



**Question 1:**

c) The Ukrainian flag consists of two horizontal stripes; the upper one is blue and the lower one yellow. Those two colors symbolize the sky over the Ukrainian wheat fields. The use of those two colors as a national symbol dates back to the Kievan Rus.

**Question 2:**

c) Once, the inhabitants of the Crimea peninsula tried to make a canal through the Crimean isthmus in order to turn it into a real island. This, however, failed and Crimea remained a peninsula in the Black Sea. The Sea of Asov is a smaller part of the Black Sea.

**Question 3:**

a) Vitaliy and Vladimir Klitschko are famous boxers, with Vitaliy being the older one by five years. Both brothers hold a doctorate in sport sciences.

**Question 4:**

a) In the Ukrainian kitchen, Holubtsi is stuffed cabbage with minced meat and rice. The literal translation of the word is "little pigeon".

**Question 5:**

b) In Western Ukraine, there is a tradition: every year on Independence Day, the 24. August, the Ukrainians climb Mount Hoverla (2064m), which is the country's highest mountain and an independence symbol at the same time.

**Question 6:**

c) Volodymir the Great was baptized in 988 and after that started establishing Christianity as the state religion. From then on, missionaries were sent out to the Kievan Rus to Christianize it.

**Question 7:**

b) The fast growth of the newly established Odessa has been credited to the Frenchman Duke of Richelieu, who was Odessa's first governor from 1803 to 1814. Nobody else was as influential in shaping the city's appearance. The noble Frenchman took refuge from the French Revolution and served in the army of Catherine the Great to fight against the Turks.

**Question 8:**

c) Orange was the official color of the protest movement, because it also was the color of opposition candidate Yushchenko who was denied a fair election. As a symbol of solidarity, the protesters wore orange-colored badges and flags bearing the slogan "Yes! Yushchenko!"



**Question 9:**

b) In 2004, the prestigious 'Ballon d'Or' (Golden Football) – the award for best European football player – was given to Andriy Shevchenko, who at that time played for AC Milan.

**Question 10:**

d) Although Shevchenko was no official member of the secret society, his poem "Dream" was found when the premises of the brotherhood were searched. In this poem, Shevchenko criticized the Russian rulers and was deemed dangerous enough to send him into exile.

**Question 11:**

a) In the Ukraine, there goes the legend of the world's fate being dependent on the *pysanky*. As long as the tradition of painting the eggs continues, the world will exist. When humans stop making *pysanky*, a monstrous snake will loosen its chains and evil will take over the world.

**Question 12:**

b) Many Ukrainian historians regard this treaty of 1654 as a turning point, at which the Russians forced their own identity on the Ukrainians, at least for a while.

**Question 13:**

b) According to the chronicles, in the early 11th century a Greek-orthodox monk named Anthony from Liubech returned from Mount Athos to Kiev. He settled in a cave of Mount Berestov with a view on the Dnepr. Soon, the priest had assembled a group of followers.

**Question 14:**

b) In beautiful Hamburg the Ukraine lost the quarter final against Italy with 0:3. Despite this, the whole country is very proud of the national soccer team and its performance at the World Championships in Germany.

**Question 15:**

c) The bandura is an exclusively Ukrainian instrument, of which there is no direct analogy even in the neighboring states. The classical bandura probably developed in the 14<sup>th</sup> and 15<sup>th</sup> century out of its forerunner, the kobzar. This instrument was very popular with the Cossacks.



**Question 16:**

c) The Yalta Conference in February 1945, where the “Big Three” Stalin, Churchill and Roosevelt met, was one of the rare meetings of the three allied heads of state, but nevertheless far reaching decisions were taken on this occasion.

**Question 17:**

d) The Ukrainian wedding rites are full of traditions whose origins lie in the Orthodox Church as well as in the pagan past of the country. Many of those rituals might appear very strange to the western culture.

**Question 18:**

c) The mild climate, the beaches and the Black Sea are among many other reasons of why Odessa is called the “Palmira of the South”. Today, about 1.1 million people live in Odessa and the number is growing. Locals and tourists alike love the city because its tremendous beauty and easy going atmosphere.

**Question 19:**

c) The speech became known as the “Chicken Kiev Speech”, when the American president warned the Ukrainians that with a precipitous removal of the Russian rule the same would happen to the Ukrainians as to Chicken Kiev when fried too fast – burned from the outside, raw on the inside.

**Question 20:**

c) Serge Lifar (1904 - 1986), born in the Ukraine, was a famous ballet dancer and choreographer. He was one of the most famous male dancers of the 20<sup>th</sup> century.