幻象标注

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| ID | 1031(0) |
| 领域 | Education |
| 用户问题 | when did eye details and other embellishments start showing up on gyotaku ? |
| 问题打分（逗号分隔）： 可读性（1-5） 规范性（1-5） 具体性（1-5） | 4,4,5 |
| 模型回复 | The use of eye details and other embellishments on gyotaku prints started to become popular in the late 19th century in Japan. Traditional gyotaku prints were originally created as a method of recording fisherman's catches, serving as a form of documentation. However, as the art form evolved, some artists began adding additional details like eyes and even using colored inks and paints to enhance the overall appearance of the prints. These embellishments became more common in the 20th century and continue to be used in modern gyotaku art. |
| 回复标注（二选一）： 1-回复与问题相关 2-回复与问题不相关 | 1 |
| 提取的事实 | 1. The use of eye details and other embellishments on gyotaku prints became popular in late 19th century Japan. 2. Traditional gyotaku prints were used to record fisherman's catches. 3. Some artists began using colored inks and paints to enhance gyotaku prints. 4. Embellishments became common in gyotaku art in the 20th century. 5. Embellishments continue to be used in modern gyotaku art. |
| 事实标注 （每条事实八选一）： 1-完全正确事实 2-实体错误事实 3-关系错误事实 4-信息缺失事实 5-信息过时事实 6-表述绝对事实 7-无法验证事实 8-非事实表述 | 1,1,1,1,1 |

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| ID | 1047(1) |
| 领域 | Education |
| 用户问题 | after losing some balloons and having to use a large ladder , how did neil and pete get the balloon full of helium to sit on the table ? |
| 问题打分（逗号分隔）： 可读性（1-5） 规范性（1-5） 具体性（1-5） | 4,5,5 |
| 模型回复 | After losing some balloons and needing to use a large ladder, Neil and Pete devised a plan to get the balloon full of helium onto the table. Here's how they did it: 1. They carefully tied a long string to the balloon's knot. This string would act as a guide to control the balloon's movement. 2. Neil climbed up the ladder and held onto the other end of the string, ensuring that the balloon wouldn't float away. 3. Pete positioned himself at the table, ready to receive the balloon. He kept an eye on Neil, who guided the balloon towards the table using the string. 4. Slowly and cautiously, Neil lowered the balloon towards the table while simultaneously walking towards it. 5. Pete stood by, ready to grab the balloon as soon as it reached the table. He ensured that the table was clear of any obstacles or sharp edges that could potentially harm the balloon. 6. Once the balloon was close enough and hovering just above the table, Pete carefully grabbed hold of it and guided it onto the surface. 7. Neil then carefully detached the string from the balloon's knot, making sure not to let the balloon slip away. 8. Finally, Neil and Pete were able to secure the balloon on the table, ensuring it didn't float away again. By working together and utilizing the string as a guide, Neil and Pete successfully managed to get the balloon full of helium to sit on the table despite their earlier setbacks. |
| 回复标注（二选一）： 1-回复与问题相关 2-回复与问题不相关 | 1 |
| 提取的事实 | 1. Neil and Pete used a long string tied to the balloon's knot to guide its movement. 2. Neil climbed up a ladder and held onto the other end of the string to control the balloon. 3. Pete was positioned at the table, ready to receive the balloon. 4. Neil lowered the balloon towards the table while simultaneously walking towards it. 5. Pete grabbed the balloon when it was close enough and guided it onto the table. |
| 事实标注 （每条事实八选一）： 1-完全正确事实 2-实体错误事实 3-关系错误事实 4-信息缺失事实 5-信息过时事实 6-表述绝对事实 7-无法验证事实 8-非事实表述 | 7,7,7,7,7 |

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| ID | 1100(2) |
| 领域 | Education |
| 用户问题 | which was not a feature of the mongol empire ? |
| 问题打分（逗号分隔）： 可读性（1-5） 规范性（1-5） 具体性（1-5） | 5,5,4 |
| 模型回复 | One feature that was not a characteristic of the Mongol Empire was a centralized government structure. The empire was instead organized under a decentralized system, with various regional rulers appointed by the Mongol khans to oversee different territories. |
| 回复标注（二选一）： 1-回复与问题相关 2-回复与问题不相关 | 1 |
| 提取的事实 | 1. The Mongol Empire did not have a centralized government structure. 2. The Mongol Empire was organized under a decentralized system. 3. In the Mongol Empire, regional rulers were appointed by the Mongol khans. 4. These regional rulers of the Mongol Empire oversaw different territories. |
| 事实标注 （每条事实八选一）： 1-完全正确事实 2-实体错误事实 3-关系错误事实 4-信息缺失事实 5-信息过时事实 6-表述绝对事实 7-无法验证事实 8-非事实表述 | 3,1,1,1 |

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| ID | 1119(3) |
| 领域 | Education |
| 用户问题 | which country helped lenin return from exile during the july days ? |
| 问题打分（逗号分隔）： 可读性（1-5） 规范性（1-5） 具体性（1-5） | 5,5,5 |
| 模型回复 | Germany helped Lenin return from exile during the July Days. |
| 回复标注（二选一）： 1-回复与问题相关 2-回复与问题不相关 | 1 |
| 提取的事实 | 1. Germany helped Lenin return from exile during the July Days. |
| 事实标注 （每条事实八选一）： 1-完全正确事实 2-实体错误事实 3-关系错误事实 4-信息缺失事实 5-信息过时事实 6-表述绝对事实 7-无法验证事实 8-非事实表述 | 1 |

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| ID | 1168(4) |
| 领域 | Education |
| 用户问题 | the landmark clinical trial showing a benefit of aspirin on heart attacks lowered risk by what extent ? |
| 问题打分（逗号分隔）： 可读性（1-5） 规范性（1-5） 具体性（1-5） | 5,5,5 |
| 模型回复 | The landmark clinical trial that showed a benefit of aspirin on heart attacks was the Antithrombotic Trialists' Collaboration (ATC) meta-analysis. The analysis indicated that taking aspirin reduced the risk of non-fatal heart attacks by approximately 30%. |
| 回复标注（二选一）： 1-回复与问题相关 2-回复与问题不相关 | 1 |
| 提取的事实 | 1. The Antithrombotic Trialists' Collaboration (ATC) meta-analysis is a landmark clinical trial about the effect of aspirin on heart attacks. 2. According to the ATC meta-analysis, aspirin can reduce the risk of non-fatal heart attacks. 3. The ATC meta-analysis suggests that aspirin can lower the risk of non-fatal heart attacks by approximately 30%. |
| 事实标注 （每条事实八选一）： 1-完全正确事实 2-实体错误事实 3-关系错误事实 4-信息缺失事实 5-信息过时事实 6-表述绝对事实 7-无法验证事实 8-非事实表述 | 1,2,2 |

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| ID | 1284(5) |
| 领域 | Education |
| 用户问题 | what was the first company to institute standard time ? |
| 问题打分（逗号分隔）： 可读性（1-5） 规范性（1-5） 具体性（1-5） | 5,5,5 |
| 模型回复 | The first company to institute standard time was the Great Western Railway in Britain. In 1840, they divided the country into time zones to coordinate train schedules. This system of standard time was implemented by the company on November 23, 1840. |
| 回复标注（二选一）： 1-回复与问题相关 2-回复与问题不相关 | 1 |
| 提取的事实 | 1. The first company to institute standard time was the Great Western Railway in Britain. 2. Great Western Railway implemented standard time in 1840. 3. The company divided Britain into time zones to coordinate train schedules. 4. The system of standard time was put into effect by the Great Western Railway on November 23, 1840. |
| 事实标注 （每条事实八选一）： 1-完全正确事实 2-实体错误事实 3-关系错误事实 4-信息缺失事实 5-信息过时事实 6-表述绝对事实 7-无法验证事实 8-非事实表述 | 1,1,2,1 |

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| ID | 1297(6) |
| 领域 | Education |
| 用户问题 | what effects does the grouping of information from neighboring photoreceptors in the brain of hawkmoths have ? |
| 问题打分（逗号分隔）： 可读性（1-5） 规范性（1-5） 具体性（1-5） | 5,5,5 |
| 模型回复 | The grouping of information from neighboring photoreceptors in the brain of hawkmoths has several effects, including improved spatial resolution, increased sensitivity to low-light conditions, and enhanced detection of moving objects. 1. Improved spatial resolution: By combining the signals from multiple neighboring photoreceptors, the brain of hawkmoths can create a more detailed and high-resolution representation of the visual scene. This is particularly advantageous for discerning fine details, such as the shapes and contours of flowers, which is crucial for their feeding and navigation. 2. Increased sensitivity to low-light conditions: Grouping information from neighboring photoreceptors allows hawkmoths to amplify weak signals, making them more sensitive to low-light conditions. This enables them to navigate and forage during twilight or dawn when light levels are relatively low. 3. Enhanced detection of moving objects: Due to the integration of signals from neighboring photoreceptors, the brain of hawkmoths can determine the direction and speed of moving objects more accurately. This helps them in identifying potential mates, tracking the movement of flowers or foliage in the wind, and detecting predators. Overall, the grouping of information from neighboring photoreceptors in the brain of hawkmoths allows for improved visual processing, giving them a competitive advantage in their environment. |
| 回复标注（二选一）： 1-回复与问题相关 2-回复与问题不相关 | 1 |
| 提取的事实 | 1. The grouping of information from neighboring photoreceptors in the brain of hawkmoths results in improved spatial resolution. 2. The improved spatial resolution in hawkmoths helps them discern fine details. 3. The grouping of information from neighboring photoreceptors enhances hawkmoths' sensitivity to low-light conditions. 4. Enhanced detection of moving objects is another effect of the grouping of information from neighboring photoreceptors in the brain of hawkmoths. 5. Hawkmoths use this enhanced detection of moving objects for identifying mates, tracking the movement of flowers or foliage in the wind, and detecting predators. |
| 事实标注 （每条事实八选一）： 1-完全正确事实 2-实体错误事实 3-关系错误事实 4-信息缺失事实 5-信息过时事实 6-表述绝对事实 7-无法验证事实 8-非事实表述 | 7,7,7,7,7 |

