



Answer 1.

b) The Roman emperor Diocletian was born in today's Split. After his political career in Rome he returned to Dalmatia an old man. He spent his last days within his enormous palace, which today is one of the most popular sights in Croatia.

Answer 2.

c) Janica and her brother Ivica Kostelić both are very successful ski athletes. Janica is among the world's best female skiers and for years has been a favorite in all the important ski races.

Answer 3.

d) "Živeli!" is the word used when drinking together. A somewhat literal translation is "To us!" and it is used like the English "Cheers".

Answer 4.

a) Thanks to Walt Disney, the black and white Dalmatians became the most famous Croatian dog race. Next to this well-known breed there are a couple of others such as the Croatian shepherd.

Answer 5.

d) From the 16th century until 1918, Croatia belonged to the Habsburg monarchy, which was also known as the Austro-Hungarian kingdom. Throughout this rule, the Croatians repeatedly tried to become independent from the foreign rule. With this, they succeeded in 1918.

Answer 6.

d) Split is one of Croatia's most popular vacations spots, but the capital is Zagreb. Ljubljana and Skopje are the capitals of Slovenia and Macedonia.

Answer 8.

b) The checker pattern on the Croatian flag is a very important national symbol and a source of identity for Croatians. The national soccer team wears this pattern on their tricolors.

Answer 9.

a) Even if the Glagolica is the oldest alphabet in Croatia, it is not used anymore. Croatians now use the Latin alphabet.



Answer 10.

a) Although qualifying almost each year, Croatia's national soccer team unfortunately never managed to win the World Championships. The biggest success was the third place at the 1998 World Championships. But this lack of world champion titles does not stop Croatians from being crazy about soccer.

Answer 11.

c) It is important that the Ćevapčići at least consist of beef and pork. Depending on the region, sometimes a third kind of meat is added.

Answer 12.

c) The most common colloquial greeting among young people is "Bok" and it is also used to say "goodbye".

Answer 13.

a) In 1860, Ivan Lupis Vukić built the first torpedo in the city of Rijeka. The first torpedoes could keep a straight course only. After those first models, more complex steering systems for torpedoes were developed.

Answer 14.

a) A "gemišt" for Croatians is a mix of sparkling water and white wine. There are certain Croatian words borrowed from the German language – a heritage of the long influence of Austrian rule.

Answer 15.

d) To this day, two Croatian scientists were awarded the Nobel Prize for chemistry (1939, 1975). In 1961, Ivo Andrić won the Nobel Prize for Literature.

Answer 16.

a) Due to constructional reasons, the monument for Croatia's national hero had to be turned around. Historically, the right direction is the North-East facing Hungary whereas he is now facing southwards. The Ban headed the revolution against Hungary in the 19th century.

Answer 17.

d) The Croatian currency is called Kuna. Its subunit is the Lipa. One Kuna consists of 100 Lipa.

Answer 18.

d) The length of the Croatian coast including the islands really is 5.835 kilometers.



Answer 19.

d) Dubrovnik's Latin name is Ragusa and it is sometimes used to refer to this city in the South of the country. One should not confuse this with the Italian city and province Ragusa. Agram is an old name for Zagreb, Colonia for Vinkovci and Polis generally means "city" in Greek.

Answer 20.

d) The Danube, although it is the second largest river in Europe, only flows through Croatia on a stretch of 137 km. The Sava is Croatia's largest river with 940 km inside the country.

Answer 21.

a) There are as many as 1,185 islands in the Croatian Adriatic. But only 47 of them are inhabited. Most islands are not much more than small reefs and cliffs.