**Document number 29**

**Text number 0**

The Human Development Index (HDI) is a composite statistic consisting of life expectancy, education and per capita income. It is used to rank countries into four levels of human development. A country has a higher HDI score if life expectancy at birth is longer, the duration of education is longer and per capita income is higher. Developed by Pakistani economist Mahbub ul Haq, the HDI is often formulated in terms of whether people can 'be' and 'do' the things they want in life, and is published by the United Nations Development Programme.

**Question 0**

What three statistics does the HDI compile?

**Question 1**

Does a high ranking in the HDI indicate a shorter or longer life expectancy?

**Question 2**

Who developed the HDI?

**Question 3**

Who publishes the HDI?

**Question 4**

Does a high ranking in the HDI indicate a shorter or longer life expectancy at birth?

**Question 5**

Which three statistics are not taken into account by HDI?

**Question 6**

Does a low ranking in the HDI indicate a shorter or longer life expectancy?

**Question 7**

Who abandoned HDI?

**Question 8**

Which party will reject HDI?

**Question 9**

Does a low ranking in the HDI indicate a shorter or longer life expectancy at birth?

**Text number 1**

The Human Development Report 2010 introduced the inequality-adjusted Human Development Index (IHDI). While the HDI alone is still useful, it stated that "the IHDI is the actual level of human development (taking inequality into account)" and that "the HDI can be considered as the 'potential' human development index (or the maximum level of the IHDI that could be achieved if inequality did not exist)".

**Question 0**

What year did the Human Development Report introduce the IHDI?

**Question 1**

What does IHDI stand for?

**Question 2**

Which measures potential development, HDI or IHDI?

**Question 3**

What happened in 2001?

**Question 4**

What is IHDI2?

**Question 5**

Which measures potential underdevelopment, HDI or IHDI?

**Text number 2**

The HDI index is derived from the annual development reports of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). They were conceived and launched in 1990 by Pakistani economist Mahbub ul Haq with the explicit aim of "shifting the focus of development economics from national income accounting to people-centred policy". For the Human Development Reports, Mahbub ul Haq set up a group of development economists including Paul Streeten, Frances Stewart, Gustav Ranis, Keith Griffin, Sudhir Anand and Meghnad Desai. They worked with Nobel laureate Amartya Sen on capabilities and functions that provided the underlying conceptual framework. Haq was convinced that a simple composite measure of human development was needed to convince the public, researchers and policy makers that development can and should be judged not only by economic progress but also by improvements in human well-being. Sen initially opposed this idea, but soon helped Haq to develop the index. He was concerned that the full complexity of human resources would be difficult to capture in a single index, but Haq convinced him that a single figure would shift the immediate attention of policy-makers from economic well-being to human well-being.

**Question 0**

In what year did Mahbub ul Haq develop and launch HDI?

**Question 1**

Who originally opposed the creation of the HDI?

**Question 2**

Mahbub ul Haq hoped to shift the focus of the development economy to what kind of policy?

**Question 3**

What year was used for the 2011 report estimates?

**Question 4**

In what year did Mahbub ul Haq abandon HDI?

**Question 5**

Who originally approved the idea of creating the HDI?

**Question 6**

Mahbub ul Haq did not want to shift the focus of the development economy to what kind of policy?

**Question 7**

What year was used for the estimates in the 2001 report?

**Text number 3**

LE: MYS  
: Average years of schooling (Years spent in school by a person aged 25 or over)  
EYS:Expected years of schooling (Years a 5-year-old child will spend in school throughout his/her life)  
GNIpcGross national incomein purchasing power parity per capita.

**Question 0**

What does LE mean?

**Question 1**

What is MYS?

**Question 2**

What does EYS stand for?

**Question 3**

What does GNIpc mean?

**Question 4**

What is LI?

**Question 5**

What does MIS stand for?

**Question 6**

What does EYES stand for?

**Question 7**

What does GNLpc mean?

**Text number 4**

The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) has developed a formula for defining the HDI. In general, a raw variable, for example , is converted into a non-unit index between 0 and 1 (so that the different indices can be added together) using the following formula:

**Question 0**

Which body will publicise the HDI formula?

**Question 1**

Which body is making the HDMI configuration formula known?

**Question 2**

What does UNDD stand for?

**Text number 5**

The United Nations Development Programme's 2015 Human Development Report was published on 14 December 2015 and calculates HDI values based on 2014 estimates. Below is a list of "very high human development" countries:

**Question 0**

On what day was the 2015 Human Development Report published?

**Question 1**

What year was used for the estimates in the 2015 report?

**Question 2**

What happened on 15 December 2015

**Question 3**

On what day was the 2005 Human Development Report published?

**Text number 6**

The United Nations Development Programme's 2014 Human Development Report was published on 24 July 2014 and calculates HDI values based on 2013 estimates. Below is a list of "very high human development" countries:

**Question 0**

On what day was the 2014 Human Development Report published?

**Question 1**

What year was used for the 2014 report estimates?

**Question 2**

On what day was the 2010 Human Development Report published?

**Question 3**

What year was used for the estimates in the 2004 report?

**Question 4**

What was published on 25 July 2014

**Text number 7**

The inequality-adjusted human development index (IHDI) is "a measure of the average level of human development of people in a society after taking inequalities into account".

**Question 0**

What does IHDI take into account in particular?

**Question 1**

Does the IHDI measure the "average" or "potential" level of human development?

**Question 2**

What does the HIHDI index specifically take into account?

**Question 3**

Does the IHDI measure "average" or "lack of potential" human development?

**Text number 8**

The countries in the top quartile of the HDI ("very high human development" group) that do not have an IHDI are New Zealand, Singapore, Hong Kong, Liechtenstein, Brunei, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Andorra, United Arab Emirates, Bahrain, Cuba and Kuwait.

**Question 0**

Which Caribbean country is in the top quartile of the HDI (but not the IHDI)?

**Question 1**

Is the top quartile of the HDI "high" or "very high" human development?

**Question 2**

Which Caribbean country is in the top quartile of the HIDI (but not in the HIHDI)?

**Question 3**

Is the top quartile of the HDI "low" or "very low" human development?

**Text number 9**

Some countries have not been included for various reasons, mainly due to a lack of the necessary data. The following United Nations Member States were not included in the report:2014 North Korea, Marshall Islands, Monaco, Nauru, San Marino, Somalia, India, Pakistan, South Sudan and Tuvalu.

**Question 0**

What is the main reason why countries were excluded from the 2014 report?

**Question 1**

Which East Asian dictatorship was excluded from the 2014 report?

**Question 2**

What is the main reason why countries were excluded from the 2013 report?

**Question 3**

In which year were all countries included?

**Text number 10**

The 2013 Human Development Report of the United Nations Development Programme was published on 14 March 2013 and calculates HDI values based on 2012 estimates. Below is a list of "very high human development" countries:

**Question 0**

On what day was the 2013 Human Development Report published?

**Question 1**

What year was used for the 2013 report estimates?

**Question 2**

What year was used for the 2014 report estimates?

**Text number 11**

The inequality-adjusted human development index (IHDI) is "a measure of the average level of human development of people in a society after taking inequalities into account".

**Question 0**

Does the IHDI measure the "average" or "potential" level of human development?

**Question 1**

Does the IHDI measure "abnormal" or "lack of potential" human development?

**Question 2**

What does HIDI stand for?

**Text number 12**

Some countries have not been included for various reasons, mainly because certain key data are not available. The following United Nations Member States were not included in the 2011 report: North Korea, Marshall Islands, Monaco, Nauru, San Marino, South Sudan, Somalia and Tuvalu.

**Question 0**

What is the main reason for excluding countries from the 2011 report?

**Question 1**

Which East Asian dictatorship was excluded from the 2011 report?

**Question 2**

What is not the main reason why countries were excluded from the 2011 report?

**Question 3**

What is not the main reason why countries were excluded from the 2012 report?

**Question 4**

Which East Asian dictatorship was excluded from the 2012 report?

**Text number 13**

The United Nations Development Programme's Human Development Report 2010, published on 4 November 2010, calculates HDI values based on 2010 estimates. Below is a list of "very high human development" countries:

**Question 0**

On what day was the 2010 Human Development Report published?

**Question 1**

What year was used for the 2010 report estimates?

**Question 2**

On what day was the 2012 Human Development Report published?

**Question 3**

What was published on 5 November 2010?

**Question 4**

What year was used for the 2011 report estimates?

**Text number 14**

The 2010 Human Development Report was the first to calculate the Inequality-adjusted Human Development Index (IHDI), which takes into account inequalities in the three basic dimensions of human development (income, life expectancy and education). Below is a list of the countries in the top quartile of the IHDI:

**Question 0**

In which of the three dimensions of human development is inequality included in the IHDI?

**Question 1**

Which of the three dimensions of human development has the IHDI never included inequality?

**Text number 15**

Some countries have not been included for various reasons, mainly because certain key data are not available. The following United Nations Member States were not included in the 2010 report. Cuba lodged a formal objection to not being included in the report. The UNDP explained that Cuba had been excluded from the report because Cuba's PPP-adjusted GNI was not reported internationally. All other indicators for Cuba were available and reported by UNDP, but the absence of one indicator meant that the country could not be ranked. This situation has been addressed and in subsequent years Cuba has been classified as a country with high human development.

**Question 0**

What is the main reason for excluding countries from the 2010 report?

**Question 1**

Which Caribbean country objected to being excluded from the 2010 report?

**Question 2**

What is the status of Cuba since the situation regarding the missing data was resolved?

**Question 3**

What is the main reason for excluding countries from the 2012 report?

**Question 4**

Which Caribbean country agreed to be left out of the 2010 report?

**Question 5**

What rank has Cuba acquired since the complete data situation was addressed?

**Text number 16**

The UNDP Human Development Report 2009 was published on 5 October 2009 and covers the period up to 2007. It was entitled "Overcoming obstacles: human mobility and development". The top HDI countries were grouped into a new category called "very high human development". In the report, these countries are referred to as developed countries. They are:

**Question 0**

On what day was the 2009 Human Development Report published?

**Question 1**

What period does the 2009 Human Development Report cover?

**Question 2**

What was the second title of the 2009 Human Development Report?

**Question 3**

Which new category was added to the 2009 Human Development Report?

**Question 4**

How does the 2009 Human Development Report refer to countries that rank "very high"?

**Question 5**

On what day was the 2008 Human Development Report published?

**Question 6**

What period does the 2008 Human Development Report cover?

**Question 7**

What was the second title of the 2008 Human Development Report?

**Question 8**

Which new category was added to the 2008 Human Development Report?

**Question 9**

How does the 2008 Human Development Report refer to countries that rank "very high"?

**Text number 17**

Some countries have not been included for various reasons, such as not being members of the UN or not being able or willing to provide the necessary information at the time of publication. In addition to the countries with limited recognition, the following countries were excluded.

**Question 0**

What were the three reasons given for not being included?

**Question 1**

What were the four reasons given for excluding countries?

**Text number 18**

The new index was published on 18 December 2008. This so-called "statistical update" covered the period up to 2006 and was published without the accompanying Human Development Report. The update is relevant because the recently published estimates of PPPs require significant adjustments for many countries, leading to changes in HDI values and in many cases also in HDI categories.

**Question 0**

What type of update was released on 18 December 2008?

**Question 1**

What was missing from the index published on 18 December 2008?

**Question 2**

Which period was covered by the statistical update index published in December 2008?

**Question 3**

What type of update was released on 18 December 2004?

**Question 4**

What was the total of the index published on 18 December 2008?

**Question 5**

Which period was covered by the statistical update index published in December 2002?

**Text number 19**

The Human Development Report 2007/2008 was launched in Brazil on 27 November 2007. Its theme was "Tackling climate change: human solidarity in a divided world". Most of the data used in the report is largely from or before 2005, indicating that the HDI is from 2005. Not all UN member states are willing or able to provide the necessary statistics.

**Question 0**

On what day was the Human Development Report 2007/2008 published?

**Question 1**

What was the focus of the 2007/2008 Human Development Report?

**Question 2**

What is the latest year included in the Human Development Report 2007/2008?

**Question 3**

What year is the HDI in the Human Development Report 2007/2008?

**Question 4**

Where was the Human Development Report 2007/2008 published?

**Question 5**

On what day was the Human Development Report 2008/2009 published?

**Question 6**

What appeared on 26 November 2007?

**Question 7**

What was the focus of the 2005/2009 Human Development Report?

**Question 8**

What is the latest year included in the Human Development Report 2008/2009?

**Question 9**

Where was the Human Development Report 2008/2009 published?

**Text number 20**

According to the report, the world HDI index rose slightly compared to last year's report. The rise was driven by an overall improvement in developing countries, particularly in the least developed country group. This significant improvement at the bottom was offset by a decline in the HDI for high-income countries.

**Question 0**

In which countries did the HDI fall?

**Question 1**

In which countries has the HDI risen?

**Text number 21**

A HDI below 0.5 is considered to represent "poor development". All 22 countries in this category are in Africa. Sub-Saharan Africa, Gabon and South Africa, are ranked 119th and 121st respectively. Nine countries dropped out of this category this year and moved into the medium-development category.

**Question 0**

What figure does a country have to fall below to be considered a "low-development" country?

**Question 1**

On which continent are all 22 low-development countries located?

**Question 2**

What is Gabon's ranking?

**Question 3**

What is South Africa's ranking?

**Question 4**

Which are the two highest ranked countries in sub-Saharan Africa?

**Question 5**

What figure does a country have to fall below to be considered a "high development" country?

**Question 6**

On which continent are all 23 low-development countries located?

**Question 7**

What is Pabon's ranking?

**Question 8**

What is the ranking for North Africa?

**Question 9**

Which are the two lowest ranked countries in sub-Saharan Africa?

**Text number 22**

An HDI of at least 0.8 is considered to represent "high development". This includes all developed countries, such as those in North America, Western Europe, Oceania and East Asia, as well as some developing countries in Eastern Europe, Central and South America, South-East Asia, the Caribbean and the oil-rich Arabian Peninsula. Seven countries were promoted to this category this year and were excluded from the "medium development" category: Albania, Belarus, Brazil, Libya, Macedonia, Russia and Saudi Arabia.

**Question 0**

Which figure indicates the minimum score required for a country to be considered a "high development" country?

**Question 1**

Which South American country was one of the seven countries promoted?

**Question 2**

Which is the largest country included in the seven countries that have been promoted?

**Question 3**

Which figure indicates the minimum score for a country to be considered a "low development" country?

**Question 4**

Which North American country was one of the seven countries promoted?

**Question 5**

Which is the smallest country included in the seven countries that have been promoted?

**Text number 23**

In the table below, green arrows () indicate an increase in investment compared to the previous survey, while red arrows () indicate a decrease in investment. They are followed by the number of seats moved. The blue lines () represent land that has not moved since the previous survey.

**Question 0**

If a country's ranking is falling, what indicator is it?

**Question 1**

If the country's ranking rises, which indicator is present?

**Question 2**

If the country's ranking does not change, which indicator is present?

**Question 3**

If the country's ranking rises, what indicator is not there?

**Question 4**

If the country's ranking rises, what indicator is not there?

**Question 5**

If the country's ranking changes, which indicator is present?

**Text number 24**

The list below shows the top countries in each year's Human Development Index. Norway has been ranked highest 12 times, Canada eight times and Japan the next highest three times. Iceland has been ranked highest twice.

**Question 0**

Which country has been ranked highest most often?

**Question 1**

Which country has been ranked number one twice?

**Question 2**

Which country has been ranked lowest most often?

**Question 3**

Which country has twice the worst ranking?

**Text number 25**

The Human Development Index has been criticised on a number of grounds, including alleged ideological bias towards equity and so-called "Western models of development", failure to take account of ecological considerations, failure to take account of technological development or contributions to human civilisation, focus on national performance and ranking alone, failure to take account of global development, measurement errors in underlying statistics, and UNDP:formula changes that can lead to serious errors in the classification of 'low', 'medium', 'high' or 'very high' human development countries.