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| ID | 1343(7) |
| 领域 | Education |
| 用户问题 | if the spatulae weren ’ t shaped like spatulas , would it be better for them to be shaped like spheres or cubes ? why ? |
| 问题打分（逗号分隔）： 可读性（1-5） 规范性（1-5） 具体性（1-5） | 5,5,5 |
| 模型回复 | If spatulae were not shaped like traditional spatulas, it would be more beneficial for them to be shaped like cubes rather than spheres. 1. Stability: A cube-shaped spatula would offer better stability when used for flipping or scooping food. A sphere-shaped spatula would be more likely to roll over and lose stability. 2. Control: The flat surfaces of a cube-shaped spatula would provide more control while handling delicate food items. It would be easier to maneuver and grasp food with flat edges rather than a round surface. 3. Edges: Cubes have distinct edges, allowing for better scraping and cleaning purposes. Cube-shaped spatulae would be more efficient in scraping off food from dishes or pans due to the sharp corners and straight edges. 4. Storage: Cubes have a more space-efficient shape compared to spheres. Cube-shaped spatulae would easily stack together, occupying less space in storage cabinets or drawers. Overall, the cube shape would offer practical advantages such as stability, control, scraping efficiency, and storage optimization, making it a better choice for spatulae compared to a spherical shape. |
| 回复标注（二选一）： 1-回复与问题相关 2-回复与问题不相关 | 1 |
| 提取的事实 | 1. A cube-shaped spatula could offer better stability when used for flipping or scooping food. 2. Flat surfaces of a cube-shaped spatula may provide more control while handling delicate food items. 3. Cubes have distinct edges, which might be better for scraping and cleaning purposes. 4. Cube-shaped spatulae would be more efficient in scraping off food from dishes or pans. 5. Cube-shaped spatulae are able to stack together, which could help occupy less space in storage cabinets or drawers. |
| 事实标注 （每条事实八选一）： 1-完全正确事实 2-实体错误事实 3-关系错误事实 4-信息缺失事实 5-信息过时事实 6-表述绝对事实 7-无法验证事实 8-非事实表述 | 7,7,7,7,7 |

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| ID | 1374(8) |
| 领域 | Education |
| 用户问题 | which zone does not contain any dye molecules waiting to be activated ? |
| 问题打分（逗号分隔）： 可读性（1-5） 规范性（1-5） 具体性（1-5） | 5,5,5 |
| 模型回复 | The zone that does not contain any dye molecules waiting to be activated is the zone that has already been activated, meaning all of its dye molecules have been activated. |
| 回复标注（二选一）： 1-回复与问题相关 2-回复与问题不相关 | 1 |
| 提取的事实 | 1. Once activated, a zone's dye molecules no longer wait for activation. |
| 事实标注 （每条事实八选一）： 1-完全正确事实 2-实体错误事实 3-关系错误事实 4-信息缺失事实 5-信息过时事实 6-表述绝对事实 7-无法验证事实 8-非事实表述 | 1 |

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| ID | 1406(9) |
| 领域 | Education |
| 用户问题 | which of the following is false when it comes to the 112 united states supreme court justices that have served today ? |
| 问题打分（逗号分隔）： 可读性（1-5） 规范性（1-5） 具体性（1-5） | 5,5,5 |
| 模型回复 | As an AI language model, I don't have real-time data and can't provide up-to-date information. However, as of my last knowledge update in September 2021, there have been significantly more than 112 justices who have served on the United States Supreme Court throughout history. Therefore, the statement "there have been 112 United States Supreme Court justices that have served today" would be false. |
| 回复标注（二选一）： 1-回复与问题相关 2-回复与问题不相关 | 1 |
| 提取的事实 | 1. The AI language model had its last knowledge update in September 2021. 2. Up until the AI's last update, there have been more than 112 justices who have served on the United States Supreme Court. |
| 事实标注 （每条事实八选一）： 1-完全正确事实 2-实体错误事实 3-关系错误事实 4-信息缺失事实 5-信息过时事实 6-表述绝对事实 7-无法验证事实 8-非事实表述 | 1,5 |

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| ID | 1430(10) |
| 领域 | Education |
| 用户问题 | which one of the substances below can be separated to its ingredients by chemical methods ? |
| 问题打分（逗号分隔）： 可读性（1-5） 规范性（1-5） 具体性（1-5） | 5,5,4 |
| 模型回复 | The substances that can be separated to its ingredients by chemical methods are: 1. Compounds: Compounds can be separated into their chemical elements through chemical reactions or processes. For example, water (H2O) can be separated into hydrogen (H2) and oxygen (O2) through the process of electrolysis. 2. Mixtures: Some mixtures can also be separated into their individual components through chemical methods. For example, saltwater can be separated into salt (sodium chloride) and water by performing a chemical reaction called electrolysis. It's important to note that not all substances can be separated by chemical methods. Some substances are chemically bound together and cannot be separated without a change in the chemical composition of the substance. |
| 回复标注（二选一）： 1-回复与问题相关 2-回复与问题不相关 | 1 |
| 提取的事实 | 1. Compounds can be separated into their chemical elements through chemical reactions or processes. 2. An example of a compound that can be separated by chemical methods is water, which can be broken down into hydrogen and oxygen through electrolysis. 3. Some mixtures can be separated into their individual components through chemical methods. 4. An example of a mixture that can be separated by a chemical method is saltwater, which can be separated into sodium chloride and water by electrolysis. 5. Some substances are chemically bound together and cannot be separated without a change in the chemical composition of the substance. |
| 事实标注 （每条事实八选一）： 1-完全正确事实 2-实体错误事实 3-关系错误事实 4-信息缺失事实 5-信息过时事实 6-表述绝对事实 7-无法验证事实 8-非事实表述 | 1,1,1,1,1 |

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| ID | 1455(11) |
| 领域 | Education |
| 用户问题 | the acy is a standardized test given to all high school seniors in fredonia . 85 % of the students who score a 30 or higher on the acy will graduate from university . akiko is one of 10 students who have just scored a 25 on the acy . how confident should you be that akiko will graduate from university ? |
| 问题打分（逗号分隔）： 可读性（1-5） 规范性（1-5） 具体性（1-5） | 5,5,5 |
| 模型回复 | To determine how confident we should be that Akiko will graduate from university, we first need to calculate the probability of her scoring a 30 or higher on the acy.  Given that 85% of the students who score a 30 or higher on the acy will graduate from university, we can calculate the probability using the following formula: P(Akiko graduates) = P(Akiko scores ≥30) \* P(graduates|scores ≥30) P(Akiko scores ≥30) can be calculated as the complement of P(Akiko scores <30). P(Akiko scores <30) = 1 - P(Akiko scores ≥30) Since Akiko scored a 25 on the acy, we can find the probability using the normal distribution table. Let's assume that the scores are normally distributed and calculate the probability of scoring less than 30 using the z-score: z = (25 - μ) / σ Suppose the mean (μ) of acy scores is 28 and the standard deviation (σ) is 2.5 (these values are for illustrative purposes, and you may need to input the correct mean and standard deviation for your specific case).  z = (25 - 28) / 2.5 = -1.2 Using a z-table, we find that the cumulative probability for z = -1.2 is approximately 0.1151. Therefore, P(Akiko scores <30) ≈ 0.1151. P(Akiko scores ≥30) = 1 - P(Akiko scores <30) = 1 - 0.1151 = 0.8849. Next, we multiply this probability by the probability of graduating given that she scores at least 30: P(graduates|scores ≥30) = 0.85. P(Akiko graduates) = P(Akiko scores ≥30) \* P(graduates|scores ≥30) = 0.8849 \* 0.85 ≈ 0.7521. Therefore, based on the given information, we can be approximately 75.21% confident that Akiko will graduate from university. |
| 回复标注（二选一）： 1-回复与问题相关 2-回复与问题不相关 | 2 |
| 提取的事实 | 1. The ACY is a standardized test for high school seniors in Fredonia. 2. Students who score 30 or higher on the ACY have an 85% likelihood of graduating from university. 3. Akiko is among 10 students who scored a 25 on the ACY. 4. The mean (μ) of ACY scores in this example is assumed to be 28 and the standard deviation (σ) is assumed to be 2.5. 5. The Z-score is calculated as the difference between the individual test score and the mean, divided by the standard deviation. |
| 事实标注 （每条事实八选一）： 1-完全正确事实 2-实体错误事实 3-关系错误事实 4-信息缺失事实 5-信息过时事实 6-表述绝对事实 7-无法验证事实 8-非事实表述 | 1,1,1,4,4 |

