



The "Life in Germany" test

All questions on flashcards

Assignment of test questions to the modules in the curriculum and the topics

Assignment to subject areas

	Politics in democracy History and responsibility People and society

The answers can be found on the back cover.

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All questions on flashcards

The flashcards contain the complete catalog
of the 300 nationally standardized questions approved for the orientation course test.

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Tips for the "Life in Germany" test



You have now spent a long time studying democracy in the Basic Law and German history. We hope that you enjoyed it and learned some interesting things about our country.

Perhaps you have worked with the course book Zusammenleben (Living Together) and are now well prepared for the test. On this page, we have compiled some information and tips to make this test easier for you.

1. The test is taken at the end of the orientation course or if you want to become a naturalized citizen.
2. The test consists of **33 questions**. You have **60 minutes** to answer these questions.
 - ◆ Answer the "easy" questions first. You will then still have plenty of time to think about questions you are not quite sure about.
3. If you answer at least **15 questions** correctly, you have passed the test. If you answer at least **17 questions** correctly, you will not need to take a **naturalization test** later.
 - ◆ So don't panic if you have difficulty with some of the questions. You don't have to know everything. If you prepare with these flashcards, you can't go far wrong.
4. There are **four answers** for each question. Only **one** of these answers is correct, so only mark **one** answer.

Constitutional principles

In Germany, the Bundestag and the Bundesrat belong to the ...

- ☐ executive branch.
- ☐ the legislative branch.
- ☐ Directive.
- ☐ Judiciary.



- ◆ Read the questions and answers slowly and carefully; sometimes the question text contains a **negative (not, no/none)**.

Constitutional bodies

Which body is **not** one of Germany's constitutional bodies?

- ☐ The Bundesrat
- ☐ The Federal President
- ☐ The citizens' assembly
- ☐ The government

- ◆ If you are unsure which answer is correct, first consider which answers are incorrect. You will probably be able to find the correct solution this way.

- ◆ Even if you are unsure, **always mark an answer**; you may guess the correct one.

Test preparation







- ◆ The **33 questions** you have to answer are selected from a pool of **310 questions**. **300 questions are the same for all test participants**. So it doesn't matter whether you live in Baden-Württemberg, Thuringia, North Rhine-Westphalia, or another federal state.

- ◆ In this supplement, you will find all **300 questions that are the same throughout Germany**. We have written them on practical **flashcards** and assigned them to specific topics. This allows you to prepare for the test step by step and divide the questions into "**small portions**."

- ◆ Of course, the correct **answers** are also included so that you can check for yourself what you already know and what you should review. The questions are assigned to the individual topics as indicated on the cover.

- ◆ **Ten of the 310** possible questions relate to the federal state in which you live. You can find the internet link to the state section on our homepage (www.i-punkt-projekt.de).

<div>Fundamental rights1</div> <div>In Germany, people are allowed to openly speak out against the government because ...</div> <div><div><input type="radio"/> there is freedom of religion here.</div><div><input type="radio"/> people pay taxes.</div><div><input type="radio"/> people have the right to vote.</div><div><input type="radio"/> freedom of expression applies here.</div></div>

<p>Constitutional bodies 13</p> <p>In parliament, the term "opposition" refers to ...</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> the governing parties. <input type="radio"/> the parliamentary group with the most members. <input type="radio"/> all parties that were able to reach the 5% threshold in the last election. <input type="radio"/> all members of parliament who do not belong to the ruling party/parties. </p>	<p>Fundamental rights 14</p> <p>Freedom of expression in Germany means that I ...</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> can make false statements on flyers. <input type="radio"/> express my opinion in letters to the editor. <input type="radio"/> wear Nazi symbols. <input type="radio"/> express my opinion as long as I do not contradict the government. </p>
<p>Fundamental rights 15</p> <p>What does the Basic Law prohibit?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Military service <input type="radio"/> Forced labor <input type="radio"/> Free choice of profession <input type="radio"/> Working abroad </p>	<p>Fundamental rights 16</p> <p>When is freedom of expression restricted in Germany?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> When false claims about individuals are disseminated publicly <input type="radio"/> When expressing opinions about the federal government <input type="radio"/> When discussing religions <input type="radio"/> When criticizing the state </p>
<p>Fundamental rights 17</p> <p>German law prohibits ...</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Freedom of expression for residents. <input type="radio"/> Petitions by citizens. <input type="radio"/> Freedom of assembly for residents. <input type="radio"/> Unequal treatment of citizens by the state. </p>	<p>Fundamental rights 18</p> <p>Which fundamental right is guaranteed in Article 1 of the Basic Law of the Federal Republic of Germany?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> The inviolability of human dignity <input type="radio"/> The right to life <input type="radio"/> Freedom of religion <input type="radio"/> Freedom of expression </p>
<p>Fundamental rights 19</p> <p>What is meant by the right to "freedom of movement" in Germany?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> You can choose where you want to live. <input type="radio"/> You can change your profession. <input type="radio"/> You can choose a different religion. <input type="radio"/> You can go out in public wearing only light clothing. </p>	<p>Constitutional bodies 20</p> <p>A party in Germany is pursuing the goal of establishing a dictatorship. It is then ...</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> tolerant. <input type="radio"/> oriented toward the rule of law. <input type="radio"/> law-abiding. <input type="radio"/> unconstitutional. </p>
<p>State symbols 21</p> <p>What is the coat of arms of the Federal Republic of Germany?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/>  1 <input type="radio"/>  2 <input type="radio"/>  3 <input type="radio"/>  4 </p>	<p>Constitutional principles 22</p> <p>What is Germany's form of government?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Monarchy <input type="radio"/> Dictatorship <input type="radio"/> Republic <input type="radio"/> Principality </p>
<p>Social system 23</p> <p>In Germany, most of the working population is ...</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> employed in small family businesses. <input type="radio"/> work as volunteers for a federal state. <input type="radio"/> Self-employed with their own company. <input type="radio"/> Employed by a company or government agency. </p>	<p>Federalism 24</p> <p>How many federal states does the Federal Republic of Germany have?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> 14 <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> </p>

<div>Federalism25</div> <div>Which of the following is <u>not</u> a federal state of the Federal Republic of Germany? <div><input type="radio"/> Alsace-Lorraine</div><div><input type="radio"/> North Rhine-Westphalia</div><div><input type="radio"/> Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania</div><div><input type="radio"/> Saxony-Anhalt</div></div>	<div>Constitutional principles26</div> <div>Germany is ... <div><input type="radio"/> a communist republic.</div><div><input type="radio"/> a democratic and social federal state.</div><div><input type="radio"/> A capitalist and social monarchy.</div><div><input type="radio"/> A social and socialist federal state.</div></div>
<div>Constitutional principles27</div> <div>Germany is ... <div><input type="radio"/> a socialist state.</div><div><input type="radio"/> a federal state.</div><div><input type="radio"/> a dictatorship.</div><div><input type="radio"/> a monarchy.</div></div>	<div>Constitutional bodies28</div> <div>Who elects the members of the Bundestag in Germany? <div><input type="radio"/> The military</div><div><input type="radio"/> The economy</div><div><input type="radio"/> The electorate</div><div><input type="radio"/> The administration</div></div>
<div>State symbols29</div> <div>Which animal is the heraldic animal of the Federal Republic of Germany? <div><input type="radio"/> Lion</div><div><input type="radio"/> Eagle</div><div><input type="radio"/> Bear</div><div><input type="radio"/> Horse</div></div>	<div>Constitutional principles30</div> <div>Which of the following is <u>not</u> a feature of our democracy? <div><input type="radio"/> Regular elections</div><div><input type="radio"/> Press censorship</div><div><input type="radio"/> Freedom of speech</div><div><input type="radio"/> Different parties</div></div>
<div>Constitutional bodies31</div> <div>In Germany, the cooperation of parties to form a government is called ... <div><input type="radio"/> Unity.</div><div><input type="radio"/> Coalition.</div><div><input type="radio"/> Ministry.</div><div><input type="radio"/> Parliamentary group.</div></div>	<div>Constitutional principles32</div> <div>What is <u>not</u> a branch of government in Germany? <div><input type="radio"/> Legislation</div><div><input type="radio"/> Government</div><div><input type="radio"/> Press</div><div><input type="radio"/> Judiciary</div></div>
<div>Religious diversity33</div> <div>Which statement is correct? In Germany ... <div><input type="radio"/> the state and religious communities are separate from each other.</div><div><input type="radio"/> religious communities form the state.</div><div><input type="radio"/> the state is dependent on religious communities.</div><div><input type="radio"/> the state and religious communities form a single entity.</div></div>	<div>Constitutional principles34</div> <div>What is Germany <u>not</u>? <div><input type="radio"/> A democracy</div><div><input type="radio"/> A constitutional state</div><div><input type="radio"/> A monarchy</div><div><input type="radio"/> A welfare state</div></div>
<div>Social system35</div> <div>How does the German state finance social security? <div><input type="radio"/> Church taxes</div><div><input type="radio"/> Social security contributions</div><div><input type="radio"/> Donations</div><div><input type="radio"/> Club membership fees</div></div>	<div>social system36</div> <div>Which measure creates social security in Germany? <div><input type="radio"/> Health insurance</div><div><input type="radio"/> Car insurance</div><div><input type="radio"/> Building insurance</div><div><input type="radio"/> Liability insurance</div></div>

