# ExperQuiz sample question upload file

Note that whatever text is outside of a *table* is not processed in ExperQuiz import, so you may freely use it as comments, as is done in the sample document. You may also use page breaks if you wish.

Each question is a separate table, with 2 columns : the first contains field identifiers, the second contains field values.

**Left Column**:

item, title, domain, question, level(integer between 1 and 5), True/False, explanation, rule and type.

Type field can take the following values :

1. single
2. multiple
3. text
4. sort
5. match
6. true false
7. fill
8. free

Notice: questions with an image to be clicked must be created with the web interface in order to define the valid zone with the mouse.

The domain attribute is only required if the question base was defined with domains.

### A question with a single correct answer : type 'single'

In this question, the user is asked to select the answer that is correct.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **item** | 1 |
| **title** | Antarctica ice cover |
| **domain** | geography |
| **question** | What is the average thickness of the ice cover in Antarctica? |
| **type** | single |
| **level** | 4 |
| **true** | 1900 meters |
| **false** | 250 meters |
| **false** | 650 meters |
| **false** | 1200 meters |
| **explain** | About 98% of Antarctica is covered by ice that averages 1.9 km in thickness, which extends to all but the northernmost reaches of the Antarctic Peninsula. |
| **rule** | Antarctica is [Earth](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Earth)'s southernmost [continent](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Continent), containing the geographic [South Pole](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/South_Pole). It is situated in the [Antarctic](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Antarctic) region of the [Southern Hemisphere](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Southern_Hemisphere), almost entirely south of the [Antarctic Circle](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Antarctic_Circle), and is surrounded by the [Southern Ocean](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Southern_Ocean). At 14,000,000 square kilometres (5,400,000 square miles), it is the fifth-largest continent in area after [Asia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Asia), [Africa](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Africa), [North America](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/North_America), and [South America](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/South_America). For comparison, Antarctica is nearly twice the size of [Australia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Australia_(continent)). About 98% of Antarctica is covered by [ice](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ice) that averages 1.9 km (1.2 mi; 6,200 ft) in thickness, which extends to all but the northernmost reaches of the [Antarctic Peninsula](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Antarctic_Peninsula).  Antarctica, on average, is the coldest, driest, and windiest continent, and has the highest average [elevation](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Elevation) of all the continents. |

### A question with multiple correct answers (and images) : type 'multiple'

In this question, the user is asked to select all correct answers, then validate

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **item** | 2 |
| **title** | Exploration of Antarctica |
| **domain** | Explorers |
| **question** | Which of these explorers ventured in Antarctica ? |
| **type** | multiple |
| **level** | 3 |
| **true** | Ernest Shackleton |
| **true** | Roald Amundsen |
| **true** | Robert Falcon Scott |
| **false** | Francis Drake |
| **false** | James Cook |
| **explain** | Shackleton, Amundsen and Scott are the most famous explorers of the South Pole, in the early 20th century. James Cook and Francis Drake are great explorers too, but in earlier times. |
| **rule** | During the [Nimrod Expedition](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nimrod_Expedition) led by [Ernest Shackleton](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ernest_Shackleton) in 1907, parties led by [Edgeworth David](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Edgeworth_David) became the first to climb [Mount Erebus](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mount_Erebus) and to reach the [South Magnetic Pole](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/South_Magnetic_Pole). [Douglas Mawson](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Douglas_Mawson), who assumed the leadership of the Magnetic Pole party on their perilous return, went on to lead several expeditions until retiring in 1931.[[31]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Antarctica#cite_note-32) In addition, Shackleton himself and three other members of his expedition made several firsts in December 1908 – February 1909: they were the first humans to traverse the [Ross Ice Shelf](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ross_Ice_Shelf), the first to traverse the [Transantarctic Mountains](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Transantarctic_Mountains) (via the [Beardmore Glacier](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Beardmore_Glacier)), and the first to set foot on the South Polar Plateau. An [expedition led by Norwegian polar explorer Roald Amundsen](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Amundsen's_South_Pole_expedition) from the ship [*Fram*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fram) became the first to reach the geographic South Pole on 14 December 1911, using a route from the [Bay of Whales](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bay_of_Whales) and up the [Axel Heiberg Glacier](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Axel_Heiberg_Glacier).[[32]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Antarctica#cite_note-33) One month later, the doomed [Scott Expedition](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Terra_Nova_Expedition) reached the pole. |
|  |  |

