

MONTEUS Quiz (English), August 2019

1.

Category	History of the European Union
Question	In which treaty was the name 'The European Union' first used? a) Paris b) Maastricht c) Amsterdam
Answer	b)
Explanatory Notes	<i>Official Journal of the European Communities No C 191 /4 - Article A</i> <i>By the Treaty of Maastricht on 7 February 1992, the High Contracting Parties established among themselves a European Union, hereinafter called 'the Union'.</i>
Further Information	http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=OJ:C:1992:191:FULL&from=EN

2.

Category	Symbols of the European Union
Question	What is the Motto of the EU? a) United in colours. b) Together in strength. c) United in diversity.
Answer	c)
Explanatory Notes	<i>"United in diversity", the motto of the European Union, first came into use in 2000.</i> <i>It signifies how Europeans have come together, in the form of the EU, to work for peace and prosperity, while at the same time being enriched by the continent's many different cultures, traditions and languages.</i>
Further Information	https://europa.eu/european-union/about-eu/symbols/motto_en

3.

Category	European Elections
Question	Which country was the first and only member state to adopt the legal voting age of 16 at all political levels? a) Austria b) Czech Republic c) Spain
Answer	a)
Explanatory Notes	<i>In 2007, Austria became the first member of the European Union to adopt a voting age of 16 for most purposes. The voting age had been reduced in Austria from 19 to 18 at all levels in 1992.</i>
Further Information	https://www.oesterreich.gv.at/themen/leben_in_oesterreich/wahlen/1/Seite.320210.html

4.

Category	European Elections
Question	How many seats does Germany have in the European Parliament? a) 96 b) 58 c) 75
Answer	a)
Explanatory Notes	<i>EU elections are by proportional representation. Seats are allocated on the basis of population of each Member State. Slightly more than a third of MEPs are women. MEPs are grouped by political affinity, not nationality. MEPs divide their time between their constituencies, Strasbourg - where 12 plenary sittings a year are held - and Brussels, where they attend additional plenary sittings, as well as committee and political group meetings. The terms and conditions for Members are laid out in the Statute of 2009.</i>
Further Information	http://www.europarl.europa.eu/meps/en/home

5.

Category	Institutions of the EU
Question	<p>Does the European Union have a constitution?</p> <p>a) Yes, it was signed during the Nice Convention.</p> <p>b) No.</p> <p>c) No, but it carries symbols such as hymn, flag, Europe day and a motto.</p>
Answer	c)
Explanatory Notes	<p><i>On 29 October 2004, the heads of state and government of the European Union signed the treaty establishing the European Constitution in Rome. It consolidated the existing European treaties and added new elements. The constitution was to be ratified by the member states of the European Union by 1 November 2006. This was done according to the respective national regulations, either by parliaments or by referendums.</i></p> <p><i>In France and the Netherlands, the people rejected the constitution in referendums. As a result, the EU heads of state and government suspended the ratification process in June 2005 until further notice. The EU was given a pause for reflection. After long negotiations under the German council presidency in the first half of 2007, the heads of state and government agreed in Brussels in June 2007 on a reform treaty, the treaty of Lisbon, which came into force on 1 December 2009. It contains the essential elements of the constitution.</i></p>
Further Information	https://europa.eu/european-union/about-eu/symbols_en

6.

Category	Symbols of the European Union
Question	<p>When is Europe day?</p> <p>a) May 9</p> <p>b) September 10</p> <p>c) June 8</p>
Answer	a)
Explanatory Notes	<p><i>Europe Day, held on 9 May every year, celebrates peace and unity in Europe. The date marks the anniversary of the historical 'Schuman declaration'. At a speech in Paris in 1950, Robert Schuman, the then French foreign minister, set out his idea for a new form of political cooperation in Europe, which would make war between Europe's</i></p>

	<p><i>nations unthinkable. Schuman's proposal is considered to be the beginning of what is now the European Union.</i></p> <p><i>To celebrate Europe Day, the EU institutions open their doors to the public in early May in Brussels and Strasbourg. Local EU offices in Europe and all over the world organise a variety of activities and events for all ages.</i></p> <p><i>Each year thousands of people take part in visits, debates, concerts and other events to mark the day and raise awareness about the EU.</i></p>
Further Information	https://europa.eu/european-union/about-eu/symbols/europe-day_en

7.