**Question 0**

The HDI has been criticised for focusing exclusively on what?

**Question 1**

Has HDI been criticised for being biased towards Western or Eastern development models?

**Question 2**

The HDI has been criticised for lacking what kind of perspective on development?

**Question 3**

Critics of the HDI suggest that it focuses on one or the other: equality or authoritarianism?

**Question 4**

HIDI has been criticised for focusing exclusively on what?

**Question 5**

Has HDI been criticised for being biased towards northern or southern development models?

**Question 6**

The HDI has been criticised for lacking any perspective on non-development?

**Question 7**

Critics of the HIDI point out that it focuses on one or the other: equality or authoritarianism?

**Text number 26**

Economists Hendrik Wolff, Howard Chong and Maximilian Auffhammer discuss the HDI from the perspective of data errors in health, education and income statistics used to construct the HDI. They identify three sources of data error due to (i) data updating, (ii) formula revisions, and (iii) thresholds for classifying a country's level of development, and conclude that 11%, 21%, and 34% of all countries can currently be misclassified in the level of development categories due to these three sources of data error. The authors suggest that the United Nations should stop classifying countries into development categories because, they argue, the thresholds appear arbitrary, can provide incentives for strategic behaviour in the reporting of official statistics and have the potential to mislead politicians, investors, charitable donors and the HDI-using public. In 2010, the UNDP responded to the criticism by updating the thresholds for classifying countries into low, medium and high human development countries. In an early January 2011 comment to The Economist, the Human Development Report Office responded to the magazine's January 6, 2011 article on the Wolff et al. article. The Human Development Report Office states that it has undertaken a systematic review of the HDI calculation methodology and that the new methodology directly addresses the Wolff et al. criticism by creating a system that allows the human development categories to be continuously updated whenever formulas or data are revised.

**Question 0**

How many economists have referred to data errors in the HDI?

**Question 1**

In what year did the UNDP respond to criticism of its report?

**Question 2**

In which journal was the Human Development Report published in January 2011?

**Question 3**

How many economists are reported to have pointed out data errors in the HIDI?

**Question 4**

In what year did the ULNDP respond to criticism of its report?

**Question 5**

In which journal was the Human Development Report published in January 2012?

**Text number 27**

The HDI has broadened its geographical coverage: a report by David Hastings of the UN Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific expanded the HDI's geographical coverage to more than 230 economies, while the UNDP's 2009 HDI lists economies182 and the 2010 HDI's coverage dropped to countries169.

**Question 0**

How many countries were included in the 2009 HDI?

**Question 1**

How many countries were included in the 2010 HDI?

**Question 2**

How many countries were included in the 2008 HDI?

**Question 3**

How many countries were included in the 2011 HDI?

**Text number 28**

Note: Green arrows (), red arrows () and blue dashed lines () indicate changes in ranking. Investment changes are not relative to the HDI list above, but are calculated from the source (p. 168) with the IHDI data missing.

**Question 0**

Which means that the investment will not change?

**Question 1**

What is the relationship with the HDI list?

**Text number 29**

Note: Green arrows (), red arrows () and blue dashed lines () represent changes in ranks compared to the new 2012 data for the 2011 HDI index, which will be published in the 2012 report.

**Question 0**

Which lines do not indicate a change in investment?

**Question 1**

What was published in 2001?

**Text number 30**

Countries in the top quartile of the HDI ("very high human development" group) that do not have an IHDI: New Zealand, Chile, Japan, Hong Kong, Singapore, Taiwan, Liechtenstein, Brunei, Andorra, Qatar, Barbados, United Arab Emirates and Seychelles.

**Question 0**

What is the abbreviation for "very low human development"?

**Question 1**

What does HDMI mean?

**Text number 31**

The Human Development Report 2011 was published on 2 November 2011 and the HDI values calculated are based on 2011 estimates. Below is a list of "very high human development" countries (corresponding to the top quartile):

**Question 0**

What year was used for the estimates in the 2012 report?

**Text number 32**

Note: Green arrows (), red arrows () and blue dashed lines () show changes in ranks compared to the 2011 HDI data for 2010 published in the 2011 report (p. 131).

**Question 0**

Which arrows do not represent changes in the investment

**Text number 33**

Here is a list of countries in the top quartile of the inequality-adjusted Human Development Index (IHDI). According to the report, the IHDI is "a measure of the average level of human development of people in a society, after taking inequality into account".

**Question 0**

What does HIMI stand for?

**Question 1**

What is the abbreviation for Human non development index?

**Text number 34**

Note: The green arrows (), red arrows () and blue dashed lines () show the ranking of the countries listed in both rankings compared to the 2011 HDI list.

**Question 0**

Which lines do not indicate a change in investment?

**Text number 35**

The countries in the top quartile of the HDI ("very high human development" group) that do not have an IHDI are New Zealand, Liechtenstein, Japan, Hong Kong, Singapore, Taiwan, United Arab Emirates, Andorra, Brunei, Malta, Qatar, Bahrain, Chile, Argentina and Barbados.

**Question 0**

Which Caribbean country is in the lowest quartile of the HDI (but not in the IHDI)?

**Text number 36**

Note: The green arrows (), red arrows () and blue dashed lines () show the ranking of the countries listed in both rankings compared to the 2010 HDI list.

**Question 0**

Which arrows do not represent changes in the investment?

**Text number 37**

Some countries have not been included for various reasons, such as not being members of the UN or not being able or willing to provide the necessary information at the time of publication. In addition to the countries with limited recognition, the following countries were excluded.

**Question 0**

Why were all countries included?

**Document number 30**

**Text number 0**

According to some definitions, Southern Europe, also known as Mediterranean Europe, includes the Iberian Peninsula (Spain and Portugal), the Italian peninsula, southern France and Greece. Other definitions sometimes include the Balkan countries of south-eastern Europe, which are geographically located in the southern part of Europe but have different historical, political, economic and cultural backgrounds.

**Question 0**

What is another term for Southern Europe?

**Question 1**

What is the name of the area of land where Spain and Portugal are located?

**Question 2**

Which nations are sometimes part of Southern Europe?

**Question 3**

Which French region is considered part of Mediterranean Europe?

**Question 4**

What is the name of the land area where France and Greece are located?

**Question 5**

What is another name for Northern Europe?

**Question 6**

Which peninsulas are sometimes part of southern Europe?

**Question 7**

Which French region is considered part of the Balkans?

**Question 8**

Which countries have the same historical, political, economic and cultural background as the rest of Southern Europe?

**Text number 1**

Southern Europe can be defined in different ways, including its political, economic and cultural characteristics. Southern Europe can also be defined in terms of its natural features - geography, climate and flora.

**Question 0**

What are the three characteristics that characterise Southern Europe?

**Question 1**

What are the three environmental features of southern Europe that distinguish the region?

**Question 2**

What are three characteristics that can be used to characterise natural features?

**Question 3**

What are the three environmental features of South Asia that distinguish the region?

**Question 4**

What can be defined as its domains?

**Question 5**

Which region is defined by its genealogy?

**Question 6**

What methods can be used to define the Southern Mediterranean?

**Text number 2**

The most characteristic climate of southern Europe is the Mediterranean, which has become a typical and well-known feature of the region. The Mediterranean climate covers a large part of Portugal, Spain, south-eastern France, Italy, Croatia, Albania, Montenegro, Greece, the western and southern coastal areas of Turkey and the Mediterranean islands. These Mediterranean climatic regions have similar vegetation and landscapes throughout, with dry hills, small plains, pine forests and olive groves.

**Question 0**

What is the typical climate in southern Europe?

**Question 1**

Which parts of Turkey have a Mediterranean climate?

**Question 2**

What are the two main categories of similarities between countries with a Mediterranean climate?

**Question 3**

What is the climate of Europe as a whole?

**Question 4**

In which countries do vegetation and landscapes vary?

**Question 5**

Which parts of Greece have a Mediterranean climate?

**Question 6**

What are the two main categories of similarity between forests in Mediterranean climates?

**Question 7**

What kind of vegetation grows in the Mediterranean?

**Text number 3**

Some southern European countries, such as the mountainous regions of Spain and Italy, have cooler climates. In addition, the northern coast of Spain has a more humid Atlantic climate.

**Question 0**

Where in southern Europe are the colder regions?

**Question 1**

Where are the wetter areas in southern Europe?

**Question 2**

What term can be used to describe the wetlands of northern Spain?

**Question 3**

Where in northern Europe are the coldest regions?

**Question 4**

Where in southern Europe are there dry areas?

**Question 5**

What term can be used to describe the humid region of northern Europe?

**Question 6**

What is the climate like on the east coast of Spain?

**Question 7**

Where has the cooler climate recently started to warm up?

**Text number 4**

Southern European flora is Mediterranean flora, one of the plant species recognised by Armen Takhttajan. The Mediterranean and Southern Mediterranean climates of Europe are located in a large part of Southern Europe, mainly in Southern Portugal, most of Spain, the southern coast of France, Italy, the Croatian coast, most of Bosnia, Montenegro, Albania, Macedonia, Greece and the Mediterranean islands.

**Question 0**

What word can be used to describe the plant species of southern Europe?

**Question 1**

Who coined the term phytochoria?

**Question 2**

Who invented the term Submediterranean?

**Question 3**

What word can be used to describe the fauna of southern Europe?

**Question 4**

What can you find on the southern coast of Bosnia?

**Question 5**

In which region are the coasts of southern Europe located?

**Question 6**

Where are Europe's arctic and subarctic climate zones located?

**Text number 5**

The period known as Classical Antiquity began with the rise of the ancient Greek city-states. Greek influence reached its peak during the vast empire of Alexander the Great, which spread throughout Asia.

**Question 0**

Which era began when ancient Greek cities became self-governing units?

**Question 1**

What were the names of the different governments formed in ancient Greece?

**Question 2**

Who was responsible for bringing Greek culture to Asia?

**Question 3**

Which era began when Alexander the Great became an autonomous region?

**Question 4**

What were the names of the various governments formed in ancient Asia?

**Question 5**

Who was responsible for bringing Asian culture to the Greeks?

**Question 6**

Where did Alexander go to spread the city-states?

**Question 7**

Which period began with Alexander the Great?

**Text number 6**

The Roman Empire ruled the entire Mediterranean as a vast empire based on Roman law and Roman legions. It promoted trade, tolerance and Greek culture. By 300 AD, the Roman Empire was divided into the Western Roman Empire based in Rome and the Eastern Roman Empire based in Constantinople. Invasions by the Germanic peoples of northern Europe led to the destruction of the Western Roman Empire in 476 AD. which traditionally marks the end of the Classical period and the beginning of the Middle Ages.

**Question 0**

Where was the headquarters of the Western Roman Empire?

**Question 1**

Where was the headquarters of the Eastern Roman Empire?

**Question 2**

Which tribes destroyed the Western Roman Empire?

**Question 3**

Which year is considered a transition year between the classical and medieval periods?

**Question 4**

By what year was the Roman Empire divided into two parts?

**Question 5**

Which empire ruled northern Europe?

**Question 6**

Where was the headquarters of the northern part of the Roman Empire?

**Question 7**

Where was the headquarters of the Germanic Roman Empire?

**Question 8**

Which tribes built the Western Roman Empire?

**Question 9**

By what year was the German Empire divided into two parts?

**Text number 7**

In the Middle Ages, the Eastern Roman Empire survived, although modern historians call it the Byzantine Empire. In Western Europe, Germanic peoples took over the remnants of the former Western Roman Empire and established their own kingdoms and empires.

**Question 0**

What do modern scholars call the Eastern Roman Empire in the Middle Ages?

**Question 1**

Who took over the remains of the Western Roman Empire?

**Question 2**

What did the Germanic tribes create to replace the Western Roman Empire?

**Question 3**

What do modern scholars call the Western Roman Empire in the Middle Ages?

**Question 4**

Who took over the remains of the Eastern Roman Empire?

**Question 5**

What did the Romans create to replace the Western Roman Empire?

**Question 6**

Which empire was located in Western Europe?

**Question 7**

Which empire doubled in size in the Middle Ages?

**Text number 8**

The period known as the Crusades began, a series of religiously motivated military campaigns, initially aimed at restoring the Levant to Christian rule. Several Crusader states were established in the eastern Mediterranean. They were all short-lived. The Crusaders had a profound impact on many parts of Europe. The sack of Constantinople in 1204 abruptly ended the Byzantine Empire. Although it was later re-established, it never regained its former glory. The Crusaders created the trade routes that developed into the Silk Road, opening the way for the trading empires of Genoa and Venice to become major economic powers. The Reconquista, a related movement, sought to reconquer the Iberian Peninsula back to Christianity.

**Question 0**

What is the name of the period of armed attacks in the name of Christianity?

**Question 1**

When did the Crusaders attack Constantinople?

**Question 2**

Which two cities benefited greatly from the Crusaders' activities?

**Question 3**

What was the name of an activity like the Crusades in the Iberian Peninsula?

**Question 4**

Which empire was destroyed in the sack of Constantinople?

**Question 5**

What is the name of the period of peaceful attacks in the name of Christianity?

**Question 6**

When did the Byzantine Empire attack Constantinople?

**Question 7**

Which two cities were destroyed by the Crusaders?

**Question 8**

What was the name of another crusade-like activity in the Eastern Mediterranean?

**Question 9**

Which kingdom was destroyed during the Christian era?

**Text number 9**

The late Middle Ages were a time of upheaval in Europe. The epidemic known as the Black Death and the accompanying famine caused a population catastrophe in Europe as the population plummeted. Dynastic struggles and wars of conquest kept many European states at war for much of the period. In the Balkans, the Ottoman Empire, a Turkic state that had its origins in Anatolia, continued to encroach on former Byzantine lands, culminating in the fall of Constantinople in 1453.

**Question 0**

During which period was Europe in turmoil?

**Question 1**

What disease plagued Europe in the late Middle Ages?

**Question 2**

What new regime appeared in the Balkans in the late Middle Ages?

**Question 3**

When did the Ottoman Empire conquer Constantinople?

**Question 4**

What was the Ottoman Empire of which era?

**Question 5**

What disease plagued the former Byzantine lands in the late Middle Ages?

**Question 6**

What new regime appeared in Constantinople in the late Middle Ages?

**Question 7**

When did the Ottoman Empire liberate Constantinople from the Balkans?

**Question 8**

What kept European countries in famine?

**Text number 10**

The Renaissance of knowledge began around 1300 in Florence and later spread to Europe with the development of the printing press. It challenged traditional doctrines of science and theology, and Arabic texts and ideas brought with them a rediscovery of classical Greek and Roman knowledge.

**Question 0**

When did the period known as the Renaissance begin?

**Question 1**

Which city started the renaissance?

**Question 2**

Which areas of knowledge were much debated during the Renaissance?

**Question 3**

An encounter with Arabic knowledge put Renaissance thinkers back in touch with the teachings of which ancient civilisation?

**Question 4**

When did the period known as the Greco-Roman period begin?

**Question 5**

Which city discovered lost Arabic texts?

**Question 6**

Which areas of knowledge came to a standstill during the Renaissance?

**Question 7**

The encounter with the Florentine printing press brought Renaissance thinkers back into contact with the teachings of which civilisations?

**Question 8**

What made you rediscover the feeling of the printing press?

**Text number 11**

The Portuguese and Spanish conquests led to oceanic expeditions, which led to an era of discovery that established direct links with Africa, America and Asia, while Europe continued to experience religious wars that ended with the Peace of Westphalia in 1648. The Spanish crown maintained its hegemony in Europe and was the continent's leading power until the signing of the Treaty of the Pyrenees, which ended the conflict between Spain and France that had begun during the Thirty Years' War. Between 1610 and 1700 an unprecedented series of major wars and political revolutions took place in Europe and indeed the world. Observers of the period and many historians have since argued that the wars caused the revolutions. Galileo Galilei invented the telescope and the thermometer, which enabled him to observe and photograph the solar system. Leonardo da Vinci painted the world's most famous work. Guglielmo Marconi invented the radio.