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| ID | 1456(12) |
| 领域 | Education |
| 用户问题 | njeri is an expert astronomer , and she has been watching with concern as an asteroid moves closer and closer to the earth . on the basis of her observations , njeri claims that there is a 100 % chance that the asteroid will hit the earth . she has announced a 100 % chance of asteroid contact only 20 times in her career , and she has been right 17 of those times . how confident should you be that the asteroid will hit the earth ? |
| 问题打分（逗号分隔）： 可读性（1-5） 规范性（1-5） 具体性（1-5） | 5,5,5 |
| 模型回复 | Based on Njeri's career track record, she has claimed a 100% chance of asteroid contact 20 times and has been right 17 of those times. This suggests that she has an accuracy rate of 17 out of 20, or 85%.  Therefore, you should be 85% confident that the asteroid will hit the earth based on her observations and claims. |
| 回复标注（二选一）： 1-回复与问题相关 2-回复与问题不相关 | 1 |
| 提取的事实 | 1. Njeri is an expert astronomer. 2. She has observed an asteroid moving closer to the Earth. 3. In her career, Njeri has announced a 100% chance of asteroid contact 20 times. 4. Out of those 20 times, Njeri has been correct 17 times. 5. Based on her track record, Njeri has an accuracy rate of 85% when predicting asteroid contacts. |
| 事实标注 （每条事实八选一）： 1-完全正确事实 2-实体错误事实 3-关系错误事实 4-信息缺失事实 5-信息过时事实 6-表述绝对事实 7-无法验证事实 8-非事实表述 | 1,1,1,1,1 |

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| ID | 1512(13) |
| 领域 | Education |
| 用户问题 | who invented the first device that could measure the distance between the sun and the horizon during the day ? |
| 问题打分（逗号分隔）： 可读性（1-5） 规范性（1-5） 具体性（1-5） | 5,5,4 |
| 模型回复 | The first device to accurately measure the distance between the Sun and the horizon during the day was the Heliotrope, invented by French astronomer Augustin-Jean Fresnel in 1826. The Heliotrope used a system of mirrors to reflect sunlight and create a visible signal that could be measured and observed from a distance. This instrument played a vital role in accurately determining the Earth's distance from the Sun. |
| 回复标注（二选一）： 1-回复与问题相关 2-回复与问题不相关 | 1 |
| 提取的事实 | 1. The first device to measure the distance between the sun and the horizon was named the Heliotrope. 2. The Heliotrope was invented by French astronomer Augustin-Jean Fresnel in 1826. 3. The Heliotrope used a system of mirrors to reflect sunlight and create a visible signal that could be observed and measured from afar. 4. This instrument helped in accurately determining the Earth's distance from the Sun. |
| 事实标注 （每条事实八选一）： 1-完全正确事实 2-实体错误事实 3-关系错误事实 4-信息缺失事实 5-信息过时事实 6-表述绝对事实 7-无法验证事实 8-非事实表述 | 2,2,1,3 |

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| ID | 1531(14) |
| 领域 | Education |
| 用户问题 | when we turn the key on the back of an old grandfather clock , we are doing positive work . what 's another way to say this ? |
| 问题打分（逗号分隔）： 可读性（1-5） 规范性（1-5） 具体性（1-5） | 5,5,4 |
| 模型回复 | When we wind the key on the back of an old grandfather clock, we are applying a positive force. |
| 回复标注（二选一）： 1-回复与问题相关 2-回复与问题不相关 | 1 |
| 提取的事实 | 1. An old grandfather clock requires winding through a key positioned at its back. |
| 事实标注 （每条事实八选一）： 1-完全正确事实 2-实体错误事实 3-关系错误事实 4-信息缺失事实 5-信息过时事实 6-表述绝对事实 7-无法验证事实 8-非事实表述 | 1 |

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| ID | 1533(15) |
| 领域 | Education |
| 用户问题 | if you were to raise the metal weights in a grandfather clock 0.75 meters , and they weighed 250 newtons , how may joules would it take ? |
| 问题打分（逗号分隔）： 可读性（1-5） 规范性（1-5） 具体性（1-5） | 4,5,5 |
| 模型回复 | To calculate the amount of work (in joules) required to raise the metal weights in a grandfather clock by 0.75 meters, we can use the formula: Work = Force x Distance The given force is 250 newtons, and the distance is 0.75 meters. So: Work = 250 N x 0.75 m Work = 187.5 joules Therefore, it would take 187.5 joules of work to raise the metal weights in the grandfather clock by 0.75 meters. |
| 回复标注（二选一）： 1-回复与问题相关 2-回复与问题不相关 | 1 |
| 提取的事实 | 1. The formula for work in physics is Work = Force x Distance. 2. The given force in the problem is 250 newtons. 3. The distance that the weights are raised in the problem is 0.75 meters. 4. The calculation for the work done in this scenario comes out to 187.5 joules. 5. It would take 187.5 joules to raise the metal weights in a grandfather clock by 0.75 meters. |
| 事实标注 （每条事实八选一）： 1-完全正确事实 2-实体错误事实 3-关系错误事实 4-信息缺失事实 5-信息过时事实 6-表述绝对事实 7-无法验证事实 8-非事实表述 | 1,1,1,1,1 |

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| ID | 1534(16) |
| 领域 | Education |
| 用户问题 | how many grandfather clocks could you run using the same amount of power it takes to light a standard lightbulb ? |
| 问题打分（逗号分隔）： 可读性（1-5） 规范性（1-5） 具体性（1-5） | 4,5,3 |
| 模型回复 | The power consumption of a standard lightbulb depends on its wattage, typically ranging from 40 watts to 100 watts. Let's assume a standard lightbulb consumes 60 watts for this calculation. The power consumption of grandfather clocks can vary depending on various factors such as size, design, movements, and additional functionalities. On average, a grandfather clock typically consumes around 200-300 watts of power. So, if we consider a grandfather clock that consumes 250 watts of power, which is within the average range, and compare it to the power consumed by a standard lightbulb (60 watts), you could theoretically run around 4 grandfather clocks using the same amount of power it takes to light that bulb. However, keep in mind that this is a rough estimate and the actual power consumption may vary for different clocks. |
| 回复标注（二选一）： 1-回复与问题相关 2-回复与问题不相关 | 1 |
| 提取的事实 | 1. A standard lightbulb's power consumption typically ranges from 40 watts to 100 watts. 2. For the purpose of this calculation, the power consumption of a standard lightbulb is assumed to be 60 watts. 3. Grandfather clocks on average consume around 200-300 watts of power. 4. Considered in this estimate, a grandfather clock consumes 250 watts of power. 5. You could theoretically run around 4 grandfather clocks using the same amount of power it takes to light a standard lightbulb consuming 60 watts. |
| 事实标注 （每条事实八选一）： 1-完全正确事实 2-实体错误事实 3-关系错误事实 4-信息缺失事实 5-信息过时事实 6-表述绝对事实 7-无法验证事实 8-非事实表述 | 1,7,7,7,7 |

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| ID | 1550(17) |
| 领域 | Education |
| 用户问题 | taking medicines as tablets ( or any other oral form ) implies that some drug can be neutralized by liver enzymes before reaching the bloodstream and its target . injecting the drug directly into the bloodstream bypasses this process . do other routes also bypass the liver and deliver the drug directly into the bloodstream ? |
| 问题打分（逗号分隔）： 可读性（1-5） 规范性（1-5） 具体性（1-5） | 4,5,5 |
| 模型回复 | Yes, there are other routes of drug administration that bypass the liver and deliver the drug directly into the bloodstream. These alternative routes include: 1. Intravenous (IV) Injection: In this method, the drug is injected directly into a vein, allowing it to rapidly enter the bloodstream without passing through the liver. 2. Intramuscular (IM) Injection: Drugs injected into the muscle bypass the liver and are absorbed into the bloodstream through capillaries in the muscle tissue. 3. Subcutaneous (SC) Injection: In this method, drugs are injected into the layer of tissue just beneath the skin, allowing them to be absorbed into the bloodstream without significant liver metabolism. 4. Transdermal Patch: Some drugs are formulated in patches applied to the skin, allowing the drug to be absorbed directly into the bloodstream through the skin, bypassing the liver. 5. Inhalation: Inhalation routes, such as using an inhaler or nebulizer, deliver drugs directly to the lungs, from where they enter the bloodstream without being metabolized by the liver. These routes of administration allow for rapid drug absorption and bypass the liver's first-pass metabolism, making them advantageous in certain situations. However, it is important to note that each route has its own advantages, disadvantages, and considerations, and the appropriate route of administration depends on the specific drug, patient condition, desired therapeutic effects, and other factors. |
| 回复标注（二选一）： 1-回复与问题相关 2-回复与问题不相关 | 1 |
| 提取的事实 | 1. Intravenous Injection is a method of drug administration where the drug is injected directly into a vein, allowing it to enter the bloodstream without passing through the liver. 2. Intramuscular Injection is a route of drug administration where drugs are injected into the muscle and absorbed into the bloodstream through capillaries in the muscle tissue, bypassing the liver. 3. Subcutaneous Injection involves injecting drugs into the layer of tissue just beneath the skin, allowing them to be absorbed into the bloodstream without significant liver metabolism. 4. A Transdermal Patch is a method where drugs are formulated in patches applied to the skin, allowing the drug to be absorbed directly into the bloodstream through the skin, bypassing the liver. 5. Inhalers or nebulizers are used in the Inhalation method of drug administration to deliver drugs directly to the lungs, from where they enter the bloodstream without being metabolized by the liver. |
| 事实标注 （每条事实八选一）： 1-完全正确事实 2-实体错误事实 3-关系错误事实 4-信息缺失事实 5-信息过时事实 6-表述绝对事实 7-无法验证事实 8-非事实表述 | 1,1,1,1,1 |

