Additional explanation: The European Central Bank was founded in 1998. Frankfurt is the fifth largest city in Germany and is a global center for trade, education, finance and economics. Frankfurt is the most important financial center in the Union.

**9 Question: Who promotes good administration on EU level?**

**Correct answer: European Ombudsman**

Additional explanation: The European Ombudsman works to promote good administration at EU level. The Ombudsman investigates complaints about maladministration by EU institutions and bodies, and also proactively looks into broader systemic issues.

**10 Question: Which are the 3 institutions responsible for drafting and adopting legislative acts that form the so-called "institutional triangle"?**

**Correct answer: European Parliament, European Commission and Council of the EU**

Additional explanation: The European Commission discusses and submits proposals to the Council of the EU and Parliament, which, after the vote, may be accepted or rejected.

## EU law

**1 Question: Under what conditions can Art. 7 of the TEU, which provides for the suspension of the right of the state concerned to vote in the Council?**

**Correct answer: In case of a serious and prolonged violation by a member state of the EU values - freedom, equality, democracy, rule of law.**

Additional information: The Article 7 procedure aims to protect European values and was introduced by the Treaty of Amsterdam in 1997. Two mechanisms are envisaged - the first is preventive and is applied when there is a clear risk of violating European values, and the second is related to the imposition of sanctions when an infringement has already occurred.

**2 Question: Which institution has the right of legislative initiative in the EU?**

**Correct answer: The European Commission**

Additional explanation: The European Commission is the only institution entitled to initiate a legislative initiative in the EU. The European Commission is also the guardian of the Treaties, monitoring the implementation of the Constituent Treaties and secondary European legislation by the Member States.

**3 Question: Which institutions have legislative powers in the EU?**

**Correct answer: The Council of the EU and the European Parliament**

Additional explanation: The ordinary legislative procedure, which applies to most EU legislation, provides for equal participation of the two institutions in the legislative process. The European Commission sends a legislative proposal to the Council and Parliament. Once they have drawn up their opinions, the legislative proposal should be voted on by both institutions in order to enter into force.

**4 Question: What are the types of EU legislation?**

**Correct answer: regulations, directives and decisions**

Additional explanation: The Regulation aims to ensure uniform application of Union law in all Member States. It invalidates national rules which are incompatible with the essential provisions of the Regulation. The Directive is binding on all Member States to which it is addressed (one, several or all) as to the result to be achieved, but leaves it to

the national authorities to choose the forms and means of its implementation. The decisions are applied in their entirety.

**5 Question: What does qualified majority voting mean in EU decision-making?**

**Correct answer: 55% of Member States, representing at least 65% of the total EU population**

Under the ordinary legislative procedure, the Council acts by a qualified majority in co-decision with the European Parliament. On 1 November 2014, a new procedure for qualified majority voting was introduced - the double majority rule. According to him, when the Council votes on a proposal from the Commission or the EU High Representative for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy, a qualified majority is reached if these two conditions are met.

**6 Question: What is the role of the Court of Justice?**

**Correct answer: to ensure that EU law is interpreted and applied equally in all EU countries; ensures that EU member states and institutions comply with Union law.**

Additional information: **Court of Justice of the European Union ((CJEU))**, also called **European Court of Justice (ECJ)** has the basic mission is to ensure the observance and uniform application and interpretation of EU law within EU member states and institutions. Its headquarters are in Luxembourg.

**7 Question: The Court of Justice of the EU is divided in two Courts which are called....?**

**Correct answer: Court of Justice and General Court**

Additional explanation: The Court of Justice deals with requests for preliminary rulings from national courts, some actions for annulment and appeals. The General Court rules on actions for annulment brought by individuals, companies and, in some cases, EU governments. In practice, this court deals mainly with competition, state aid, trade, agriculture and trademark law.

**8 Question: How many years is the term of office of judges and Advocates-General at the Court of Justice?**

**Correct answer: six years**

Additional explanation: Judges and Advocates-General are appointed jointly by national governments for a renewable term of 6 years. The judges in each court elect a chairman for a term of 3 years, which can be renewed.

**9 Question: What does the principle of subsidiarity mean?**

**Correct answer: The Union intervenes only if the goals cannot be sufficiently achieved by the states – to take decisions as closer as possible to the citizens**

Additional explanation: The principle of subsidiarity was formally introduced by the Maastricht Treaty. It serves as a criterion for regulating the exercise of the Union's non-exclusive competence. It excludes Union intervention when an issue can be effectively addressed by the Member States and legitimizes the exercise of Union powers when the Member States are not in a position to achieve the objectives of the envisaged action sufficiently and it may have added value at Union level.

**10 Question: What does it mean to claim that European Union law takes precedence over the national laws of the Member States?**

**Correct answer: In the case of a conflict with national law, European law prevails.**

Additional explanation: Each national court, when considering cases within its own jurisdiction, must apply European Union law in its entirety and not apply provisions of national law that are contrary to it. In this regard, the European Court of Justice has adopted a number of rulings indicating how national courts should resolve conflicts arising between European Union law and national law.

## European Parliament

**1 Question: What determines the number of representatives of a country in the European Parliament?**

**Correct answer: Its population.**

Additional explanation: The number of Members for each country is approximately proportional to its population, but this is in line with the principle of regressive proportionality: no country can have less than 6 and more than 96 MEPs. MEPs are grouped by political affiliation, not nationality.

**2 Question: How many are the seats of the European Parliament and where are they?**

**Correct answer: 3 - Strasbourg, Brussels and Luxembourg**

Additional explanation: MEPs divide their time between their constituencies, Strasbourg, where 12 monthly sessions are held, and Brussels, where they attend additional plenary sessions as well as committee and political group meetings. Part of the administration of the European Parliament is in Luxembourg.

**3 Question: In which 5 countries are voters obliged by law to participate in the elections?**

**Correct answer: Belgium, Bulgaria, Greece, Cyprus and Luxembourg**

Additional explanation: In Bulgaria, with changes in the electoral legislation in 2016, mandatory voting in local government elections, parliamentary elections and elections to the European Parliament is introduced. Although mandatory, there is no real sanction for non-compliance.

**4 Question: How many parliamentary groups are there in the current term of the European Parliament – 2019-2024?**

**Correct answer: seven**

Additional explanation: MEPs are given a seat in the Chamber according to their political affiliation. MEPs unite on a political rather than a national basis. There are currently 7 political groups in the European Parliament (Christian Democrats, Socialist and Democrat Group, Renew Europe Group, Greens Group, Identity and Democracy

Group, European Conservatives and Reformists, Confederal Group of the United European Left).