**Question 0**

Which countries ushered in the post-Reconquista era of exploration?

**Question 1**

When did religious conflicts in Europe end?

**Question 2**

Between which two nations was the Treaty of the Pyrenees signed?

**Question 3**

Which scientist developed a way to view space?

**Question 4**

Who was responsible for creating the first radio?

**Question 5**

Which countries took the initiative for peace in Westphalia after the Reconquista?

**Question 6**

When did the revolutions in Europe end?

**Question 7**

Between which two nations was the Thirty Years' War fought?

**Question 8**

Which scientist developed the way to end wars?

**Question 9**

Who was responsible for creating the most famous continent?

**Text number 12**

The overseas expansion of Europe led to the emergence of colonial empires, which led to the exchange of Colombia. The combination of natural resources from the New World and Britain's industrial revolution enabled a new economy based on industry rather than subsistence.

**Question 0**

What did Europe's New World exploration bring?

**Question 1**

Which institution of mercantilism was established with the New World settlements?

**Question 2**

What replaced agriculture as the focus of the European economy with the establishment of overseas colonies?

**Question 3**

What other event, apart from colonialism, contributed to the shift from agriculture to industry?

**Question 4**

What was the result of the Colombian exchange in Europe?

**Question 5**

Which institution of mercantilism did Britain establish?

**Question 6**

What replaced colonial empires as the centre of the European economy with the establishment of overseas colonies?

**Question 7**

What contributed to the shift from industry to agriculture other than colonialism?

**Question 8**

What made possible a new economy based on subsistence agriculture?

**Text number 13**

Between 1815 and 1871, there were numerous attempts at revolution and wars of independence. The Balkan peoples began to regain their independence from the Ottoman Empire. Italy was unified as a nation state. The invasion of Rome in 1870 ended the Pope's secular power. The competition for empires spread in what became known as the Age of Empires.

**Question 0**

When were there many struggles for independence or the overthrow of the ruling governments?

**Question 1**

From whom did the Balkan states start to take back their independence?

**Question 2**

What year was Rome conquered?

**Question 3**

What expression is used to describe a period characterised by competition from existing countries?

**Question 4**

When were many struggles fought for Italy?

**Question 5**

From whom did the Romans start to take back their independence?

**Question 6**

Which year was known as the Age of Empire?

**Question 7**

What stopped the Pope's attempted revolution?

**Question 8**

What term is used to describe the period marked by nation states?

**Text number 14**

The outbreak of the First World War in 1914 was the result of the rise of nationalism in south-eastern Europe as the great powers took sides. The Allies overthrew the central powers in 1918. At the Paris Peace Conference, the Big Four set their terms in a series of treaties, notably the Treaty of Versailles.

**Question 0**

In what year did the First World War start?

**Question 1**

When did the First World War become a winner?

**Question 2**

On what occasion did the Allied powers reaffirm their terms at the end of the war?

**Question 3**

In what year did the Second World War start?

**Question 4**

When did the stalemate in the First World War occur?

**Question 5**

On what occasion did the great central powers reaffirm their terms at the end of the war?

**Question 6**

What is an example of a treaty that came about as a result of the rise of nationalism?

**Question 7**

Who determined their perception of air conditioning?

**Text number 15**

The Nazi regime, led by Adolf Hitler, came to power in 1933 and, together with Mussolini's Italy, sought to take control of the continent by the end of World War II. After the Allies won World War II, Europe was divided by the Iron Curtain. The countries of south-eastern Europe were ruled by the Soviet Union and became communist states. The largest non-communist countries of southern Europe joined the US-led military alliance (NATO) to form a European Economic Community. The countries under Soviet influence joined the military alliance known as the Warsaw Pact and the economic bloc known as Comecon. Yugoslavia was neutral.

**Question 0**

Which group took power in 1933?

**Question 1**

Who led the Nazis?

**Question 2**

Which country did Hitler ally with Germany?

**Question 3**

Who was the leader of Italy when the Second World War started?

**Question 4**

What was the name of the military partnership between the countries allied with the Soviet Union?

**Question 5**

Which group was ruled by the Soviet Union in 1933?

**Question 6**

With which country did Hitler form the European Economic Community?

**Question 7**

Who was the leader of the continent when the Second World War started?

**Question 8**

What was the name of the military partnership between the countries allied with Yugoslavia?

**Question 9**

What divided the Nazi regime?

**Text number 16**

Thanks to the post-war economic miracle, Italy became a major industrial country again. The European Union (EU) meant a separation of powers: nation states handled taxation, health and education, while the EU was responsible for market rules, competition, legal standards and environmental protection. The collapse of the Soviet economic and political system led to the end of communism in the satellite countries in 1989, and the break-up of the Soviet Union itself in 1991. As a result, European integration deepened, the continent became non-governmental, and the European Union expanded to include many former communist European countries - Romania and Bulgaria (2007) and Croatia (2013).

**Question 0**

What is the EU?

**Question 1**

What was the European Union supposed to manage?

**Question 2**

When did communism fall in the Soviet allies?

**Question 3**

When did the Soviet Union fall apart?

**Question 4**

In which year did Croatia join the European Union?

**Question 5**

What is the role of the Soviet Union to control?

**Question 6**

When did democracy fall in the Soviet allies?

**Question 7**

When did the EU break up?

**Question 8**

In which year was Croatia accepted as a member of the Communist Party?

**Question 9**

What was the division of the former communist European countries?

**Text number 17**

The most widely spoken language family in southern Europe is Romance, which is a descendant of Latin, spread from the Italian peninsula and is a hallmark of south-western Europe. (See Latin Arc.) By far the most common Romance languages in southern Europe are: Italian is spoken by more than 50 million people in Italy, San Marino and Vatican City, and Spanish is spoken by more than 40 million people in Spain and Gibraltar. Other common Romance languages include Portuguese in Portugal, Catalan in eastern Spain and Galician in north-western Spain.

**Question 0**

What is the most common language group spoken in Mediterranean Europe?

**Question 1**

What are the three main areas in southern Europe where Italian is spoken?

**Question 2**

Where can you find people who speak Catalan?

**Question 3**

What language is spoken in north-west Spain?

**Question 4**

How many people in Spain and Gibraltar are Spanish-speaking?

**Question 5**

What is the most common language group in Catalan?

**Question 6**

What are the three main areas in Southern Europe where Latin speakers are found?

**Question 7**

How many people in Spain and France speak Spanish?

**Question 8**

How many people in Europe speak Italian?

**Question 9**

Which languages are the hallmarks of Northern Europe?

**Text number 18**

Greek is widely spoken in Greece and the Greek part of Cyprus. Greek is also spoken in small communities in other European countries.

**Question 0**

What is another term for Greek?

**Question 1**

In which country other than Greece is Greek an important language?

**Question 2**

What is another term for Cyprus?

**Question 3**

In which other countries is Icelandic an important language?

**Question 4**

In which small communities are small Latin variants spoken?

**Question 5**

In which country do the wealthy speak Greek?

**Question 6**

Which part of Cyprus is known for its many languages?

**Text number 19**

In southern Europe, millions of people speak several southern Slavic languages. Serbian is spoken in Serbia, Bosnia and Croatia, Bulgarian in Bulgaria, Croatian in Croatia and Bosnia, Bosnian in Bosnia, Slovene in Slovenia and Macedonian in Macedonia.

**Question 0**

What language is used in Macedonia?

**Question 1**

What is spoken in Bulgaria?

**Question 2**

Slovenian is a major language in which country?

**Question 3**

What is the most common Slavic language?

**Question 4**

Where is Bulgarian beer made?

**Question 5**

Where is Croatian the second most common language?

**Question 6**

What languages are spoken by millions of people in northern Europe?

**Question 7**

What language is spoken in both Serbia and Croatia?

**Text number 20**

English is used as a second language in parts of southern Europe. However, English as a first language is only marginally represented in southern Europe, only in Gibraltar (alongside Spanish) and Malta (as a second language alongside Maltese).

**Question 0**

What is actually considered a second language in Mediterranean Europe?

**Question 1**

What other languages are spoken in Gibraltar besides English?

**Question 2**

What other languages are spoken in Malta besides English?

**Question 3**

Which language is considered the defacto first langauge language in Mediterranean Europe?

**Question 4**

Which language is the third most common in Malta?

**Question 5**

Which language is the most common in southern Europe?

**Question 6**

Which language is the third most common in Gibraltar?

**Question 7**

Where is English the primary language?

**Text number 21**

There are other language groups in southern Europe. Albanian is spoken in Albania, Kosovo, Macedonia and parts of Greece. Maltese is a Semitic language, which is the official language of Malta. Basque is spoken in the Basque Country, a region in northern Spain and south-western France.

**Question 0**

What languages are used in Kosovo and Albania?

**Question 1**

What is the language of Malta?

**Question 2**

Where is the Basque Country located?

**Question 3**

What language is spoken in Cyprus?

**Question 4**

What language is Albanian?

**Question 5**

Where is Malta?

**Question 6**

What is the second most common language in Albania?

**Question 7**

What is the second most common language in the Basque Country?

**Text number 22**

Christianity is the dominant religion in southern Europe. Christianity spread to southern Europe during the Roman Empire, and was adopted as the official religion of the Roman Empire in 380 AD. As the Christian Church is historically divided into a western half in Rome and an eastern half in Constantinople, different branches of Christianity predominate in different parts of Europe. Christians in the western half of southern Europe - for example in Portugal, Spain and Italy - tend to be Roman Catholic. Christians in the eastern half of southern Europe - Greece and Macedonia, for example - tend to be Greek Orthodox.

**Question 0**

What is the most important religion in Southern Europe?

**Question 1**

When did the Romans make Christianity their official religion?

**Question 2**

Which denomination of Christianity is common in the western part of southern Europe?

**Question 3**

Which denomination of Christianity is more common in Eastern Mediterranean Europe?

**Question 4**

What is the main religion practised in Western Europe?

**Question 5**

When did the Romans say that Christianity was true?

**Question 6**

Which denomination of Christianity was common in Constantinople?

**Question 7**

Which denomination of Christianity was the most common during the Roman Empire?

**Question 8**

Why are the different branches of Christianity spread evenly across Europe?

**Text number 23**

In its official works and publications, the United Nations Organisation groups countries according to their territorial classification. The classification of countries or territories into particular groups is for statistical purposes and does not imply any presumption of political or other affiliation to countries or territories by the United Nations. For statistical purposes of the United Nations, the following countries and territories are included in the grouping of Southern Europe (UN sub-regions):

**Question 0**

What term does the UN use to divide groups of peoples?

**Question 1**

What is the reason for UNO zoning?

**Question 2**

Which smaller unit makes up the Southern European region?

**Question 3**

What is the term UNO uses for the division of urban groups?

**Question 4**

What is the reason for UNO's official works?

**Question 5**

What smaller units are included in newspaper publications?

**Question 6**

What does not suggest a religious connection?

**Question 7**

Who groups countries by political orientation?

**Text number 24**

The European Commission for Tourism divides the European region according to the TDM (Tourism Decision Metrics) model. The Southern/Mediterranean region includes the following countries:

**Question 0**

What is TDM?

**Question 1**

Which group uses TDM as a metric?

**Question 2**

Which group uses European regions as a yardstick?

**Question 3**

Who will share the mountain areas?

**Question 4**

In which model are countries grouped by population?

**Question 5**

Which region is Ireland in?

**Question 6**

Who will share the Asian region?

**Document number 31**

**Text number 0**

BBC Television is a service of the British Broadcasting Corporation. The Corporation has been operating in the UK since 1927 under a Royal Charter and has been producing television programmes on its own account since 1932, although its regular television broadcasting dates back to 2 November 1936.

**Question 0**

What is the abbreviation for British Broadcasting Corporation?

**Question 1**

Under whose authority does the BBC operate?

**Question 2**

When did the BBC start creating its own programmes?

**Question 3**

On what day did the BBC start regular television broadcasting?

**Question 4**

In which country is the BBC headquarters?

**Question 5**

What has been the BBC's charter since 1932?

**Question 6**

What has the BBC produced since 1927?

**Question 7**

What does the date 3 November 1926 mean?

**Question 8**

What does BCB Television offer?

**Text number 1**

The BBC's domestic TV channels are broadcast without commercial advertising and together account for more than 30% of total UK viewing. The services are funded by a television licence.

**Question 0**

What percentage of the BBC's audience in the UK do you represent?

**Question 1**

What BBC channels are broadcast without?

**Question 2**

What proportion of domestic BCB viewing is in the UK?

**Question 3**

How are commercial services financed?

**Text number 2**

The BBC operates a number of television networks, television stations (although there is little distinction between the two terms in the UK) and associated programme services in the UK. In addition to the broadcaster, the Corporation produces much of its own programming, making it one of the largest television production companies in the world.

**Question 0**

Thanks to the BBC's own programmes, it is one of the biggest what?

**Question 1**

Where does the BBC have several networks of stations?

**Question 2**

What are the differences between the two terms?

**Question 3**

What is one of the UK's biggest TV production companies?

**Text number 3**

Baird Television Ltd. made Britain's first television broadcast in September30 1929 from its Long Acre studio in London via the BBC London transmitter using an electromechanical system developed by John Logie Baird. The system used a 30-line vertical image, just accurate enough for a close-up of one person, with a bandwidth small enough to use existing radio transmitters. Simultaneous transmission of sound and picture was achieved on 30 March 1930 using the BBC's new twin transmitter at Brookmans Park. By the end of 1930, when BBC radio had ceased broadcasting, 30 minutes of morning programmes were broadcast from Monday to Friday and 30 minutes at midnight on Tuesdays and Fridays. Baird broadcasts on the BBC continued until June 1932.

**Question 0**

On what day was the first television programme seen in the UK?

**Question 1**

Where was the first TV programme broadcast in the UK?

**Question 2**

How many lines made up the picture in Britain's earliest television broadcasts?

**Question 3**

When did Baird stop broadcasting his programmes on the BBC?

**Question 4**

When were audio and video broadcasts first broadcast simultaneously?

**Question 5**

What was done on 29 September 1930?

**Question 6**

What was used to create Britain's first television programme, created by Logie John Baird?

**Question 7**

What was achieved on 30 March 1932?

**Question 8**

In what year did BBC radio cease to operate?

**Question 9**

Which continued until June 1930?

**Text number 4**

The BBC began its regular television programming on 22 August 1932 in the basement of Broadcasting House in London. The studio moved to larger premises at 16 Portland Place, London, in February 1934 and continued to transmit 30 lines of pictures via a telephone line to a medium wave transmitter in Brookmans Park until 11 September 1935, when electromechanical transmissions became less important with the development of electronic television systems.

**Question 0**

Where was the first BBC studio?

**Question 1**

What was the medium that brought the BBC signal to the transmitter?

**Question 2**

Which term describes the BBC's broadcasts before the end of 1935?

**Question 3**

Where was the BBC's second studio located?

**Question 4**

When did the BBC first change studios?

**Question 5**

What did the BBC launch on 30 August 1932?

**Question 6**

Where did the studio move to in February 1935?

**Question 7**

When were the 35-line photos sent?

**Question 8**

What was moved from medium wave transmitters to telephone lines?

**Question 9**

Where in the park were the telephone lines located?