<p>Federalism 37</p> <p>What are the heads of government of most federal states in Germany called?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> First Minister <input type="radio"/> Prime Minister <input type="radio"/> Senator <input checked="" type="radio"/> Minister-President </p>	<p>Federalism 38</p> <p>The Federal Republic of Germany is a democratic and social ...</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> confederation of states. <input type="radio"/> federal state. <input checked="" type="radio"/> Confederation of states. <input type="radio"/> Central state. </p>
<p>Federalism 39</p> <p>What does every German federal state have?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Their own foreign minister <input checked="" type="radio"/> Your own currency <input type="radio"/> Its own army <input type="radio"/> Its own government </p>	<p>National symbols 40</p> <p>What are the opening words of the German national anthem?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Peoples, hear the signals ... <input type="radio"/> Unity, justice, and freedom ... <input checked="" type="radio"/> Joy, beautiful spark of the gods ... <input type="radio"/> Germany, united fatherland ... </p>
<p>Constitutional principles 41</p> <p>Why are there more than one party in a democracy?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Because this allows the different opinions of citizens to be represented. <input checked="" type="radio"/> To limit bribery in politics <input type="radio"/> To prevent political demonstrations <input type="radio"/> To stimulate economic competition </p>	<p>Constitutional bodies 42</p> <p>Who decides on new laws in Germany?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> The government <input checked="" type="radio"/> Parliament <input type="radio"/> The courts <input type="radio"/> The police </p>
<p>Constitutional bodies 43</p> <p>When can a party be banned in Germany?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> If its election campaign is too expensive <input type="radio"/> If it fights against the constitution <input checked="" type="radio"/> If it criticizes the head of state <input type="radio"/> If its program proposes a new direction </p>	<p>Constitutional bodies 44</p> <p>Who <u>can't</u> be directly elected by citizens in Germany?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Members of the European Parliament <input type="radio"/> The Federal President <input checked="" type="radio"/> Members of state parliaments <input type="radio"/> Members of the Bundestag </p>
<p>Social welfare system 45</p> <p>Which insurance does long-term care insurance belong to?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Social insurance <input type="radio"/> Accident insurance <input type="radio"/> Home contents insurance <input type="radio"/> Liability and fire insurance </p>	<p>Responsibilities of the state 46</p> <p>The German state has many responsibilities. Which of the following is one of them?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> It builds roads and schools. <input type="radio"/> It sells food and clothing. <input checked="" type="radio"/> It provides all residents with newspapers free of charge. <input type="radio"/> It manufactures cars and buses. </p>
<p>Responsibilities of the government 47</p> <p>The German state has many responsibilities. Which of the following is <u>not</u> one of them?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> It pays for vacation trips for all citizens. <input checked="" type="radio"/> It pays child benefit. <input type="radio"/> It supports museums. <input type="radio"/> It promotes athletes. </p>	<p>Constitutional bodies 48</p> <p>Which body is <u>not</u> one of Germany's constitutional bodies?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> The Bundesrat <input type="radio"/> The Federal President <input checked="" type="radio"/> The citizens' assembly <input type="radio"/> The government </p>

Who determines school policy in Germany?

- ☐ Teachers
- ☐ The federal states
- ☐ The Ministry of Family Affairs
- ☐ The universities

The economic system in Germany is called ...

- ☐ free central economy.
- ☐ social market economy.
- ☐ a controlled central economy.
- ☐ planned economy.

A democratic constitutional state does not allow ...

- ☐ people are able to express criticism of the government.
- ☐ citizens are allowed to demonstrate peacefully.
- ☐ people are arrested by a private police force without reason.
- ☐ anyone commits a crime and is arrested for it.

What does "popular sovereignty" mean? All state power emanates from ...

- ☐ the people.
- ☐ Bundestag.
- ☐ the Prussian king.
- ☐ the Federal Constitutional Court.

What does "constitutional state" mean in Germany?

- ☐ The state is right.
- ☐ There are only right-wing parties.
- ☐ Citizens decide on laws.
- ☐ The state must comply with the laws.

What is not a branch of government in Germany?

- ☐ The legislative branch
- ☐ Judiciary
- ☐ Executive
- ☐ Directive

What does this picture show?

- ☐ The Bundestag building in Berlin
- ☐ The Federal Constitutional Court in Karlsruhe
- ☐ The Bundesrat building in Berlin
- ☐ The Federal Chancellery in Berlin



© Deutscher Bundestag

Which office belongs to the local government in Germany?

- ☐ Parish office
- ☐ Public order office
- ☐ Tax office
- ☐ Foreign Office

Who is usually elected president of the German Bundestag?

- ☐ The oldest member of parliament
- ☐ The Minister President of the largest federal state
- ☐ A former federal chancellor
- ☐ A member of parliament from the strongest parliamentary group

Who appoints the ministers of the federal government in Germany?

- ☐ The president of the Federal Constitutional Court
- ☐ The Federal President
- ☐ The President of the Bundesrat
- ☐ The President of the Bundestag


Which parties became part of the

"Die Linke" in Germany in 2007?

- ☐ CDU and SSW
- ☐ PDS and WASG
- ☐ CSU and FDP
- ☐ Alliance 90 / The Greens and SPD

In Germany, the Bundestag and the Bundesrat belong to the ...

- ☐ executive branch.
- ☐ Legislative branch.
- ☐ Directive.
- ☐ Judiciary.

<div>Constitutional principles61</div> <div>What does "popular sovereignty" mean?</div> <div><div><input type="radio"/> The king/queen rules over the people.</div><div><input type="radio"/> The Federal Constitutional Court is above the constitution.</div><div><input type="radio"/> Interest groups exercise sovereignty together with the government.</div><div><input type="radio"/> State power emanates from the people.</div></div>	<div>Elections and participation62</div> <div>When the parliament of a German federal state is elected, this is called ...</div> <div><div><input type="radio"/> local election.</div><div><input type="radio"/> State election.</div><div><input type="radio"/> European election.</div><div><input type="radio"/> Federal election.</div></div>
<div>Constitutional principles63</div> <div>What does <u>not</u> belong to the executive branch in Germany?</div> <div><div><input type="radio"/> The police</div><div><input type="radio"/> The courts</div><div><input type="radio"/> The tax office</div><div><input type="radio"/> The ministries</div></div>	<div>Federalism64</div> <div>The Federal Republic of Germany is currently divided into ...</div> <div><div><input type="radio"/> four occupation zones.</div><div><input type="radio"/> an eastern state and a western state.</div><div><input type="radio"/> 16 cantons.</div><div><input type="radio"/> federal, state, and local governments.</div></div>
<div>Constitutional bodies65</div> <div>It is <u>not</u> the task of the German Bundestag to ...</div> <div><div><input type="radio"/> draft laws.</div><div><input type="radio"/> to control the federal government.</div><div><input type="radio"/> elect the Federal Chancellor.</div><div><input type="radio"/> form the Federal Cabinet.</div></div>	<div>State symbols66</div> <div>Who wrote the lyrics to the German national anthem?</div> <div><div><input type="radio"/> Friedrich von Schiller</div><div><input type="radio"/> Clemens Brentano</div><div><input type="radio"/> Johann Wolfgang von Goethe</div><div><input type="radio"/> Heinrich Hoffmann von Fallersleben</div></div>
<div>Federalism67</div> <div>What is primarily a task of the federal states in Germany?</div> <div><div><input type="radio"/> Defense policy</div><div><input type="radio"/> Foreign policy</div><div><input type="radio"/> Economic policy</div><div><input type="radio"/> Education policy</div></div>	<div>Responsibilities of the federal government68</div> <div>Why does the state control the school system in Germany?</div> <div><div><input type="radio"/> Because there are only state schools in Germany</div><div><input type="radio"/> Because all students must have a school leaving certificate</div><div><input type="radio"/> Because there are different types of schools in the federal states</div><div><input type="radio"/> Because according to the Basic Law, it is its responsibility</div></div>
<div>Municipality69</div> <div>The Federal Republic of Germany has a three-tier administrative structure. What is the name of the lowest political level?</div> <div><div><input type="radio"/> City councils</div><div><input type="radio"/> County administrators</div><div><input type="radio"/> Municipalities</div><div><input type="radio"/> District Offices</div></div>	<div>Constitutional bodies70</div> <div>In 1974, German President Gustav Heinemann presents Helmut Schmidt with his certificate of appointment as German Chancellor. What are the duties of the German Federal President?</div> <div><div><input type="radio"/> He/she conducts government business.</div><div><input type="radio"/> He/she controls the governing party.</div><div><input type="radio"/> He/she selects the ministers.</div><div><input type="radio"/> He/she nominates the chancellor for election.</div></div> <div><small>©Federal Image Agency</small></div>
<div>Constitutional bodies71</div> <div>Where does the German chancellor spend most of his/her time? Most often, he/she is ...</div> <div><div><input type="radio"/> in Bonn, because that is where the Federal Chancellery and the Bundestag are located.</div><div><input type="radio"/> at Meseberg Castle, the guest house of the federal government, to receive state guests.</div><div><input type="radio"/> at Bellevue Palace, the official residence of the Federal President, to receive state guests.</div><div><input type="radio"/> in Berlin, because that is where the Federal Chancellery and the Bundestag are located.</div></div>	<div>Constitutional bodies72</div> <div>What is the name of the current Chancellor of Germany?</div> <div><div><input type="radio"/> Gerhard Schröder</div><div><input type="radio"/> Jürgen Rüttgers</div><div><input type="radio"/> Klaus Wowereit</div><div><input type="radio"/> Angela Merkel</div></div>

<div>Political parties73</div> <div>The two largest parliamentary groups in the German Bundestag are currently ... <div><div></div> CDU/CSU and SPD.<div></div> The Left Party and Alliance 90/The Greens.<div></div> FDP and SPD.<div></div> The Left Party and FDP.</div></div>	<div>Constitutional bodies74</div> <div>What is the name of the parliament for the whole of Germany? <div><div></div> Federal Assembly<div></div> People's Chamber<div></div> Bundestag<div></div> Federal Court of Justice</div></div>
<div>Constitutional bodies75</div> <div>What is the name of Germany's current head of state? <div><div></div> Frank-Walter Steinmeier<div></div> Norbert Lammert<div></div> Wolfgang Thierse<div></div> Edmund Stoiber</div></div>	<div>Political parties76</div> <div>What does the abbreviation CDU mean in Germany? <div><div></div> Christian German Union<div></div> Club of German Entrepreneurs<div></div> Christian German Environmental Protection<div></div> Christian Democratic Union</div></div>
<div>Tasks of the state77</div> <div>What is the Bundeswehr? <div><div></div> The German police<div></div> A German port<div></div> A German citizens' initiative<div></div> The German army</div></div>	<div>Political parties78</div> <div>What does the abbreviation SPD stand for? <div><div></div> Socialist Party of Germany<div></div> Social Policy Party of Germany<div></div> Social Democratic Party of Germany<div></div> Social Justice Party of Germany</div></div>
<div>Parties79</div> <div>What does the abbreviation FDP mean in Germany? <div><div></div> Peaceful Demonstrative Party<div></div> Free Germany Party<div></div> Leading Democratic Party<div></div> Free Democratic Party</div></div>	<div>Constitutional bodies80</div> <div>Which court in Germany is responsible for interpreting the Basic Law? <div><div></div> Higher Regional Court<div></div> Local Court<div></div> Federal Constitutional Court<div></div> Administrative court</div></div>
<div>Constitutional bodies81</div> <div>Who elects the Federal Chancellor in Germany? <div><div></div> The Bundesrat<div></div> The Federal Assembly<div></div> The people<div></div> The Bundestag</div></div>	<div>Constitutional bodies82</div> <div>Who heads the German Federal Cabinet? <div><div></div> The President of the Bundestag<div></div> The President of the Federal Republic<div></div> The President of the Federal Council<div></div> The Federal Chancellor</div></div>
<div>Constitutional bodies83</div> <div>Who elects the German Chancellor? <div><div></div> The people<div></div> The Federal Assembly<div></div> The Bundestag<div></div> The federal government</div></div>	<div>Constitutional bodies84</div> <div>What is the main task of the German Federal President? He/she... <div><div></div> governs the country.<div></div> drafts laws.<div></div> represents the country.<div></div> monitors compliance with the laws.</div></div>