**5 Question: Which country has the highest share of women MEPs?**

**Correct answer: Malta**

Additional explanation: 67% of Malta's MEPs are women, followed by Ireland and Sweden with 55% each

**6 Question: How many standing committees are there in the European Parliament?**

**Correct answer: 20 standing committees**

Additional explanation: In order to prepare for the work of Parliament's plenary sessions, MEPs are assigned to standing committees, each of which specializes in a given area. Their political spectrum reflects the composition of Parliament. The committees prepare, amend and adopt legislative proposals and reports on their own initiative. They shall consider the proposals of the Commission and the Council and, if necessary, draw up a report, which shall be presented to the plenary.

**7 Question: How many years is the term of office of the President of the European Parliament?**

**Correct Answer: two and a half years**

Additional explanation: The chairman is elected for two and a half years, i.e. for half the parliamentary term, and may be re-elected. The President represents the European Parliament outside the institution and in Parliament's relations with the other EU institutions. The President shall chair the work of the European Parliament and its bodies, as well as the deliberations in plenary, and shall ensure compliance with the Rules of Procedure. The President of the EP shall sign, together with the President of the Council, all legislative acts adopted in accordance with the ordinary legislative procedure.

**8 Question: How many years is the mandate of the European Parliament?**

**Correct answer: The composition of the EP is elected every five years by the citizens of the EU member states.**

Additional explanation: The European Parliament was established in 1952 as the General Assembly of the European Coal and Steel Community, and in 1962 as the

European Parliament. The first direct elections to the European Parliament were held in 1979.

**9 Question: What are the requirements for forming a parliamentary group in the EP?**

**Correct answer: At least 25 MEPs are needed, representing at least a quarter of the EU countries.**

Additional explanation: EC members are not allowed to be members of more than one parliamentary group.

**10 Question: What are the powers of the European Parliament?**

**Correct answer: Legislative, budgetary and supervisory**

Additional explanation: The European Parliament adopts laws and draws up the EU budget, together with the EU Council, approves the multiannual financial framework, exercises democratic scrutiny over all EU institutions, elects the President of the Commission and approves the Commission as a body. EP may vote no confidence vote, which obliges the Commission to resign.

## Capitals of EU Member states

### 1. Question: Which is the capital of Lithuania?

**Correct answer: Vilnius**

Additional explanation: Vilnius is the capital of the Republic of Lithuania - one of the three Baltic states in Northern Europe, apart from Estonia and Latvia. Lithuania acceded to the European Union on 1 May 2004.

### 2 Question: Which is the capital of Latvia?

**Correct answer: Riga**

Additional explanation: Riga is the capital of Latvia and the main commercial, cultural, industrial and financial center of the country. It is located on both banks of the Daugava River, right where it flows into the Baltic Sea. The population of the city is 705,703 people. Riga is the largest city in the three Baltic states and is the third largest city on the Baltic Sea after St. Petersburg and Stockholm.

### 3 Question: Which is the oldest capital in the EU?

**Correct answer: Athens**

Additional explanation: Athens is the capital of Greece and has existed for more than 3400 years.

### 4 Question: Which is the European capital with the largest population?

**Correct answer: Berlin**

Additional explanation: About 3.7 million people live in the German capital.

### 5 Question: Which is the smallest capital in the EU?

**Correct answer: Valletta**

Additional explanation: Valletta, the capital of Malta, is recognized as a World Heritage Site and a European city of art - especially for its Baroque designs.

### 6 Question: Which is the most densely populated city in the EU?

**Correct answer: Paris**

Additional explanation: Paris is the most densely populated city in Europe with a population density of approximately 54,415 persons per square miles. The French capital has an administrative-limit area of 105 square miles and a population of over 2.2 million people.

**7 Question: Which is the capital of Croatia?**

**Correct answer: Zagreb**

Additional explanation: Zagreb is the capital and the largest city of the Republic of Croatia. It is located in the northwest of the country, along the Sava river, at the southern slopes of the Medvednica mountain. Zagreb lies at an elevation of approximately 122 m above sea level. In the last official census of 2011 the population of the City of Zagreb was 792,875. The wider Zagreb metropolitan area includes the City of Zagreb and the separate Zagreb County bringing the total metropolitan area population up to 1,113,111. It is the only metropolitan area in Croatia with a population of over one million.

**8 Question: In which European capital is the oldest zoo located?**

**Correct answer: Vienna**

Additional explanation: Selected as the best European zoo and home to over 700 animal species, the Vienna Zoo is the oldest zoo in the world.

**9 Question: Which is the sunniest capital in the EU?**

**Correct answer: Madrid**

Additional explanation: Madrid is the sunniest city in Europe, with an average of about 250 sunny days a year.

**10 Question: Which is the only capital in the EU that is divided by the UN with a boundary line?**

**Correct answer: Nicosia**

Additional explanation: The United Nations Green Line divides Nicosia into northern Turkish part and southern Greek part. The northern part of Nicosia is the capital of Northern Cyprus, a de facto state that the international community considers to be occupied Cypriot territory.

## Bulgaria in the EU

### **1 Question: In which year Bulgaria joined the EU?**

**Correct answer: 2007**

Additional explanation: Bulgaria is an EU member country since 1 January 2007. The accession Treaty was signed on 25 April 2005 in Luxembourg.

### **2 Question: When Bulgaria held the rotating presidency of the Council of the EU?**

**Correct answer: January-June 2018**

Additional explanation: The Presidency of the Council of the EU rotates between Member States every 6 months. Bulgaria held the presidency in January 2018 and lasted until the end of June 2018. During this presidency, a summit for the Western Balkans was held in Sofia -. The Bulgarian Presidency priorities were:

- The future of Europe and young people - economic growth and social cohesion;
- European perspective and connectivity of the Western Balkans;
- Security and stability in a strong and united Europe;
- Digital economy and skills of the future.

### **3 Question: Who is the Commissioner proposed by Bulgaria in the current European Commission 2019-2024?**

**Correct answer: Maria Gabriel**

Additional explanation: Maria Gabriel has the portfolio of innovation, research, culture, education and youth. Some of her responsibilities are to lead the Commission's work on creating a European Education Area by 2025 - removing barriers, improving access and facilitating transfer between education systems in different countries, ensuring complementarity between research priorities, politics and economy, promoting excellence and networking between European universities and implementing the European Universities Initiative, updating the action plan on digital education and raising awareness of disinformation and other online threats, and much more. The Commission has a local office in each EU country called a "Representation".

**4 Question: In which year started the negotiations for accession between Bulgaria and the EU?**

**Correct answer: February 15, 2000.**

Additional explanation: Negotiations for Bulgaria's accession to the EU were officially opened at the first meeting of the Intergovernmental Conference during the Portuguese Presidency. In 2000 the visa regime for Bulgarian citizens has been abolished.