**Text number 5**

After test broadcasts and specials beginning in August, regular BBC television broadcasting officially resumed on 1 October 1936 from a converted wing of Alexandra Palace in London, which housed two studios, various sets, dressing rooms, dressing rooms, offices and the transmitter itself, which now broadcast programmes on VHF. BBC television initially used two systems in alternating shifts: the 240-line Baird intermediate film system and the 405-line Marconi EMI system, both of which made the BBC the world's first regular high-definition television service, broadcasting from Monday to Saturday from 3 to 4 pm and 9 to 10 pm.

**Question 0**

Where did the BBC resume broadcasting from in October 1936?

**Question 1**

Which frequency band was used by the BBC from 1936 onwards?

**Question 2**

How many lines did Baird's transmission contain?

**Question 3**

How many lines did the Marconi EMI gearbox contain?

**Question 4**

In what days did the BBC offer regular broadcasts?

**Question 5**

What was officially extended on 1 August 1936?

**Question 6**

Where were the landscaping and make-up shops located?

**Question 7**

What was the timetable for the 405-line Baird system and the 240-line Marconi system?

**Question 8**

What kind of service was sent between 15:00 and 21:00?

**Question 9**

What was transmitted in the VFH band?

**Text number 6**

Both systems were to be used on a trial basis for six months; early TV receivers supported both resolutions. However, the Baird system, which used a mechanical camera for filmed programmes and Farnsworth's still cameras for live programmes, proved too cumbersome and visually inferior, and was discontinued at 10pm on Saturday 13 February 1937.

**Question 0**

How long did the BBC switch between different broadcasting systems?

**Question 1**

What kind of camera was used for live broadcasting on the Baird system?

**Question 2**

When was the Baird system officially abandoned?

**Question 3**

How long were the two systems in trial operation?

**Question 4**

What kind of camera was used by the Baird photo extractor?

**Question 5**

What ended on Saturday 17 February 1933?

**Text number 7**

Initially, the station's range was officially within 40 kilometres of the Alexandra Palace transmitter - but in practice, transmissions could be received much further afield, and in one case, engineers at RCA in New York, who were experimenting with a British television receiver in 1938, picked up transmissions.

**Question 0**

How far from its studio did the BBC broadcast originally extend?

**Question 1**

In what year were BBC broadcasts seen in the US?

**Question 2**

Which company did the US engineers who saw the BBC broadcast work for?

**Question 3**

What did RCA employees use to receive the BBC signal?

**Question 4**

What was 40 kilometres from the Alexandra Palace transmitter?

**Question 5**

What were the engineers at RCA in New York picking in 1940?

**Question 6**

What did the engineers try in Alexandra?

**Text number 8**

John Logie Baird's mechanically scanned, 30-line television broadcasts began in 1929, when the BBC transmitter was operating in London, and by 1930 programmes were being regularly broadcast from the BBC's Brookmans Park aerial. Television production was transferred from the Baird Corporation to what is now known as BBC One on 2 August 1932, and continued until September 1935. Regular electronically scanned television began on 2 November 1936 from Alexandra Palace in London for just a few hundred viewers in the surrounding area. The first programme to be broadcast - and therefore the first ever, on a dedicated television channel - was the "BBC Television Service Opening" at 3pm. The first major outside broadcast was the coronation of King George VI and Queen Elizabeth in May 1937. The service reached an estimated 25 000 to 40 000 households before the outbreak of the Second World War, which led to the service being suspended in September 1939. VHF transmissions would have been an ideal radio beacon for German bombers trying to reach London, and the service's engineers and technicians would have been needed for the war effort, particularly the radar programme.

**Question 0**

Where was the BBC transmitter located in 1930?

**Question 1**

When did the BBC start broadcasting as BBC One?

**Question 2**

What was the name of the first programme seen on the BBC?

**Question 3**

Which members of the British royal family were seen on the BBC in May 1937?

**Question 4**

When did the BBC stop broadcasting because of the Second World War?

**Question 5**

In what year did Logie John Baird start 30-line television broadcasting?

**Question 6**

When was BBC One founded?

**Question 7**

What started on 2 November 1935?

**Question 8**

Which mission event took place in September 1939?

**Question 9**

What happened to the service in May 1939?

**Text number 9**

On 1 September 1939, two days before Britain declared war on Germany, the station was taken off the air without warning; the government was concerned that VHF transmissions would act as a beacon for enemy aircraft heading for London. In addition, many of the technical staff and engineers of the television service were needed for the war effort, particularly for the radar programme. The last programme broadcast was the premiere of Mickey Mouse's cartoon Mickey Mouse Gala (1933), followed by test broadcasts; this story refuted the common memory that broadcasts were interrupted before the end of the cartoon programme.

**Question 0**

What did the British fear could control the German air force?

**Question 1**

Which part of the army did many people working for the BBC end up serving in?

**Question 2**

What was the last thing the BBC broadcast before it was closed down for the war?

**Question 3**

When do most people mistakenly remember the last transmission ended?

**Question 4**

On what day did Britain declare war on Germany?

**Question 5**

What year was Mickey's Gala Premier written?

**Question 6**

What was the station concerned about in terms of VHF transmissions?

**Question 7**

What were many of the TV technical radar staff needed for in the war effort?

**Text number 10**

According to figures from the Radio Manufacturers Association in Britain, 18,999 television receivers were manufactured from 1936 until September 1939, when production was halted by the war.

**Question 0**

How many televisions were manufactured between 1936 and the start of the war in 1939?

**Question 1**

How many televisions had been manufactured by 1939?

**Question 2**

When did the production of radio receivers stop?

**Question 3**

What caused the production of radio receivers to stop?

**Text number 11**

BBC Television returned on 7 June 1946 at 15.00. Jasmine Bligh, one of the original announcers, made the first announcement and said: "Good afternoon to you all. How are you? Do you remember me, Jasmine Bligh?". The 1939 Mickey Mouse cartoon was repeated twenty minutes later.[unreliable source?] Alexandra Palace was the home of the channel until the early 1950s, when most of the production was transferred to the newly acquired Lime Grove Studios.[original research?][original research?

**Question 0**

Who was the first person to speak on the BBC when it was relaunched after the Second World War?

**Question 1**

On what day did the BBC return to broadcasting after the Second World War?

**Question 2**

Where did much of the BBC move to in the post-war decade?

**Question 3**

Which character appeared in the cartoon that aired on the day the BBC broadcasts were restored?

**Question 4**

What returned on 6 June 1947?

**Question 5**

Who was Alexandra Bligh?

**Question 6**

To which studio did the channel move from Alexandra Place in 1946?

**Question 7**

Which 1950s cartoon was shown on the return of the BBC?

**Text number 12**

The post-war coverage area was extended to Birmingham with the opening of the Sutton Coldfield transmitter station in 1949 , and by the mid-1950s most of the country was covered by transmitting 405-line interleaved signals on VHF.[original research?]

**Question 0**

Which city received BBC signals from 1949 onwards?

**Question 1**

Which institution brought BBC broadcasting to Birmingham?

**Question 2**

What was the BBC broadcasting in the mid-1950s?

**Question 3**

In which frequency band did the BBC broadcast in the 1950s?

**Question 4**

In what year was the mission extended to Sutton?

**Question 5**

Coldfield's Birmingham Mission helped cover which area in 1949?

**Question 6**

What did post-war news coverage consist of?

**Text number 13**

Television broadcasting from Alexandra Palace resumed in 1946. The BBC television service (renamed "BBC tv" in 1960) broadcast popular programmes such as drama, comedies, documentaries, games shows and soap operas, covering a wide range of genres, and regularly competed with ITV to see which channel had the most viewers that week. On 23 November 1963 - at 5.16pm - the channel also aired the science series Doctor Who, which became one of Britain's most iconic and beloved television programmes.

**Question 0**

What was the name of the BBC changed to in 1960?

**Question 1**

What was the BBC's main competitor?

**Question 2**

Which programme debuted on 23 November 1963?

**Question 3**

Where did the BBC broadcast from after the Second World War?

**Question 4**

What happened to television broadcasting in 1964?

**Question 5**

What was the new name of BBC Service Television in 1960?

**Question 6**

Which programme was broadcast on 23 November 1973 at 16:16?

**Question 7**

What did the BBC do with the IVT network?

**Text number 14**

BBC TV was renamed BBC1 in 1964, following the creation of BBC2 (now BBC Two), the UK's third television station (ITV was the second), to provide more specialised programming. The channel was due to start on 20 April 1964, but was suspended due to a massive power cut caused by the Battersea power station fire, which affected much of London. A BBC technician found a video tape of the opening night in 2003. Eventually the broadcast started the following evening, hosted by Denis Tuohy with a candle. BBC2 was the first British channel to use UHF and 625-line picture, which gave better resolution than the current 405-line VHF system.

**Question 0**

What was the first station launched after the BBC?

**Question 1**

What was the third network launched in the UK?

**Question 2**

What prevented BBC2 from broadcasting on the scheduled broadcast day?

**Question 3**

What caused the power cut?

**Question 4**

Who was the presenter of the first BBC2 programme?

**Question 5**

Which channel was launched that led to BBC TV being renamed BBC2?

**Question 6**

When was BBC2 launched?

**Question 7**

Where did the Battersea Station Power fire cause a massive power cut?

**Question 8**

What did an ITV technician find in 2003?

**Question 9**

What was the first channel to use UHF and 405?

**Text number 15**

On 1 July 1967, BBC Two was the first television channel in Europe to broadcast regularly in colour using the West German PAL system, which is still in use today, although it has been gradually replaced by digital systems. (BBC One and ITV started broadcasting 625 lines in colour simultaneously on 15 November 1969). Unlike other terrestrial channels, BBC Two does not offer soap operas or standard news programmes, but a selection of programmes that are intended to be eclectic and varied (if a programme has high ratings, it is often eventually transferred to BBC One). BBC Two's different remit enabled its first director, Sir David Attenborough, to commission the first heavyweight documentaries and documentary series, such as Civilisation, The Ascent of Man and Horizon.

**Question 0**

What was the first station to show programmes in colour?

**Question 1**

When did the other two major British stations start colour programmes?

**Question 2**

Which programmes did BBC Two not show?

**Question 3**

Who was the first director of BBC2?

**Question 4**

What kind of programmes did Attenborough favour?

**Question 5**

What happened on 1 July 1969?

**Question 6**

What did BBC One and ITV start on 15 November 1967?

**Question 7**

Who ordered Horizon and The Ascent of Civilisation?

**Question 8**

What does BBC Two broadcast, apart from soap operas and the usual news programmes?

**Text number 16**

In 1967, the Tom and Jerry cartoons were first shown on BBC One, with around 2 episodes2 aired every night at 5pm, and occasionally in the morning on CBBC. The BBC stopped showing the famous cartoon duo in 2000.

**Question 0**

When was Tom and Jerry first aired on BBC One?

**Question 1**

When was the last time Tom and Jerry was broadcast?

**Question 2**

How many episodes of Tom and Jerry were shown in the evenings?

**Question 3**

Which channel used to show Tom and Jerry in the mornings?

**Question 4**

Which cartoons were first shown in 1976?

**Question 5**

Which channel showed cartoons every morning?

**Question 6**

How many episodes were shown in the morning?

**Text number 17**

David Attenborough later took a sabbatical from his job as a director to work with the BBC's Natural History Unit, which had existed since the 1950s. This unit is now famous throughout the world for the high quality programmes Attenborough produced, including Life on Earth, The Private Life of Plants, The Blue Planet, The Life of Mammals, Planet Earth and Frozen Planet.

**Question 0**

Which group did David Attenborough join during his sabbatical?

**Question 1**

When was the BBC Natural History Unit established?

**Question 2**

What programmes did Attenborough create with the BBC Natural History Unit?

**Question 3**

Who joined the BBC History Unit?

**Question 4**

Who wrote Life on Earth, The Private Life of Plants, The Blue Planet, The Life of Mammals, Planet Earth and The Frozen Planet?

**Question 5**

When did David Attenborough go on sabbatical?

**Text number 18**

There are also national and regional differences in the schedules of BBC One and BBC Two. In England, BBC One is divided into fifteen regions (such as South West and East), which produce mainly local news programmes, but also occasionally break away from the network to show programmes of local importance (such as major local events). The other nations of the UK (Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland) have gained more independence from the English network; for example, programmes are usually presented by local announcers rather than London announcers. BBC One and BBC Two programmes in other UK countries may differ greatly from BBC One and BBC Two programmes in England.

**Question 0**

How many different regions does BBC One serve with tailored programmes?

**Question 1**

Which parts of the UK have more control over BBC broadcasting?

**Question 2**

Who hosts BBC broadcasts outside England?

**Question 3**

What kind of broadcast could take precedence over the BBC's regular programming?

**Question 4**

How many regions is BBC Two's production spread over?

**Question 5**

Which city are the most common announcers from Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland from?

**Question 6**

What happens between the BBC's national and local schedules?

**Text number 19**

Programmes such as the politically inflammatory Give My Head Peace (produced by BBC Northern Ireland) and the soap opera River City (produced by BBC Scotland) have been created specifically to cater for some viewers in their own countries, who may have considered programmes created for English viewers as irrelevant. BBC Scotland produces daily programmes for its Gaelic-speaking viewers, including current affairs, political programmes and children's programmes such as the popular Eòrpa and Dè a-nis? BBC Wales also produces many Welsh-language programmes for S4C, notably news, sport and other programmes, notably the soap opera Pobol y Cwm ("People of the Valley"). The UK countries also produce a number of programmes which are broadcast throughout the UK, such as the BBC Scotland sitcom Chewin' the Fat and the BBC Northern Ireland chat show Patrick Kielty Almost Live.

**Question 0**

What is the name of a BBC political programme in Northern Ireland?

**Question 1**

What is the name of a Scottish soap opera?

**Question 2**

In which languages does BBC Scotland offer programmes?

**Question 3**

What is a well-known Gaelic language programme?

**Question 4**

What is the name of a programme originating in Northern Ireland and broadcast throughout the UK?

**Question 5**

What kind of programme is Give My Head Peace, produced by BBC Scotland?

**Question 6**

What kind of programme is Patrick Kielty's Almost Live, which is broadcast on BBC Scotland?

**Question 7**

What popular children's programme does BBC Wales produce for its Gaelic-speaking audience?

**Question 8**

What kind of programme is River City, produced by BBC Northern Ireland?

**Question 9**

What kind of programme is Chewin' the Fat, which is shown on the BBC in Northern Ireland?

**Text number 20**

The BBC is also known for producing costume dramas such as Jane Austen's Pride and Prejudice, and contemporary social dramas such as Boys from the Blackstuff and Our Friends in the North. The BBC has been under pressure to commission more programmes from independent British production companies, and is required by law to source 25% of its output from such companies under the Broadcasting Act1990. Programmes have also been imported mainly from English-speaking countries: notable examples include The Simpsons from the US and Neighbours from Australia, although they are no longer broadcast. The availability of English-language programmes has meant that few programmes have required subtitling or dubbing, unlike much of European television.

**Question 0**

How much of the BBC's programming must be sourced from other content providers?

**Question 1**

What is a popular US series that was shown on the BBC?

**Question 2**

What is an Australian television programme that was broadcast on the BBC?

**Question 3**

What programmes have been imported from English-speaking countries, and what programmes are currently being shown?

**Question 4**

How much must independent UK production companies produce under the Independent Broadcasting Act?

**Question 5**

In what year was the law on independent broadcasting written?

**Text number 21**

The BBC also introduced Ceefax, the first teletext service, which started in 1974. This service allowed BBC viewers to watch textual information, such as the latest news, on their television sets. CEEFAX has not fully migrated to digital television, but has been replaced by the new interactive BBCi service.

**Question 0**

What kind of service was Ceefax?

**Question 1**

When was Ceefax launched?

**Question 2**

What is a modern replacement for Ceefax?

**Question 3**

Which service was launched in 1947?

**Question 4**

When did Ceefax go completely digital?

**Question 5**

Ceefex replaced which interactive service?