<div>Constitutional bodies85</div> <div>Who forms the German Bundesrat? <div><div><input type="radio"/> The members of the Bundestag</div><div><input type="radio"/> The ministers of the federal government</div><div><input type="radio"/> The government representatives of the federal states</div><div><input checked="" type="radio"/> Party members</div></div></div>	<div>Constitutional bodies86</div> <div>Who elects the Federal President in Germany? <div><div><input type="radio"/> The Federal Assembly</div><div><input type="radio"/> The Bundesrat</div><div><input type="radio"/> The Federal Parliament</div><div><input type="radio"/> The Federal Constitutional Court</div></div></div>
<div>Constitutional bodies87</div> <div>Who is the head of state of the Federal Republic of Germany? <div><div><input type="radio"/> The Federal Chancellor</div><div><input type="radio"/> The Federal President</div><div><input type="radio"/> The President of the Bundesrat</div><div><input type="radio"/> The President of the Bundestag</div></div></div>	<div>Constitutional bodies88</div> <div>The parliamentary opposition in the German Bundestag ... <div><div><input type="radio"/> controls the government.</div><div><input type="radio"/> decides who becomes a federal minister.</div><div><input type="radio"/> determines who sits in the Bundesrat.</div><div><input type="radio"/> proposes the heads of government of the federal states.</div></div></div>
<div>Constitutional bodies89</div> <div>What is the name given in Germany to the association of members of parliament belonging to one party? <div><div><input type="radio"/> Association</div><div><input type="radio"/> Council of Elders</div><div><input checked="" type="radio"/> Parliamentary group</div><div><input type="radio"/> Opposition</div></div></div>	<div>Constitutional bodies90</div> <div>The German federal states participate in federal legislation through ... <div><div><input type="radio"/> the Bundesrat.</div><div><input type="radio"/> the Federal Assembly.</div><div><input type="radio"/> the Bundestag.</div><div><input type="radio"/> the federal government.</div></div></div>
<div>Constitutional bodies91</div> <div>In Germany, a change of government in a federal state can have an impact on federal politics. Governing becomes ... <div><div><input type="radio"/> more difficult if it changes the majority in the Bundestag.</div><div><input type="radio"/> easier if it brings new parties into the Bundesrat.</div><div><input type="radio"/> more difficult if it changes the majority in the Bundesrat.</div><div><input type="radio"/> easier if it is a rich federal state.</div></div></div>	<div>Parties92</div> <div>What does the abbreviation CSU mean in Germany? <div><div><input type="radio"/> Christian Safe Union</div><div><input type="radio"/> Christian South German Union</div><div><input type="radio"/> Christian Social Entrepreneurs' Association</div><div><input type="radio"/> Christian Social Union</div></div></div>
<div>Elections and participation93</div> <div>The more "second votes" a party receives in a federal election, the fewer first votes it can have. <div><div><input type="radio"/> fewer first votes it can have.</div><div><input type="radio"/> more direct candidates from the party enter parliament.</div><div><input type="radio"/> greater is the risk of having to form a coalition.</div><div><input type="radio"/> more seats the party will win in parliament.</div></div></div>	<div>Elections and participation94</div> <div>At what age can you vote in German federal elections? <div><div><input type="radio"/></div><div><input type="radio"/></div><div><input type="radio"/></div><div><input type="radio"/></div></div></div>
<div>Obligations95</div> <div>What applies to most children in Germany? <div><div><input type="radio"/> Compulsory elective</div><div><input type="radio"/> Compulsory schooling</div><div><input type="radio"/> Confidentiality</div><div><input type="radio"/> Compulsory religion</div></div></div>	<div>Obligations96</div> <div>What must every German citizen aged 16 and over possess? <div><div><input type="radio"/> A passport</div><div><input type="radio"/> An identity card</div><div><input type="radio"/> A social security card</div><div><input type="radio"/> A driver's license</div></div></div>

<p>Social system 97</p> <p>What do you automatically pay in Germany if you are permanently employed?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Social security <input type="radio"/> Social assistance <input type="radio"/> Child benefit <input type="radio"/> Housing allowance </p>	<p>Constitutional bodies 98</p> <p>When members of the German Bundestag change their parliamentary group, ...</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> they are no longer allowed to participate in parliamentary sessions. <input type="radio"/> the government may lose its majority. <input type="radio"/> the Federal President must give his or her prior consent. <input type="radio"/> the voters of these members of parliament may vote again. </p>
<p>Social system 99</p> <p>Who pays for social security in Germany?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Employers and employees <input type="radio"/> Only employees <input type="radio"/> All citizens <input type="radio"/> Only employers </p>	<p>Social security system 100</p> <p>What is <u>not</u> included in statutory social security?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Life insurance <input type="radio"/> Statutory pension insurance <input type="radio"/> Unemployment insurance <input type="radio"/> Long-term care insurance </p>
<p>Fundamental rights 101</p> <p>Trade unions are interest groups representing the interests of ...</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> young people. <input type="radio"/> Employees. <input type="radio"/> pensioners. <input type="radio"/> employers. </p>	<p>Law and everyday life 102</p> <p>How can you be honored in the Federal Republic of Germany if you have made a special contribution in the political, economic, cultural, intellectual, or social sphere? With the ...</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Federal Cross of Merit <input type="radio"/> Federal Eagle <input type="radio"/> Patriotic Order of Merit <input type="radio"/> Honorary title "Hero of the German Democratic Republic" </p>
<p>Political parties 103</p> <p>What is referred to in Germany as a "traffic light coalition"? The cooperation ...</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> between the CDU and CSU parliamentary groups in the Bundestag <input type="radio"/> of the SPD, FDP, and Alliance 90/The Greens in a government <input type="radio"/> between the CSU, Die Linke, and Alliance 90/The Greens in a government <input type="radio"/> of the CDU and SPD parliamentary groups in the Bundestag </p>	<p>Law and everyday life 104</p> <p>A woman in Germany loses her job. What <u>cannot</u> be the reason for her dismissal?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> The woman has been ill for a long time and is unable to work. <input type="radio"/> The woman was often late for work. <input type="radio"/> The woman does personal things during working hours. <input type="radio"/> The woman is expecting a child and her boss knows this. </p>
<p>Duties 105</p> <p>What is the role of election workers in Germany?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> They help elderly people to cast their votes in the voting booth. <input type="radio"/> They write the election notifications before the election. <input type="radio"/> They pass on preliminary results to the media. <input type="radio"/> They count the votes after the election is over. </p>	<p>Duties 106</p> <p>In Germany, volunteer election workers help with the elections. What is the role of election workers?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> They help children and elderly people to vote. <input type="radio"/> They write cards and letters with the location of the polling station. <input type="radio"/> They pass on preliminary results to journalists. <input type="radio"/> They count the votes after the election is over. </p>
<p>Elections and participation 107</p> <p>For how many years is the Bundestag elected in Germany?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> 2 years <input type="radio"/> 4 years <input type="radio"/> 6 years <input type="radio"/> 8 years </p>	<p>Elections and participation 108</p> <p>In a federal election in Germany, anyone who ...</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> lives in the Federal Republic of Germany and wishes to vote. <input type="radio"/> is a citizen of the Federal Republic of Germany and is at least 18 years old. <input type="radio"/> has lived in the Federal Republic of Germany for at least 3 years. <input type="radio"/> is a citizen of the Federal Republic of Germany and is at least 21 years old. </p>

<div>Elections and participation109</div> <div>How often are federal elections normally held in Germany?</div> <div><input type="radio"/> Every three years <input type="radio"/> Every four years <input type="radio"/> Every five years <input type="radio"/> Every six years</div>	<div>Elections and participation110</div> <div>For how many years is the Bundestag elected in Germany?</div> <div><input type="radio"/> 2 years <input type="radio"/> 3 years <input type="radio"/> 4 years <input type="radio"/> 5 years</div>
<div>Elections and participation111</div> <div>In Germany, you are allowed to vote. What does that mean?</div> <div><input type="radio"/> All German citizens can vote once they have reached the minimum age. <input type="radio"/> Only married people are allowed to vote. <input type="radio"/> Only people with a permanent job are allowed to vote. <input type="radio"/> All residents of Germany must vote.</div>	<div>Elections and participation112</div> <div>Elections in Germany are ...</div> <div><input type="radio"/> special. <input type="radio"/> secret. <input type="radio"/> work-related. <input type="radio"/> gender-dependent.</div>
<div>Elections and participation113</div> <div>Elections in Germany are won by the party that ...</div> <div><input type="radio"/> receives the most votes. <input type="radio"/> the majority of men voted for. <input type="radio"/> received the most votes from workers. <input type="radio"/> received the most first votes for its candidate for chancellor.</div>	<div>Elections and participation114</div> <div>Participating in democratic elections in Germany is ...</div> <div><input type="radio"/> a duty. <input type="radio"/> a right. <input type="radio"/> a compulsion. <input type="radio"/> a burden.</div>
<div>Elections and participation115</div> <div>What does "active voting rights" mean in Germany?</div> <div><input type="radio"/> You can be elected. <input type="radio"/> You must be elected. <input type="radio"/> You can vote. <input type="radio"/> You have to go to the polls to count the votes.</div>	<div>Elections and participation116</div> <div>If you are eligible to vote in a federal election in Germany, this means ...</div> <div><input type="radio"/> active election campaign. <input type="radio"/> active electoral process. <input type="radio"/> active election campaign. <input type="radio"/> Active voting rights.</div>
<div>Elections and participation117</div> <div>What is the minimum percentage of second votes that parties must receive in order to be elected to the German Bundestag?</div> <div><input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 6</div>	<div>Elections and participation118</div> <div>What does the electoral law in Germany regulate?</div> <div><input type="radio"/> Anyone who is eligible to vote must vote. <input type="radio"/> Anyone who wants to can vote. <input type="radio"/> Those who do not vote lose their right to vote. <input type="radio"/> Anyone who is eligible to vote can vote.</div>
<div>Elections and participation119</div> <div>Elections in Germany are free. What does that mean?</div> <div><input type="radio"/> All convicted criminals are not allowed to vote. <input type="radio"/> If I want to vote, my employer must give me time off work. <input type="radio"/> Every person can decide without coercion whether they want to vote and who they want to vote for. <input type="radio"/> I am free to decide where I want to vote.</div>	<div>Elections and participation120</div> <div>The electoral system in Germany is a ...</div> <div><input type="radio"/> census suffrage. <input type="radio"/> Three-class suffrage. <input type="radio"/> majority and proportional representation. <input type="radio"/> universal male suffrage.</div>