**5 Question: In which areas is Bulgaria scheduled to be monitored after its accession in 2007 due to unsatisfactory progress?**

**Correct answer: judicial reform, corruption and organized crime**

Additional explanation: After joining the EU, Bulgaria still had some problems with reforms in the judiciary, corruption and organized crime. The European Commission has therefore set up a cooperation and verification mechanism to monitor the reforms and support their implementation. Each year the Commission presents a report on Bulgaria's progress.

**6 Question: When does Bulgaria apply for EU membership?**

**Correct answer: December 16, 1995**

Additional explanation: During the third meeting of the Heads of State and Government within the European Council in Madrid, the application of the Republic of Bulgaria for EU membership was handed over. The European Council instructed the European Commission to draw up opinion on the application for membership.

**7 Question: In which year does the Association Agreement of Bulgaria enter into force?**

**Correct answer: February 1, 1995**

Additional explanation: The European Association Agreement and the Interim Agreement on Trade and Related Matters were signed on 8 March 1993. The Association Agreement entered into force on 1 February 1995.

**8 Question: How many MEPs from Bulgaria are currently in the European Parliament – 2019-2022?**

**Correct answer: 17**

Additional explanation: Currently in the European Parliament Bulgaria has 17 members - MEPs. Members of the European Parliament are elected directly by European citizens. The distribution of seats in Parliament is based on the principle of "regressive proportionality", in which smaller countries receive more seats than they would have under ordinary proportionality.

**9 Question: In which year do Bulgarian citizens already have access to the labor market throughout the EU without restrictions?**

**Correct answer: 2014**

Additional explanation: In 2014, the citizens of the Republic of Bulgaria already have free access, without restrictions to the labor market throughout the Union. The countries had the right to impose a transitional period of 7 years to restrict access to their labor markets, and in the case of Bulgaria, this transitional period expired in 2014.

**10 Question: How many negotiating chapters are there in the negotiations between Bulgaria and the EU?**

**Correct answer: 31**

Additional explanation: Negotiations between Bulgaria and the EU began in 2000. The negotiating chapters were 31 in total like "Common Foreign and Security Policy", "External Relations", "Education and Vocational Training", "Small and Medium Enterprises", "Science and Research", "Tax Policy", "Environment", "Customs Union" and others.

## The euro

### 1 Question: What is the euro area?

**Correct answer: The euro area is the collective name of all EU countries that have adopted the euro as their own currency**

Additional explanation: All EU countries are part of the Economic and Monetary Union and generate policies in support of its economic goals. However, some members have gone further by replacing their national currencies with the Union's single currency, the euro. Accordingly, they belong to the euro area, which includes the countries that use the euro as their national currency.

### 2 Question: In what year was the euro introduced?

**Correct answer: 1999**

Additional explanation: The euro was first introduced on 1 January 1999 as an "invisible currency" used only for non-cash payments. This period was transitional and lasted 3 years - until 2002, when euro coins and banknotes were officially put into circulation.

**3 Question: Which is the treaty that lays the foundations for the Economic and Monetary Union and the common currency?**

**Correct answer: The Maastricht Treaty**

Additional explanation: The single European currency has been on the agenda since the 1960s. Due to the crises of the 70's, the project itself was stopped and resumed only in the 80's. The Maastricht Treaty, signed in 1992, provides for three stages that will lead to the implementation of a single monetary policy and the gradual introduction of the euro.

### 4 Question: Which is the European institution that manages the euro?

**Correct answer: European Central Bank (ECB)**

Additional explanation: The European Central Bank is official institution of the EU, founded in 1998. It manages the euro and pursues the Union's economic and monetary policies. Its main goal is to maintain price stability, which is important for economic growth.

**5 Question: What conditions an EU Member State must meet in order to join the euro area?**

**Correct answer: to meet the convergence criteria - the so-called Maastricht criteria**

Additional explanation: The Maastricht Treaty establishes criteria for determining whether a country is ready to adopt the euro. The so-called "convergence criteria" are important because they should guarantee stability in the euro area. They concern the following areas: inflation, external debt, interest rates and the exchange rate.

**6 Question: Which member state has the right not to adopt the euro according to the Treaty of Maastricht – the so-called opt out?**

**Correct answer: Denmark**

Additional explanation: Denmark has an opt-out clause, which is included in the protocol annexed to the Treaty. The right not to participate was activated after a referendum was held in the country in 1992, the results of which rejected the adoption of the euro. In order not to delay the project of deepening economic integration, an exception to the common currency is agreed.

**7 Question: Which is the oldest EU member state that has not yet joined the euro area?**

**Correct answer: Sweden**

Additional explanation: Sweden joined the European Union in 1995. In a referendum, Swedes refused to exchange their national currency for the euro.

**8 Question: Are there countries that have adopted the euro but do not participate in the European union?**

**Correct answer: Yes**

Additional description: Through special monetary agreements with the Union, a non-member countries adopted the euro as its own currency. Such is the case with San Marino, Andorra, the Vatican and Monaco. Kosovo and Montenegro officially adopted the euro as their sole currency without an agreement and, therefore, have no issuing rights. These states are not considered part of the Eurozone by the ECB.

**9 Question: How many EU countries are members of the eurozone by 2020?**

**Correct answer: 19**

Additional explanation: By 2020. The euro area includes Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia and Spain.

**10 Question: What is the name of the predecessor of the euro?**

**Correct answer: ECU**

Additional explanation: In 1979, the European Monetary System was established, within which the ECU (ECU - European Currency Unit) was introduced. Its main goal is to stabilize the exchange rates of member states' currencies. It is important to note that it is not used as a physical means of payment and no coins or printed banknotes have been minted from it. It is used only as a means of payment between central banks and as a unit of account in the Community budget. In 1999 it was replaced by the euro.

## Schengen area

### **1 Question: What characterizes the Schengen area?**

**Correct answer: Free movement of people without border control**

Additional explanation: The Schengen area is an area of freedom of movement, within which border controls at internal borders have been abolished.

### **2 Question: Where was the agreement for free movement of people and abolishment of the border control negotiated?**

**Correct answer: In Schengen, Luxembourg.**

Additional explanation: Signed in Schengen, Luxembourg (a city on the border with France and Germany), between 5 of the then 10 Member States of the European Community: Belgium, the Federal Republic of Germany, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, France.

### **3 Question: When was the Schengen Agreement concluded?**

**Correct answer: On June 14, 1985.**

Additional explanation: The purpose of the agreement is to abolish border checkpoints in the Schengen area and to coordinate controls at the external borders.