**Text number 22**

In March 2003, the BBC announced that it intended to broadcast all eight of its domestic television channels (including 15 regional variants of BBC 1) unencrypted from the Astra 2D satellite from the end of May 2003 (since postponed to 14 July). This move was estimated to save the BBC £85 million over the next five years.

**Question 0**

When did the BBC announce that it would start using satellite to transmit its signal?

**Question 1**

What was the name of the satellite from which the BBC signal was transmitted?

**Question 2**

When did the BBC's switchover to satellite broadcasting take place due to delays?

**Question 3**

How much money was the move to satellite worth to the station over the next half-decade?

**Question 4**

What did the BBC announce in May 2003?

**Question 5**

How much money was the move expected to save over the next 15 years?

**Question 6**

When was the switch to the Astra 2D satellite?

**Text number 23**

Although the Astra 2D satellite had a smaller "footprint" than the Astra 2A satellite, from which broadcasts were previously encrypted, it meant that viewers with the right equipment could receive BBC channels "free-to-air" in much of Western Europe. As a result, some rights concerns have had to be resolved with programme providers such as Hollywood studios and sports organisations, who have expressed concerns about the leakage of the unencrypted signal. This resulted in some broadcasts, such as the Scottish Premier League and Scottish Cup football, being unable to be transmitted on the Sky Digital platform, while on other platforms such broadcasts were not disrupted. The problem was later resolved when the rights contracts were renewed.

**Question 0**

In which region could you get free BBC broadcasts from Astra 2D with the right equipment?

**Question 1**

Which parties have taken a position on the free-to-air nature of BBC programmes?

**Question 2**

Where were some programmes removed from the service because of rights issues?

**Question 3**

What are the two specific broadcasts that have been interrupted on Sky Digital?

**Question 4**

What was smaller than the footprint of the Astra 2D satellite?

**Question 5**

What concerns have been raised in Western Europe about "free-to-air"?

**Question 6**

What happened to some of the Digital Sky Platform programmes?

**Text number 24**

On 5 July 2004, the BBC celebrated the 50th anniversary of its television news broadcasts (although it had been producing television news broadcasts for several years before 1954). To mark the occasion, a DVD was released showcasing highlights of BBC television broadcasting over half a century and the changes in the format of BBC Television News, from the first BBC Television News broadcasts in newsreel format to the 24-hour global news bulletin available in 2004. A special edition of Radio Times was also produced and a special section was created for the BBC News Online website. In 2005, the BBC's groundbreaking television series Little Angels won a BAFTA award. Little Angels was the first reality TV show about parenting, and its most famous episode featured Welsh actress Jynine James trying to cope with the tantrums of her six-year-old son.

**Question 0**

When was the 50th anniversary of the BBC news broadcasts?

**Question 1**

Which media outlet published a retrospective of BBC news broadcasts to mark the 50th anniversary of the BBC?

**Question 2**

What was the format of the first new BBC bulletins?

**Question 3**

Which reality series won a BAFTA award in 2005?

**Question 4**

When did the BBC celebrate the 50th anniversary of its television newsreel?

**Question 5**

What edition of Times Radio has been produced?

**Question 6**

Which series won the BATFA award?

**Question 7**

What was the first BBC reality TV programme?

**Text number 25**

The BBC's television department, headed by Jana Bennett, was merged into a new, much larger group, BBC Vision, in late 2006. The new group was part of a wider restructuring of the BBC as new media and technology emerged.

**Question 0**

Who was the Director of BBC Television in 2006?

**Question 1**

Where was BBC Television merged into?

**Question 2**

Why was BBC Television transferred to BBC VIsion?

**Question 3**

Where was BBC Vision merged?

**Question 4**

What year was Jana Bennett the director of BBC Vision?

**Question 5**

Why was BBC Vision transferred to BBC Television?

**Text number 26**

In 2008, the BBC began experimenting with streaming certain channels in the UK, and in November 2008, all of the BBC's regular TV channels became available online.

**Question 0**

When did the BBC start investigating the use of internet streaming?

**Question 1**

When was the full coverage of the BBC's standard programming made available online for streaming?

**Question 2**

In what month of 2008 did the BBC start experimenting with streaming?

**Question 3**

What year was it possible to stream all channels online?

**Text number 27**

In February 2016, BBC Worldwide confirmed that Keeping Up Appearances is the BBC's most exported television programme, having been sold almost 1,000 times to overseas broadcasters.

**Question 0**

Which BBC series has sold the most abroad in early 2016?

**Question 1**

How many sales of Keeping Up Appearances have been made to non-British buyers?

**Question 2**

Who announced that Keeping Up Appearances was the BBC's most-watched programme?

**Question 3**

What was confirmed about Keeping Up With Appearances?

**Question 4**

How many times was Keeping Up Appearances sold to foreign broadcasters?

**Text number 28**

The BBC's domestic TV channels do not broadcast advertising, but are funded by a TV licence fee that viewers have to pay each year. This also applies to viewers who watch live streaming of BBC channels online or via their mobile phones. The BBC's international TV channels are funded by advertising and subscriptions.

**Question 0**

How often do people have to pay the TV licence fee?

**Question 1**

How do the BBC's non-domestic channels generate revenue?

**Question 2**

How often do viewers of the BBC's domestic channels pay a licence fee?

**Question 3**

What do subscriptions cost?

**Text number 29**

Television was formerly known as BBC Vision for a few years in the early 2000s, until it was renamed Television in 2013.It is responsible for commissioning, producing, scheduling and broadcasting all programmes for the BBC's television channels, and is headed by Danny Cohen.

**Question 0**

When was BBC Vision changed back to BBC Television?

**Question 1**

Who is the current Director of BBC Television?

**Question 2**

What are BBC Television's four areas of responsibility?

**Question 3**

What was BBC Vision previously known as for a few years in the early 2000s?

**Question 4**

Who is the person who subscribes to BBC TV channels?

**Question 5**

Who is responsible for scheduling all the programmes?

**Text number 30**

BBC Japan was a general entertainment channel that ran from December 2004 to April 2006. It ceased to operate after its Japanese distributor closed down.

**Question 0**

When did BBC Japan start broadcasting?

**Question 1**

When did BBC Japan cease operations?

**Question 2**

What was the BBC Japan genre?

**Question 3**

What did the BBC Japanese like?

**Question 4**

What happened when the Japanese distributor went out of business?

**Question 5**

What was April 2004 to December 2006?

**Document number 32**

**Text number 0**

Arnold Alois Schwarzenegger (/ˈʃwɔːrtsənˌɛɡər/; German: [ˈaɐ̯nɔlt ˈalɔʏs ˈʃvaɐ̯tsn̩ˌɛɡɐ]; p. 30. July 1947) is an Austrian-American actor, filmmaker, businessman, investor, author, philanthropist, activist, former professional bodybuilder and politician. He served two terms as the 38th Governor of California from 2003 to 2011.

**Question 0**

What is Arnold Schwarzenegger's date of birth?

**Question 1**

What is Arnold Schwarzenegger's middle name?

**Question 2**

How many terms did Schwarzenegger serve as Governor of California?

**Text number 1**

Schwarzenegger started weight training at the age of 15. He won the Mr. Universe title at age 20 and went on to win the Mr. Olympia competition seven times. Schwarzenegger has remained a prominent figure in bodybuilding and has written many books and articles on the sport. He is widely regarded as one of the greatest bodybuilders of all time and its greatest icon. Schwarzenegger achieved worldwide fame as an icon of Hollywood action films. His breakthrough film was the 1982 sword and sorcery epic Conan the Barbarian, which was a box office success and was followed by a sequel. In 1984, he appeared in James Cameron's science fiction thriller Terminator, a huge critical and box office success. Schwarzenegger then reprised his Terminator character in subsequent installments of the series in 1991, 2003 and 2015. He appeared in several blockbuster films, including Commando (1985), The Running Man (1987), Predator (1987), Twins (1988), Total Recall (1990), Kindergarten Cop (1990) and True Lies (1994). He was nicknamed "The Austrian Oak" during his bodybuilding days, "Arnie" during his acting career and "The Governator" (a portmanteau of the words "Governor" and "The Terminator", one of his most famous film roles).

**Question 0**

How old was Schwarzenegger when he started bodybuilding?

**Question 1**

How many times did Schwarzenegger win the Mr. Olympia title?

**Question 2**

Which 1982 film first made Schwarzenegger famous?

**Question 3**

How old was Schwarzenegger when he won Mr Universe?

**Question 4**

What nickname did Schwarzenegger's colleagues call him during his acting career?

**Text number 2**

He was first elected as a Republican on 7 October 2003 in a special recall election to replace then Governor Gray Davis. Mr Schwarzenegger was sworn in on 17 November for the remainder of Mr Davis' term. Schwarzenegger was re-elected on 7 November 2006 in the 2006 California gubernatorial election for a full term as governor, defeating Democrat Phil Angelides, then California State Treasurer. Mr Schwarzenegger was sworn in for his second term on 5 January 2007. In 2011, Schwarzenegger completed his second term as Governor.

**Question 0**

What year ended Schwarzenegger's second term as governor?

**Question 1**

Which political party did Schwarzenegger belong to?

**Question 2**

Which governor did Schwarzenegger replace?

**Question 3**

What date marked the beginning of Schwarzenegger's second term as governor?

**Text number 3**

Schwarzenegger was born Arnold Alois in the village of Thal, on the border of the Austrian city of Graz in the province of Styria. His parents were Gustav Schwarzenegger (17 August 1907 - 13 December 1972) and Aurelia Schwarzenegger (née Jadrny; 29 July 1922 - 2 August 1998). Gustav was the local police chief and had served in World War II as a Hauptfeldwebel after volunteering for the Nazi Party in 1938, but was discharged in 1943 due to malaria. Gustav married Arnold's mother on 20 October 1945; Gustav was 38 and Arnold 23. According to Schwarzenegger, both his parents were very strict: "It was a very different world in Austria then, if we did something bad or disobeyed our parents, no stick was spared." He grew up in a Roman Catholic family that went to mass every Sunday.

**Question 0**

In which country was Schwarzenegger born?

**Question 1**

What was Schwarzenegger's mother's maiden name?

**Question 2**

What was Schwarzenegger's father's first name?

**Question 3**

What was Schwarzenegger's father's job in their town?

**Text number 4**

Gustav preferred Arnold to his eldest son Meinhard (17 July 1946 - 20 May 1971). His preference for him was 'strong and blatant' due to the unfounded suspicion that Arnold was not his biological child. Schwarzenegger has said that his father had 'no patience to listen or understand the problems'. Schwarzenegger was on good terms with his mother and kept in touch with her until her death. Later in life, Schwarzenegger commissioned the Simon Wiesenthal Center to examine his father's wartime records, which revealed no evidence that Gustav had been involved in atrocities, even though he was a member of the Nazi Party and the SA. Schwarzenegger's father's background received widespread press attention during the 2003 California recall campaign. At school, Schwarzenegger was apparently mediocre, but stood out for his "cheerful, good-humoured and boisterous" character. Money was an issue in their household; Schwarzenegger recalled that one of the highlights of his youth was when the family bought a refrigerator.

**Question 0**

What was Schwarzenegger's older brother's name?

**Question 1**

Which appliance did the Schwarzenegger family buy, which he called the highlight of his youth?

**Text number 5**

As a boy, Schwarzenegger played a number of sports under the influence of his father. He first picked up the pole in 1960, when his football coach took his team to a local gym. At the age of 14, he chose bodybuilding over football as a career. Schwarzenegger has answered the question of whether he was 13 when he started weightlifting: "I actually started weight training when I was 15, but I had been doing sports like football for years, so I felt that even though I was thin, I was well developed, at least enough to go to the gym and start Olympic weightlifting." However, his biography on his official website claims, "At the age of 14 he started an intensive training programme with Dan Farmer, studied psychology at 15 (to learn more about the power of mind over body) and at 17 officially began his competitive career." In a 2001 speech he said: "My own plan was formed when I was 14 years old. My father had wanted me to become a policeman, as he was. My mother wanted me to go to vocational school." Schwarzenegger started going to the gym in Graz, where he also visited local cinemas to watch bodybuilding idols such as Reg Park, Steve Reeves and Johnny Weissmuller on the big screen. When Reeves died in 2000, Schwarzenegger remembered him fondly. As a teenager, I grew up with Reeves as a teenager. His remarkable achievements gave me an insight into what was possible when others around me didn't always understand my dreams. Steve Reeves has been a part of everything I have been fortunate enough to achieve." In 1961, Schwarzenegger met former Mr. Austria Kurt Marnul, who invited him to train at a gym in Graz. He was so dedicated in his youth that he broke into the local gym on weekends, when it was usually closed, to work out. "I'd be sick of skipping a workout... I knew I wouldn't be able to look at myself in the mirror the next morning if I didn't." When Schwarzenegger was asked about his first movie experience as a boy, he replied: "I was very young, but I remember my father taking me to the cinemas in Austria and watching films. The first real film I saw, which I remember clearly, was a John Wayne film."

**Question 0**

What sport did Schwarzenegger play that led to the gym trip that sparked his love of weightlifting?

**Question 1**

Who was in the first film Schwarzenegger remembers seeing?

**Question 2**

What profession did Schwarzenegger's father want him to pursue?

**Question 3**

Which of Schwarzenegger's bodybuilding idols died in 2000?

**Text number 6**

On 20 May 1971, his brother Meinhard died in a car accident. Meinhard had been drinking and died instantly. Schwarzenegger did not attend his funeral. Meinhard was due to marry Erika Knapp and the couple had a three-year-old son Patrick. Schwarzenegger would pay for Patrick's education and help him immigrate to the United States. Gustav died of a stroke the following year. In Pumping Iron, Schwarzenegger claimed that he did not attend his father's funeral because he was training for a bodybuilding competition. He and the film's producer later said the story was taken from another bodybuilder to show the extremes some people will go to for their sport, to make Schwarzenegger's image colder and more mechanical, and to make the film controversial. Barbara Baker, Schwarzenegger's first serious girlfriend, has said that Schwarzenegger told her about his father's death without emotion and that he never talked about his brother. Over time, she has put forward at least three versions of why she was absent from her father's funeral.

**Question 0**

What year did Schwarzenegger's brother die?

**Question 1**

What is the name of Meinhard's son?

**Question 2**

What caused the death of Schwarzenegger's father Gustav?

**Question 3**

Who was the first woman Schwarzenegger took seriously?

**Text number 7**

In an interview with Fortune magazine in 2004, Schwarzenegger said he suffered what his father called "child abuse": "My hair was pulled out. I was hit with belts. So was the neighbour's son. That's just the way it was. Many of the children I saw were broken by their parents, which was the German-American mentality. They didn't want to create an individual. It was all about conformity. I was one who didn't conform and whose will could not be broken. That's why I became a rebel. Every time I was beaten and every time someone said, "You can't do this," I said, "This won't last much longer because I'm going to move out of here." This was my mission. I want to be rich. I want to be somebody."

**Question 0**

Which newspaper revealed details of Schwarzenegger's childhood punishments in 2004?

**Text number 8**

Schwarzenegger served in the Austrian army in 1965 to complete the one-year service requirement for all Austrian men aged 18 at the time. While in the army, he won the Junior Mr. Europe competition. He ran away during basic training to enter the competition and spent a week in a military prison: "Entering the competition meant so much to me that I didn't think carefully about the consequences." He won another bodybuilding competition in Graz, at the Steirer Hof Hotel (where he had finished second). He was voted the best-built man in Europe, which made him famous. "The Mr. Universe title was my ticket to America - a land of opportunity where I could become a star and get rich." Schwarzenegger made his first plane trip in 1966, when he took part in the NABBA Mr. Universe contest in London. He finished second in the Mr. Universe contest because he lacked the muscle mass of American winner Chester Yorton.

**Question 0**

What bodybuilding title did Schwarzenegger call his "flag for America"?