Category	European Elections
Question	<p>Does Germany hold a threshold clause for parties to enter the European Parliament?</p> <p>a) Yes, a threshold clause of 3 %.</p> <p>b) No.</p> <p>c) Yes, a threshold clause of 5 %.</p>
Answer	b)
Explanatory Notes	<p><i>Until the elections of 2009 a threshold clause of 5 % was preventing small parties to enter the European Parliament. In 2011 the Federal Constitutional Court in Germany ruled that the threshold is unconstitutional. After that the German Parliament agreed on a 3% threshold, which was also eventually declared unconstitutional by the Federal Constitutional Court.</i></p> <p><i>BUT: Each state can decide for themselves, the highest threshold is currently at 5 %.</i></p> <p><i>With the election of 2024 a threshold clause will be mandatory for every state holding 35 seats or more in the European Parliament.</i></p>
Further Information	https://www.europarl.europa.eu/RegData/etudes/ATAG/2018/623556/EPRS_ATA(2018)623556_EN.pdf

8.

Category	History of the European Union
Question	Who is regarded as the 'chief architect' of European Unity?

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Robert Schuman b) Jean Monnet c) Winston Churchill
Answer	b)
Explanatory Notes	<i>Jean Omer Marie Gabriel Monnet (9 November 1888 – 16 March 1979) is regarded by many as a chief architect of European Unity and is regarded as one of its founding fathers.</i>
Further Information	https://www.hdg.de/lemo/biografie/jean-monnet.html http://www.newworldencyclopedia.org/entry/Jean_Monnet

9.

Category	Symbols of the European Union
Question	<p>The European Flag has 12 stars on it. What do they represent?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) 12 leading figures contributed to establishment of the European Union. b) 12 countries that were the original member states. c) Symbol of perfection, completeness and unity.
Answer	c)
Explanatory Notes	<p><i>The number of stars on the flag is fixed at 12, and is not related to the number of member states of the EU (although the EU did have 12 member states from 1986 to 1994).</i></p> <p><i>The number twelve is traditionally the symbol of perfection, completeness and unity (12 hours in day, 12 months in a year, etc).</i></p>
Further Information	http://www.cvce.eu/en/education/unit-content/-/unit/eeacde09-add1-4ba1-ba5b-dcd2597a81d0/2b4e569f-9aa3-48dd-b877-13d0d5f1d177

10.

Category	Institutions of the European Union
Question	<p>Which of the following is not a European Union institution?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) European Court of Justice b) European Court of Auditors c) European Court of Human Rights

Answer	c)
Explanatory Notes	Art. 15,2 (TEU) <i>The European Court of Human Rights is an international court set up in 1959. It rules on individual or state applications alleging violations of the civil and political rights set out in the European Convention on Human Rights. Since 1998 it has sat as a full-time court and individuals can apply to it directly. The Court is based in Strasbourg, France.</i>
Further Information	http://www.coe.int/t/democracy/migration/bodies/echr_en.asp http://www.ijrcenter.org/european-court-of-human-rights/

11.

Category	Institutions of the European Union
Question	Which European Union institution has seats in three cities: Brussels, Strasbourg and Luxembourg? a) European Commission b) European Parliament c) European Council
Answer	b)
Explanatory Notes	<i>The European Parliament has three places of work – Brussels (Belgium), the city of Luxembourg (Luxembourg) and Strasbourg (France).</i> <i>The plenary sessions of the European Parliament are held every month in Strasbourg (France), parliamentary committee meetings and additional plenary sessions take place in Brussels (Belgium), and the Secretariat-General is located in Luxembourg.</i>
Further Information	https://europa.eu/european-union/about-eu/institutions-bodies/european-parliament_en

12.

Category	Institutions of the European Union
Question	The European Council a) defines the general political directions and priorities of the European Union. b) proposes a candidate for the office of the Commission

	<p>President.</p> <p>c) together with the European Parliament forms the legislative power of the European Union.</p>
Answer	a), b)
Explanatory Notes	<p><i>'The European Council shall provide the Union with the necessary impetus for its development and shall define the general political directions and priorities thereof. It shall not exercise legislative functions.'</i> (Art. 15,1 (TEU))</p> <p><i>'Taking into account the elections to the European Parliament and after having held the appropriate consultations, the European Council, acting by a qualified majority, shall propose to the European Parliament a candidate for President of the Commission. This candidate shall be elected by the European Parliament by a majority of its component members.'</i> (Art. 17,7 (TEU))</p>
Further Information	<p>Art. 15 (TEU), http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=OJ:C:2016:202:FULL&from=EN</p> <p>Art. 16 (TEU), http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=OJ:C:2016:202:FULL&from=EN</p> <p>Art. 17 (TEU), http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=OJ:C:2016:202:FULL&from=EN</p>

13.