### **4 Question: How many countries are part of the Schengen area in 2021?**

**Correct answer: 26 - 22 EU member states and 4 non-EU countries.**

Additional explanation: Only five of the EU countries do not participate. Ireland has agreed on its right to stay out of the zone, and it has a common space for travel with Great Britain. Bulgaria, Cyprus, Romania and Croatia are not yet in this area. The other four countries that are part of the Schengen area are Iceland, Norway, Switzerland and Liechtenstein.

### **5 Question: Which Member States of the European Union are NOT in the Schengen area in 2021?**

**Correct answer: Ireland, Bulgaria, Romania, Croatia and Cyprus.**

Additional explanation: Only five of the EU countries do not participate. Ireland has agreed on its right to stay out of the zone, and it has a common space for travel with Great Britain. Bulgaria, Cyprus, Romania and Croatia are not yet in this area.

**6 Question: Which countries that are NOT part of the European Union are part of the Schengen area?**

**Correct answer: Norway, Iceland, Switzerland and Liechtenstein.**

**7 Question: What is the approximate percentage of the land external border of the Schengen area?**

**Correct answer: about 20%.**

Additional explanation: The external border of the Schengen area is over 50,000 km long (80% of which is water and 20% is land) and covers hundreds of airport, sea and land border crossing points.

**8 Question: What does Schengen cooperation mean?**

**Correct answer: Enhanced and effective cooperation between police, customs, judicial and external border control authorities of all Member States, due to the abolition of internal borders.**

**9 Question: What is the Schengen Information System?**

**Correct answer: A unified information system that enables the police, migration, judicial and other authorities to enter and make inquiries on various signals.**

Additional explanation: The Schengen Information System (SIS) was set up to help maintain internal security in the Schengen countries in the absence of border controls at internal borders. It enables the services to enter and make inquiries on reports of missing persons, persons or objects related to crime, and citizens of non-EU countries who are not allowed to enter or stay in the Schengen area. Thus, the SIS is a cornerstone of law enforcement cooperation. At the same time, it contributes greatly to the protection of the external Schengen border.

**10 Question: What is the population of the Schengen area?**

**Correct answer: About 400,000,000 people.**

## European programs

**1 Question: Under which program thousands of young people, every year realize their dreams by touring new countries, studying in them or just implementing a project?**

**Correct answer: Erasmus+**

Additional explanation: The Erasmus + program supports education, training and sport in Europe by providing opportunities for training and experience abroad and contributing to the achievement of strategic goals in the field of education. Its € 14.7 billion budget will provide opportunities for more than 4 million Europeans to study, train and gain experience abroad.

**2 Question: What is the name of the program providing support to the culture and audiovisual sectors?**

**Correct answer: Creative Europe**

Additional explanation: The Creative Europe program brings together the Culture sub-program, which provides funding for the cultural and creative sectors, and the MEDIA sub-program, which invests in the development of film and television film projects and video games, supports festivals and enables the dissemination of European films through support for distributors, focuses on film education and professional training. There are special information offices under this program in the participating countries called "Creative Europe Offices". They provide information about the program and promote it.

**3 Question: Which EU program supports the implementation of environmental projects?**

**Correct answer: LIFE**

Additional explanation: LIFE program supports strategic projects within the implementation of environmental and climate plans at regional, multi-regional or national level.

**4 Question: What is the name of the funding program for young people wishing to engage in solidary activities in a variety of areas?**

**Correct answer: European Solidarity Corps**

Additional explanation The **European Solidarity Corps** is an EU funding program for young people wishing to engage in solidary activities in a variety of areas. These range from helping the disadvantaged to humanitarian aid, as well as contributing to health and environmental action across the EU and beyond.

**5 Question: Which programs do we call framework program?**

**Correct answer: Framework programs are those that group other subprograms in a common framework.**

Additional explanation this facilitates the management of programs in the relevant field. An example of this is Horizon Europe for research and innovation.

**6 Question: What is the name of the exchange, assistance and training program to protect the euro against counterfeiting during the period 2014-2021?**

**Correct answer: Pericles 2020**

Additional explanation: Pericles 2020 is an exchange, assistance and training program to protect the euro against counterfeiting. It aims to ensure the confidence of citizens, companies and financial institutions in the authenticity of banknotes and coins. It seeks to support measures taken by nation states and to avoid currency fraud.

**7 Question: What is the EU's largest research and innovation program?**

**Correct answer: Horizon Europe**

Additional explanation: Horizon Europe is the EU's largest research and innovation program. It is the financial instrument for implementing innovation and aims to ensure the Union's global competitiveness. The program is at the heart of the EU's plan for sustainable, smart and inclusive growth and jobs.

**8 Question: What is the name of the European program supporting projects in the area of rights and values?**

**Correct answer: Citizens, Equality, Rights and Values program**

Additional explanation: The objective of the Citizens, Equality, Rights and Values program is to protect and promote rights and values as enshrined in the EU Treaties and the Charter of Fundamental Rights. In particular, by supporting civil society organisations active at local, regional, national and transnational level.

## Monuments in the EU

**1 Question: Which is the oldest monument in Europe?**

**Correct answer: The Cairn of Barnenez**

Additional explanation: The core of Barnenez is the oldest monument. It is located in Bretagne, France. It was built in the 5th century BC.



**2 Question: When was the Eiffel Tower built?**

**Correct answer: 1887-1889**

Additional explanation: The Eiffel Tower was built from 1887 to 1889 by French engineer Gustave Eiffel, whose company specialized in building metal frameworks and structures. The Eiffel Tower was built to be one of the main attractions at the Paris World's Fair in 1889.

**3 Question: How many monuments are there in Sofia?**

**Correct answer: There are 187 monuments in Sofia.**

**4 Question: Which is the largest monument in Bulgaria?**

**Correct answer: The Monument to the Creators of the Bulgarian State**

Additional explanation: The Monument to the Creators of the Bulgarian State is the largest monument in Bulgaria. It is located on the plateau above Shumen, and was open for visitors on November 28, 1981.



**5 Question: How many monuments are there in Bulgaria?**

**Correct answer: There are currently 2182 monuments in Bulgaria.**

**6 Question: Where is located the Trevi Fountain?**

**Correct answer: Rome**

Additional explanation: A fountain in the Trevi district in Rome, Italy. Standing 26.3 meters high and 49.15 meters wide, it is the largest Baroque fountain in the city and one of the most famous fountains in the world. A traditional legend holds that if visitors throw a coin into the fountain, they are ensured a return to Rome.

**7 Question: How long has the Arc de Triomphe been built in Paris?**

**Correct answer: 30 years**

Additional explanation: The Arc de Triomphe was commissioned by Napoleon after the victory at Austerlitz.