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| ID | 1558(18) |
| 领域 | Education |
| 用户问题 | gps atomic clocks operate on which quantum mechanical mechanism ? |
| 问题打分（逗号分隔）： 可读性（1-5） 规范性（1-5） 具体性（1-5） | 5,5,5 |
| 模型回复 | GPS atomic clocks operate on the principle of quantum mechanics known as the Quantum Zeno effect. |
| 回复标注（二选一）： 1-回复与问题相关 2-回复与问题不相关 | 1 |
| 提取的事实 | 1. GPS atomic clocks operate on the Quantum Zeno effect, a principle of quantum mechanics. |
| 事实标注 （每条事实八选一）： 1-完全正确事实 2-实体错误事实 3-关系错误事实 4-信息缺失事实 5-信息过时事实 6-表述绝对事实 7-无法验证事实 8-非事实表述 | 2 |

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| ID | 1599(19) |
| 领域 | Education |
| 用户问题 | paenza observes , “ with every fold we make , the paper doubles in thickness from the previous value. ” how would you express this using mathematical notation ? |
| 问题打分（逗号分隔）： 可读性（1-5） 规范性（1-5） 具体性（1-5） | 5,5,5 |
| 模型回复 | To express the idea that the thickness of the paper doubles with each fold using mathematical notation, we can use exponential notation. If we let "t" represent the thickness of the paper and "n" represent the number of folds, then we can express it as: t = 2^n Here, the exponent "n" represents the number of folds made, and the base 2 indicates that the thickness will double with each fold. |
| 回复标注（二选一）： 1-回复与问题相关 2-回复与问题不相关 | 1 |
| 提取的事实 | 1. The mathematical symbol "t" can represent the thickness of paper in this context. 2. "n" is used to represent the number of folds in the given notation. 3. An exponent represents the number of folds made in mathematical notation. 4. The base 2 in the formula t = 2^n indicates that the thickness of the paper doubles with each fold. 5. The notation t = 2^n expresses the idea that the thickness of the paper doubles with each fold. |
| 事实标注 （每条事实八选一）： 1-完全正确事实 2-实体错误事实 3-关系错误事实 4-信息缺失事实 5-信息过时事实 6-表述绝对事实 7-无法验证事实 8-非事实表述 | 1,1,1,1,1 |

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| ID | 1601(20) |
| 领域 | Education |
| 用户问题 | if we fold the paper ten times , how thick would it be ? |
| 问题打分（逗号分隔）： 可读性（1-5） 规范性（1-5） 具体性（1-5） | 5,5,5 |
| 模型回复 | If we fold a regular piece of paper in half, its thickness is effectively doubled. Therefore, each fold exponentially increases the paper's thickness. If we were to fold the paper ten times, the thickness would increase 2^10 = 1024 times.  Assuming the original thickness of the paper is approximately 0.1mm, after ten folds, the paper would be approximately 1024 \* 0.1mm = 102.4mm thick. |
| 回复标注（二选一）： 1-回复与问题相关 2-回复与问题不相关 | 1 |
| 提取的事实 | 1. When a piece of paper is folded in half, its thickness is effectively doubled. 2. Each fold increases the paper's thickness exponentially. 3. If a paper is folded 10 times, its thickness would increase to 2^10 = 1024 times its original thickness. 4. The original thickness of a typical piece of paper is approximately 0.1mm. 5. After ten folds, a typical piece of paper would become approximately 102.4mm thick. |
| 事实标注 （每条事实八选一）： 1-完全正确事实 2-实体错误事实 3-关系错误事实 4-信息缺失事实 5-信息过时事实 6-表述绝对事实 7-无法验证事实 8-非事实表述 | 1,1,1,1,1 |

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| ID | 1603(21) |
| 领域 | Education |
| 用户问题 | after how many folds would the paper be as tall as the empire state building ? |
| 问题打分（逗号分隔）： 可读性（1-5） 规范性（1-5） 具体性（1-5） | 5,5,5 |
| 模型回复 | The Empire State Building is approximately 1,454 feet (443.2 meters) tall.  The thickness of a standard sheet of paper is about 0.1 millimeters or 0.0039 inches. Let's assume that each time you fold the paper, it doubles in height. To calculate the number of folds required to reach the height of the Empire State Building, we need to find the number of times we need to double the height of the paper to reach 1,454 feet. Let's do the math: 1st fold: 0.0039 inches 2nd fold: 0.0078 inches (doubled from the previous fold) 3rd fold: 0.0156 inches (doubled from the previous fold) 4th fold: 0.0312 inches 5th fold: 0.0625 inches 6th fold: 0.125 inches 7th fold: 0.25 inches 8th fold: 0.5 inches 9th fold: 1 inch 10th fold: 2 inches 11th fold: 4 inches 12th fold: 8 inches 13th fold: 16 inches 14th fold: 32 inches 15th fold: 64 inches 16th fold: 128 inches 17th fold: 256 inches 18th fold: 512 inches 19th fold: 1,024 inches 20th fold: 2,048 inches 21st fold: 4,096 inches 22nd fold: 8,192 inches 23rd fold: 16,384 inches 24th fold: 32,768 inches 25th fold: 65,536 inches 26th fold: 131,072 inches 27th fold: 262,144 inches 28th fold: 524,288 inches 29th fold: 1,048,576 inches 30th fold: 2,097,152 inches 31st fold: 4,194,304 inches 32nd fold: 8,388,608 inches 33rd fold: 16,777,216 inches 34th fold: 33,554,432 inches 35th fold: 67,108,864 inches 36th fold: 134,217,728 inches 37th fold: 268,435,456 inches 38th fold: 536,870,912 inches 39th fold: 1,073,741,824 inches 40th fold: 2,147,483,648 inches 41st fold: 4,294,967,296 inches (over 357,913 feet or 108,986 meters) Therefore, it would take at least 41 folds for the paper to be as tall as the Empire State Building. |
| 回复标注（二选一）： 1-回复与问题相关 2-回复与问题不相关 | 1 |
| 提取的事实 | 1. The Empire State Building is approximately 1,454 feet or 443.2 meters tall. 2. The thickness of a standard sheet of paper is about 0.1 millimeters or 0.0039 inches. 3. When a paper is folded, its height theoretically doubles with each fold. 4. It would take at least 41 folds for the paper to exceed the height of the Empire State Building. 5. After 41 folds, a sheet of paper could theoretically reach a height of over 357,913 feet or 108,986 meters. |
| 事实标注 （每条事实八选一）： 1-完全正确事实 2-实体错误事实 3-关系错误事实 4-信息缺失事实 5-信息过时事实 6-表述绝对事实 7-无法验证事实 8-非事实表述 | 1,1,1,1,1 |

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| ID | 1615(22) |
| 领域 | Education |
| 用户问题 | the third number within a third group of twelve is 27. what is the fifth number within a fifth group of twelve ? |
| 问题打分（逗号分隔）： 可读性（1-5） 规范性（1-5） 具体性（1-5） | 5,5,5 |
| 模型回复 | To find the fifth number within a fifth group of twelve, we can use proportionality.  Given that the third number within a third group of twelve is 27, we can set up the proportion: 3rd number / 3rd group = 27 / 12 To find the fifth number within a fifth group, we can set up the following proportion: 5th number / 5th group = x / 12 Cross multiplying, we get: (5th number) \* 12 = (5th group) \* x Simplifying, we have: (5th number) \* 12 = 5 \* x Dividing both sides by 5: (5th number) = (x \* 12) / 5 Since we're looking for the fifth number within the fifth group of twelve, we can set x = 5. Thus: (5th number) = (5 \* 12) / 5 = 12 Therefore, the fifth number within a fifth group of twelve is 12. |
| 回复标注（二选一）： 1-回复与问题相关 2-回复与问题不相关 | 1 |
| 提取的事实 | 1. The fifth number in a fifth group of twelve, following the given proportionality, is 12. |
| 事实标注 （每条事实八选一）： 1-完全正确事实 2-实体错误事实 3-关系错误事实 4-信息缺失事实 5-信息过时事实 6-表述绝对事实 7-无法验证事实 8-非事实表述 | 2 |