A party wants to enter the German Bundestag. However, it must have a minimum percentage of the vote. That means ...

- ☐ 5% threshold.
- ☐ Admission threshold.
- ☐ Base value.
- ☐ Guideline.

What principle governs elections in Germany? Elections in Germany are ...

- ☐ free, equal, secret.
- ☐ open, secure, free.
- ☐ closed, equal, secure.
- ☐ secure, open, voluntary.

What is the "5% threshold" in Germany?

- ☐ Voting rules in the Bundestag for smaller parties
- ☐ Attendance checks in the Bundestag for votes
- ☐ Minimum percentage of votes required to enter parliament
- ☐ enter parliament
- ☐ Attendance checks in the Bundesrat for votes

The Bundestag election in Germany is the election ...

- ☐ the Federal Chancellor.
- ☐ the state parliaments.
- ☐ the Parliament for Germany.
- ☐ the Federal President.

In a democracy, one function of regular elections is ...

- ☐ forcing citizens to cast their votes.
- ☐ to enable a change of government in accordance with the will of the majority of voters.
- ☐ to uphold existing laws in the country.
- ☐ to give more power to the poor.

What do eligible voters in Germany receive before an election?

- ☐ A notification of election from the municipality
- ☐ An election permit from the Federal President
- ☐ A notification from the Federal Assembly
- ☐ A notification from the parish office

Why is there a 5% threshold in the electoral law of the Federal Republic of Germany? It exists because ...

- ☐ the programs of many small parties have a lot in common.
- ☐ citizens can lose their bearings with many small parties.
- ☐ many small parties make it difficult to form a government.
- ☐ the small parties do not have enough money to pay their politicians.

Members of parliament who are elected by the citizens are called ...

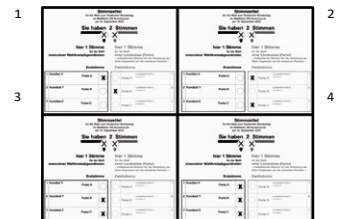
- ☐ representatives.
- ☐ Chancellors.
- ☐ ambassadors.
- ☐ Prime Ministers.

In Germany, the following are elected by the people ...

- ☐ the Federal Chancellor.
- ☐ the Minister-President of a federal state.
- ☐ the Bundestag.
- ☐ the Federal President.

Which ballot would be valid in a federal election?

- ☐ 0
- ☐ 0
- ☐ 3
- ☐ 4



In Germany, a mayor is ...

- ☐ the head of a school.
- ☐ The head of a bank.
- ☐ The head of a community.
- ☐ The chairperson of a party.

Many people in Germany do volunteer work in their free time. What does that mean?

- ☐ They work as soldiers.
- ☐ They work voluntarily and unpaid in clubs and associations.
- ☐ They work in the federal government.
- ☐ They work in a hospital and earn money doing so.

<div>Elections and participation133</div> <div>What is permitted in federal and state elections in Germany?</div> <div> <input type="radio"/> The husband votes for his wife. <input type="radio"/> You can cast your vote by mail. <input type="radio"/> You can cast your vote by telephone on election day. Children aged 14 and above are eligible to vote. </div>	<div>Elections and participation134</div> <div>There are plans to discontinue the bus route you always take to work. What can you do to keep the bus route running?</div> <div> <input type="radio"/> I will join a citizens' initiative to keep the bus line or start an initiative myself. <input type="radio"/> I join a sports club and train to cycle. <input type="radio"/> I contact the tax office because, as a taxpayer, I have a right to the bus route. <input type="radio"/> I write a letter to the municipal forestry office. </div>
<div>Fundamental rights135</div> <div>Who do trade unions represent in Germany?</div> <div> <input type="radio"/> Large companies <input type="radio"/> Small companies <input type="radio"/> Self-employed <input type="radio"/> Employees </div>	<div>Law and everyday life136</div> <div>In Germany, you go to the labor court in the event of...</div> <div> <input type="radio"/> incorrect utility bills. <input type="radio"/> unjustified dismissal by your boss. <input type="radio"/> Problems with neighbors. <input type="radio"/> Difficulties after a traffic accident. </div>
<div>Law and everyday life137</div> <div>Which court in Germany is responsible for conflicts in the workplace?</div> <div> <input type="radio"/> The family court <input type="radio"/> The criminal court <input type="radio"/> The labor court <input type="radio"/> The district court </div>	<div>Law and everyday life138</div> <div>What can I do in Germany if my employer has unfairly dismissed me?</div> <div> <input type="radio"/> Continue working and be friendly to your boss <input type="radio"/> Initiate dunning proceedings against the employer <input type="radio"/> File a lawsuit for unfair dismissal <input type="radio"/> Report the employer to the police </div>
<div>Law and everyday life139</div> <div>When does a case go to court in Germany? If someone...</div> <div> <input type="radio"/> converts to another religion <input type="radio"/> has committed a criminal offense and is being charged <input type="radio"/> holds a different opinion to that of the government <input type="radio"/> has parked their car incorrectly and it is being towed away </div>	<div>Law and everyday life140</div> <div>What does a lay judge do in Germany? He/she...</div> <div> <input type="radio"/> decides on guilt and punishment together with judges. <input type="radio"/> provides citizens with legal advice. <input type="radio"/> issues certificates. <input type="radio"/> defends the accused. </div>
<div>Law and everyday life141</div> <div>Who advises people in Germany on legal issues and represents them in court?</div> <div> <input type="radio"/> A lawyer <input type="radio"/> A judge <input type="radio"/> A lay judge <input type="radio"/> A public prosecutor </div>	<div>Law and everyday life142</div> <div>What is the main task of a judge in Germany? A judge...</div> <div> <input type="radio"/> represents citizens in court. <input type="radio"/> works in a court and passes judgments. <input type="radio"/> changes laws. <input type="radio"/> looks after young people in court. </div>
<div>Constitutional principles143</div> <div>A judge in Germany belongs to the ...</div> <div> <input type="radio"/> the judiciary. <input type="radio"/> the executive branch. <input type="radio"/> the executive branch. <input type="radio"/> the legislative branch. </div>	<div>Constitutional principles144</div> <div>In Germany, a judge belongs to the ...</div> <div> <input type="radio"/> executive branch. <input type="radio"/> judicial branch. <input type="radio"/> planning power. <input type="radio"/> legislative power. </div>

<div>Constitutional principles145</div> <div>In Germany, state power is divided. For which branch of government does a judge work? For the ... <div><div><input type="radio"/> Judiciary</div><div><input type="radio"/> executive</div><div><input type="radio"/> Press</div><div><input type="radio"/> Legislative</div></div></div>	<div>Law and everyday life146</div> <div>What is the term used in Germany for proceedings before a court? <div><div><input type="radio"/> Program</div><div><input type="radio"/> Procedure</div><div><input type="radio"/> Minutes</div><div><input type="radio"/> Trial</div></div></div>
<div>Constitutional principles147</div> <div>What is the work of a judge in Germany? <div><div><input type="radio"/> Governing Germany</div><div><input type="radio"/> Administering justice</div><div><input type="radio"/> Making plans</div><div><input type="radio"/> Enacting laws</div></div></div>	<div>Constitutional principles148</div> <div>What is the role of the police in Germany? <div><div><input type="radio"/> To defend the country</div><div><input type="radio"/> To eavesdrop on citizens</div><div><input type="radio"/> Enacting laws</div><div><input type="radio"/> Monitoring compliance with laws</div></div></div>
<div>Law and everyday life149</div> <div>Who can become a lay judge in Germany? <div><div><input type="radio"/> All residents born in Germany who are over 18 years of age</div><div><input type="radio"/> All German citizens over the age of 24 and under the age of 70</div><div><input type="radio"/> All persons who have been living in Germany for at least 5 years</div><div><input type="radio"/> Only persons with a law degree</div></div></div>	<div>Law and everyday life150</div> <div>A lay judge in Germany is... <div><div><input type="radio"/> the deputy mayor.</div><div><input type="radio"/> an honorary judge.</div><div><input type="radio"/> a member of a local council.</div><div><input type="radio"/> a person who has studied law.</div></div></div>
<div>Important milestones after 1945151</div> <div>Who built the Berlin Wall? <div><div><input type="radio"/> Great Britain</div><div><input type="radio"/> The GDR</div><div><input type="radio"/> The Federal Republic of Germany</div><div><input type="radio"/> The USA</div></div></div>	<div>National Socialism and its consequences152</div> <div>When were the National Socialists led by Adolf Hitler in power in Germany? <div><div><input type="radio"/> 1918 to 1923</div><div><input type="radio"/> 1932 to 1950</div><div><input type="radio"/> 1933 to 1945</div><div><input type="radio"/> 1945 to 1989</div></div></div>
<div>National Socialism and its consequences153</div> <div>What happened on May 8, 1945? <div><div><input type="radio"/> Death of Adolf Hitler</div><div><input type="radio"/> Start of the construction of the Berlin Wall</div><div><input type="radio"/> Election of Konrad Adenauer as Federal Chancellor</div><div><input type="radio"/> End of World War II in Europe</div></div></div>	<div>National Socialism and its consequences154</div> <div>When did World War II end? <div><div><input type="radio"/> 1933</div><div><input type="radio"/> 1945</div><div><input type="radio"/> 1949</div><div><input type="radio"/></div></div></div>
<div>National Socialism and its consequences155</div> <div>When were the National Socialists in power in Germany? <div><div><input type="radio"/> 1888 to 1918</div><div><input type="radio"/> 1921 to 1934</div><div><input type="radio"/> 1933 to 1945</div><div><input type="radio"/> 1949 to 1963</div></div></div>	<div>National Socialism and its consequences156</div> <div>In what year did Hitler become Reich Chancellor? <div><div><input type="radio"/> 1923</div><div><input type="radio"/> 1927</div><div><input type="radio"/></div><div><input type="radio"/></div></div></div>