**8 Question: Which is the most visited monument in Europe**

**Correct answer: Eiffel Tower in Paris**

Additional explanation: Eiffel Tower welcomes almost 7 million people a year, making it the most visited paid-for monument in the world.



**9 Question: How many degrees is the Leaning Tower of Pisa?**

**Correct answer: About 4 degrees (3.97)**

Additional explanation: Before it was reconstructed, the tower was about 5.5 degrees. It began to tilt while still in construction in the 12th century.

**10 Question: Which is the oldest wooden statue in Europe?**

**Correct answer: "The Holy Face of Lucca"**

Additional explanation: The statue was made between 770-780. It is 2.4 m high and is located in Lucca, Italy.



## European personalities

**1 Question: Who was the first woman President of the European Parliament?**

**Correct answer: Simone Veil**

Additional explanation: Lawyer and politician, Simone Veil was Minister of Health of France between 1974 and 1979. In 1979 she became member of the European Parliament and was elected for EP President, remaining in this position until 1982. Thus she became President of the first directly elected European parliament and the first woman president.

**2 Question: Which two European figures have defended Bulgaria's interest in its national liberation?**

**Correct answer: William Gladstone, Giuseppe Garibaldi**

Additional explanation: William Gladstone, longtime Prime Minister of Great Britain, condemned the actions of the Ottoman Empire during the April Uprising and defended the Bulgarian cause. Giuseppe Garibaldi, an Italian general and revolutionary, also expressed his support after the uprising.

**3 Question: Who pronounced the declaration proposing the establishment of the European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC)?**

**Correct answer: Robert Schumann**

Additional explanation: On May 9, 1950. Robert Schuman, France's foreign minister, announces the so-called Schuman Declaration.

**4 Question: To which politician do these words belong: "We need to build a kind of United States of Europe"?**

**Correct answer: Winston Churchill**

Additional explanation: On September 19, 1946, Churchill delivered a speech to students at the University of Zurich, calling for a European United States.

**5 Question: Which European country has the most Nobel Prize winners?**

**Correct answer: United Kingdom**

Additional explanation: After the United States, the United Kingdom ranks first 138 awards, followed by Germany, France and Russia.

**6 Question: In which country was Christopher Columbus born?**

**Correct answer: Italy**

Additional explanation: Christopher Columbus was born in 1451 in the Republic of Genoa, now Italy.

**7 Question: What is the nationality of former European Council President Donald Tusk?**

**Correct answer: Polish**

Additional explanation: Donald Tusk was born in Gdansk, Poland (April 22, 1957). Polish politician who was the first prime minister of Poland to serve two consecutive terms (2007–14) since the fall of communism in 1989. He also served as president of the European Council (2014–19).

**8 Question: Who has drafted the plan for the establishment of the European Coal and Steel Community?**

**Correct answer: Jean Monnet**

Additional explanation: Jean Monnet, French diplomat, politician, entrepreneur and financier, has played a key role in creating a vision for future European integration and a united Europe. He suggested a plan for the establishment of European Coal and Steel Community.

**9 Question: Who suggested the creation of the European Capital of Culture initiative?**

**Correct answer: Melina Mercouri**

Additional explanation: Melina Mercouri had been a leading theatre actor in Greece As Greek Minister of Culture, in 1983, Mercouri organised a meeting with the culture ministers of the other nine EU Member States during the first Greek Presidency of the Council. She encouraged the other ministers to join her in efforts to increase cultural awareness across Europe.

**10 Question: Who is the author of the book "On the Social Contract", which defends the idea of equality, freedom and democracy?**

**Correct answer: Jean-Jacques Rousseau**

Additional explanations Jean-Jacques Rousseau, born in 1712 in Geneva, Switzerland, was an Enlightenment philosopher whose ideas influenced the French Revolution. The book "On the Social Contract" is his most famous and important work in the field of social and political sciences.

## Protecting the environment in the EU

**1 Question: What is the name of the European network of protected areas aimed at ensuring the long-term survival of Europe's most valuable and endangered species and habitats?**

**Correct answer: Natura 2000**

Additional explanation: Natura 2000 is a pan-European network of protected areas aimed at ensuring the long-term survival of Europe's most valuable and endangered species and habitats in accordance with the main international agreements in the field of environmental protection and biodiversity. Natura 2000 has been established in all Member states of the European Union.

**2 Question: What is the "European Green Deal"?**

**Correct answer: European Union Roadmap for Sustainability of the EU Economy through Green Technologies and Climate Neutral Europe**

Additional explanation: The European Green Deal presents a roadmap for making the EU's economy sustainable by turning climate and environmental challenges into opportunities across all policy areas and making the transition just and inclusive for all. The European Green Deal aims to boost the efficient use of resources by moving to a clean, circular economy and stop climate change, revert biodiversity loss and cut pollution. It outlines investments needed and financing tools available, and explains how to ensure a just and inclusive transition. The European Green Deal covers all sectors of the economy, notably transport, energy, agriculture, buildings, and industries.

**3 Question: What does the term "circular economy" mean?**

**Correct answer: The circular economy is a model of production and consumption that minimizes waste.**

Additional information: The circular economy is a model aimed at extending the life cycle of products. In practice, this means sharing, borrowing, reusing, repairing and recycling existing materials and products for as long as possible. When a product reaches the end of its life, the materials of which it is composed continue to be used in a different way. This is done over and over again and thus minimizes waste disposal. The concept of a circular economy is built in contrast to the traditional linear model, in which raw materials are used, things are created from them, they are consumed and the remains

are discarded. This model relies on large amounts of cheap and affordable materials and energy sources.

**4 Question: What area as a percentage of land in the EU is covered by forests?**

**Correct answer: 43%**

Additional clarification: There are 182 million hectares of forests in the EU, covering 43% of the total drought in the EU. Forest cover varies greatly by country. Seven countries - Finland, France, Germany, Italy, Poland, Spain and Sweden - account for more than 70% of all forest areas.

**5 Question: What percentage of used plastic is recycled in the EU?**

**Correct answer: about 30%**

Additional clarification: In Europe, a large part of plastic waste goes to landfills, another part is incinerated to extract energy and fuels. Currently, only about 30% of the generated plastic waste is collected for recycling. The share of recycling varies greatly from country to country.

**6 Question: What is the EU's 2050 environmental target?**

**Correct answer: achieve carbon neutrality**

Additional clarification: This means reducing emissions to a minimum and compensating for what cannot be eliminated.

**7 Question: Who are the three "greenest" countries in the EU?**

**Correct answer: Sweden, Austria and Latvia**

Additional clarification: Over 70% of Sweden's area is occupied by forests and other wooded areas.