Category	Competences, Activities and Output of the European Council
Question	<p>Which policies are coordinated during the European Semester?</p> <p>a) Structural reforms</p> <p>b) Fiscal policies</p> <p>c) Macroeconomic imbalances</p>
Answer	a),b),c)
Explanatory Notes	<p>The European Semester covers 3 blocks of economic policy coordination:</p> <p>1) Structural reforms, focusing on promoting growth and employment in line with the Europe 2020 strategy</p> <p>2) Fiscal policies, in order to ensure sustainability of public finances in line with the Stability and Growth Pact.</p> <p>3) Prevention of excessive macroeconomic imbalances</p>
Further Information	<p>http://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/policies/european-semester/ http://ec.europa.eu/europe2020/making-it-happen/index_en.htm</p>

14.

Category	Institutions of the European Union
Question	Who is the current President of the European Parliament? (2019) a) Simone Veil b) David Maria Sassoli c) Antonio Tajani.
Answer	b)
Explanatory Notes	<i>David Sassoli was born in Florence on 30 May 1956. As an Italian MEP since 2009, he was re-elected on a Partito Democratico list in Central Italy in May 2019 for a third term. He will lead Parliament until January 2022.</i>
Further Information	https://www.europarl.europa.eu/the-president/en/

15.

Category	Institutions of the European Union
Question	Which political group holds the majority at the European Parliament? a) European People's Party (EPP) b) Progressive Alliance of Socialists and Democrats (S&D) c) The Greens–European Free Alliance (Greens–EFA)
Answer	a)
Explanatory Notes	<i>The European People's Party group (EPP Group) is the political group in the European Parliament consisting of deputies (MEPs) from the member parties of the European People's Party (EPP). It is one of the oldest EU political groups and its size has given it influence in all the EU's institutions. It has been the largest political group in the European Parliament since 1999.</i>
Further Information	https://www.election-results.eu/european-results/2019-2024/ http://www.eppgroup.eu/

16.

Category	Institutions of the European Union
Question	The Members of the European Parliament are elected for terms of how many years? a) 3 b) 6 c) 5
Answer	c)
Explanatory Notes	<i>Every five years EU citizens choose who represents them in the European Parliament, the directly-elected institution that defends their interests in the EU decision-making process. Voting practices vary across the EU, but there are also some common elements.</i>
Further Information	http://www.europarl.europa.eu/meps/en/home

17.

Category	Institutions of the European Union
Question	What was the treaty formally establishing the European Coal and Steel Community called? a) Paris Treaty b) Amsterdam Treaty c) Brussels Treaty
Answer	a)
Explanatory Notes	<i>The Paris Treaty was signed in Paris on April 18, 1951. It came into force on July 23, 1952. The European Coal and Steel Community was the first of the European Communities and a starting point for European integration.</i>
Further Information	Art. 235 (TFEU) http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=OJ:C:2016:202:FULL&from=EN

18.

Category	Institutions of the European Union
Question	<p>The Euro-Summit</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Takes place at least twice a year, convened by its President. b) Gathers the Heads of State or Government of the euro area countries, the Euro Summit President and the President of the European Commission. c) Shall meet in Strasbourg.
Answer	a), b),
Explanatory Notes	<i>The Euro Summit shall meet at least twice a year, convened by its President. The Euro Summit brings together the Heads of State or Government of the euro area countries, the President of the Euro Summit and the President of the European Commission. Euro Summit meetings provide strategic guidelines on euro area economic policy.</i>
Further Information	https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/european-council/euro-summit/

19.

Category	Institutions of the European Union
Question	<p>European Commission is responsible for;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Ensuring that taxpayer funds from the budget of the European Union have been correctly spent. b) Promoting human rights, democracy and the rule of law in Europe. c) Proposing legislation, implementing decisions, upholding the EU treaties and managing the day-to-day business of the EU.
Answer	c)
Explanatory Notes	<p><i>The European Commission (EC) is the executive body of the European Union responsible for proposing legislation, implementing decisions, upholding the EU treaties and managing the day-to-day business of the EU.</i></p> <p><i>Through Article 17 of the Treaty on European Union the Commission has several responsibilities: to develop medium-term strategies; to draft legislation and arbitrate in the legislative process; to represent</i></p>

	<i>the EU in trade negotiations; to make rules and regulations, for example in competition policy; to draw up the budget of the European Union; and to scrutinise the implementation of the treaties and legislation</i>
Further Information	https://europa.eu/european-union/about-eu/institutions-bodies/european-commission_en

20.