<p>National Socialism and its consequences 157</p> <p>In 1933, the National Socialists, led by Adolf Hitler, established ...</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> a dictatorship. <input type="radio"/> a democratic state. <input type="radio"/> a monarchy. <input type="radio"/> a principality. </p>	<p>National Socialism and its consequences 158</p> <p>The "Third Reich" was a ...</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> dictatorship. <input type="radio"/> democracy. <input type="radio"/> monarchy. <input type="radio"/> council republic. </p>
<p>National Socialism and its consequences 159</p> <p>What did <u>not</u> exist in Germany during the Nazi era?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Free elections <input type="radio"/> Press censorship <input type="radio"/> Arbitrary arrests <input type="radio"/> Persecution of Jews </p>	<p>Nazism and its consequences 160</p> <p>Which war lasted from 1939 to 1945?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> World War I <input type="radio"/> World War II <input type="radio"/> The Vietnam War <input type="radio"/> The Gulf War </p>
<p>National Socialism and its consequences 161</p> <p>What characterized the Nazi state? A policy ...</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> of state racism <input type="radio"/> of freedom of expression <input type="radio"/> of general religious freedom <input type="radio"/> the development of democracy </p>	<p>National Socialism and its consequences 162</p> <p>Claus Graf Schenk von Stauffenberg became famous for ...</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> winning a gold medal at the 1936 Olympic Games. <input type="radio"/> the construction of the Reichstag building. <input type="radio"/> establishing the Wehrmacht. <input type="radio"/> the assassination attempt on Hitler on July 20, 1944. </p>
<p>National Socialism and its consequences 163</p> <p>In what year did the National Socialists destroy synagogues and Jewish businesses in Germany?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> 1925 <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> </p>	<p>National Socialism and its consequences 164</p> <p>What happened in Germany on November 9, 1938?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> The Second World War begins with the invasion of Poland. <input type="radio"/> The National Socialists lose an election and dissolve the Reichstag. <input type="radio"/> Jewish shops and synagogues are destroyed by National Socialists and their supporters. <input type="radio"/> Hitler becomes Reich President and bans all political parties. </p>
<p>Important milestones after 1945 165</p> <p>What was the name of the first Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Konrad Adenauer <input type="radio"/> Kurt Georg Kiesinger <input type="radio"/> Helmut Schmidt <input type="radio"/> Willy Brandt </p>	<p>Important milestones after 1945 166</p> <p>At which demonstrations in Germany did people chant "We are the people"?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> During the workers' uprising in 1953 in the GDR <input type="radio"/> During the demonstrations in 1968 in the Federal Republic of Germany <input type="radio"/> During the anti-nuclear demonstrations in 1985 in the Federal Republic of Germany <input type="radio"/> During the Monday demonstrations in 1989 in the GDR </p>
<p>Important milestones after 1945 167</p> <p>Which countries were referred to as "Allied occupying powers" in Germany after the Second World War?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Soviet Union, Great Britain, Poland, Sweden <input type="radio"/> France, Soviet Union, Italy, Japan <input type="radio"/> USA, Soviet Union, Spain, Portugal <input type="radio"/> USA, Soviet Union, Great Britain, France </p>	<p>Important milestones after 1945 168</p> <p>Which country was not an "Allied occupying power" in Germany?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> Soviet Union <input type="radio"/> France <input type="radio"/> Japan </p>

<div>Important milestones after 1945169</div> <div>When was the Federal Republic of Germany founded?</div> <div><div><input type="radio"/> 1939</div><div><input type="radio"/> 1945</div><div><input type="radio"/> 1949</div><div><input type="radio"/> 0</div></div>

Important milestones after 1945

181

What did Willy Brandt want to express by kneeling in the former Jewish ghetto in Warsaw in 1970?

- ☐ He submitted to the former Allies.
- ☐ He asked Poland and the Polish Jews for forgiveness.
- ☐ He showed his humility before the Warsaw Pact.

☐ He said a prayer at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier.



Important milestones after 1945

182

Which parties were forcibly merged in 1946 to form the SED, the single party of the later GDR?

- ☐ KPD and SPD
- ☐ SPD and CDU
- ☐ CDU and FDP
- ☐ KPD and CSU

Important milestones after 1945

183

When did the

"economic miracle" in the Federal Republic of Germany?

- ☐ 1940s
- ☐ 1950s
- ☐ 1970s
- ☐ 1980s

National Socialism and its consequences

184

What did people in Germany call it for a very long time?

"Zero hour"?

- ☐ This refers to the period after the fall of the Berlin Wall in 1989.
- ☐ This refers to the beginning of World War II.
- ☐ This refers to the end of World War II.
- ☐ This refers to the hour when the clock is changed from summer time to winter time.

Important milestones after 1945

185

What did the term "Iron Curtain" stand for? For the isolation ...

- ☐ the Warsaw Pact against the West
- ☐ northern Germany against southern Germany
- ☐ Nazi Germany against the Allies
- ☐ Europe against the USA

Important milestones after 1945

186

In 1953, there was an uprising in the GDR, which was commemorated for a long time by a public holiday in the Federal Republic of Germany.

When was that?

- ☐ May 1
- ☐ June 17
- ☐ July 20
- ☐ November 9

Important milestones after 1945

187

Which German state had a black, red, and gold flag with a hammer, compass, and wreath of ears of corn?

- ☐ Prussia
- ☐ Federal Republic of Germany
- ☐ "Third Reich"
- ☐ GDR



Important milestones after 1945

188

In what year was the Berlin Wall built?

- ☐ 1953
- ☐ 1956
- ☐ 1959
- ☐ 1961

Important milestones after 1945

189

When did the GDR build the Berlin Wall?

- ☐ 1945
- ☐ 1949
- ☐ 1961
- ☐ 1990

Important milestones after 1945

190

What does the abbreviation DDR mean?

- ☐ Third German Broadcasting
- ☐ The German Republic
- ☐ Third German Republic
- ☐ German Democratic Republic

Reunification

191

When was the Berlin Wall opened to everyone?

- ☐ 1987
- ☐ 1989
- ☐ 1990
- ☐ 1991






Reunification





192


Which present-day German state used to belong to the territory of the GDR?

- ☐ Brandenburg
- ☐ Bavaria
- ☐ Saar
- ☐ Hesse

<div>Important milestones after 19451993</div> <div>From 1961 to 1989, Berlin was ...</div> <div><div><input type="radio"/> without a mayor.</div><div><input type="radio"/> its own state.</div><div><input type="radio"/> divided by a wall.</div><div><input type="radio"/> only accessible by plane.</div></div>	<div>Reunification1994</div> <div>On October 3, Germany celebrates German Unity Day...</div> <div><div><input type="radio"/> Unity Day.</div><div><input type="radio"/> Nation.</div><div><input type="radio"/> Federal states.</div><div><input type="radio"/> cities.</div></div>
<div>Reunification1995</div> <div>Which present-day German federal state formerly belonged to the territory of the GDR?</div> <div><div><input type="radio"/> Hesse</div><div><input type="radio"/> Saxony-Anhalt</div><div><input type="radio"/> North Rhine-Westphalia</div><div><input type="radio"/> Saar</div></div>	<div>Reunification1996</div> <div>Why is the period in autumn 1989 in the GDR called</div> <div>"The fall of communism"? During this period, the GDR underwent political change...</div> <div><div><input type="radio"/> from a dictatorship to a democracy.</div><div><input type="radio"/> from a liberal market economy to socialism.</div><div><input type="radio"/> from a monarchy to social democracy.</div><div><input type="radio"/> from a religious state to a communist state.</div></div>
<div>Reunification1997</div> <div>Which present-day German state formerly belonged to the territory of the GDR?</div> <div><div><input type="radio"/> Thuringia</div><div><input type="radio"/> Hesse</div><div><input type="radio"/> Bavaria</div><div><input type="radio"/> Bremen</div></div>	<div>Reunification1998</div> <div>Which present-day German federal state used to belong to the GDR?</div> <div><div><input type="radio"/> Bavaria</div><div><input type="radio"/> Lower Saxony</div><div><input type="radio"/> Saxony</div><div><input type="radio"/> Baden-Württemberg</div></div>
<div>Important milestones after 19451999</div> <div>In the GDR, the abbreviation "Stasi" referred to ...</div> <div><div><input type="radio"/> Parliament.</div><div><input type="radio"/> The Ministry for State Security.</div><div><input type="radio"/> a ruling party.</div><div><input type="radio"/> the Ministry of Education.</div></div>	<div>Reunification2000</div> <div>Which present-day German federal state used to belong to the GDR?</div> <div><div><input type="radio"/> Hesse</div><div><input type="radio"/> Schleswig-Holstein</div><div><input type="radio"/> Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania</div><div><input type="radio"/> Saar</div></div>
<div>Reunification2001</div> <div>Which of the following lists contains only federal states that belonged to the territory of the former GDR?</div> <div><div><input type="radio"/> Lower Saxony, North Rhine-Westphalia, Hesse, Schleswig-Holstein, Brandenburg</div><div><input type="radio"/> Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania, Brandenburg, Saxony, Saxony-Anhalt, Thuringia</div><div><input type="radio"/> Bavaria, Baden-Württemberg, Rhineland-Palatinate, Thuringia, Saxony</div><div><input type="radio"/> Saxony, Thuringia, Hesse, Lower Saxony, Brandenburg</div></div>	<div>Important milestones after 19452002</div> <div>Which side did the GDR belong to during the Cold War?</div> <div><div><input type="radio"/> To the Western powers</div><div><input type="radio"/> To the Warsaw Pact</div><div><input type="radio"/> To NATO</div><div><input type="radio"/> To the non-aligned states</div></div>
<div>Important milestones after 19452003</div> <div>What was the name of the economic system in the GDR?</div> <div><div><input type="radio"/> Market economy</div><div><input type="radio"/> Planned economy</div><div><input type="radio"/> Supply and demand</div><div><input type="radio"/> Capitalism</div></div>	<div>Reunification2004</div> <div>How did the Federal Republic of Germany and the GDR become one state?</div> <div><div><input type="radio"/> The Federal Republic of Germany occupied the GDR.</div><div><input type="radio"/> The five eastern federal states that exist today joined the Federal Republic of Germany.</div><div><input type="radio"/> The western federal states joined the GDR.</div><div><input type="radio"/> The GDR occupied the Federal Republic of Germany.</div></div>