**Question 1**

What race did Schwarzenegger run away to enter?

**Question 2**

When did Schwarzenegger first get on a plane?

**Question 3**

In which city was the 1966 NABBA Mr. Universe contest held?

**Text number 9**

Charles "Wag" Bennett, one of the judges of the 1966 competition, was impressed by Schwarzenegger and offered to coach him. Since Schwarzenegger had little money, Bennett invited him to live in his cramped family apartment above one of his two gyms in Forest Gate, London, England. Yorton's leg definition was assessed as better, and Schwarzenegger focused on improving the muscle definition and strength of his legs, following an exercise programme devised by Bennett. Living in London's East End helped Schwarzenegger improve his rudimentary English language skills. In 1966, Schwarzenegger also had the opportunity to meet his childhood idol Reg Park, who became his friend and mentor. The training paid off and in 1967 Schwarzenegger won his first world title, becoming the youngest ever world champion at the age of 20. He went on to win the title three more times. Schwarzenegger then flew back to Munich, trained four to six hours a day, went to business school and worked at a fitness club (Rolf Putziger's gym, where he worked and trained from 1966 to 1968), and returned to London in 1968 to win his next world title. He often said to Roger C. Field, his English coach and then friend in Munich: "I'm going to be the greatest actor!".

**Question 0**

Which of the bodybuilders Schwarzenegger admired as a child did he meet in 1966?

**Question 1**

Which body part did Schwarzenegger develop with Coach Bennett?

**Question 2**

How many times in total has Schwarzenegger won the Mr Universe title?

**Question 3**

Who owned the gym where Schwarzenegger worked in the late 60s?

**Text number 10**

Schwarzenegger, who dreamed of moving to the US from the age of 10, and saw bodybuilding as a pathway through which to do so, realised his dream by immigrating to the US in September 1968 at the age of 21, speaking little English. There he trained at Gold's Gym in Venice, Los Angeles, California, under Joe Weider. From 1970 to 1974, one of Schwarzenegger's strength training partners was Ric Drasin, a professional wrestler who designed the original Gold's Gym logo in 1973. Schwarzenegger also became good friends with professional wrestling superstar Billy Graham. In 1970, at the age of 23, he won his first Mr. Olympia title in New York, and went on to win the title a total of seven times.

**Question 0**

How old was Schwarzenegger when he started hoping to move to America?

**Question 1**

How old was Schwarzenegger when he moved to the US?

**Question 2**

In which state did Schwarzenegger win his first Mr Olympia title?

**Question 3**

What is the name of the professional wrestler who designed the first Gold's Gym logo?

**Text number 11**

Immigration law firm Siskind & Susser has found that Schwarzenegger may have been an illegal immigrant at some point in the late 1960s or early 1970s because of violations of his visa conditions. LA Weekly later noted in 2002 that Schwarzenegger is America's most famous immigrant, who "overcame his thick Austrian accent to rise from an unlikely background of bodybuilding to become the world's biggest movie star in the 1990s".

**Question 0**

Which newspaper called Schwarzenegger the most famous immigrant in America?

**Text number 12**

In 1977, Schwarzenegger's autobiography/weight training guide Arnold: The Education of a Bodybuilder was published and became a huge success. He studied English at Santa Monica College in California and earned a Bachelor of Arts degree by correspondence from the University of Wisconsin-Superior, where he graduated with a degree in International Fitness Marketing and Business Administration in 1979.

**Question 0**

What is the title of Schwarzenegger's 1977 book?

**Question 1**

Which university did Schwarzenegger study at, but didn't get a degree?

**Text number 13**

He says that during that time he ran into a friend who told him he was teaching Transcendental Meditation (TM), which led Schwarzenegger to reveal that he was struggling with anxiety for the first time in his life: "To this day I still benefit from [TM] because I don't merge and connect things together and see everything as one big problem."

**Question 0**

What is TM?

**Question 1**

What psychological problem did Schwarzenegger say he was struggling with?

**Text number 14**

Schwarzenegger is considered one of the most important figures in the history of bodybuilding, and his legacy is commemorated in the Arnold Classic annual bodybuilding competition. Schwarzenegger has remained a prominent face in the sport of bodybuilding long after his retirement, in part because he owns gyms and fitness magazines. He has conducted numerous competitions and award shows.

**Question 0**

Which bodybuilding competition is named after Schwarzenegger?

**Text number 15**

For many years he wrote a monthly column for the bodybuilding magazines Muscle & Fitness and Flex. Shortly after his election as governor, he was appointed editor-in-chief of both magazines, a role that was mostly symbolic. The magazines agreed to donate $250 000 a year to the Governor's various fitness initiatives. When the agreement, which included a deal that would bring Schwarzenegger at least $1 million a year, was announced in 2005, it was criticised by many as a conflict of interest because the governor's office was making decisions on the regulation of dietary supplements in California. As a result, Schwarzenegger resigned as editor in chief in 2005. In March 2013, American Media Inc., owner of Muscle & Fitness and Flex, announced that Schwarzenegger had accepted their renewed offer to become editor-in-chief of the magazines.

**Question 0**

How often did Schwarzenegger write a column for Muscle & Fitness and Flex?

**Question 1**

How much did the newspapers Schwarzenegger wrote for when he was governor promise to support sports initiatives each year?

**Question 2**

What was Schwarzenegger's brief stint at Muscle & Fitness and Flex?

**Text number 16**

One of the first competitions he won was the Junior Mr. Europe in 1965. The following year, at the age of 19, he won the European Championship. He competed and won many bodybuilding competitions. He won five Mr. Universe titles (4 - NABBA [England], 1 - IFBB [USA]) and seven Mr. Olympia titles, among others, a record that stood until Lee Haney won his eighth consecutive Mr. Olympia title in 1991.

**Question 0**

Which bodybuilding title did Schwarzenegger win in 1965?

**Question 1**

How many times did Schwarzenegger win the Mr. Olympia title?

**Text number 17**

Schwarzenegger continues to train to this day. When asked about his personal training during the 2011 Arnold Classic, he said he still trains for half an hour with weights every day.

**Question 0**

How much did Schwarzenegger say he lifted weights every day in 2011?

**Text number 18**

In 1967, Schwarzenegger won the Munich stone-throwing competition, in which a 508 kilogram German stone is lifted between the legs while standing on two footrests.

**Question 0**

In which race did Schwarzenegger have to lift more than 500 kilos to balance on a footstool?

**Text number 19**

Schwarzenegger's goal was to become the world's greatest bodybuilder, which meant becoming Mr Olympia. His first attempt was in 1969, when he lost to three-time champion Sergio Oliva. However, Schwarzenegger returned in 1970 and won the competition, making him the youngest ever Mr Olympia winner at the age of 23, a record he still holds.

**Question 0**

What year did Schwarzenegger first try to win the Mr. Olympia title?

**Question 1**

Who won Mr. Olympia 1969?

**Question 2**

In which year's Mr Olympia did Schwarzenegger become the youngest person to win the title?

**Question 3**

How old was Schwarzenegger when he won Mr Olympia in 1970?

**Text number 20**

He continued his winning streak in 1971-74. In 1975, Schwarzenegger was once again in top form and won the championship for the sixth time in a row by defeating Franco Columbus. After the 1975 Mr. Olympia, Schwarzenegger announced his retirement from professional bodybuilding.

**Question 0**

Who did Schwarzenegger beat to win his sixth consecutive Mr Olympia?

**Question 1**

What year did Schwarzenegger stop competing as a professional bodybuilder?

**Question 2**

What was Schwarzenegger's last race before retirement?

**Text number 21**

Months before the 1975 Mr. Olympia, filmmakers George Butler and Robert Fiore persuaded Schwarzenegger to compete so that his training could be portrayed in a bodybuilding documentary called Pumping Iron. Schwarzenegger had only three months to prepare for the competition after losing a considerable amount of weight to appear in the film Stay Hungry with Jeff Bridges. Lou Ferrigno proved no threat, and a slimmer than usual Schwarzenegger won the 1975 Mr Olympia in convincing style.

**Question 0**

What was the name of the Schwarzenegger-starring bodybuilding movie?

**Question 1**

How much time did Schwarzenegger have to train for the 1975 Mr. Olympia?

**Question 2**

Who co-starred with Schwarzenegger in Stay Hungry?

**Text number 22**

However, Schwarzenegger retired to compete in the 1980 Mr. Olympia. Schwarzenegger was training for his role in the film Conan, and he was in such good shape from running, riding and sword training that he decided he wanted to win the Mr. Olympia one more time. He kept this plan secret in case a training accident prevented him from taking part and caused him to lose face. Schwarzenegger had been hired to provide color commentary for a television network when he announced at the last minute that while he was there: "Why can't we compete?" Schwarzenegger eventually won the race with just seven weeks of preparation. After being declared Mr. Olympia for the seventh time, Schwarzenegger then officially withdrew from the competition.

**Question 0**

What Hollywood role was Schwarzenegger training for in 1980?

**Question 1**

How many weeks did Schwarzenegger spend preparing for the 1980 Mr Olympia?

**Question 2**

How many times did Schwarzenegger win Mr Olympia before he retired for good?

**Text number 23**

Schwarzenegger has admitted to using performance-enhancing anabolic steroids when they were legal, and wrote that in 1977 "steroids helped me maintain muscle size while on a strict diet in preparation for competition". I did not use them to gain muscle, but rather to maintain muscle during surgery." He has called the drugs "tissue building".

**Question 0**

What year did Schwarzenegger write that he used anabolic steroids because they were "useful"?

**Text number 24**

In 1999, Schwarzenegger sued Dr Willi Heep, a German doctor who publicly predicted his early death on the basis of a link between his steroid use and later heart problems. Because the doctor had never examined him personally, Schwarzenegger was fined $10 000 by a German court for defamation. In 1999, Schwarzenegger also sued and settled a lawsuit by the US magazine The Globe, which had made similar predictions about the bodybuilder's future health.

**Question 0**

Which German doctor was sued by Schwarzenegger?

**Question 1**

How much did the court sentence Schwarzenegger in the case against Heepe?

**Question 2**

Which US tabloid reached a settlement with Schwarzenegger in 1999?

**Text number 25**

Schwarzenegger wanted to make the transition from bodybuilding to acting, and eventually succeeded when he was cast as Hercules in the 1970 film Hercules in New York. His accent in the film was so strong that his lines were dubbed after production. His second film appearance was as a deaf-mute mob hitman in director Robert Altman's The Long Goodbye (1973), followed by a much more significant role in Stay Hungry (1976), for which he won the Golden Globe for New Male Actor of the Year. Schwarzenegger has spoken of his early difficulties in developing his acting career. "In the beginning it was very difficult for me - agents and casting directors told me that my body was 'too weird', that I had a funny accent and that my name was too long. They said I should change my name. Basically, everywhere I turned, I was told I had no chance."

**Question 0**

What was Schwarzenegger's first film role?

**Question 1**

What was Schwarzenegger's surname when he appeared in the film Hercules in New York?

**Question 2**

Who directed Schwarzenegger as a hitman in the 1973 film The Long Goodbye?

**Question 3**

Schwarzenegger's role in Stay Hungry led to a Golden Globe win in which category?

**Question 4**

What adjective did Schwarzenegger say agents use to describe his body?

**Text number 26**

Schwarzenegger attracted attention and raised his profile with the bodybuilding film Pumping Iron (1977), parts of which were dramatised; in 1991, he bought the rights to the film, its outtakes and associated still photographs. In 1977, he also appeared in an episode of the ABC sitcom The San Pedro Beach Bums. Schwarzenegger auditioned for the title role in The Incredible Hulk, but did not get the part due to his height. Later, Lou Ferrigno was cast as the alter ego of Dr. David Banner. Schwarzenegger appeared with Kirk Douglas and Ann-Margret in the 1979 comedy The Villain. In 1980 , he starred as Mickey Hargitay, Mansfield's husband, in the biopic of 1950s actress Jayne Mansfield.

**Question 0**

When did Schwarzenegger buy the rights to Pumping Iron?

**Question 1**

What year did Schwarzenegger play Jayne Mansfield's husband in the film?

**Question 2**

Which role did Schwarzenegger skip because of his height?

**Question 3**

Which 1979 comedy film starred Schwarzenegger, Kirk Douglas and Ann-Margret?

**Text number 27**

Schwarzenegger's breakthrough film was the 1982 sword and sorcery epic Conan the Barbarian, which was a box office success. It was followed by a sequel, Conan the Destroyer, in 1984, which did not do as well as its predecessor. In 1983, Schwarzenegger starred in a promotional video for Carnival in Rio. In 1984, he first appeared as the eponymous character and, some believe, the signature role of his acting career in James Cameron's science fiction thriller The Terminator. Schwarzenegger then made Red Sonja in 1985.

**Question 0**

What was the title of the sequel to Conan the Barbarian?

**Question 1**

What year was the first Terminator film released?

**Question 2**

Who directed Terminator?

**Text number 28**

In the 1980s, audiences wanted action films, and both Schwarzenegger and Sylvester Stallone became international stars. Schwarzenegger's roles reflected his sense of humour, which set him apart from more serious action hero films, such as the alternate universe poster for Terminator 2: Judgment Day, where Stallone starred in the comedy thriller Last Action Hero. He made several successful films, including Commando (1985), Raw Deal (1986), The Running Man (1987), Predator (1987) and Red Heat (1988).

**Question 0**

What other action star was an international hit in the 1980s?

**Question 1**

What year was Schwarzenegger's film The Running Man released?

**Text number 29**

Twins (1988), a comedy with Danny DeVito, also proved a success. Total Recall (1990) earned Schwarzenegger $10 million and 15% of the film's gross. The science fiction screenplay was based on the Philip K. Dick short story "We Can Remember It for You Wholesale". Kindergarten Cop (1990) reunited him with director Ivan Reitman, who directed him in Twins. Schwarzenegger made a brief experiment as a director, first in 1990 in the Tales from the Crypt TV series episode "The Switch" and then in 1992 in the TV movie Christmas in Connecticut. Since then he has not directed.

**Question 0**

What is the name of the comedy film Schwarzenegger starred in with Danny DeVito in 1988?

**Question 1**

How much did Schwarzenegger earn from Total Recall, 15% of the gross?

**Question 2**

Which 1992 TV movie did Schwarzenegger direct?

**Question 3**

Which episode of a famous TV series was Schwarzenegger's directorial debut?

**Text number 30**

Schwarzenegger's commercial peak was his return as the title character in 1991's Terminator 2: Judgment Day, the highest-grossing film of 1991. In 1993, the National Association of Theatre Owners named him International Star of the Decade. His next film project, the 1993 self-aware action-comedy parody Last Action Hero, was released opposite Jurassic Park and did not do well at the box office. His next film, the comedy-drama True Lies (1994), was a popular spy film, and Schwarzenegger met James Cameron again.

**Question 0**

Which Schwarzenegger film was the highest-grossing film of 1991?

**Question 1**

Which organisation named Schwarzenegger International Star of the Decade in 1993?

**Question 2**

Which 1994 film brought Schwarzenegger back together with director James Cameron?

**Text number 31**

The same year saw the release of the comedy Junior, the last of Schwarzenegger's three collaborations with Ivan Reitman, again starring Danny DeVito. This film earned him another Golden Globe nomination, this time for Best Actor - Musical or Comedy. It was followed by the action thriller Eraser (1996), the Christmas comedy Jingle All The Way (1996) and the comic book based Batman & Robin (1997), in which he played the villain Mr Freeze. This was his last film before he took time to recover from a back injury. After Batman & Robin failed with the critics, his film career and box office performance took a downward turn. He returned with the supernatural thriller End of Days (1999), followed later by the action films The 6th Day (2000) and Collateral Damage (2002), neither of which did well at the box office. In 2003, he appeared for the third time as the title character in Terminator 3: Rise of the Machines, which grossed over $150 million domestically.