**8 Question: What percentage of Sweden's municipal waste is recycled?**

**Correct answer: 99%**

**9 Question: What pollutes the oceans the most?**

**Correct answer: plastic**

Additional clarification: Eight million tons of waste are dumped into the ocean every day. 80 percent of the pollution is due to human activity and has dire consequences for biodiversity and the environment.

**10 Question: Which is the major source of greenhouse gases?**

**Correct answer: animal husbandry**

Additional clarifications: Livestock is responsible for 18% of greenhouse gases measured in CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent (carbon dioxide). In comparison, the transport sector emits 13.5% of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions.

## European traditions

**1 Question: What do the Easter bunny and the eggs hiding in the garden symbolize?**

**Correct answer: fertility and rebirth**

Additional explanation: Originating among German [Lutherans](#), the "Easter Hare" originally played the role of a judge, evaluating whether children were good or disobedient in behavior. This was first described in 1662.

**2 Question: What is the tradition in Poland after the Easter holidays related to water?**

**Correct answer: "Wet Monday" - people are flooded with water.**

Additional explanation: Boys chase girls with buckets full of water. Girls who get wet will get married during the year. The refreshing tradition dates back to the baptism of Polish Prince Meshko on Holy Monday in 966.

**3 Question: In which country is a "turon" offered on Christmas Eve?**

**Correct answer: Spain**

Additional explanation: On Christmas Eve in Spain they bet on sweets. The traditional Christmas recipe dates back to the 16th century and is called Turon. The British make Christmas pudding with a hidden coin for luck. The sweetest Christmas is celebrated in France. In Provence, tradition dictates that thirteen desserts be prepared for Christmas Eve, symbolizing Jesus and his disciples.

**4 Question: When was the first Oktoberfest held?**

**Correct answer: 1810**

Additional explanation: The festival is held in honor of the wedding between Prince Ludwig and Princess Teresa von Saxe-Hildburghausen. For five full days, residents of the Bavarian capital were invited to eat, drink and have fun, enjoy parades accompanied by drums and music and horse racing in the field.

**5 Question: What is the traditional men's clothing for Oktoberfest?**

**Correct answer: Lederhosen (leather pants)**

**6 Question: In which country is it a tradition the head of the family to break a pomegranate in the wall of the house at midnight on New Year's Eve?**

**Correct answer: Greece**

Additional explanation: In Greece, it is customary for the head of the family to break a pomegranate in the wall of the house at midnight. If its seeds are scattered everywhere, it brings good luck next year.

**7 Question: What is the Bulgarian custom associated with wearing of decorative pieces of red and white twisted threads?**

**Correct answer: Martenitsa**

Additional explanations: Every year on 1st of March, Bulgarian people celebrate a centuries-old tradition called the day of Baba Marta (baba means 'Grandma' and Marta means 'March') On that day Bulgarians exchange and wear the so-called "Martenitsa" – decorative pieces of red and white twisted threads, symbolising health and happiness

**8 Question: What is La Tomatina?**

**Correct answer: Tomato Fight Festival in Spain**

Additional explanation: La Tomatina is a food fight festival held on the last Wednesday of August each year in the town of Buñol near to Valencia in Spain. Thousands upon thousands of people make their way from all corners of the world to fight in this 'World's Biggest Food Fight' where more than one hundred metric tons of over-ripe tomatoes are thrown in the streets.

**9 Question: What New Year's tradition related to water has been practiced in the Netherlands since the 1960 s.?**

**Correct answer: Ice swimming**

Additional explanation: The largest is Schevingingen, a beach area in The Hague. It was first held in 1960 by a local swimming club.

**10 Question: Where does Halloween start?**

**Correct answer: from a Celtic pagan ritual**

Additional explanation: The holiday is celebrated in English-speaking countries. It originates from the Celtic pagan ritual Samhain and is the day before the celebration of

Catholic All Saints' Day. The ancient Celts celebrated their New Year's Eve at the end of October, believing that on the night before it, those who had died last year inhabited the bodies of the living.

## European sport

**1 Question: In which year did the Bulgarian football team become 4th at the World Cup?**

**Correct answer: 1994**

**2 Question: Which Bulgarian footballer won the golden shoe in the English Premier League?**

**Correct answer: Dimitar Berbatov**

Additional explanation: Dimitar Berbatov received the prestigious award with the team of Manchester United in 2011, when he scored 20 goals in the championship.

**3 Question: Who is the holder of the world record for high jump for women?**

**Correct answer: Stefka Kostadinova**

Additional explanation: Stefka Kostadinova jumps 209 cm, at the Olympics in Rome in 1987.

**4 Question: Which country won the European Football Championship in 2016?**

**Correct answer: France**

**5 Question: When was the European Week of Sport launched?**

**Correct answer: in 2015**

Additional explanation: The European Week of Sport was launched in 2015 to respond to the growing crisis of inactivity. Sport and physical activity makes a significant contribution to the well-being of European citizens.

**6. Question: Which is the football team with the most Champions League titles?**

**Correct answer: Real Madrid**

Additional explanation: Real Madrid is the current leader in titles in the biggest football tournament. So far, the White Ballet has won 13 trophies. Second is Milan with 7, followed by Liverpool and Bayern with 6 each.

**7 Question: In what year are the first modern Olympic Games held?**

**Correct answer: 1896 in Athens.**

Additional clarifications: The first modern Olympic Games were held in 1896 in Athens, the birthplace of the Greek Games. The International Olympic Committee (IOC) was established to organize the Games. The first president of the Committee was the Greek Dimitrios Vikelas, who was president until the end of the First Summer Olympics. The Secretary General was Pierre de Coubertin.

**8 Question: What is the longest track in Europe for motorcycle racing?**

**Correct answer: Nürburgring in Germany**

Additional explanations: The track is 5,148 km long.

**9 Question: Which European country has participated in the Summer Olympics for the longest time without winning any medals?**

**Correct answer: Liechtenstein.**

Additional explanations: The small country of Liechtenstein participated in the Olympics for the first time in 1936, but to this day, it has not won a medal.

**10 Question: Which football team is also known as the "sons of God"?**

**Correct answer: Ajax**

## Traditional foods in EU countries

**1 Question: Every year on Christmas Eve, a chocolate roll resembling a Christmas stump is prepared for the holiday dinner. In which country does this tradition appear?**

**Correct answer: France**

Additional explanation: The Christmas stump came to light because of the strange ideas of Napoleon I. He decided to issue a very strange order - all the French to close their chimneys so as not to get sick. Of course, the order was obeyed by all, but this meant that French families would not be able to light a Christmas tree in the fireplace and feel Christmas. The Christmas tree for the French is actually "Bûche de Noël". French confectioners have found a solution to the problem - namely with the Christmas stump. This is actually a cake that has the exact shape of a stump in a reduced size. The idea was to have a Christmas tree in each house, although not in the fireplace.