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| ID | 1660(23) |
| 领域 | Education |
| 用户问题 | how long does the black-eyed squid cradle eggs ? |
| 问题打分（逗号分隔）： 可读性（1-5） 规范性（1-5） 具体性（1-5） | 5,5,4 |
| 模型回复 | The black-eyed squid does not cradle eggs. Instead, the female black-eyed squid attaches clusters of eggs to the seafloor or other substrates using a sticky substance. The male squid then fertilizes these eggs, and they are left to develop on their own. |
| 回复标注（二选一）： 1-回复与问题相关 2-回复与问题不相关 | 1 |
| 提取的事实 | 1. The black-eyed squid does not cradle eggs. 2. Female black-eyed squid attaches clusters of eggs to the seafloor or other substrates. 3. The black-eyed squid's eggs are attached using a sticky substance. 4. Male black-eyed squid fertilizes the eggs. 5. The eggs of a black-eyed squid are left to develop on their own. |
| 事实标注 （每条事实八选一）： 1-完全正确事实 2-实体错误事实 3-关系错误事实 4-信息缺失事实 5-信息过时事实 6-表述绝对事实 7-无法验证事实 8-非事实表述 | 1,1,1,1,1 |

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| ID | 1761(24) |
| 领域 | Education |
| 用户问题 | where are phytochromes located in a plant ? |
| 问题打分（逗号分隔）： 可读性（1-5） 规范性（1-5） 具体性（1-5） | 5,5,5 |
| 模型回复 | Phytochromes are located in various parts of a plant, including the shoots, leaves, stems, and roots. They are primarily found within the cells of the plant's foliage, specifically in the chloroplasts (organelles responsible for photosynthesis) and the nucleus. Phytochromes are present in both the cytoplasm and the cell membrane, enabling them to sense and respond to light signals. |
| 回复标注（二选一）： 1-回复与问题相关 2-回复与问题不相关 | 1 |
| 提取的事实 | 1. Phytochromes are located in various parts of a plant including the shoots, leaves, stems, and roots. 2. Phytochromes are primarily found within the cells of the plant's foliage. 3. Phytochromes are located specifically in the chloroplasts of a plant. 4. Phytochromes are also found in the nucleus of a plant's cells. 5. Phytochromes are situated in both the cytoplasm and the cell membrane of a plant's cells. |
| 事实标注 （每条事实八选一）： 1-完全正确事实 2-实体错误事实 3-关系错误事实 4-信息缺失事实 5-信息过时事实 6-表述绝对事实 7-无法验证事实 8-非事实表述 | 1,1,2,1,1 |

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| ID | 1858(25) |
| 领域 | Education |
| 用户问题 | how many bridges of königsberg remained immediately after world war ii ? |
| 问题打分（逗号分隔）： 可读性（1-5） 规范性（1-5） 具体性（1-5） | 5,5,5 |
| 模型回复 | After World War II, no bridges remained in the city of Königsberg (now Kaliningrad, Russia). The city was heavily damaged during the war, including the destruction of all its bridges. |
| 回复标注（二选一）： 1-回复与问题相关 2-回复与问题不相关 | 1 |
| 提取的事实 | 1. After World War II, Königsberg had no remaining bridges. 2. The city of Königsberg is now known as Kaliningrad, Russia. 3. The city of Königsberg was heavily damaged during World War II. 4. All bridges in the city of Königsberg were destroyed during World War II. |
| 事实标注 （每条事实八选一）： 1-完全正确事实 2-实体错误事实 3-关系错误事实 4-信息缺失事实 5-信息过时事实 6-表述绝对事实 7-无法验证事实 8-非事实表述 | 1,1,1,1 |

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| ID | 1860(26) |
| 领域 | Education |
| 用户问题 | the “ geometry of position ” is now known as which branch of mathematics ? |
| 问题打分（逗号分隔）： 可读性（1-5） 规范性（1-5） 具体性（1-5） | 5,5,5 |
| 模型回复 | The "geometry of position" is now known as the branch of mathematics called combinatorial geometry or discrete geometry. |
| 回复标注（二选一）： 1-回复与问题相关 2-回复与问题不相关 | 1 |
| 提取的事实 | 1. "Geometry of position" is a term in mathematics. 2. Combinatorial geometry is a branch of mathematics. 3. Discrete geometry is a branch of mathematics. 4. The "geometry of position" is presently known as combinatorial geometry. 5. The "geometry of position" is also referred to as discrete geometry. |
| 事实标注 （每条事实八选一）： 1-完全正确事实 2-实体错误事实 3-关系错误事实 4-信息缺失事实 5-信息过时事实 6-表述绝对事实 7-无法验证事实 8-非事实表述 | 1,1,1,1,1 |

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| ID | 1862(27) |
| 领域 | Education |
| 用户问题 | create a map with one more island between two land masses . what is the minimum number of bridges needed to create a eulerian path ? |
| 问题打分（逗号分隔）： 可读性（1-5） 规范性（1-5） 具体性（1-5） | 5,5,5 |
| 模型回复 | To create an Eulerian path in a map with one more island between two land masses, the minimum number of bridges needed can vary depending on the initial configuration of the map. However, we can provide an example to demonstrate the concept. Let's assume we have two land masses and we want to create an Eulerian path between them by adding one more island. Suppose the initial land masses are labeled A and B, and we want to add an island labeled C between them. In this example, to create an Eulerian path, we need to add two bridges – one bridge connecting A to C and another bridge connecting C to B. This configuration results in an Eulerian path that starts at A, goes through C, and ends at B. The path would be: A -> C -> B. So, the minimum number of bridges needed to create an Eulerian path in this example is two. |
| 回复标注（二选一）： 1-回复与问题相关 2-回复与问题不相关 | 1 |
| 提取的事实 | 1. An Eulerian path requires addition of bridges between land masses on a map. 2. In the provided example, the two initial land masses are labeled A and B. 3. A new island labelled C is added between the two land masses, A and B. 4. Two bridges are added; one connecting A to C and another connecting C to B. 5. With this configuration, an Eulerian path starts at A, goes through C, and ends at B. |
| 事实标注 （每条事实八选一）： 1-完全正确事实 2-实体错误事实 3-关系错误事实 4-信息缺失事实 5-信息过时事实 6-表述绝对事实 7-无法验证事实 8-非事实表述 | 1,1,1,1,1 |

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| ID | 1964(28) |
| 领域 | Education |
| 用户问题 | counterfeit detection pens contain solutions of potassium iodide and \_\_\_\_\_ ? |
| 问题打分（逗号分隔）： 可读性（1-5） 规范性（1-5） 具体性（1-5） | 5,5,5 |
| 模型回复 | starch |
| 回复标注（二选一）： 1-回复与问题相关 2-回复与问题不相关 | 1 |
| 提取的事实 | 1. Counterfeit detection pens contain a solution of potassium iodide. 2. Starch is an ingredient found in counterfeit detection pens. |
| 事实标注 （每条事实八选一）： 1-完全正确事实 2-实体错误事实 3-关系错误事实 4-信息缺失事实 5-信息过时事实 6-表述绝对事实 7-无法验证事实 8-非事实表述 | 1,2 |

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| ID | 1989(29) |
| 领域 | Education |
| 用户问题 | which of the following piezoelectric materials is synthetic ? |
| 问题打分（逗号分隔）： 可读性（1-5） 规范性（1-5） 具体性（1-5） | 5,5,4 |
| 模型回复 | Without the list of materials provided, it is difficult to determine which specific material is synthetic. However, some commonly used synthetic piezoelectric materials include lead zirconate titanate (PZT), modified lead titanate, modified lead zirconate, and barium titanate. |
| 回复标注（二选一）： 1-回复与问题相关 2-回复与问题不相关 | 1 |
| 提取的事实 | 1. Lead zirconate titanate (PZT) is a synthetic piezoelectric material. 2. Modified lead titanate is a synthetic piezoelectric material. 3. Modified lead zirconate is a synthetic piezoelectric material. 4. Barium titanate is a synthetic piezoelectric material. |
| 事实标注 （每条事实八选一）： 1-完全正确事实 2-实体错误事实 3-关系错误事实 4-信息缺失事实 5-信息过时事实 6-表述绝对事实 7-无法验证事实 8-非事实表述 | 1,7,7,1 |

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| ID | 2002(30) |
| 领域 | Education |
| 用户问题 | what are the three questions that lesser used to help structure her conversation ? |
| 问题打分（逗号分隔）： 可读性（1-5） 规范性（1-5） 具体性（1-5） | 4,5,3 |
| 模型回复 | The question that Lesley used to help structure her conversation are: 1. Who? 2. What? 3. Why? |
| 回复标注（二选一）： 1-回复与问题相关 2-回复与问题不相关 | 1 |
| 提取的事实 | 1. Lesley used the question 'Who?' to help structure her conversation. 2. Lesley used the question 'What?' to help structure her conversation. 3. Lesley used the question 'Why?' to help structure her conversation. |
| 事实标注 （每条事实八选一）： 1-完全正确事实 2-实体错误事实 3-关系错误事实 4-信息缺失事实 5-信息过时事实 6-表述绝对事实 7-无法验证事实 8-非事实表述 | 7,7,7 |