### A question with an answer to be entered as text : type 'text'

In this question, the user is to enter the correct answer using the keyboard. Note that several correct answers may be accepted, they are separated by commas in the *true* field.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **item** | 3 |
| **title** | The Antarctic Treaty |
| **domain** | Geography |
| **question** | Antarctica's status is regulated by the Antarctic Treaty.  What year was this treaty signed ? |
| **type** | text |
| **level** | 5 |
| **true** | 1959, 59 |
| **explain** | The Antarctic Treaty was signed in 1959 |
| **rule** | Antarctica's status is regulated by the 1959 [Antarctic Treaty](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Antarctic_Treaty) and other related agreements, collectively called the [Antarctic Treaty System](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Antarctic_Treaty_System). Antarctica is defined as all land and [ice shelves](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ice_shelf) south of 60° S for the purposes of the Treaty System. The treaty was signed by twelve countries including the [Soviet Union](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Soviet_Union) (and later Russia), the United Kingdom, [Argentina](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Argentina), [Chile](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chile), [Australia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Australia), and the [United States](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States).[[82]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Antarctica#cite_note-83) It set aside Antarctica as a scientific preserve, established freedom of scientific investigation and environmental protection, and banned military activity on Antarctica. This was the first [arms control](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Arms_control) agreement established during the [Cold War](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cold_War). |

### A question with ordering : type 'sort'

In this question, the user will be asked to order continents by size

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **item** | 4 |
| **title** | The size of continents |
| **domain** | Geography |
| **question** | Order the list of continents, with the largest coming first |
| **type** | sort |
| **level** | 3 |
| **true** | Asia |
| **true** | Africa |
| **true** | North America |
| **true** | South America |
| **true** | Antarctica |
| **explain** | Antarctica is the smaller one in the list, but is still larger than Europe and Australia. |
| **rule** | At 14,000,000 square kilometres (5,400,000 square miles), Antarctica is the fifth-largest continent in area after [Asia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Asia), [Africa](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Africa), [North America](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/North_America), and [South America](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/South_America). For comparison, Antarctica is nearly twice the size of [Australia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Australia_(continent)). |
|  |  |

### A question with matching : type 'match'

In this question, the user will be asked to match items placed in the right column with items on the left column. Answer item number 1 is in the left column, answer item 2 is in the right column and matches the first one, and so on. All answers must be 'true'.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Item** | 5 |
| **title** | Name the explorers |
| **domain** | Explorers |
| **question** | Match each explorer with his name |
| **type** | match |
| **level** | 3 |
| **true** |  |
| **true** | Ernest Shackleton |
| **true** |  |
| **true** | Roald Amundsen |
| **true** |  |
| **true** | Robert Falcon Scott |
| **explain** | Shackleton, Amundsen and Scott are the most famous explorers of the South Pole, in the early 20th century. |
| **rule** | During the [Nimrod Expedition](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nimrod_Expedition) led by [Ernest Shackleton](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ernest_Shackleton) in 1907, parties led by [Edgeworth David](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Edgeworth_David) became the first to climb [Mount Erebus](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mount_Erebus) and to reach the [South Magnetic Pole](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/South_Magnetic_Pole). [Douglas Mawson](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Douglas_Mawson), who assumed the leadership of the Magnetic Pole party on their perilous return, went on to lead several expeditions until retiring in 1931.[[31]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Antarctica#cite_note-32) In addition, Shackleton himself and three other members of his expedition made several firsts in December 1908 – February 1909: they were the first humans to traverse the [Ross Ice Shelf](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ross_Ice_Shelf), the first to traverse the [Transantarctic Mountains](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Transantarctic_Mountains) (via the [Beardmore Glacier](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Beardmore_Glacier)), and the first to set foot on the South Polar Plateau. An [expedition led by Norwegian polar explorer Roald Amundsen](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Amundsen's_South_Pole_expedition) from the ship [*Fram*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fram) became the first to reach the geographic South Pole on 14 December 1911, using a route from the [Bay of Whales](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bay_of_Whales) and up the [Axel Heiberg Glacier](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Axel_Heiberg_Glacier).[[32]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Antarctica#cite_note-33) One month later, the doomed [Scott Expedition](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Terra_Nova_Expedition) reached the pole. |