**2 Question: Plenty of chocolate, combined with a gentle apricot filling - this is a masterpiece of Austrian cuisine and one of the most famous desserts around the world. Which is this dessert?**

**Correct answer: Sacher cake**

Additional explanation: The story of this cake tells how the Minister of Foreign Affairs ordered this dessert to his chef, who fell ill. Fortunately, the young assistant chef did an excellent job and so the Sacher cake appeared, which caused a real sensation among the representatives of high society.

**3 Question: This delicacy is one of the most beloved traditional Greek delicacies, it is prepared quickly, easily and is a real culinary pleasure. It is most often consumed as a snack or cold appetizer and is associated with fish. What is it?**

**Correct answer: Tarama caviar**

**4 Question: Which Italian sauce, suitable for pasta or lasagna, is prepared with tomatoes or tomato concentrate, minced meat, onions, carrots and celery?**

**Correct answer: Bolognese**

Additional explanation: This is one of the most popular and beloved sauces along with Carbonara, Pesto and Amatricana. Interesting fact is that the types of pasta are over 350, and the options for sauces to it reach 10,000.

**5 Question: What is the most famous and most consumed drink in Belgium?**

**Correct answer: Beer**

Additional explanation: Belgium produces over 800 different brands of beer, some with more than 400-500 years of history.

**6 Question: What is the Swedish word Smorgasbord?**

**Correct answer: buffet**

Additional explanation: Smorgasbord is a variety of snacks and delicacies served as hors d'oeuvres or buffet. It became internationally famous at the World's Fair in New York in 1939, when it was offered in the Swedish pavilion "Restaurant with three crowns".

**7 Question: What is the name of a traditional Norwegian fish dish with a strong smell, prepared from dried cod that has been salted before cooking?**

**Correct answer: Lutefisk**

Additional explanation: The name derives from the fact that sodium or potassium base is involved in the preparation.

**8 Question: What is a typical Austrian breakfast?**

**Correct answer: bread with ham and cheese**

Additional clarification: Austrians like to have a salty breakfast, so ham and cheese bread is what they usually eat for breakfast.

**9 Question: What is the main ingredient in traditional Eastern European borsch soup?**

**Correct answer: Beets**

Additional explanation: Borsch is a vegetable soup, usually with beets, which gives it a deep red color. It is widely believed that borsch comes from Ukraine, but it is part of the culinary tradition of many people in Eastern and Central Europe.

**10 Question: What is the name of a French dish typical of the Provence region - a mixture of roasted vegetables, mainly eggplants, zucchini, peppers, tomatoes, onions, garlic and others?**

**Correct answer: Ratatouille**

Additional explanation: The name ratatouille is used in French to denote simple rural stews from the 18th century.

## European cinema

**1 Question: In which French city does the largest European film festival take place?**

**Correct answer: Cannes**

Additional explanation: The Cannes Film Festival is one of the largest and most prestigious, not only in Europe but worldwide. Its first edition took place in the distant 1938. It started with the idea of competing with the Venice Film Festival.

**2 Question: In the 1920s, German expressionism and horror film flourished. Which film is considered the most iconic of this movement?**

**Correct answer: Nosferatu symphony of horror**

Additional explanation: Nosferatu was released in 1922 and is considered one of the first horror films in the world, according to some, the first by our modern standards. The film is an unauthorized and unlicensed adaptation of the famous novel "Dracula".

**3 Question: Who is the favorite music partner of the famous filmmaker Emir Kusturica?**

**Correct answer: Goran Bregovic**

Additional explanation: In most of Kusturica's films ( "Black Cat, White Cat", "Underground"), rhythms or songs by Goran Bregovic can be found, and very often the composer writes songs especially for his friend's films.

**4 Question: Which song did the group "Placebo" present to the Bulgarian film "Dose of Happiness", released in 2019?**

**Correct answer: "Protect me from what I want"**

Additional explanation: The film "Dose of Happiness" quickly managed to conquer movie lovers with its realistic and dramatic story about drugs. Even before the release of the film, the group "Placebo" decided to donate, instead of selling, the rights to their hit "Protect me from what I want", which is included in some scenes in the film.

**5 Question: What is the name of a famous Swedish actress, ranked fourth among the best actresses of all time?**

**Correct answer: Ingrid Bergman**

Additional explanations: The beautiful Swedish actress won three Oscars. Her most famous role is that of Ilsa Lund from "Casablanca". Her second husband is film maker Roberto Rossellini.

**6 Question: What is the oldest film in Europe?**

**Correct answer: Roundhay Garden scene**

Additional explanations: The scene of Roundhay Garden was shot on October 14, 1888 in Oakwood Grange, a suburb of Leeds, UK. The footage shows the director's relatives walking in the garden of Roundhay Garden with his relatives.

**7 Question: What was the oldest cinema in Europe?**

**Correct answer: "Wintergarten Theater"**

Additional explanation: It opened its doors in 1887, but unfortunately in 1944. was destroyed during the bombing of Berlin. It was also the first cinema in the world.

**8 Question: What is the first Bulgarian film?**

**Correct answer: " Bulgarian is a gallant"**

Additional explanation: It was first screened on January 13, 1915. The screenwriter, director and lead actor was Vasil Gendov.

**9 Question: What is the name of the European Audience Film Award?**

**Correct answer: LUX**

Additional explanation: LUX – the European Audience Film Award – superseding the former EFA People's Choice Award and the Lux Prize – is a newly configured European audience award, jointly created and launched in September 2020 by the European Parliament and the European Film Academy, in partnership with the European Commission and Europa Cinemas.

**10 Question: Which European country produces the largest number of movies?**

**Correct answer: France**

Additional clarification: France makes the biggest number of movies in Europe as stand-alone productions, but also as co-productions.

## European museums

**1 Question: The Building of which museum was a railway station?**

**Correct answer: Musée d'Orsay**

Additional explanation: The Musée d'Orsay is located on the left bank of the river Seine in Paris. It contains mainly works of French art dating from 1848 to 1915 and includes paintings, sculptures, furniture and photographs. One of the most expensive and well - known collections is the collection of Impressionist works of art. It includes artists such as Monet, Degas, Renoir and Cézanne.

**2 Question: Which is the most visited museum not only in Europe but in the world?**

**Correct answer: Le Louvre**

Additional explanations: The Louvre was originally built as the palace of Francois 1. The Renaissance king, famous for the beautiful castles in the Loire Valley, actually destroyed a 12th-century fortress to build the Louvre. Construction of the impressive building began in the mid-1500s, but only part of it was completed. Then each French king added something to the structure. If one pays attention, one can notice several different architectural styles.