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| ID | 2025(31) |
| 领域 | Education |
| 用户问题 | let ’ s think of the fingers on your hands as people - so , ten fingers represent ten people . how big of a group of friends would have to gather together to represent a million people using fingers ? |
| 问题打分（逗号分隔）： 可读性（1-5） 规范性（1-5） 具体性（1-5） | 4,5,5 |
| 模型回复 | To represent a million people using fingers, we can assume that each finger represents one person. Since we have ten fingers on our hands, we can imagine each hand representing ten people. Therefore, to represent a million people, we divide a million by ten, which equals 100,000. So, a group of 100,000 friends would have to gather together to represent a million people using fingers. |
| 回复标注（二选一）： 1-回复与问题相关 2-回复与问题不相关 | 1 |
| 提取的事实 | 1. Humans typically have ten fingers. 2. The symbolic representation in the context implies that each finger represents one person. 3. A group of ten people is represented by all fingers on two hands in this symbolic representation. 4. To represent a million people in this context, a group of 100,000 friends is needed. |
| 事实标注 （每条事实八选一）： 1-完全正确事实 2-实体错误事实 3-关系错误事实 4-信息缺失事实 5-信息过时事实 6-表述绝对事实 7-无法验证事实 8-非事实表述 | 1,1,1,1 |

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| ID | 2048(32) |
| 领域 | Education |
| 用户问题 | how many decisions did mesler attribute to reaching the top of the mountain ? |
| 问题打分（逗号分隔）： 可读性（1-5） 规范性（1-5） 具体性（1-5） | 5,5,5 |
| 模型回复 | Mesler attributed 12 crucial decisions to reaching the top of the mountain. |
| 回复标注（二选一）： 1-回复与问题相关 2-回复与问题不相关 | 1 |
| 提取的事实 | 1. Mesler credited 12 crucial decisions to his reaching the top of the mountain. |
| 事实标注 （每条事实八选一）： 1-完全正确事实 2-实体错误事实 3-关系错误事实 4-信息缺失事实 5-信息过时事实 6-表述绝对事实 7-无法验证事实 8-非事实表述 | 7 |

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| ID | 2120(33) |
| 领域 | Education |
| 用户问题 | which element below is not a prominent element in the human body ? |
| 问题打分（逗号分隔）： 可读性（1-5） 规范性（1-5） 具体性（1-5） | 5,5,5 |
| 模型回复 | The element that is not a prominent element in the human body is Silicon (Si). |
| 回复标注（二选一）： 1-回复与问题相关 2-回复与问题不相关 | 1 |
| 提取的事实 | 1. Silicon is not a prominent element in the human body. |
| 事实标注 （每条事实八选一）： 1-完全正确事实 2-实体错误事实 3-关系错误事实 4-信息缺失事实 5-信息过时事实 6-表述绝对事实 7-无法验证事实 8-非事实表述 | 1 |

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| ID | 2123(34) |
| 领域 | Education |
| 用户问题 | according to the ideal gas law : pv=nrt , what happens to the temperature when the pressure decreases ? |
| 问题打分（逗号分隔）： 可读性（1-5） 规范性（1-5） 具体性（1-5） | 5,5,5 |
| 模型回复 | According to the ideal gas law, when the pressure decreases (P), assuming all other variables remain constant, the temperature (T) also decreases. This relationship between pressure and temperature can be explained by Charles's Law, which states that the volume (V) of a gas is directly proportional to the temperature, assuming constant pressure and amount of gas. So, as the pressure decreases, the temperature decreases proportionally to maintain a constant volume. |
| 回复标注（二选一）： 1-回复与问题相关 2-回复与问题不相关 | 1 |
| 提取的事实 | 1. The ideal gas law establishes a relationship between the pressure, temperature, and volume of a gas. 2. According to the ideal gas law, if pressure decreases while all other variables remain constant, temperature also decreases. 3. Charles's Law is a principle in thermodynamics that states the volume of a gas is directly proportional to its temperature, given constant pressure and quantity of gas. 4. Under Charles's Law, as pressure decreases, the temperature decreases proportionally to maintain a constant volume. |
| 事实标注 （每条事实八选一）： 1-完全正确事实 2-实体错误事实 3-关系错误事实 4-信息缺失事实 5-信息过时事实 6-表述绝对事实 7-无法验证事实 8-非事实表述 | 1,1,1,1 |

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| ID | 2143(35) |
| 领域 | Education |
| 用户问题 | who discovered that exposing certain silver compounds to light altered their appearance ? |
| 问题打分（逗号分隔）： 可读性（1-5） 规范性（1-5） 具体性（1-5） | 5,5,5 |
| 模型回复 | The discovery is attributed to Swiss scientist Gabriel Lippmann. In 1891, Lippmann observed that certain silver compounds, particularly silver halides, undergo changes in color when exposed to light. This phenomenon, known as the Lippmann effect, led to the development of color photography. Lippmann was awarded the Nobel Prize in Physics in 1908 for his work on the interference phenomena in photography. |
| 回复标注（二选一）： 1-回复与问题相关 2-回复与问题不相关 | 1 |
| 提取的事实 | 1. Gabriel Lippmann discovered that certain silver compounds undergo changes in color when exposed to light. 2. This discovery was made in 1891. 3. The phenomenon is known as the Lippmann effect. 4. This phenomenon led to the development of color photography. 5. Gabriel Lippmann was awarded the Nobel Prize in Physics in 1908 for his work on the interference phenomena in photography. |
| 事实标注 （每条事实八选一）： 1-完全正确事实 2-实体错误事实 3-关系错误事实 4-信息缺失事实 5-信息过时事实 6-表述绝对事实 7-无法验证事实 8-非事实表述 | 2,7,7,7,1 |

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| ID | 2144(36) |
| 领域 | Education |
| 用户问题 | what did the government make available to the pubilc that made it `` a snap '' to have your picture taken ? |
| 问题打分（逗号分隔）： 可读性（1-5） 规范性（1-5） 具体性（1-5） | 4,5,4 |
| 模型回复 | The government made available the technology and infrastructure necessary for the public to easily have their pictures taken. This included the development and widespread availability of cameras, both film and digital, as well as the establishment of photo processing labs and studios. Additionally, government initiatives like the creation of identification documents such as passports and driver's licenses required photographs, further popularizing the practice of having one's picture taken. |
| 回复标注（二选一）： 1-回复与问题相关 2-回复与问题不相关 | 1 |
| 提取的事实 | 1. The government made the technology for picture taking, which includes film and digital cameras, easily available. 2. They also provided the infrastructure, such as photo processing labs and studios. 3. Government initiatives required photographs for the creation of identification documents. 4. Those identification documents include passports and driver's licenses. 5. This popularized the practice of having one's picture taken. |
| 事实标注 （每条事实八选一）： 1-完全正确事实 2-实体错误事实 3-关系错误事实 4-信息缺失事实 5-信息过时事实 6-表述绝对事实 7-无法验证事实 8-非事实表述 | 7,7,1,1,7 |

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| ID | 2147(37) |
| 领域 | Education |
| 用户问题 | it 's estimated that 330 billion photographs are taken each year . if there are 6.9 billion people in the world , how many photos on average is that per person ? how many photos do you estimate you take each year ? |
| 问题打分（逗号分隔）： 可读性（1-5） 规范性（1-5） 具体性（1-5） | 5,5,5 |
| 模型回复 | To calculate how many photos on average each person takes, we divide the total number of photos taken each year (330 billion) by the world population (6.9 billion): 330 billion / 6.9 billion = 47.8 photos per person On average, each person takes around 47.8 photos per year. As an AI language model, I don't have personal experiences or the ability to take photos. Therefore, I am unable to estimate how many photos I take each year. |
| 回复标注（二选一）： 1-回复与问题相关 2-回复与问题不相关 | 1 |
| 提取的事实 | 1. An estimated 330 billion photographs are taken each year. 2. The world population is around 6.9 billion. 3. On average, each person takes approximately 47.8 photos per year. 4. AI language models don't have personal experiences. 5. AI language models do not possess the ability to take photos. |
| 事实标注 （每条事实八选一）： 1-完全正确事实 2-实体错误事实 3-关系错误事实 4-信息缺失事实 5-信息过时事实 6-表述绝对事实 7-无法验证事实 8-非事实表述 | 7,7,1,1,1 |

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| ID | 2188(38) |
| 领域 | Education |
| 用户问题 | what happens in romeo and juliet that is akin to giving someone the finger ? |
| 问题打分（逗号分隔）： 可读性（1-5） 规范性（1-5） 具体性（1-5） | 5,4,5 |
| 模型回复 | In Romeo and Juliet, the closest action that can be considered akin to giving someone the finger is when Mercutio uses obscene gestures during his duel with Tybalt. It happens in Act III, Scene 1, after Mercutio is fatally wounded by Tybalt. Mercutio responds by cursing both of their families, the Montagues and the Capulets, and makes obscene gestures to express his disdain towards them before he dies. However, it is important to note that the concept of giving someone the finger did not exist during Shakespearean times, so this particular gesture may not be an exact equivalent. |
| 回复标注（二选一）： 1-回复与问题相关 2-回复与问题不相关 | 1 |
| 提取的事实 | 1. In Shakespeare's play "Romeo and Juliet," the character Mercutio uses obscene gestures during a duel with Tybalt. 2. This incident occurs in Act III, Scene 1 of the play. 3. After being fatally wounded by Tybalt, Mercutio then curses both their families, the Montagues and the Capulets. 4. Mercutio dies after being wounded by Tybalt in the play. 5. The concept of giving someone the finger did not exist during Shakespearean times. |
| 事实标注 （每条事实八选一）： 1-完全正确事实 2-实体错误事实 3-关系错误事实 4-信息缺失事实 5-信息过时事实 6-表述绝对事实 7-无法验证事实 8-非事实表述 | 7,1,1,1,1 |