**Question 0**

What was Schwarzenegger's second film with Danny DeVito?

**Question 1**

How much did the third Terminator film gross domestically alone?

**Text number 32**

In 2002, in honour of Schwarzenegger, the local cultural organisation Forum Stadtpark proposed the construction of a 25 82-metre high Terminator statue in Graz city centre park. Schwarzenegger said he was flattered, but thought the money would be better spent on social projects and special Olympics.

**Question 0**

How many metres tall was Schwarzenegger's proposed statue?

**Question 1**

What was the name of the cultural organisation that wanted to build the Terminator statue?

**Text number 33**

After becoming Governor of California, he appeared in films including a three-second cameo in The Rundown and the 2004 remake of Around the World in 80 Days. In 2005, he appeared as himself in The Kid & I. He voice-acted Baron von Steuben in the Liberty's Kids episode "Valley Forge". He was rumoured to appear in Terminator Salvation as the original T-800; he denied involvement, but eventually made a brief appearance because his image was inserted into the film from footage of the first Terminator film. Schwarzenegger appeared in Sylvester Stallone's The Expendables, in which he made a cameo appearance.

**Question 0**

In which 2005 film did Schwarzenegger play himself?

**Text number 34**

In January 2011, just a few weeks after leaving his post in California, Schwarzenegger announced that he was reading several new scripts for upcoming films, including the World War II action drama With Wings as Eagles, based on a true story and written by Randall Wallace. On 6 March 2011, at the Arnold Classic Arnold Seminar, Schwarzenegger revealed that he was being considered for several films, including Terminator sequels and remakes of Predator and The Running Man, and that he was "packaging" a comic book character. It was later revealed that the character was the Governator, star of the comic book and animated series of the same name. Schwarzenegger inspired the character and developed it together with Stan Lee, who would produce the series. Schwarzenegger would have given the Governor his voice.

**Question 0**

What is the name of the cartoon character modelled on Schwarzenegger?

**Question 1**

Which famous cartoonist did Schwarzenegger work with on The Governor?

**Question 2**

Schwarzenegger said he read scripts, including the script for a real-life World War II movie?

**Question 3**

Who wrote the script for With Wings as Eagles?

**Text number 35**

On 20 May 2011, Schwarzenegger's entertainment lawyer announced that all film projects currently in development would be suspended: 'Schwarzenegger is focusing on personal matters and does not wish to commit to any production schedules or timetables'. On 11 July 2011, it was announced that Schwarzenegger was considering a comeback film despite his legal problems. He appeared in The Expendables 2 (2012) and starred in The Last Stand (2013), his first leading role in 10 years, and Escape Plan (2013), his first role alongside Sylvester Stallone. He starred in Sabotage, released in March 2014, and The Expendables 3, released in August 2014. He starred in the fifth Terminator film, Terminator Genisys, in 2015 and will return to his role as Conan the Barbarian in The Legend of Conan.

**Question 0**

On what day in 2011 was the arrest of Schwarzenegger's film projects announced?

**Question 1**

2013's The Last Stand was Schwarzenegger's first starring role in how long?

**Question 2**

What was the first film in which Schwarzenegger co-starred with Sylvester Stallone?

**Question 3**

What is the title of the fifth film in the Terminator series?

**Question 4**

What year did Terminator Genisys premiere?

**Text number 36**

Schwarzenegger has been a registered Republican for many years. As an actor, his political views were always well known, as they differed from those of many other well-known Hollywood stars, who are generally regarded as liberal and democratic-oriented. At the 2004 Republican National Convention, Schwarzenegger gave a speech explaining why he is a Republican:

**Question 0**

What year did Schwarzenegger speak at the Republican National Convention?

**Text number 37**

In 1985, Schwarzenegger appeared in the Reagan administration-sponsored anti-drug music video "Stop the Madness". He first came to prominence as a Republican supporter during the 1988 presidential election, when he accompanied then-Vice President George H.W. Bush at a campaign rally.

**Question 0**

What was the title of the Reagan administration-sponsored anti-drug music video in which Schwarzenegger appeared?

**Question 1**

In which presidential election year did Schwarzenegger make himself a well-known Republican?

**Question 2**

Which candidate did Schwarzenegger appear with at a presidential campaign event?

**Text number 38**

Schwarzenegger's first political appointment was Chairman of the President's Council on Physical Fitness and Sports, where he served from 1990 to 1993. He was appointed by George H.W. Bush, who called him "Conan the Republican". He later served as Chairman of the California Governor's Council on Physical Education and Sports under Governor Pete Wilson.

**Question 0**

What nickname did George H.W. Bush give Schwarzenegger?

**Text number 39**

In an interview with Talk magazine in late 1999 , Schwarzenegger was asked if he was thinking of running for office. He replied: "I thought about it many times. The possibility is there because I feel it inside me." The Hollywood Reporter claimed shortly afterwards that Schwarzenegger sought to put an end to speculation that he might run for governor of California. After his initial comments, Schwarzenegger said: "I'm in show business - I'm in the middle of my career. Why would I leave it and jump into something else?"

**Question 0**

What year did Schwarzenegger's Talk magazine interview take place?

**Question 1**

According to which media source did Schwarzenegger try to address rumours that he might run for governor of California?

**Text number 40**

Schwarzenegger announced his candidacy in the 2003 California gubernatorial election on August 6, 2003 on The Tonight Show with Jay Leno. Schwarzenegger was the best known of the candidates, but he had never held public office and his political views were unknown to most Californians. His candidacy immediately became national and international news, with the media calling him "The Governor" (a reference to the Terminator films, see above) and "The Running Man" (the title of another of his films) and calling the recall election "Total Recall" (another Schwarzenegger-starring film). Schwarzenegger refused to participate in several debates with other candidates and participated in only one debate on 24 September 2003.

**Question 0**

When was the episode of The Tonight Show with Jay Leno where Schwarzenegger announced his candidacy for governor?

**Question 1**

How many debates did Schwarzenegger participate in before the 2003 California recall election?

**Text number 41**

The recall election held on 7 October 2003 resulted in Governor Gray Davis being removed from office, with 55.4% of the vote in favour of the recall. Mr Schwarzenegger was elected Governor of California on the second question of the ballot with 48.6% of the vote to elect Mr Davis' successor. Schwarzenegger defeated Democrat Cruz Bustamante and Republican Tom McClintock, among others. His closest rival, Bustamante, received 31% of the vote. In total, Schwarzenegger won the election by around 1.3 million votes. Under the provisions of the California Constitution, the election did not require a municipal election. Mr Schwarzenegger was the second foreign-born governor of California after Irish-born Governor John G. Downey in 1862.

**Question 0**

What percentage of the votes cast in October 2003 were in favour of the recall?

**Question 1**

Who was Schwarzenegger's closest rival in the 2003 governor's race?

**Question 2**

By how many votes did Schwarzenegger win the 2003 recall election in California?

**Question 3**

What percentage of the vote did Bustamante, Schwarzenegger's opponent, get?

**Question 4**

Who was California's first foreign-born governor?

**Text number 42**

As soon as Schwarzenegger was elected governor, Willie Brown said he would start a campaign to get the governor fired. Schwarzenegger was equally convinced of what he considered his mandate to clean up the gridlock. Relying on a familiar catchphrase from the Saturday Night Live sketch 'Hans and Franz' (which partly parodies his bodybuilding career), Schwarzenegger called Democratic state politicians 'girly men'.

**Question 0**

Which politician threatened to take action to sack Schwarzenegger as soon as he was elected?

**Question 1**

Which Saturday Night Live sketch was Schwarzenegger referring to when he called opposing politicians "girls"?

**Text number 43**

Schwarzenegger's early victories included the repeal of an unpopular vehicle registration fee increase and the blocking of the issuing of driving licences to illegal immigrants, but later he began to feel a backlash as powerful state unions began to oppose his various initiatives. Central to dealing with political realities was the November 2005 special election, in which four ballot measures he supported were defeated. Schwarzenegger took personal responsibility for the defeats and vowed to continue to seek consensus for the people of California. He later stated that "no one can win if the opposition raises $160 million to beat you". The US Supreme Court later ruled that mandatory fundraising by public employee unions during the campaign had been illegal in Knox v. Service Employees International Union, Local 1000.

**Question 0**

In which month of 2005 did Schwarzenegger hold a special election?

**Question 1**

How many of Schwarzenegger's ballot initiatives were defeated in the 2005 special election?

**Text number 44**

Schwarzenegger went against the advice of Republican strategists and appointed Democrat Susan Kennedy as Chief of Staff. Schwarzenegger gradually moved towards a more politically moderate stance, determined to build a winning legacy with little time left before the next gubernatorial election.

**Question 0**

Who did Schwarzenegger choose as Chief of Staff?

**Text number 45**

Schwarzenegger ran for re-election against California State Treasurer Phil Angelides, a Democrat, in the 2006 election held on 7 November 2006. Despite a poor year for the Republican Party nationwide, Mr Schwarzenegger won re-election with 56.0% of the vote to Mr Angelides' 38.9%, a difference of well over a million votes. In recent years, many commentators have seen Schwarzenegger moving away from the right towards the centre of the political spectrum. After hearing Schwarzenegger's speech at the Martin Luther King Jr. breakfast in 2006, San Francisco Mayor Gavin Newsom said that "[he] is becoming a Democrat [... He's running back, not even to the centre. I would say centre-left".

**Question 0**

Who did Schwarzenegger run against in the 2006 gubernatorial election?

**Question 1**

Which city's mayor was Gavin Newsom in when he said Schwarzenegger would turn Democrat?

**Text number 46**

Schwarzenegger was rumoured to run for the US Senate in 2010, when his term as governor would have ended. This turned out to be false.

**Question 0**

What political office was Schwarzenegger thought to be running for in 2010?

**Text number 47**

Wendy Leigh, who wrote an informal biography of Schwarzenegger, claims that he planned his political rise early on, using the film industry and bodybuilding as building blocks to escape a depressing home. Leigh describes Schwarzenegger as obsessed with power and quotes him as saying, "I wanted to belong to the small minority of people who are leaders, not the large number of followers. I think it's because I saw leaders using 100% of their potential - I was always fascinated by people who controlled other people." Schwarzenegger has said it was never his intention to enter politics, but he says: "I married into a political family. When you meet them, you hear about politics and helping people. I was given the idea of public service, and Eunice and Sargent Shriver became my heroes. "Eunice Kennedy Shriver was John F. Kennedy's sister and Schwarzenegger's mother-in-law; Sargent Shriver is Eunice's husband and Schwarzenegger's father-in-law. He cannot run for president because he is not a native-born citizen of the United States. In The Simpsons Movie (2007) he is portrayed as president, and in Sylvester Stallone's Demolition Man (1993, ten years before his first political candidacy) it is revealed that a constitutional amendment allowing Schwarzenegger to become president was passed.

**Question 0**

Which author claimed Schwarzenegger was power-hungry?

**Question 1**

What is the name of Schwarzenegger's father-in-law?

**Question 2**

Schwarzenegger appears as the President of the United States in which 2007 animated film?

**Text number 48**

Schwarzenegger is a dual citizen of Austria and the United States. He holds Austrian citizenship at birth and US citizenship since his naturalisation in 1983 As an Austrian and therefore a European, he won the 2007 European Voice Award as the 2007 European Voter of the Year for taking action to combat climate change through the 2006 California Global Warming Solutions Act and plans to introduce an emissions trading scheme with other US states and possibly the EU.

**Question 0**

When did Schwarzenegger become a US citizen?

**Question 1**

Which country is Schwarzenegger a citizen of besides the United States?

**Text number 49**

Schwarzenegger's support in the 2008 Republican primaries for the US presidential election was keenly sought; although Schwarzenegger was a good friend of candidates Rudy Giuliani and Senator John McCain, he remained neutral throughout 2007 and early 2008. Giuliani dropped out of the presidential race on 30 January 2008, largely due to a poor showing in Florida, and he backed McCain. Later that evening, Schwarzenegger was in the audience at a Republican debate at Ronald Reagan's presidential library in California. The next day he jokingly endorsed McCain: "It's Rudy's fault!" (referring to his friendships with both candidates and the fact that he couldn't make up his mind). Schwarzenegger's support was believed to boost Senator McCain's campaign; both spoke about environmental and economic issues.

**Question 0**

Who did Schwarzenegger end up supporting in the 2008 Republican primaries?

**Question 1**

Which candidate withdrew from the presidential race in January 2008?

**Question 2**

On what two important issues did McCain and Schwarzenegger publicly agree?

**Text number 50**

In a report issued in April 2010, the progressive ethics watchdog group Citizens for Responsibility and Ethics in Washington named Schwarzenegger as one of the 11 "worst governors" in the United States because of the various ethical problems that had arisen during Schwarzenegger's time as governor.

**Question 0**

Which group awarded Schwarzenegger the title of one of the 11 "worst governors" in a 2010 report?

**Text number 51**

Although he started his term as governor with record high approval ratings (up to 89% in December 2003), he left office with a record low of 23%, only 1% higher than Gray Davis' approval rating when he was recalled in October 2003.

**Question 0**

What was Schwarzenegger's highest approval rating during his term as governor?

**Question 1**

What was Schwarzenegger's approval rating on the day his term of office ended?

**Text number 52**

During his first campaign for governor, allegations of sexual and personal misconduct, known as "Gropegate", were made against Schwarzenegger. In the last five days before the election, the Los Angeles Times published news stories reporting allegations of sexual misconduct by several individual women, six of whom eventually came forward with their personal stories.

**Question 0**

What was the nickname of the controversy surrounding Schwarzenegger's first campaign for governor?

**Question 1**

How many women spoke out publicly about Schwarzenegger's abuses?

**Question 2**

Which newspaper reported Schwarzenegger's alleged sexual misconduct?

**Text number 53**

Three of the women claimed that the man had grabbed their breasts, and a fourth said that he put his hands under her skirt on her buttocks. A fifth woman claimed Schwarzenegger tried to take off her swimsuit in the hotel lift, and the last woman said he pulled her into his arms and asked her for sex.

**Question 0**

A woman accused Schwarzenegger of trying to remove which article of clothing?

**Text number 54**

Schwarzenegger admitted that he has "sometimes behaved badly" and apologised, but also said that "a lot of the stories are not true". This came after an interview in the adult magazine Oui from 1977 came to light in which Schwarzenegger talked about participating in sexual orgies and using drugs such as marijuana. Schwarzenegger is seen smoking a marijuana pipe after winning the Mr Olympia contest in the 1975 documentary Pumping Iron. In an interview with GQ magazine in October 2007, Schwarzenegger said: "[Marijuana] is not a drug. It's a leaf. My drug was pumping iron, believe me." His spokesman later said the comment was intended as a joke.

**Question 0**

Which newspaper published an interview in which Schwarzenegger called marijuana a "leaf"?

**Question 1**

What drug does Schwarzenegger use in the documentary Pumping Iron?

**Text number 55**

In August 2006, British television personality Anna Richardson settled a defamation lawsuit against Schwarzenegger, his top aide Sean Walsh and his spokeswoman Sheryl Main. The joint statement read: "The parties are pleased that the matter has been concluded and are pleased that this lawsuit has now been settled." Richardson claimed that they tried to smear his reputation by dismissing his claim that Schwarzenegger touched her breasts at a press conference for The 6th Day in London. She claimed that Walsh and Main slandered her in a Los Angeles Times article when they claimed she encouraged Schwarzenegger's behaviour.

**Question 0**

Who sued Schwarzenegger and two of his employees for defamation and settled the case in 2006?

**Question 1**

What film was Schwarzenegger promoting at the time of the alleged incident?

**Question 2**

Which newspaper Richardson claimed Schwarzenegger's spokesman and aide used Schwarzenegger's publicist to smear him?