### A true false question : type 'true false'

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **item** | 6 |
| **title** | Antarctic flora |
| **domain** | Geography |
| **question** | There are no plants in Antarctica. |
| **type** | True false |
| **level** | 3 |
| **true** | False |
| **false** | True |
| **explain** |  |
| **rule** | <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Antarctic_flora>  The continent of Antarctica itself has been too cold and dry to support virtually any [vascular plants](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vascular_plant) for millions of years. The chilling temperature, lack of sunlight, little rainfall, inferior soil quality and lack of moisture account, due to the inability of the plants to absorb water available in the form of ice, for scanty vegetation. Its extant flora presently consists of around 250 [lichens](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lichen), 100 [mosses](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Moss), 25-30 [liverworts](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Marchantiophyta), and around 700 terrestrial and aquatic [algal](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Alga) species. Two flowering plants, [*Deschampsia antarctica*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Deschampsia_antarctica) (Antarctic hair grass) and [*Colobanthus quitensis*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Colobanthus_quitensis) (Antarctic pearlwort), are found on the northern and western parts of the [Antarctic Peninsula](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Antarctic_Peninsula). Species of moss [endemic](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Endemism) to Antarctica include [*Grimmia antarctici*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Grimmia_antarctici), [*Schistidium antarctici*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Schistidium_antarctici), and [*Sarconeurum glaciale*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sarconeurum_glaciale) |
|  |  |

### A question with blancks : type 'fill'

In this question, the user will be asked to fill blanks in the given text. Blanks are identified by 4 underscore characters.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **item** | 7 |
| **title** | Biodiversity in Antarctica |
| **domain** | Geography |
| **question** | Complete the text on animals in Antarctica  The snow \_\_\_\_ is one of only three birds that breed exclusively in Antarctica.The \_\_\_\_ penguin is the only penguin that breeds during the winter in Antarctica |
| **type** | fill |
| **level** | 3 |
| **true** | petrel |
| **true** | emperor |
| **explain** |  |
| **rule** | <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Antarctica#Animals> Animals Few terrestrial [vertebrates](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vertebrates) live in Antarctica. Invertebrate life includes [microscopic](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Microscopic) [mites](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mite) like the [*Alaskozetes antarcticus*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Alaskozetes_antarcticus), [lice](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lice), [nematodes](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Roundworm), [tardigrades](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tardigrade), [rotifers](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rotifer), [krill](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Krill) and [springtails](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Springtail). The flightless [midge](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Midge) [*Belgica antarctica*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Belgica_antarctica), up to 6 mm (1⁄4 in) in size, is the largest purely terrestrial animal in Antarctica. The [snow petrel](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Snow_petrel) is one of only three birds that breed exclusively in Antarctica.  Some species of marine animals exist and rely, directly or indirectly, on the phytoplankton. Antarctic sea life includes [penguins](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Penguin), [blue whales](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Blue_whale), [orcas](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Orca), [colossal squids](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Colossal_squid) and [fur seals](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fur_seal). The [emperor penguin](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Emperor_penguin) is the only penguin that breeds during the winter in Antarctica, while the [Adélie penguin](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Adélie_penguin) breeds farther south than any other penguin. The [southern rockhopper penguin](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Southern_rockhopper_penguin) has distinctive feathers around the eyes, giving the appearance of elaborate eyelashes. [King penguins](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/King_penguin), [chinstrap penguins](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chinstrap_penguin), and [gentoo penguins](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gentoo_penguin) also breed in the Antarctic. |

### A question with free answer: type 'free'

For this question, the user is free to answer an open question.   
Note that no answer true is required. The correction of this type of question will be deferred *.*

