



Answer 1.

c) Even if Uschi Glas starred in many Austrian films, she is originally from Germany. She was born in 1944 in Landau in Lower Bavaria. Her breakthrough in the German-speaking film world was in 1967 with "Zur Sache Schätzchen" ("Come one, Baby"). Since then, she has been a star in the German-speaking film and TV.

Answer 2.

b) Johann Sebastian Bach was born in 1685 in Eisenach, Germany. He was the son of the less known musician Johann Ambrosius Bach and became one of the most influential German composers of all times.

Answer 3.

d) Arnold Schwarzenegger was born in Graz. To his honor, the stadium "Liebenau" was renamed "Arnold-Schwarzenegger Stadium" after renovation in 1997. However, this was reversed in 2005 when the Californian Governor Arnold Schwarzenegger affirmed the decision to execute the American prisoner Tookie Williams.

Answer 4.

d) The Danube is Austria's largest river. It flows from the West to the East through the northern part of the country. Styria lies in Austria's southeast where the Danube does not pass through.

Answer 5.

d) Austrians are very keen on titles: whoever has the appropriate university degree, is called "Mr. /Ms. Magister". This title then even appears in the passport, identity card and driver's license. A woman who marries "Mr. Magister" becomes "Mrs. Magister". Also common are "Kommerzialrat", "Hofrat", "Doktor" and others. Only the "Geheimrat" is not commonly used anymore.

Answer 6.

b) Not Vienna, Salzburg or Innsbruck was chosen to be Austria's first Culture Capital, but Graz, the federal capital of Styria. Until then, the city was regarded second to her three more "famous" sisters and was more of an insider tip. But after the old part of the city was declared a World Heritage Site in 1999, Graz became an equal to the internationally better known Austrian cities.

Answer 7.

b) The Austrian term "Paradeiser" differs greatly from the German word "Tomate", which means "tomato". This uniquely Austrian word belongs to the 23 by the EU officially approved Austrian words. Other culinary examples for Austrian language are Kafiol (cauliflower) or Powidl (plum mush).



Answer 8.

c) The name “Mozart balls” was chosen by the confectioner Paul Fürst to show his admiration and reverence for Mozart. High quality and fine taste were the reasons for the international success of this Austrian praline.

Answer 9.

c) The Republic of Austria includes the following nine federal states: Burgenland, Carinthia, Lower Austria, Upper Austria, Salzburg, Styria, Tyrol, Vorarlberg and Vienna.

Answer 10.

d) Burgenland is Austria’s youngest federal state and joined in 1921, after having been part of the Hungarian part of the Austro-Hungarian Empire. But the Austrian law abolishing the use of nobility titles had been passed two years before and until today does not apply to Burgenland. This is why only here it is officially allowed to keep a title of nobility.

Answer 11.

b) “Piefke” is the common Austrian expression for a German – but it is not necessarily a derogative term, it can also be meant endearingly.

Answer 12.

a) Bernhard Wicki was an Austrian actor and director. Because his father was Swiss, Wicki also had the Swiss nationality.

Answer 13.

d) Hungarian, Slovenian, Burgenland-Croatian, Czech, Slovakian and Romani are the six official languages of the autochthonous Austrian minorities. Those minorities and their languages are protected by law and are entitled to school education in their native tongue and bilingual signs.

Answer 14.

d) In 1736, the princess and future head of the Austrian monarchy married Franz Stephan Duke of Lorraine and established the dynasty of Habsburg-Lorraine. The couple had 16 children. Maria Theresia was one of Europe’s greatest sovereigns and the only woman ever heading the Habsburg dynasty.



Answer 15.

a) The "Pummerin" is Austria's largest and heaviest bell: it weighs 21.383 kg and since 1957 has been hanging in the North Tower of St. Stephens Cathedral in Vienna. The "old Pummerin", built in 1711, fell all the way down from the top of its tower during a fire in 1945. A new bell was cast, partly with material from the old one, and brought back to Vienna in 1952. Usually, the bell rings only at high catholic holidays and at special events such as the death of a distinguished person.

Answer 16.

a) The image of the German: neat, busy, boring, boastful. Germans are offended very easily. For example, the threat "We're leaving" is regarded a typically German expression for tourists.