**3 Question: The most famous museum of wax figures and one of the biggest attractions not only in London but also worldwide. What's his name?**

**Correct answer: Madame Tussauds**

Additional explanations: It was founded by wax sculptor Marie Tussaud in 1835. It used to be spelled as "Madame Tussaud's"; the apostrophe is no longer used. Madame Tussauds is a major tourist attraction in London, displaying the waxworks of famous and historical figures, as well as popular film and television characters played by famous actors.

**4 Question: In which city is the Vincent Van Gogh Museum located?**

**Correct answer: Amsterdam - The Netherlands**

Additional explanation: The Van Gogh Museum is a Dutch art museum dedicated to the works of Vincent van Gogh. The museum opened on 2 June 1973,<sup>[2]</sup> and its buildings were designed by Gerrit Rietveld and Kisho Kurokawa. The museum contains the largest

collection of Van Gogh's paintings and drawings in the world. In 2017, the museum had 2.3 million visitors and was the most-visited museum in the Netherlands, and the 23rd-most-visited art museum in the world. In 2019, the Van Gogh Museum launched the *Meet Vincent Van Gogh Experience*, a technology-driven "immersive exhibition" on Van Gogh's life and works, which has toured globally.

**5 Question: In which city is the famous Uffizi Gallery Museum located?**

**Correct answer: Florence**

Additional explanation: Galleria degli Uffizi (Italian: Galleria degli Uffizi - literally a gallery of offices) is a world-famous gallery located in Florence, Italy. There are paintings and sculptures by Giotto, Leonardo da Vinci, Titian, Botticelli, Raphael, Michelangelo and other famous artists.

**6 Question: There is a museum in Verona that tells love stories - which Shakespearean characters are the inspiration for it?**

**Correct answer: Romeo and Juliet**

Additional explanation: The museum has both exhibitions on love and multimedia events, book presentations, a collection of ancient love letters.

**7 Question: What is the "sweetest" museum in Belgium?**

**Correct answer: Museum of Cocoa and Chocolate**

Additional clarification: Belgium is synonymous with chocolate, and the Chocolate Museum is an incredible attraction in Brussels. Visitors can taste delicious chocolate with a 15-minute praline demonstration.

**8 Question: Which famous car brand museum exists in Germany?**

**Correct answer: BMW**

Additional explanation: It was founded in 1973 in Munich, shortly after the Summer Olympics in the city. It is located near the BMW Headquarters building. Shows the history and development of BMW. The museum presents an exhibition of BMW cars and motorcycles from the entire history of the brand. It is visited annually by 250,000 people.

**9 Question: Which famous Italian inventor has a museum in Florence?**

**Correct answer: Leonardo da Vinci**

Additional explanation: The Leonardo da Vinci Museum offers each visitor a unique experience, where sensory perception and knowledge of "Leonardo" are combined, giving visitors the feeling of being immersed in a story of great importance.

**10 Question: In which European city is the Guggenheim Museum of Modern Art located?**

**Correct answer: Bilbao**

Additional explanation: The Guggenheim Museum - Bilbao is a famous museum located in the Basque Autonomous Community of Bilbao, Spain. Its architecture turns it into a building of unique dimensions. It covers about 24,000 m<sup>2</sup>, of which 11,000 are dedicated to exhibition space.

## European science

**1 Question: What is the name of the man who invented the world's first computer?**

**Correct answer: John Atanasoff**

Additional explanation: John Atanasoff created the first model of electronic digital computer with regenerative memory - from the English "Atanasoff-Berry Computer", abbreviated ABC. Although ABC is not yet today's universal computer with a stored program, it has implemented some basic solutions that are still valid today.

**2 Question: What is the name a famous European scientist and intellectual, born in Germany and engaged in philosophy, physics and mathematics, defined as the father of modern physics?**

Correct answer: Albert Einstein (March 14, 1879 - April 18, 1955)

Additional explanation: Albert Einstein (March 14, 1879 - April 18, 1955) radically changed science with his publications on various aspects of light, matter, time and space. They include one of the most famous mathematical formulas of all time:  $E = mc^2$ . A decade later, he presented his theory of relativity.

"When you sit with a pretty girl for two hours, you think it's only one minute, but when you sit on a hot stove for a minute, you think it's two hours. It's a relativity. "

**3 Question: What is the first big success in cloning?**

**Correct answer: the cloning of Dolly the sheep in 1996.**

Additional explanation: In 1996. in Edinburgh, Scotland, after many failed attempts, scientists were able to clone a sheep from a single cage to another, with the cloned sheep being a copy of its mother. The new sheep is called Dolly. Today, the stuffed Dolly sheep is on display at the Royal Museum in Scotland.

**4 Question: What are the names of the prestigious awards for scientists with high achievements in various fields of science, literature and peace?**

**Correct answer: Nobel Prizes**

Additional explanation: Alfred Nobel, the Swedish inventor of dynamite, left part of his fortune to fund the annual awards for the most important discoveries, as well as an

award for outstanding contribution to peace. The European Union received the Nobel Prize for 60 years of work for peace in Europe by providing the prize money to children deprived of the opportunity to grow up in a peaceful environment.

**5 Question: When did the EU set up the Innovation Union?**

**Correct answer: in 2010**

Additional explanation: This is an initiative consisting of more than 30 actions aimed at improving the conditions and access to funding for research and innovation in Europe.

**6 Question: Where is the European Institute of Innovation and Technology located?**

**Correct answer: in Budapest**

Additional clarification: The European Institute of Innovation and Technology was established in 2008. This is the first EU initiative to fully involve all three sides of the "knowledge triangle" (higher education, research and business) by supporting knowledge and innovation communities. It started in 2010.

**7 Question: Which Austrian doctor detected blood types?**

**Correct answer: Karl Landsteiner**

Additional explanation: Austrian physician Karl Landsteiner discovered blood types that are essential for medicine, such as safe blood transfusions and forensic identification.

**8 Question: Who is the creator of the World Wide Web ("www")?**

**Correct answer: Tim Berners-Lee**

Additional explanation: British computer engineer and specialist Tim Berners-Lee invented the World Wide Web in 1989. The world's first website was launched on August 6, 1991.

**9 Question: Which European country introduced for the first time in vitro procedure?**

**Correct answer: United Kingdom**

Additional explanation: The world's first "test tube baby" was born by in vitro fertilization in the United Kingdom on July 25, 1978. Since then, millions of babies have been born worldwide using this technique.