<div>Reunification205</div> <div>With the accession of the GDR to the Federal Republic of Germany, the new federal states now also belong to ...</div> <div><div><input type="radio"/> part of the European Union.</div><div><input type="radio"/> part of the Warsaw Pact.</div><div><input type="radio"/> part of OPEC.</div><div><input type="radio"/> the European Defense Community.</div></div>	<div>Reunification206</div> <div>What did the term</div> <div>"Monday demonstration" mean in Germany in 1989?</div> <div><div><input type="radio"/> In the Federal Republic, demonstrations were only allowed on Mondays.</div><div><input type="radio"/> On Mondays, there were demonstrations against the GDR regime.</div><div><input type="radio"/> Demonstrators gathered in the Federal Republic of Germany on the first Monday of every month.</div><div><input type="radio"/> On Mondays, people in the GDR demonstrated against the West.</div></div>
<div>Important milestones after 1945207</div> <div>Which military alliance was the GDR a member of?</div> <div><div><input type="radio"/> NATO</div><div><input type="radio"/> The Rhine Confederation</div><div><input type="radio"/> The Warsaw Pact</div><div><input type="radio"/> The European Alliance</div></div>	<div>Important milestones after 1945208</div> <div>What was the "Stasi"?</div> <div><div><input type="radio"/> The secret service in the Third Reich</div><div><input type="radio"/> A famous German memorial site</div><div><input type="radio"/> The secret service of the GDR</div><div><input type="radio"/> A German sports club during the Second World War</div></div>
<div>Important milestones after 1945209</div> <div>What was the coat of arms of the German Democratic Republic?</div> <div><div><input type="radio"/> 1</div><div><input type="radio"/> 2</div><div><input type="radio"/> 3</div><div><input type="radio"/> 4</div></div> <div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>	<div>Important milestones after 1945210</div> <div>What happened on June 17, 1953, in the GDR?</div> <div><div><input type="radio"/> The ceremonial accession to the Warsaw Pact</div><div><input type="radio"/> Nationwide strikes and a popular uprising</div><div><input type="radio"/> The 1st SED Party Congress</div><div><input type="radio"/> Fidel Castro's first visit</div></div>
<div>Important milestones after 1945211</div> <div>Which politician is associated with the "Eastern Treaties"?</div> <div><div><input type="radio"/> Helmut Kohl</div><div><input type="radio"/> Willy Brandt</div><div><input type="radio"/> Mikhail Gorbachev</div><div><input type="radio"/> Ludwig Erhard</div></div>	<div>Important milestones after 1945212</div> <div>What is Germany's full name?</div> <div><div><input type="radio"/> Federal State of Germany</div><div><input type="radio"/> Federal states of Germany</div><div><input type="radio"/> Federal Republic of Germany</div><div><input type="radio"/> Federal District Germany</div></div>
<div>Germany in Europe213</div> <div>How many inhabitants does Germany have?</div> <div><div><input type="radio"/> 70 million</div><div><input type="radio"/> 78 million</div><div><input type="radio"/> 80 million</div><div><input type="radio"/> 90 million</div></div>	<div>National symbols214</div> <div>What colors are on the German flag?</div> <div><div><input type="radio"/> Black, red, and gold</div><div><input type="radio"/> Red, white, and black</div><div><input type="radio"/> Black, red, and green</div><div><input type="radio"/> Black, yellow, and red</div></div>
<div>Important milestones after 1945215</div> <div>Who is referred to as the "Chancellor of German Unity"?</div> <div><div><input type="radio"/> Gerhard Schröder</div><div><input type="radio"/> Helmut Kohl</div><div><input type="radio"/> Konrad Adenauer</div><div><input type="radio"/> Helmut Schmidt</div></div>	<div>State symbols216</div> <div>Which symbol can be seen in the plenary chamber of the German Bundestag?</div> <div><div><input type="radio"/> The federal eagle</div><div><input type="radio"/> The flag of the city of Berlin</div><div><input type="radio"/> The imperial eagle</div><div><input type="radio"/> The Imperial Crown</div></div> <div></div>

<div>Important milestones after 1945</div> <div>217</div> <div>When did the German Democratic Republic (GDR) exist?</div> <div><div><input type="radio"/> 1919 to 1927</div><div><input type="radio"/> 1933 to 1945</div><div><input type="radio"/> 1945 to 1961</div><div><input type="radio"/> 1949 to 1990</div></div>	<div>Reunification</div> <div>218</div> <div>How many federal states were added to the Federal Republic of Germany during reunification in 1990?</div> <div><div><input type="radio"/> 0</div><div><input type="radio"/> 0</div><div><input type="radio"/> 0</div><div><input type="radio"/> 0</div></div>
<div>Reunification</div> <div>219</div> <div>Germany has had its current borders since –</div> <div><div><input type="radio"/> 1933.</div><div><input type="radio"/> 1949</div><div><input type="radio"/> 1971.</div><div><input type="radio"/> 1990.</div></div>	<div>National Socialism and its consequences</div> <div>220</div> <div>January 27 is an official day of remembrance in Germany. What does this day commemorate?</div> <div><div><input type="radio"/> The end of World War II</div><div><input type="radio"/> The adoption of the Basic Law</div><div><input type="radio"/> The reunification of Germany</div><div><input type="radio"/> The victims of National Socialism</div></div>
<div>Germany in Europe</div> <div>221</div> <div>Germany is a member of the Schengen Agreement. What does that mean?</div> <div><div><input type="radio"/> Germans can travel to many European countries without passport control.</div><div><input type="radio"/> Everyone can enter Germany without identity checks.</div><div><input type="radio"/> Germans can travel to any country without passport control.</div><div><input type="radio"/> Germans can pay with the euro in every country.</div></div>	<div>Germany in Europe</div> <div>222</div> <div>Which country is a neighbor of Germany?</div> <div><div><input type="radio"/> Hungary</div><div><input type="radio"/> Portugal</div><div><input type="radio"/> Spain</div><div><input type="radio"/> Switzerland</div></div>
<div>Germany in Europe</div> <div>223</div> <div>Which country is a neighbor of Germany?</div> <div><div><input type="radio"/> Romania</div><div><input type="radio"/> Bulgaria</div><div><input type="radio"/> Poland</div><div><input type="radio"/> Greece</div></div>	<div>Germany in Europe</div> <div>224</div> <div>What does the abbreviation EU stand for?</div> <div><div><input type="radio"/> European companies</div><div><input type="radio"/> European Union</div><div><input type="radio"/> Unified Union</div><div><input type="radio"/> Euro Union</div></div>
<div>Germany in Europe</div> <div>225</div> <div>In which other country is there a large German-speaking population?</div> <div><div><input type="radio"/> Czechia</div><div><input type="radio"/> Norway</div><div><input type="radio"/> 0</div><div><input type="radio"/> Austria</div></div>	<div>Germany in Europe</div> <div>226</div> <div>Which is the flag of the European Union?</div> <div><div><input type="radio"/> 0</div><div><input type="radio"/> 0</div><div><input type="radio"/> 3</div><div><input type="radio"/> 4</div></div> <div><div></div><div><div></div></div></div>
<div>Germany in Europe</div> <div>227</div> <div>Which country is a neighbor of Germany?</div> <div><div><input type="radio"/> Finland</div><div><input type="radio"/> Denmark</div><div><input type="radio"/> Norway</div><div><input type="radio"/> Sweden</div></div>	<div>Reunification</div> <div>228</div> <div>What is the general term used to describe the accession of the GDR to the Federal Republic of Germany in 1990?</div> <div><div><input type="radio"/> NATO eastward expansion</div><div><input type="radio"/> EU eastward expansion</div><div><input type="radio"/> German reunification</div><div><input type="radio"/> European Community</div></div>