Category	Institutions of the European Union
Question	<p>For a blocking minority in the QMV...</p> <p>a) ... France and Germany are sufficient. b) ... the six founding states are sufficient. c) ... all small member states are sufficient.</p>
Answer	c)
Explanatory Notes	<i>The blocking minority must include at least four Council members representing more than 35% of the EU population.</i>
Further Information	http://en.euabc.com/word/94

21.

Category	Institutions of the European Union
Question	<p>The European Council can...</p> <p>a) ...dismiss the President of the Commission. b) ...dismiss the High Representative with the agreement of the President of the Commission. c) ...dismiss the permanent President of the European Council.</p>
Answer	b) , c)
Explanatory Notes	<i>The European Council is responsible for appointing the High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy. The decision on the proposed candidate requires a qualified majority and the agreement of the President of the Commission.</i>

	<p><i>The European Council can also decide to end the high representative's 5 year term of office by the same procedure.</i></p> <p><i>"The European Council shall elect its President, by a qualified majority, for a term of two and a half years, renewable once. In the event of an impediment or serious misconduct, the European Council can end the President's term of office in accordance with the same procedure." (Art. 15(5) TUE)</i></p>
Further Information	<p>https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/european-council/role-nominations-appointment/</p> <p>https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=celex%3A12012M%2FTXT</p>

22.

Category	Institutions of the European Union
Question	<p>The European Parliament elects/approves...</p> <p>a) ... the members of the Court of Justice of the EU.</p> <p>b) ... the President of the Commission.</p> <p>c) ... the permanent President of the European Council.</p>
Answer	b)
Explanatory Notes	<p>The European Parliament elects the Commission President.</p> <p>After the elections, one of the first tasks of an incoming Parliament is to elect a new President of the European Commission (the EU's executive body). Member states nominate a candidate for the post, but in doing so they must take account of the European election results. Moreover, Parliament needs to approve the new Commission President by an absolute majority (half of the existing MEPs plus one). If the candidate doesn't obtain the required majority, the member states need to propose another candidate within a month's time (European Council acting by qualified majority). For the 2014 elections, Parliament introduced the system of lead candidates. Each European political party put forward a candidate for Commission president and the party which became the biggest in the elections could propose Parliament's candidate for the nomination for the Commission leadership.</p>
Further Information	http://www.europarl.europa.eu/news/en/faq/8/how-are-the-commission-president-and-commissioners-appointed

23.

Category	Institutions of the European Union
Question	<p>The President of the European Council...</p> <p>a) ... might convene an extraordinary meeting of the European Council.</p> <p>b) ... can dissolve the European Parliament.</p> <p>c) ... can be voted out of office by the European Parliament.</p>
Answer	a)
Explanatory Notes	<i>Meetings are chaired by the European Council President. The President can also convene extraordinary European Council meetings when needed.</i>
Further Information	https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/european-council/

24.

Category	History of Turkey
Question	<p>What is the former name of the city of Istanbul?</p> <p>a) Izmir</p> <p>b) Constantinople</p> <p>c) Bursa</p>
Answer	b)
Explanatory Notes	<i>The city of Istanbul was originally founded Constantinople by Roman Emperor Constantine I in 330; however was officially renamed Istanbul in 1930.</i>
Further Information	https://www.ancient.eu/Constantinople/

25.

Category	History of Turkey
Question	Which of these countries first gave women the right to vote?

	<p>a) France.</p> <p>b) Turkey.</p> <p>c) Spain.</p>
Answer	b)
Explanatory Notes	<i>Mustafa Kemal Atatürk, the founder of the Republic initiated a series of reforms to modernize the country, including civil and political equality for women for the first time. On 17 February 1926, Turkey adopted a new civil code by which the rights of Turkish women and men were declared equal except in suffrage. After a short but intense struggle, Turkish women achieved voting rights in local elections by Act no. 1580 on 3 April 1930. Spain gave the right women to vote in 1931 and France not until 1944.</i>
Further Information	http://womensuffrage.org/?page_id=97

26.