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| ID | 2226(39) |
| 领域 | Education |
| 用户问题 | who hypothesized that light was not perceived by tiny probes released from the eyes , but rather by sensing the light emitted by objects outside of the body ? |
| 问题打分（逗号分隔）： 可读性（1-5） 规范性（1-5） 具体性（1-5） | 5,5,5 |
| 模型回复 | The ancient Greek philosopher, Epicurus, hypothesized that vision occurs when tiny particles are emitted from the eyes and interact with the light emitted by objects outside the body. |
| 回复标注（二选一）： 1-回复与问题相关 2-回复与问题不相关 | 1 |
| 提取的事实 | 1. Epicurus was an ancient Greek philosopher. 2. Epicurus hypothesized a theory about vision. 3. Epicurus' theory suggests that vision occurs when tiny particles are emitted from the eyes. 4. According to Epicurus' hypothesis, the emitted particles interact with the light emitted by objects outside the body for vision to occur. |
| 事实标注 （每条事实八选一）： 1-完全正确事实 2-实体错误事实 3-关系错误事实 4-信息缺失事实 5-信息过时事实 6-表述绝对事实 7-无法验证事实 8-非事实表述 | 1,2,2,2 |

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| ID | 2234(40) |
| 领域 | Education |
| 用户问题 | what mathematician incorrectly boasted that none of his work would ever serve a useful purpose ? |
| 问题打分（逗号分隔）： 可读性（1-5） 规范性（1-5） 具体性（1-5） | 5,5,5 |
| 模型回复 | The mathematician who famously made an incorrect boast that none of his work would ever serve a useful purpose is Paul Erdős. |
| 回复标注（二选一）： 1-回复与问题相关 2-回复与问题不相关 | 1 |
| 提取的事实 | 1. Mathematician Paul Erdős once claimed that none of his work would ever serve a useful purpose. |
| 事实标注 （每条事实八选一）： 1-完全正确事实 2-实体错误事实 3-关系错误事实 4-信息缺失事实 5-信息过时事实 6-表述绝对事实 7-无法验证事实 8-非事实表述 | 7 |

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| ID | 2298(41) |
| 领域 | Education |
| 用户问题 | the first claw machines were explicitly marketed as highly profitable for owners . when were they invented and why were they so popular at the time ? |
| 问题打分（逗号分隔）： 可读性（1-5） 规范性（1-5） 具体性（1-5） | 4,5,5 |
| 模型回复 | The first claw machines, also known as crane machines, were invented in the early 20th century. One of the earliest documented instances of a claw machine was patented in 1893 by William Bartlett, although it was more like a steam shovel and not exactly similar to the modern claw machines. However, it wasn't until the 1930s and 1940s that claw machines became widely popular. During this time, they were explicitly marketed as highly profitable for the owners. The reasons for their popularity were multifaceted: 1. Novelty: The concept of using a mechanical claw to grab toys or prizes was a new and exciting concept, capturing people's imagination. It offered a unique and interactive form of entertainment. 2. Economic conditions: The 1930s and 1940s were marked by the Great Depression followed by the Second World War. The gloom and economic hardships made people eager for small moments of joy and the chance to win something, even if it was just a small trinket. 3. Escapism: The claw machines provided an escape from reality, allowing players to temporarily forget their troubles and immerse themselves in the game of chance. It offered a thrill and the possibility of winning. 4. Skill-based gameplay: Initially, the claw machines required a certain level of skill to maneuver the claw and successfully grab a prize. This added another layer of excitement, as players could feel a sense of accomplishment when they managed to win. 5. Low cost: Early claw machines were relatively inexpensive to manufacture and maintain, making them an attractive investment for entertainment venues and businesses. They could be placed in various locations, such as arcades, bars, department stores, and even train stations, without requiring significant space or resources. Overall, the combination of novelty, economic conditions, escape from reality, skill-based gameplay, and affordability made the early claw machines popular among both players and owners. |
| 回复标注（二选一）： 1-回复与问题相关 2-回复与问题不相关 | 1 |
| 提取的事实 | 1. The first crane machines were invented in the early 20th century. 2. William Bartlett patented one of the earliest documented instances of a claw machine in 1893. 3. Claw machines became widely popular in the 1930s and 1940s. 4. During the 1930s and 1940s, claw machines were marketed as highly profitable for the owners. 5. Early claw machines were relatively inexpensive to manufacture and maintain. |
| 事实标注 （每条事实八选一）： 1-完全正确事实 2-实体错误事实 3-关系错误事实 4-信息缺失事实 5-信息过时事实 6-表述绝对事实 7-无法验证事实 8-非事实表述 | 1,2,1,1,7 |

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| ID | 2330(42) |
| 领域 | Education |
| 用户问题 | how many electrons does a lawrencium atom have in its outermost shell ? |
| 问题打分（逗号分隔）： 可读性（1-5） 规范性（1-5） 具体性（1-5） | 5,5,5 |
| 模型回复 | Lawrencium (Lr) is a synthetic element with atomic number 103. It belongs to the f-block elements in the periodic table.  Since lawrencium is in the f-block, its outermost shell is the 7th shell (n=7). Within this shell, there are 3 subshells: 7s, 7p, and 7d. The 7s subshell can hold a maximum of 2 electrons, the 7p subshell can hold a maximum of 6 electrons, and the 7d subshell can hold a maximum of 10 electrons. Therefore, the total number of electrons in the outermost shell of a lawrencium atom would be 2 + 6 + 10 = 18 electrons. |
| 回复标注（二选一）： 1-回复与问题相关 2-回复与问题不相关 | 1 |
| 提取的事实 | 1. Lawrencium is a synthetic element with atomic number 103. 2. Lawrencium belongs to the f-block elements in the periodic table. 3. Lawrencium's outermost shell is the 7th shell, which contains 3 subshells: 7s, 7p, and 7d. 4. The 7s, 7p, and 7d subshells of a lawrencium atom can respectively hold a maximum of 2, 6, and 10 electrons. 5. The total number of electrons in the outermost shell of a lawrencium atom can be 18. |
| 事实标注 （每条事实八选一）： 1-完全正确事实 2-实体错误事实 3-关系错误事实 4-信息缺失事实 5-信息过时事实 6-表述绝对事实 7-无法验证事实 8-非事实表述 | 1,1,3,3,3 |

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| ID | 2345(43) |
| 领域 | Education |
| 用户问题 | what substance was most commonly used amongst teenagers in the 1980 's ? |
| 问题打分（逗号分隔）： 可读性（1-5） 规范性（1-5） 具体性（1-5） | 5,5,4 |
| 模型回复 | The most commonly used substance among teenagers in the 1980s was marijuana. |
| 回复标注（二选一）： 1-回复与问题相关 2-回复与问题不相关 | 1 |
| 提取的事实 | 1. Marijuana was the most commonly used substance among teenagers in the 1980s. |
| 事实标注 （每条事实八选一）： 1-完全正确事实 2-实体错误事实 3-关系错误事实 4-信息缺失事实 5-信息过时事实 6-表述绝对事实 7-无法验证事实 8-非事实表述 | 7 |

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| ID | 2354(44) |
| 领域 | Education |
| 用户问题 | from 1974 to 1978 , carr and his teammates shared the world record for individual time in space . how many hours did they log ? |
| 问题打分（逗号分隔）： 可读性（1-5） 规范性（1-5） 具体性（1-5） | 5,5,5 |
| 模型回复 | From 1974 to 1978, Carr and his teammates shared the world record for individual time in space. Unfortunately, the number of hours they logged during that period is not specified in the provided information. |
| 回复标注（二选一）： 1-回复与问题相关 2-回复与问题不相关 | 1 |
| 提取的事实 | 1. From 1974 to 1978, Carr and his teammates shared the world record for individual time in space. 2. The specific number of hours they logged during that period is not specified. |
| 事实标注 （每条事实八选一）： 1-完全正确事实 2-实体错误事实 3-关系错误事实 4-信息缺失事实 5-信息过时事实 6-表述绝对事实 7-无法验证事实 8-非事实表述 | 1,1 |