<div>Germany in Europe229</div> <div>Which country borders Germany?</div> <div><div><input type="radio"/> Spain</div><div><input type="radio"/> Bulgaria</div><div><input type="radio"/> Norway</div><div><input type="radio"/> Luxembourg</div></div>	<div>Germany in Europe230</div> <div>The European Parliament is elected regularly, namely every ...</div> <div><div><input type="radio"/> 5 years.</div><div><input type="radio"/> 6 years.</div><div><input type="radio"/> 7 years.</div><div><input type="radio"/> 8 years.</div></div>
<div>Germany in Europe231</div> <div>What does the term "European integration" mean?</div> <div><div><input type="radio"/> It refers to American immigrants in Europe.</div><div><input type="radio"/> The term refers to the halt on immigration to Europe.</div><div><input type="radio"/> It refers to European emigrants in the USA.</div><div><input type="radio"/> The term refers to the union of European countries to form the EU.</div></div>	<div>Germany in Europe232</div> <div>Who is elected in the European elections?</div> <div><div><input type="radio"/> The European Commission</div><div><input type="radio"/> Countries that are allowed to join the EU</div><div><input type="radio"/> Members of the European Parliament</div><div><input type="radio"/> The European Constitution</div></div>
<div>Germany in Europe233</div> <div>Which country is a neighbor of Germany?</div> <div><div><input type="radio"/> Czechia</div><div><input type="radio"/> Bulgaria</div><div><input type="radio"/> Greece</div><div><input type="radio"/> Portugal</div></div>	<div>Germany in Europe234</div> <div>Where is the seat of the European Parliament?</div> <div><div><input type="radio"/> London</div><div><input type="radio"/> Paris</div><div><input type="radio"/> Berlin</div><div><input type="radio"/> Strasbourg</div></div>
<div>Germany in Europe235</div> <div>French President François Mitterrand and German Chancellor Helmut Kohl commemorate the dead of both world wars together in Verdun. Which goal of the European Union becomes clear at this meeting?</div> <div><div><input type="radio"/> Friendship between England and Germany</div><div><input type="radio"/> Freedom of travel to all EU countries</div><div><input type="radio"/> Peace and security in EU countries</div><div><input type="radio"/> Uniform public holidays in EU countries</div></div> <div></div>	<div>Germany in Europe236</div> <div>How many member states does the EU have today?</div> <div><div><input type="radio"/></div><div><input type="radio"/></div><div><input type="radio"/></div><div><input type="radio"/></div></div>
<div>Germany in Europe237</div> <div>In 2007, the 50th anniversary of the Treaties of Rome was celebrated. What was the content of the treaties?</div> <div><div><input type="radio"/> Germany's accession to NATO</div><div><input type="radio"/> Establishment of the European Economic Community (EEC)</div><div><input type="radio"/> Germany's obligation to pay reparations</div><div><input type="radio"/> Establishment of the Oder-Neisse line as the eastern border</div></div>	<div>Germany in Europe238</div> <div>Where does the European Parliament work?</div> <div><div><input type="radio"/> Paris, London, and The Hague</div><div><input type="radio"/> Strasbourg, Luxembourg, and Brussels</div><div><input type="radio"/> Rome, Bern, and Vienna</div><div><input type="radio"/> Bonn, Zurich, and Milan</div></div>
<div>Germany in Europe239</div> <div>Through which treaties did the Federal Republic of Germany join with other states to form the European Economic Community?</div> <div><div><input type="radio"/> Through the Hamburg Treaties</div><div><input type="radio"/> Through the Treaties of Rome</div><div><input type="radio"/> Through the Paris Treaties</div><div><input type="radio"/> Through the London Treaties</div></div>	<div>Germany in Europe240</div> <div>Since when has cash been paid in euros in Germany?</div> <div><div><input type="radio"/> 1995</div><div><input type="radio"/> 1998</div><div><input type="radio"/></div><div><input type="radio"/></div></div>

<div>Law and everyday life</div> <div>241241</div> <div>Ms. Seger is expecting a child. What does she need to do to receive parental allowance?</div> <div><div><input type="radio"/> She must write to her health insurance company.</div><div><input type="radio"/> She must submit an application to the parental allowance office.</div><div><input type="radio"/> She does not have to do anything because she will receive parental allowance automatically.</div><div><input type="radio"/> She must ask the employment office for permission.</div></div>	<div>Law and everyday life</div> <div>242242</div> <div>Who decides whether a child attends kindergarten in Germany?</div> <div><div><input type="radio"/> The state</div><div><input type="radio"/> The federal states</div><div><input type="radio"/> The parents/legal guardians</div><div><input type="radio"/> The schools</div></div>
<div>Law and everyday life</div> <div>243243</div> <div>Maik and Sybille want to hold a street demonstration with friends in their German town. What do they have to do beforehand?</div> <div><div><input type="radio"/> They must register the demonstration.</div><div><input type="radio"/> You don't have to do anything. In Germany, you are allowed to demonstrate anywhere at any time.</div><div><input type="radio"/> You cannot do anything, because demonstrations are generally prohibited in Germany.</div><div><input type="radio"/> Maik and Sybille have to found a new association, because only associations are allowed to demonstrate.</div></div>	<div>Education</div> <div>244244</div> <div>What school-leaving qualification do you normally need to start studying at a university in Germany?</div> <div><div><input type="radio"/> The Abitur</div><div><input type="radio"/> A diploma</div><div><input type="radio"/> Prokura</div><div><input type="radio"/> A journeyman's examination</div></div>
<div>Law and everyday life</div> <div>245245</div> <div>Who is <u>not</u> allowed to live together as a couple in Germany?</div> <div><div><input type="radio"/> Hans (20 years old) and Marie (19 years old)</div><div><input type="radio"/> Tom (20 years old) and Klaus (45 years old)</div><div><input type="radio"/> Sofie (35) and Lisa (40)</div><div><input type="radio"/> Anne (13 years old) and Tim (25 years old)</div></div>	<div>Law and everyday life</div> <div>246246</div> <div>At what age does one reach legal age in Germany?</div> <div><div><input type="radio"/> 16</div><div><input type="radio"/> 18</div><div><input type="radio"/> 19</div><div><input type="radio"/> 21</div></div>
<div>Law and everyday life</div> <div>247247</div> <div>A woman is pregnant. She is specially protected by law shortly before and after the birth of her child. What is this protection called?</div> <div><div><input type="radio"/> Parental leave</div><div><input type="radio"/> Maternity leave</div><div><input type="radio"/> Birth preparation</div><div><input type="radio"/> Postpartum period</div></div>	<div>Obligations</div> <div>248248</div> <div>The upbringing of children in Germany is primarily the responsibility of ...</div> <div><div><input type="radio"/> the state.</div><div><input type="radio"/> the parents.</div><div><input type="radio"/> the grandparents.</div><div><input type="radio"/> the schools.</div></div>
<div>Duties</div> <div>249249</div> <div>Who is primarily responsible for raising children in Germany?</div> <div><div><input type="radio"/> The state</div><div><input type="radio"/> The parents</div><div><input type="radio"/> Relatives</div><div><input type="radio"/> Schools</div></div>	<div>Education</div> <div>250250</div> <div>In Germany, you have the best chances of finding a well-paid job if you are ...</div> <div><div><input type="radio"/> Catholic.</div><div><input type="radio"/> is well educated.</div><div><input type="radio"/> is a woman.</div><div><input type="radio"/> is a member of a political party.</div></div>
<div>Law and everyday life</div> <div>251251</div> <div>If you hit a child in Germany, ...</div> <div><div><input type="radio"/> it is nobody else's business.</div><div><input type="radio"/> it is only the family's business.</div><div><input type="radio"/> you cannot be punished for it.</div><div><input type="radio"/> you can be punished for it.</div></div>	<div>Law and everyday life</div> <div>252252</div> <div>In Germany ...</div> <div><div><input type="radio"/> you can only be married to one partner at a time.</div><div><input type="radio"/> you can have several spouses at the same time.</div><div><input type="radio"/> you are not allowed to remarry once you have been married.</div><div><input type="radio"/> a woman is not allowed to remarry if her husband has died.</div></div>

Municipality 253 <p>Where do you need to register when you move within Germany?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> At the residents' registration office <input type="radio"/> At the registry office <input type="radio"/> At the Public Order Office <input type="radio"/> At the Trade Licensing Office </p>	Law and everyday life 254 <p>In Germany, married couples are allowed to divorce. In most cases, they must observe a "year of separation." What does that mean?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> The divorce process takes one year. <input type="radio"/> A man and woman are married for one year, then divorce is possible. <input type="radio"/> Visitation rights for the children apply for one year. <input type="radio"/> The husband and wife live separately for at least one year. After that, divorce is possible. </p>
Municipality 255 <p>If parents in Germany have problems raising their children, they can get help from ...</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Public order office. <input type="radio"/> The school board. <input type="radio"/> Youth Welfare Office. <input type="radio"/> Health department. </p>	Local 256 <p>A married couple wants to open a restaurant in Germany. What do they absolutely need to do this?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> A permit from the police <input type="radio"/> Approval from a political party <input type="radio"/> Approval from the residents' registration office <input type="radio"/> A restaurant license from the competent authority </p>
Education 257 <p>An adult woman wants to catch up on her high school diploma in Germany. She can do this at ...</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> a university <input type="radio"/> an evening high school <input type="radio"/> a secondary school <input type="radio"/> a private university </p>	Law and everyday life 258 <p>What powers does the Youth Welfare Office have in Germany?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> It decides which school the child attends. <input type="radio"/> It can remove a child who is being beaten or starved from the family. <input type="radio"/> It pays child benefit to the parents. <input type="radio"/> It checks whether the child attends kindergarten. </p>
Local authority 259 <p>The Career Information Center (BIZ) at the Federal Employment Agency in Germany helps with ...</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Calculating pensions. <input type="radio"/> Apprenticeship search. <input type="radio"/> tax returns. <input type="radio"/> Health insurance. </p>	Obligations 260 <p>In Germany, a child at school has ...</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> the right to unlimited free time. <input type="radio"/> Freedom of choice for all subjects. <input type="radio"/> Entitlement to school fees. <input type="radio"/> Compulsory attendance. </p>
Education 261 <p>A 30-year-old man wants to catch up on his high school diploma in Germany. Where can he do that? At ...</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> a university <input type="radio"/> an evening high school <input type="radio"/> a secondary school <input type="radio"/> a private university </p>	Fundamental rights 262 <p>What does the principle of equal treatment mean in Germany?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> No one may be discriminated against on the basis of, for example, a disability. <input type="radio"/> You may discriminate against other people if there are sufficient personal reasons for doing so. <input type="radio"/> No one may take legal action against people who have been discriminated against. <input type="radio"/> It is the law for everyone to donate money to disadvantaged groups every year. </p>
Law and everyday life 263 <p>In Germany, young people aged 14 and over are criminally responsible. This means that young people aged 14 and older who break criminal laws ...</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> will be punished. <input type="radio"/> are treated like adults. <input type="radio"/> share the punishment with their parents. <input type="radio"/> are not punished. </p>	Intercultural coexistence 264 <p>At which festival do people in Germany wear colorful costumes and masks?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> On Rose Monday <input type="radio"/> On May Day <input type="radio"/> At Oktoberfest <input type="radio"/> On Pentecost </p>