Category	Turkish Politics
Question	<p>What change was subject to the constitutional referendum of 2017?</p> <p>a) Change from a parliamentary to a presidential republic.</p> <p>b) Change of the Ministers.</p> <p>c) Change from a presidential to a parliamentary republic.</p>
Answer	a)
Explanatory Notes	<p><i>The plan turns Turkey from a parliamentary to a presidential republic. Among the numerous changes:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The role of prime minister will be scrapped. The new post of vice president, possibly two or three, will be created.</i> • <i>The president becomes the head of the executive, as well as the head of state, and retains ties to a political party.</i> • <i>He or she will be given sweeping new powers to appoint ministers, prepare the budget, choose the majority of senior judges and enact certain laws by decree.</i> • <i>The president alone will be able to announce a state of emergency and dismiss parliament.</i> • <i>Parliament will lose its right to scrutinize ministers or propose an enquiry. However, it will be able to begin impeachment proceedings or investigate the president with a majority vote by MPs. Putting the president on trial would require a two-thirds majority.</i> • <i>The number of MPs will increase from 550 to 600.</i>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Presidential and parliamentary elections will be held on the same day every five years. The president will be limited to two terms.</i>
Further Information	https://www.bbc.com/news/world-europe-38883556

27.

Category	History of Turkey in the European Union
Question	<p>In which year accession negotiations of Turkey to become an EU member had started?</p> <p>a) 1999 b) 2003 c) 2005</p>
Answer	c)
Explanatory Notes	<i>Turkey's application to accede to the European Economic Community, the predecessor of the European Union (EU), was made on 14 April 1987. Turkey has been an associate member since 1963. Turkey was officially recognised as a candidate for full membership on 1999 and accession negotiations were started on 3 October 2005.</i>
Further Information	http://ec.europa.eu/enlargement/pdf/turkey/st20002_05_tr_framedoc_en.pdf

28.

Category	Turkey and the Refugee Crisis
Question	<p>Which country is hosting more than 3,5 million Syrian asylum seekers and refugees, the highest number in the world?</p> <p>a) Turkey b) Lebanon c) Jordan</p>
Answer	a)
Explanatory Notes	<i>Syrian refugees have fled from their country since the onset of the Syrian Civil War in 2011. In 2016, the United Nations (UN) identified 13.5 million Syrians requiring humanitarian assistance, of which more than 6 million are internally displaced within Syria, and over 4.8 million are refugees outside of Syria. Turkey is the largest host country with over 2.7 million Syrian refugees while Lebanon hosts approx. 1.5 million and Jordan 1.2 million of refugees.</i>
Further	

Information	http://www.unocha.org/syria http://data.unhcr.org/syrianrefugees/country.php?id=224 http://data.unhcr.org/syrianrefugees/regional.php
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29.

Category	Turkey and the European Union
Question	<p>On March 2016, Turkey and European Union had signed an agreement on the refugee crisis. What are the key points of this agreement?</p> <p>a) One-for-one deal for each Syrian returned to Turkey, a Syrian migrant will be resettled in the EU. Priority will be given to those who have not tried to illegally enter the EU.</p> <p>b) Financial aid by the European Union to Turkey to help migrants.</p> <p>c) Visa acceleration which would give Turkish nationals the access to the Schengen passport-free zone.</p>
Answer	a),b),c)
Explanatory Notes	<p><i>The agreement on the refugee crisis aims to address the overwhelming flow of smuggled migrants and asylum seekers traveling across the Aegean from Turkey to the Greek islands by allowing Greece to return to Turkey “all new irregular migrants” arriving after March 20. In exchange, EU Member States will receive one Syrian to Europe for exchange of each Syrian returned to Turkey and priority will be given to those who have not tried to illegally enter the EU. Accelerate visa liberalization for Turkish nationals and boost existing financial support for Turkey’s refugee population are the other key points of the agreement.</i></p>
Further Information	<p>http://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/press/press-releases/2016/03/18-eu-turkey-statement/</p> <p>http://www.migrationpolicy.org/news/paradox-eu-turkey-refugee-deal</p> <p>http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release MEMO-16-963 de.htm</p>

30.

Category	Turkey and the European Union
Question	<p>The Annan Plan was a United Nations proposal for Turkey to;</p> <p>a) improve women's rights. b) settle territorial dispute with Iraq. c) resolve the Cyprus dispute.</p>
Answer	c)
Explanatory Notes	<p><i>The Annan Plan was a United Nations proposal to resolve the Cyprus dispute. The different parts of the proposal were based on the argumentation brought forth by each party (Turkish Cypriots and Greek Cypriots) in meetings held under the auspices of the UN.</i></p> <p><i>The said proposal suggested restructuring the Republic of Cyprus as a "United Republic of Cyprus", which would be a federation of two states. It was revised a number of times before being put to the people of Cyprus in a referendum. The proposal was supported by 64.91% of Turkish Cypriots, but only 24% of Greek Cypriots.</i></p>
Further Information	http://www.hri.org/docs/annan/

31.