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Item** | 8 |
| **title** | Exploration of Africa |
| **domain** | Geography |
| **question** | What do you know about the exploration of Africa in the 19th century ? |
| **type** | free |
| **level** | 3 |
| **explain** | In the mid-19th century, [Protestant](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Protestantism) missions were carrying on active missionary work on the Guinea coast, in South Africa and in the Zanzibar dominions. Missionaries visited little-known regions and peoples, and in many instances became explorers and pioneers of trade and empire. [David Livingstone](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/David_Livingstone), a Scottish missionary, had been engaged since 1840 in work north of the [Orange River](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Orange_River). In 1849, Livingstone crossed the [Kalahari Desert](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kalahari_Desert) from south to north and reached [Lake Ngami](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lake_Ngami). Between 1851 and 1856, he traversed the continent from west to east, discovering the great waterways of the upper [Zambezi River](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Zambezi_River). In November 1855, Livingstone became the first European to see the famous [Victoria Falls](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Victoria_Falls), named after [the Queen of the United Kingdom](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Victoria_of_the_United_Kingdom). From 1858 to 1864, the lower Zambezi, the [Shire River](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shire_River) and [Lake Nyasa](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lake_Nyasa) were explored by Livingstone. Nyasa had been first reached by the confidential slave of [António da Silva Porto](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/António_da_Silva_Porto), a Portuguese trader established at [Bié](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bié_(province)) in Angola, who crossed Africa during 1853–1856 from Benguella to the mouth of the Rovuma. A prime goal for explorers was to locate the source of the River Nile. Expeditions by Burton and Speke (1857–1858) and Speke and Grant (1863) located [Lake Tanganyika](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lake_Tanganyika) and [Lake Victoria](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lake_Victoria). It was eventually proved to be the latter from which the Nile flowed.  [Henry Morton Stanley](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Henry_Morton_Stanley), who had in 1871 succeeded in finding and succouring Livingstone (originating the famous line "Dr. Livingstone, I presume"), started again for Zanzibar in 1874. In [one of the most memorable of all exploring expeditions in Africa](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Henry_Morton_Stanley's_first_trans-Africa_exploration), Stanley circumnavigated Victoria Nyanza (Lake Victoria) and Lake Tanganyika. Striking farther inland to the Lualaba, he followed that river down to the Atlantic Ocean—which he reached in August 1877—and proved it to be the Congo.  In 1895, the [British South Africa Company](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/British_South_Africa_Company) hired the American scout [Frederick Russell Burnham](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Frederick_Russell_Burnham) to look for minerals and ways to improve river navigation in the central and southern Africa region. Burnham oversaw and led the [Northern Territories British South Africa Exploration Company](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Northern_Territories_British_South_Africa_Exploration_Company&action=edit&redlink=1) expedition that first established that major copper deposits existed north of the [Zambezi](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Zambezi) in [North-Eastern Rhodesia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/North-Eastern_Rhodesia). Along the [Kafue River](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kafue_River), Burnham saw many similarities to copper deposits he had worked in the United States, and he encountered native peoples wearing copper bracelets.[[7]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Exploration_of_Africa#cite_note-burnham1899-7) Copper rapidly became the primary export of Central Africa and it remains essential to the economy even today. |
| **rule** | <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Exploration_of_Africa#The_19th_century> |

### A question with some text formatting

In this question, the user will be asked select many answers according to the question asked.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **item** | 9 |
| **title** | Roald Amundsen |
| **domain** | Explorers |
| **question** | After leading **three polar expeditions** :   * The *Belgica* expedition, 1897-1899 * The *Northwest Passage*, 1903-1906 * The *South Pole* expedition, 1910-1912   **Roald Amundsen** reached the North Pole, in 1926, traveling in a \_\_\_\_. |
| **type** | fill |
| **level** | 3 |
| **true** | Airship, balloon, blimp, dirigible |
| **explain** | In 1926, he was the first expedition leader for the air expedition to the [North Pole](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/North_Pole).  Note that you can also include programming langage snippets, by using a courier font. |
| **rule** | https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Roald\_Amundsen   * **Roald Engelbregt Gravning Amundsen** ; 16 July 1872 – [c.](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Circa) 18 June 1928) was a [Norwegian](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Norwegian_people) [explorer](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Exploration) of [polar regions](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Polar_region). He led the [Antarctic](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Antarctica) [expedition of 1910–12](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Amundsen's_South_Pole_expedition) which was the first to reach the [South Pole](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/South_Pole), on 14 December 1911. In 1926, he was the first expedition leader for the air expedition to the [North Pole](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/North_Pole). * Amundsen is recognized as the first person, without dispute, as having reached both poles. He is also known as having the first expedition to traverse the (1903–06) in the Arctic. * In June 1928, while taking part in a rescue mission for the [airship *Italia*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Airship_Italia), the [plane he was in disappeared](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_aerial_disappearances). Amundsen was a key[Northwest Passage](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Northwest_Passage) expedition leader during the [Heroic Age of Antarctic Exploration](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Heroic_Age_of_Antarctic_Exploration), in the class of [Douglas Mawson](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Douglas_Mawson), [Robert Falcon Scott](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Robert_Falcon_Scott), and [Ernest Shackleton](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ernest_Shackleton). |