<div>Municipality265265</div> <div>Where do you have to go first in Germany if you want to get married?</div> <div><div><input type="radio"/> To the residents' registration office</div><div><input type="radio"/> To the public order office</div><div><input type="radio"/> To the employment agency</div><div><input type="radio"/> To the registry office</div></div>	<div>Law and everyday life266266</div> <div>When does the legal nighttime quiet period begin in Germany?</div> <div><div><input type="radio"/> When the sun goes down</div><div><input type="radio"/> When the neighbors go to sleep</div><div><input type="radio"/> At midnight</div><div><input type="radio"/> At 10 p.m.</div></div>
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<p>Fundamental rights 277</p> <p>A woman who has a two-year-old child applies for a job in Germany. What is an example of discrimination?</p> <p>She does not get the job solely because she ...</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> does not speak English. <input type="radio"/> has salary expectations that are too high. <input type="radio"/> has no experience in this profession. <input type="radio"/> is a mother. </p>	<p>Fundamental rights 278</p> <p>A man in a wheelchair has applied for a job as an accountant. What is an example of discrimination?</p> <p>He does not get the job solely because he ...</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> is in a wheelchair. <input type="radio"/> has no experience. <input type="radio"/> has unrealistic salary expectations. <input type="radio"/> does not speak English. </p>
<p>Law and everyday life 279</p> <p>Most apartment buildings in Germany have "house rules." What do these "house rules" say?</p> <p>They specify...</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Rules for using public transportation. <input type="radio"/> all tenants in the building. <input type="radio"/> Rules that all residents must follow. <input type="radio"/> the address of the nearest public order office. </p>	<p>Law and everyday life 280</p> <p>If you want to appeal against an incorrect tax assessment in Germany, you must ...</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> do nothing. <input type="radio"/> throw the notice away. <input type="radio"/> file an appeal. <input type="radio"/> wait until another notice arrives. </p>
<p>Fundamental rights 281</p> <p>Two friends want to go to a public swimming pool in Germany. Both have dark skin and are therefore not allowed in.</p> <p>Which right is being violated in this situation? The right to ...</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> freedom of expression <input type="radio"/> Equal treatment <input type="radio"/> freedom of assembly <input type="radio"/> Freedom of movement </p>	<p>Obligations 282</p> <p>What voluntary work must German citizens undertake if they are asked to do so?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Club coach <input type="radio"/> Election worker <input checked="" type="radio"/> Library supervisor <input type="radio"/> Teacher </p>
<p>Law and everyday life 283</p> <p>What do you do if you receive an incorrect bill from a German authority?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> I ignore the bill. <input type="radio"/> I lodge an objection with the authority. <input type="radio"/> I send the bill back to the authority. <input type="radio"/> I take the invoice to the tax office. </p>	<p>Education 284</p> <p>The skills required for work will change very quickly in the future. What can be done?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> It doesn't matter what you learn. <input type="radio"/> Adults must continue learning even after completing their education. <input type="radio"/> Children learn everything that is important for their careers at school. <input type="radio"/> You don't have to continue learning after school. <input type="radio"/> Everyone has to stop working earlier because everything is changing. </p>
<p>Social system 285</p> <p>Ms. Frost works as a permanent employee in an office. What does she <u>not</u> have to pay from her salary?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Income tax <input type="radio"/> Contributions to unemployment insurance <input type="radio"/> Pension and health insurance contributions <input type="radio"/> Sales tax </p>	<p>Law and everyday life 286</p> <p>Which organization within a company helps employees with problems involving their employer?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> The works council <input type="radio"/> The company auditor <input type="radio"/> The works group <input type="radio"/> The company management </p>
<p>Law and everyday life 287</p> <p>You want to terminate your employment with a company in Germany. What do you need to bear in mind?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Salary payments <input type="radio"/> Working hours <input type="radio"/> Notice period <input type="radio"/> Insurance obligations </p>	<p>Municipality 288</p> <p>Which authority do you usually have to register your dog with in Germany?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> The tax office <input type="radio"/> At the residents' registration office <input type="radio"/> With the local authority (city or municipality) <input type="radio"/> At the health department </p>

<div>Fundamental rights289</div> <div>A man with dark skin applies for a job as a waiter in a restaurant in Germany. What is an example of discrimination? He does not get the job only because ... <div><div><input type="radio"/> his German language skills are too poor.</div><div><input type="radio"/> his salary expectations are too high.</div><div><input type="radio"/> he has dark skin.</div><div><input type="radio"/> he has no experience in the profession.</div></div></div>	<div>Law and everyday life290</div> <div>You bought a television in Germany. At home, you unpack the television, but it does not work. The television is broken. What can you do? <div><div><input type="radio"/> Write a complaint</div><div><input type="radio"/> Complain about the television</div><div><input type="radio"/> Exchange the device without being asked</div><div><input type="radio"/> Extend the warranty</div></div></div>
<div>Law and everyday life291</div> <div>Why do you have to state on your tax return in Germany whether you belong to a church or not? Because ... <div><div><input type="radio"/> there is a church tax that is linked to income and wage tax.</div><div><input type="radio"/> It is important for statistics in Germany.</div><div><input type="radio"/> you have to pay more tax if you do not belong to a church.</div><div><input type="radio"/> the church is responsible for tax returns.</div></div></div>	<div>Religious diversity292</div> <div>People in Germany live according to the principle of religious tolerance. What does that mean? <div><div><input type="radio"/> No mosques may be built.</div><div><input type="radio"/> All people believe in God.</div><div><input type="radio"/> Everyone can believe what they want.</div><div><input type="radio"/> The state decides which god people believe in.</div></div></div>
<div>Intercultural coexistence293</div> <div>What is a custom in Germany at Easter? <div><div><input type="radio"/> Placing pumpkins outside the door</div><div><input type="radio"/> Decorating a fir tree</div><div><input type="radio"/> Painting eggs</div><div><input type="radio"/> Shooting rockets into the air</div></div></div>	<div>Religious diversity294</div> <div>Pentecost is a ... <div><div><input type="radio"/> Christian holiday.</div><div><input type="radio"/> German day of remembrance.</div><div><input type="radio"/> international day of mourning.</div><div><input type="radio"/> Bavarian custom.</div></div></div>
<div>Religious diversity295</div> <div>Which religion has shaped European and German culture? <div><div><input type="radio"/> Hinduism</div><div><input type="radio"/> Christianity</div><div><input type="radio"/> Buddhism</div><div><input type="radio"/> Islam</div></div></div>	<div>Religious diversity296</div> <div>In Germany, the last four weeks before Christmas are called ... <div><div><input type="radio"/> Day of Repentance and Prayer.</div><div><input type="radio"/> Thanksgiving.</div><div><input type="radio"/> Advent.</div><div><input type="radio"/> All Saints' Day.</div></div></div>
<div>Migration history297</div> <div>Which country did most migrants to Germany come from? <div><div><input type="radio"/> Italy</div><div><input type="radio"/> Poland</div><div><input type="radio"/> Morocco</div><div><input type="radio"/> Turkey</div></div></div>	<div>Migration history298</div> <div>The GDR was home to migrants mainly from ... <div><div><input type="radio"/> Vietnam, Poland, Mozambique.</div><div><input type="radio"/> France, Romania, Somalia.</div><div><input type="radio"/> Chile, Hungary, Zimbabwe.</div><div><input type="radio"/> North Korea, Mexico, Egypt.</div></div></div>
<div>Migration history299</div> <div>Foreign workers who were recruited by the Federal Republic of Germany in recruited by the Federal Republic of Germany in the 1950s and 1960s were called ... <div><div><input type="radio"/> illegal workers.</div><div><input type="radio"/> guest workers.</div><div><input type="radio"/> Temporary workers.</div><div><input type="radio"/> shift workers.</div></div></div>	<div>Migration history300</div> <div>From which country did the first guest workers come to the Federal Republic of Germany? <div><div><input type="radio"/> Italy</div><div><input type="radio"/> Spain</div><div><input type="radio"/> Portugal</div><div><input type="radio"/> Turkey</div></div></div>

Answers to the test questions

Basis:
Interactive question catalog for the "Living in Germany" test (BAMF)

1d	2b	3a	4c	5c	6d	7a	8b	9c	10d
11a	12c	13d	14b	15b	16a	17d	18a	19a	20d
21a	22c	23d	24c	25a	26b	27b	28c	29b	30b
31b	32c	33a	34c	35b	36a	37d	38b	39d	40b
41a	42b	43b	44b	45a	46a	47a	48c	49b	50b
51c	52a	53d	54d	55a	56b	57d	58b	59b	60b
61d	62b	63b	64d	65d	66d	67d	68d	69c	70d
71d	72d	73a	74c	75a	76d	77d	78c	79d	80c
81d	82d	83c	84c	85c	86a	87b	88a	89c	90a
91c	92d	93d	94b	95b	96b	97a	98b	99a	100a
101b	102a	103b	104d	105d	106d	107b	108b	109b	110c
111a	112b	113a	114b	115c	116d	117c	118d	119c	120c
121a	122a	123c	124c	125b	126a	127c	128a	129c	130a
131c	132b	133b	134a	135d	136b	137c	138c	139b	140a
141a	142b	143a	144b	145a	146d	147b	148d	149b	150b
151b	152c	153d	154b	155c	156c	157a	158a	159a	160b
161a	162d	163c	164c	165a	166d	167d	168d	169c	170a
171d	172d	173c	174b	175b	176c	177b	178d	179b	180c
181b	182a	183b	184c	185a	186b	187d	188d	189c	190d
191b	192a	193c	194a	195b	196a	197a	198c	199b	200c
201b	202b	203b	204b	205a	206b	207c	208c	209d	210b
211b	212c	213c	214a	215b	216a	217d	218b	219d	220d
221a	222d	223c	224b	225d	226b	227b	228c	229d	230a
231d	232c	233a	234d	235c	236d	237b	238b	239b	240c
241b	242c	243a	244a	245d	246b	247b	248b	249b	250b
251d	252a	253a	254d	255c	256d	257b	258b	259b	260d
261b	262a	263a	264a	265d	266d	267a	268d	269c	270c
271b	272d	273d	274b	275d	276d	277d	278a	279c	280c
281b	282b	283b	284b	285d	286a	287c	288c	289c	290b
291a	292c	293c	294a	295b	296c	297d	298a	299b	300a

Article 1 GG

.Human dignity shall be protected

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