Category	Turkey and Germany
Question	<p>What is the approximate number of people with Turkish origin living in Germany? (September 2016)</p> <p>a) 2 million b) 2,5 million c) 3 million</p>
Answer	c)
Explanatory Notes	<p><i>In 1961, Turkish people were officially invited as "Gastarbeiter" with the signed labour recruitment agreement between West German government and Republic of Turkey. Later on, some of them returned to Turkey; while some chose to stay in Germany to build a new life. According to Federal Foreign Office in Germany, there are nearly three million people of Turkish origin living in Germany – somewhat more</i></p>

	<i>than half of them with German citizenship.</i>
Further Information	http://www.auswaertiges- amt.de/EN/Aussenpolitik/Laender/Laenderinfos/01- Nodes/Tuerkei_node.html

32.

Category	Turkey and Germany
Question	<p>Which of the following events strained the diplomatic relations between Turkey and Germany?</p> <p>a) The German Parliament to approve a resolution declaring that the mass killing of Armenians by Ottoman Turks during World War One was a "genocide".</p> <p>b) Comedian Jan Boehmermann`s satire about Turkish President Recep Tayyip Erdogan and the judicial process.</p> <p>c) Membership negotiations of Bosnia and Herzegovina to the European Union.</p>
Answer	a), b)
Explanatory Notes	<p><i>The German parliament has overwhelmingly voted to label the 1915 killings of Armenians by Ottoman Turks as "genocide". Ankara agrees that many Armenians died in ethnic fighting and the deportation process between 1915 and 1917 during World War I, putting its estimate at 300,000 casualties. Armenia says 1.5 million died in the process in what it calls "genocide".</i></p> <p><i>In March 2016, Jan Boehmermann had recited a satirical poem on television which made sexual references to Recep Tayyip Erdogan. Boehmermann is a satirist and television presenter well-known for pushing the boundaries of German humour.</i></p>
Further Information	<p>http://www.aljazeera.com/news/2016/06/germany-turkey- armenia-genocide-160602134209286.html</p> <p>https://www.theguardian.com/world/2016/jun/02/germany- braces-for-turkish-backlash-as-it-votes-to-recognise-armenian- genocide</p> <p>http://www.zeit.de/politik/deutschland/2016-10/fall-jan- boehmermann-recep-tayyip-erdogan-beschwerde</p>

33.

Category	Turkey and Germany
Question	<p>What is the name of the university in Istanbul which established as a joint initiative of Turkey and Germany in 2008 and initiated the education in 2013?</p> <p>a) Turkish-German University b) German University c) Science University</p>
Answer	a)
Explanatory Notes	<i>Germany and Turkey have founded a new university in Istanbul. The Deutsch-Türkische Universität/ Turkish-German University is to focus on engineering sciences and engage in intensive cooperation with industry, but will also be providing a platform for cultural exchange.</i>
Further Information	<p>http://www.universityworldnews.com/article.php?story=2010110522180780 http://www.dw.com/en/german-and-turkey-to-build-joint-university-in-istanbul/a-3373963</p>

34.

Category	Turkey and Germany
Question	<p>Which of the following countries is the leading trade partner of Turkey and also the largest export market for the Turkish products?</p> <p>a) Italy b) Germany c) Georgia</p>
Answer	b)
Explanatory Notes	<p><i>Germany is the leading trade partner of Turkey and also the largest export market for the Turkish products.</i></p> <p><i>The bilateral trade volume between Turkey and Germany stood at 36,4 billion USD in 2017, which corresponds to an increase of 3,1 percent compared to the year before (exports 15,1 billion US Dollars; imports 21,3 billion US Dollars).</i></p> <p><i>Main items of Turkey's exports to Germany consist of road vehicles, parts and accessories for motor vehicles and parts for use with piston</i></p>

	<i>engines; whilst main items of Turkey's imports from Germany are road vehicles, medicaments and parts and accessories for motor vehicles.</i>
Further Information	http://www.mfa.gov.tr/commercial-and-economic-relations-between-turkey-and-the-federal-republic-of-germany.en.mfa http://www.tradingeconomics.com/turkey/exports