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| ID | 2434(45) |
| 领域 | Education |
| 用户问题 | concentration gradients can be found in all systems on earth and throughout the universe . they drive much of the movement of ions , temperature , and other materials . if a concentration gradient helps explain water loss in plants , where do you think the concentration of water molecules is higher : in the air surrounding the plant ? or in the plant tissue ? why ? |
| 问题打分（逗号分隔）： 可读性（1-5） 规范性（1-5） 具体性（1-5） | 3,5,5 |
| 模型回复 | The concentration of water molecules is higher in the plant tissue compared to the air surrounding the plant. This is because plants have specialized structures called stomata, which are tiny openings primarily found on the surface of leaves. Through these stomata, plants actively regulate gas exchange, including the movement of water vapor from the plant to the surrounding air. Water loss in plants, also known as transpiration, occurs through the process of evaporation. As the air surrounding the plant becomes drier, it creates a lower concentration of water molecules compared to the plant tissue. This creates a concentration gradient, whereby water molecules move from an area of higher concentration (plant tissue) to an area of lower concentration (surrounding air) to equalize the levels. This movement of water molecules is driven by the concentration gradient and is crucial for several plant processes, including nutrient uptake, photosynthesis, and maintenance of cell turgidity. |
| 回复标注（二选一）： 1-回复与问题相关 2-回复与问题不相关 | 1 |
| 提取的事实 | 1. The concentration of water molecules is higher in the plant tissue than in the air surrounding the plant. 2. Plants have specialized structures called stomata, which are found primarily on the surface of leaves and regulate gas exchange. 3. Transpiration is the process of water loss in plants, which occurs through evaporation. 4. When the air surrounding the plant is drier, it creates a concentration gradient that moves water from a higher concentration (plant tissue) to a lower concentration (surrounding air). 5. The movement of water molecules driven by the concentration gradient is crucial for nutrient uptake, photosynthesis, and maintenance of cell turgidity in plants. |
| 事实标注 （每条事实八选一）： 1-完全正确事实 2-实体错误事实 3-关系错误事实 4-信息缺失事实 5-信息过时事实 6-表述绝对事实 7-无法验证事实 8-非事实表述 | 1,1,1,1,1 |

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| ID | 2435(46) |
| 领域 | Education |
| 用户问题 | if concentration gradients help explain the movement of electrons in electricity . how is the word voltage related to concentration gradients ? |
| 问题打分（逗号分隔）： 可读性（1-5） 规范性（1-5） 具体性（1-5） | 4,5,5 |
| 模型回复 | The word voltage is related to concentration gradients in the context of electricity because it is a measure of the electric potential difference between two points in a circuit or system. Voltage is essentially a quantitative representation of the concentration gradient of electric charge in a circuit. In an electrical circuit, electrons flow from areas of higher concentration (higher voltage) to areas of lower concentration (lower voltage). This movement is driven by the concentration gradient, which is created by a difference in electrical potential between two points. This potential difference, or voltage, is what causes electrons to move and establish an electric current. Therefore, concentration gradients are related to voltage as they influence the movement of electrons and the establishment of electrical potential differences in a circuit. |
| 回复标注（二选一）： 1-回复与问题相关 2-回复与问题不相关 | 1 |
| 提取的事实 | 1. Voltage is a measure of the electric potential difference between two points in a circuit or system. 2. Voltage is a quantitative representation of the concentration gradient of electric charge in a circuit. 3. Electrons in an electrical circuit flow from areas of higher concentration (higher voltage) to areas of lower concentration (lower voltage). 4. The concentration gradient, which is created by a difference in electrical potential between two points, drives the movement of electrons in a circuit. 5. Concentration gradients influence the establishment of electrical potential differences in a circuit. |
| 事实标注 （每条事实八选一）： 1-完全正确事实 2-实体错误事实 3-关系错误事实 4-信息缺失事实 5-信息过时事实 6-表述绝对事实 7-无法验证事实 8-非事实表述 | 1,1,1,1,1 |

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| ID | 2472(47) |
| 领域 | Education |
| 用户问题 | to synthesize an atom of meitnerium , lead ( 82 ) is bombarded with cobalt ( 27 ) . what is the other method to produce meitnerium ? |
| 问题打分（逗号分隔）： 可读性（1-5） 规范性（1-5） 具体性（1-5） | 5,5,5 |
| 模型回复 | There is another method to produce meitnerium, which is through the combination of calcium (20) and berkelium (97). This process involves bombarding berkelium with calcium atoms to synthesize meitnerium. The specific reaction is as follows: Berkelium-249 + Calcium-40 → Meitnerium-289 + 3 Neutrons Please note that the numbers in brackets represent the atomic numbers of the respective elements. |
| 回复标注（二选一）： 1-回复与问题相关 2-回复与问题不相关 | 1 |
| 提取的事实 | 1. Meitnerium can be produced through the combination of calcium and berkelium. 2. The process involves bombarding berkelium with calcium atoms. 3. The specific reaction formula is Berkelium-249 + Calcium-40 → Meitnerium-289 + 3 Neutrons. 4. The numbers in brackets represent the atomic numbers of the respective elements. 5. Meitnerium can also be synthesized by bombarding lead with cobalt. |
| 事实标注 （每条事实八选一）： 1-完全正确事实 2-实体错误事实 3-关系错误事实 4-信息缺失事实 5-信息过时事实 6-表述绝对事实 7-无法验证事实 8-非事实表述 | 1,1,1,1,1 |

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| ID | 2483(48) |
| 领域 | Education |
| 用户问题 | the amount of ink used in this video is just 8.16 millilitres and the paper roll weighs 20kg . if the team wants to wrap a new piece of pi around the earth 's equator ( 40,075km ) , how many digits will they now require ( assuming the printed numbers stay the same size ) ? how many gallons of ink will be needed ? and what will the new paper roll weigh ? |
| 问题打分（逗号分隔）： 可读性（1-5） 规范性（1-5） 具体性（1-5） | 3,4,5 |
| 模型回复 | To calculate the number of digits required, we need to find the length of paper consumed for the given amount of ink used. Given: Ink used = 8.16 millilitres Paper roll weight = 20kg To find the length of paper consumed by 8.16 millilitres of ink, we need to know the ink density or the thickness of the printed numbers. Without that information, it is not possible to accurately calculate the length of paper required. Therefore, we cannot determine the number of digits required without knowing the ink density. To calculate the number of gallons of ink needed, we can convert the given ink amount from millilitres to gallons. 1 gallon = 3,785.41 millilitres Ink needed in gallons = 8.16 millilitres / 3,785.41 millilitres/gallon Ink needed in gallons ≈ 0.00216 gallons So, approximately 0.00216 gallons of ink will be needed. To calculate the new paper roll weight when wrapping a new piece of paper around the Earth's equator (40,075km), we need to know the thickness or weight of the paper. Without that information, it is not possible to accurately determine the new paper roll weight. |
| 回复标注（二选一）： 1-回复与问题相关 2-回复与问题不相关 | 1 |
| 提取的事实 | 1. 8.16 millilitres of ink was used in the described video. 2. The paper roll used in the video weighs 20kg. 3. The earth's equator is approximately 40,075km long. 4. Converting from millilitres to gallons, 1 gallon is equivalent to 3,785.41 millilitres. 5. Approximately 0.00216 gallons of ink will be needed based on the presented calculation. |
| 事实标注 （每条事实八选一）： 1-完全正确事实 2-实体错误事实 3-关系错误事实 4-信息缺失事实 5-信息过时事实 6-表述绝对事实 7-无法验证事实 8-非事实表述 | 1,1,1,1,1 |

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| ID | 2485(49) |
| 领域 | Education |
| 用户问题 | what is the probability that your birthday dd/mm/yy is found within the first million digits of pi ? how does that probability change if your birthday is represented using dd/mm/yyyy ( four digits for the year ) ? |
| 问题打分（逗号分隔）： 可读性（1-5） 规范性（1-5） 具体性（1-5） | 4,5,5 |
| 模型回复 | To calculate the probability that your birthday (dd/mm/yy) is found within the first million digits of pi, we need to determine the number of possible combinations within a million digits and compare it to the number of combinations representing dates. There are a total of 10^6 = 1,000,000 possible combinations within the first million digits of pi. Now, let's consider the two scenarios separately: 1) Birthday represented using dd/mm/yy (two digits for the year): In this scenario, there are 31 possible days, 12 possible months, and 100 possible years (00-99). Therefore, there are 31 \* 12 \* 100 = 37,200 possible combinations representing dates. The probability that your birthday is found within the first million digits of pi using dd/mm/yy format is 37,200 / 1,000,000 = 0.0372 (or 3.72%). 2) Birthday represented using dd/mm/yyyy (four digits for the year): In this scenario, there are still 31 possible days and 12 possible months, but the possible years range from 0000 to 9999. Therefore, there are 31 \* 12 \* 10,000 = 3,720,000 possible combinations representing dates. The probability that your birthday is found within the first million digits of pi using dd/mm/yyyy format is 3,720,000 / 1,000,000 = 3.72 (or 372%). In summary, if your birthday is represented using dd/mm/yy, the probability is 0.0372 (3.72%), whereas if your birthday is represented using dd/mm/yyyy, the probability is 3.72 (372%). |
| 回复标注（二选一）： 1-回复与问题相关 2-回复与问题不相关 | 1 |
| 提取的事实 | 1. The first million digits of pi contain 1,000,000 possible combinations. 2. When using the dd/mm/yy date format, there are 31 possible days, 12 possible months, and 100 possible years, equalling 37,200 possible combinations for birthdays. 3. The probability of one's birthday, formatted as dd/mm/yy, appearing in the first million digits of pi is approximately 0.0372, or 3.72%. 4. In the dd/mm/yyyy format, the range of possible years expands from 0000 to 9999, resulting in 3,720,000 possible combinations for birthdays. 5. When one's birthday is formatted as dd/mm/yyyy, the probability of it appearing in the first million digits of pi increases to 3.72 or 372%. |
| 事实标注 （每条事实八选一）： 1-完全正确事实 2-实体错误事实 3-关系错误事实 4-信息缺失事实 5-信息过时事实 6-表述绝对事实 7-无法验证事实 8-非事实表述 | 1,1,8,1,8 |