**Text number 56**

Schwarzenegger became a US citizen on 17 September 1983. Shortly before he became a citizen, he asked the Austrian authorities for the right to keep his Austrian citizenship, as Austria does not normally allow dual citizenship. His request was granted and he retained his Austrian citizenship. In 2005, Peter Pilz, an Austrian Member of Parliament from the Austrian Green Party, called on the Parliament to revoke Schwarzenegger's Austrian citizenship because of his decision not to prevent the executions of Donald Beardslee and Stanley Williams, which damaged Austria's reputation as the death penalty has been abolished in Austria since 1968. The claim was based on Article 33 of the Austrian Citizenship Act, which states that "A citizen who is in the public service of a foreign country shall be deprived of his citizenship if he seriously damages the reputation or interests of the Republic of Austria". Pilz argued that Schwarzenegger's actions in favour of the death penalty (which is prohibited in Austria under Protocol 13 to the European Convention on Human Rights) had indeed damaged Austria's reputation. Schwarzenegger explained his actions by the fact that his only duty as governor of California was to prevent a flaw in the legal system.

**Question 0**

What year did Austria ban the death penalty?

**Question 1**

Which Austrian MP wanted Schwarzenegger to lose his Austrian citizenship?

**Text number 57**

On 27 September 2006, Schwarzenegger signed a bill creating the country's first cap on greenhouse gas emissions. The law set new regulations on how much emissions facilities, refineries and manufacturing plants can emit into the atmosphere. Schwarzenegger also signed another global warming bill that prohibits large utilities and businesses in California from entering into long-term contracts with suppliers that do not meet the state's greenhouse gas emission standards. The two bills are part of a plan to reduce California's emissions by 25% below 1990 levels by 2020. In 2005, Schwarzenegger issued an executive order to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 80% below 1990 levels by 2050.

**Question 0**

On what day was the first law to limit greenhouse gas emissions passed?

**Question 1**

The provisions apply to emissions from utilities, industrial installations and which other entity?

**Question 2**

What year is Schwarzenegger's deadline for California to reduce its emissions by 25%?

**Text number 58**

On 17 October 2006, Schwarzenegger signed another executive order allowing California to cooperate with the Northeast Regional Greenhouse Gas Initiative. They intend to reduce carbon emissions by issuing a limited number of carbon credits to each of the participating states' power plants. If the power plants exceed the amount of carbon credits, they will have to buy more credits to make up the difference. The plan came into force in 2009. In addition to using his political power to fight global warming, the governor has taken action at home to reduce his personal carbon footprint. Schwarzenegger has adapted one of his Hummers to run on hydrogen and another on biofuels. He has also installed solar panels to heat his home.

**Question 0**

Which US region has California partnered with on a regional greenhouse gas initiative?

**Question 1**

What green technology has Schwarzenegger installed in his home to reduce his carbon footprint?

**Question 2**

In which year did the Greenhouse Gas Initiative enter into force?

**Question 3**

What pollutant did Schwarzenegger address in his 2006 order?

**Text number 59**

Schwarzenegger was invited to open the 2009 SAE World Congress in Detroit on 20 April 2009 because of his influence on the direction of the US automotive industry.

**Question 0**

In which city was the SAE World Congress held in 2009?

**Text number 60**

In October 2013, the New York Post reported that Schwarzenegger was considering a future presidential bid. The former governor of California would face a constitutional obstacle: Clause V of Section I of Article II of the Constitution nominally bars persons who are not native-born citizens of the United States from running for office. He has reportedly lobbied lawmakers about a possible constitutional amendment or challenged the provision in court. Columbia University law professor Michael Dorf pointed out that Schwarzenegger's potential lawsuit could eventually win him the right to run for office, saying, "The law is very clear, but it is not 100 percent clear that the courts would enforce the law rather than leave it to the political process." He noted that Schwarzenegger's potential lawsuit could eventually win him the right to run for office.

**Question 0**

Which article, section and clause of the Constitution requires that US presidents be native-born citizens?

**Question 1**

Which newspaper claimed in 2013 that Schwarzenegger was considering a presidential campaign?

**Question 2**

Michael Dorf is a law professor at which school?

**Text number 61**

Schwarzenegger has had a very successful career in business. After moving to the US, Schwarzenegger became a "prolific goal-setter", writing down goals such as starting a mail order business or buying a new car on cards at the beginning of the year - and succeeding. Schwarzenegger was already a millionaire at the age of 30, long before his Hollywood career. His financial independence came from his success as a fledgling entrepreneur with several successful businesses and investments.

**Question 0**

Where would Schwarzenegger write his goals?

**Question 1**

At what age did Schwarzenegger become a millionaire?

**Text number 62**

In 1968, Schwarzenegger and another bodybuilder, Franco Columbu, founded a masonry company. The company flourished thanks to the duo's marketing skills and the increased demand created by the 1971 San Fernando earthquake. Schwarzenegger and Columbu used the profits from their masonry business to set up a mail order business selling bodybuilding and fitness equipment and instructional cassettes.

**Question 0**

Which friend did Schwarzenegger start a bricklaying business with?

**Question 1**

Which natural disaster in 1971 contributed to Schwarzenegger's business success?

**Text number 63**

Schwarzenegger used the proceeds from his mail order business and bodybuilding competition winnings to invest in his first real estate venture: an apartment building he bought for $10 000. He later invested in several real estate holding companies.

**Question 0**

How much did Schwarzenegger pay for the first apartment building he bought?

**Text number 64**

Schwarzenegger was one of the founders of the Planet Hollywood chain of international themed restaurants (modelled on the Hard Rock Cafe), along with Bruce Willis, Sylvester Stallone and Demi Moore. Schwarzenegger cut his financial ties with the company in early 2000. Schwarzenegger said the company had not performed as he had hoped and claimed he wanted to focus on "new American global business ventures" and his film career.

**Question 0**

Which restaurant chain did Schwarzenegger invest in?

**Question 1**

When did Schwarzenegger retire from Planet Hollywood?

**Question 2**

What other successful themed restaurant chain was Planet Hollywood modelled on?

**Text number 65**

He also invested in a shopping mall in Columbus, Ohio. "From Milton Friedman to Donald Trump... and now Les Wexner and Warren Buffett. I even learned a thing or two from Planet Hollywood, like when to exit! And I did!" He has a significant stake in the investment firm Dimensional Fund Advisors. Schwarzenegger also owns Arnold's Sports Festival, which he founded in 1989 and which is held annually in Columbus, Ohio. This is a festival that hosts thousands of international health and fitness professionals and has also expanded into a three-day trade show. He also owns a film production company called Oak Productions, Inc. and Fitness Publications, a joint publishing venture with Simon & Schuster.

**Question 0**

Which investment company does Schwarzenegger co-own?

**Question 1**

Which city hosts the annual Arnold Sports Festival?

**Question 2**

What is the name of Schwarzenegger's film production company?

**Question 3**

Which well-known publishing company is Schwarzenegger's partner in Fitness Publications?

**Text number 66**

In 1992, Schwarzenegger and his wife opened a restaurant in Santa Monica called Schatzi On Main. Schatzi literally means "little treasure", which is German for "honey" or "sweetheart". In 1998, he sold his restaurant.

**Question 0**

What is the name of the restaurant Schwarzenegger opened with his wife?

**Question 1**

Where is Schwarzenegger's restaurant?

**Question 2**

What is the literal translation of the word "schatzi"?

**Question 3**

What year did Schwarzenegger sell Treasure on the Main?

**Text number 67**

Schwarzenegger's net worth was conservatively estimated at $100-200 million. After his divorce from his wife Maria Shriver in 2011, his net worth is estimated to have been around $400 million and as high as $800 million based on tax returns filed in 2006. As an investor, he invested his bodybuilding and film earnings over the years in numerous stocks, bonds, privately held companies and real estate holdings around the world, making it difficult to calculate an accurate estimate of his net worth, especially given the decline in real estate values caused by the economic downturn in the US and Europe since the late 2000s. In June 1997, Schwarzenegger spent $38 million of his own money on a private Gulfstream aircraft. Schwarzenegger once said of his fortune: "Money does not make you happy. I have $50 million now, but I was just as happy when I had $48 million." He has also said, "I have made millions many times over as a businessman."

**Question 0**

What year did Schwarzenegger and Maria Shriver divorce?

**Question 1**

What was the price of the private jet Schwarzenegger bought in 1997?

**Text number 68**

In 1969, Schwarzenegger met Barbara Outland (later Barbara Outland Baker), an English teacher with whom he lived until 1974. Schwarzenegger spoke of Barbara in his 1977 memoirs, "Basically it was that she was a balanced woman who wanted an ordinary, stable life, and I was not a balanced man and hated the idea of an ordinary life." She was not balanced. Baker has described Schwarzenegger as "[a] cheerful personality, totally charismatic, adventurous and athletic", but claims that towards the end of the relationship he became "insufferable - classically smug - the world revolved around him". Baker published his memoir in 2006, entitled Arnold and Me: In the Shadow of the Austrian Oak. Although Baker occasionally painted a somewhat flattering picture of his former lover, Schwarzenegger actually contributed a foreword to the narrative book and met with Baker for three hours. Baker claims, for example, that he only found out about Schwarzenegger's infidelity after they had separated, and describes a tumultuous and passionate love life. Schwarzenegger has made it clear that their memories of events may differ. The couple first met six to eight months after his arrival in the US - their first date was watching Apollo's first moon landing on television. They shared an apartment in Santa Monica for three and a half years, and because they had little money, they would walk on the beach all day or barbecue in the backyard. Although Baker claims that when he first met Baker, he had "little understanding of polite society," and Baker thought Baker was obnoxious, Baker says: "Baker is as self-made a man as you can get - he never received any encouragement from his parents, family or brother. He just had a tremendous determination to prove himself, and that was very attractive... I will go to my grave knowing that Arnold loved me."

**Question 0**

What year did Schwarzenegger's ex-girlfriend Barbara Outland Baker publish her memoirs?

**Question 1**

What did Baker say Schwarzenegger didn't understand when he first met him?

**Question 2**

Which historic event did Baker and Schwarzenegger watch on TV together on their first date?

**Text number 69**

Schwarzenegger met his next mistress, Sue Moray, an assistant hairdresser in Beverly Hills, at Venice Beach in July 1977. According to Moray, the couple lived an open relationship. "We were faithful when we were both in LA ... but when she was out of town, we were free to do what we wanted." Schwarzenegger met Maria Shriver at the Robert F. Kennedy tennis tournament in August 1977, and had an affair with both women until August 1978, when Moray (who knew of his relationship with Shriver) issued an ultimatum.

**Question 0**

Which hairdresser's assistant did Schwarzenegger fall for in July 1977?

**Question 1**

Where did Schwarzenegger first meet Maria Shriver?

**Question 2**

In what month and year did Moray make Schwarzenegger choose between him and Shriver?

**Text number 70**

On 26 April 1986, Schwarzenegger married Maria Shriver, a television journalist and niece of President John F. Kennedy, in Hyannis, Massachusetts. Reverend John Baptist Riordan performed the ceremony at St. Francis Xavier Catholic Church. They have four children, Katherine Eunice Schwarzenegger (born December 13, 1989 in Los Angeles), Christina Maria Aurelia Schwarzenegger (born July 23, 1991 in Los Angeles), Patrick Arnold Shriver Schwarzenegger (born September 18, 1993 in Los Angeles) and Christopher Sargent Shriver Schwarzenegger (born September 27, 1997 in Los Angeles). Schwarzenegger lives in an 11 000 square foot (1 000 m2) home in Brentwood. The divorcing couple currently own vacation homes in Sun Valley, Idaho and Hyannis Port, Massachusetts. They visited St. Monica's Catholic Church. Since the divorce, Schwarzenegger has reportedly been dating physical therapist Heather Milligan.

**Question 0**

What is Maria Shriver's relationship with President John F. Kennedy?

**Question 1**

In which Massachusetts town was Shriver and Schwarzenegger's wedding held?

**Question 2**

How many children did Schwarzenegger and Shriver have together?

**Question 3**

Who did Schwarzenegger reportedly start dating shortly after his divorce?

**Text number 71**

On May 9, 2011, Shriver and Schwarzenegger ended their relationship after 25 years of marriage, and Shriver moved out of the couple's Brentwood mansion. On May 16, 2011, the Los Angeles Times revealed that Schwarzenegger had had a son more than fourteen years earlier with their domestic worker Mildred Patricia "Patty" Baena. "After leaving the governor's office, I told my wife about this event, which occurred more than a decade ago," Schwarzenegger said in a statement to the Times. Schwarzenegger did not mention in his statement that he had confessed to his wife only after Shriver had confronted him with the information, which he had done after confirming with the housekeeper what she had suspected about the child.

**Question 0**

How long were Schwarzenegger and Shriver married?

**Question 1**

Which newspaper reported Schwarzenegger's child with another woman?

**Text number 72**

Baena, 50, a native of Guatemala, worked for the family for 20 years and retired in January 2011. Baena, who was pregnant, worked from home while Shriver was pregnant with the youngest of the couple's four children. Baena and Schwarzenegger's son Joseph was born on 2 October 1997; Shriver gave birth to Christopher on 27 September 1997. Schwarzenegger says it took seven or eight years before he found out he had had a child with his housekeeper. It wasn't until the boy "started to look like me that I kind of figured it out. I put it all together," the action star and former governor of California told 60 Minutes. Schwarzenegger has taken financial responsibility for the child "from the beginning and continued to support him". Radio station KNX 1070 reported that in 2010 he bought a new four-bedroom house with a swimming pool for Bakena and their son in Bakersfield, about 180 miles north of Los Angeles. Baena divorced her husband Rogelio in 1997, a few months after Joseph was born, and filed for divorce in 2008. Baena's ex-husband says the child's birth certificate was forged and that he plans to sue Schwarzenegger for conspiracy to falsify a public document, a serious crime in California.

**Question 0**

Baena worked for the Schwarzenegger/Shriver family for how many years?

**Question 1**

What is the first name of Schwarzenegger's son with Baena?

**Question 2**

What year did Schwarzenegger buy a four-bedroom house for Balena and their son?

**Text number 73**

Schwarzenegger has consulted lawyer Bob Kaufman. Kaufman has previously handled divorce cases for celebrities such as Jennifer Aniston and Reese Witherspoon. Schwarzenegger considers the Brentwood home part of the divorce settlement, and Shriver has bought a new home nearby so the children can travel easily between their parents' homes. They share custody of two minor children. Schwarzenegger came under criticism after the initial application did not include spousal support or reimbursement of legal fees. However, he claims that this was not intentional and that he signed the original documents without reading them properly. Mr Schwarzenegger has filed amended divorce papers to correct the matter.

**Question 0**

Which lawyer is Schwarzenegger consulting to settle his divorce?

**Question 1**

Which of these two kept their family home in Brentwood?

**Question 2**

Schwarzenegger's original divorce petition did not stipulate the reimbursement of attorney's fees and what other condition of the divorce?

**Text number 74**

After the scandal, actress Brigitte Nielsen came forward and said that she too had an affair with Schwarzenegger while he was in a relationship with Shriver, and said: "Maybe I wouldn't have got involved if he had said 'I'm marrying Maria', and that's a deadly serious thing, but he didn't say that and our relationship continued." When asked in 2014, "Of all the things you're famous for ... what are you least proud of?", Schwarzenegger replied: "I'm least proud of the mistakes I made that caused my family pain and split us apart."

**Question 0**

Which actor claimed to be having an affair with Schwarzenegger when he was with Shriver?

**Text number 75**

Schwarzenegger was born with a double-banded aortic valve, an aortic valve with only two valves (a normal aortic valve has three valves).1997Medical experts predicted that he would need a repeat heart valve operation over the next two to eight years because the valve would gradually degenerate. Schwarzenegger apparently decided to refuse the mechanical valve, the only permanent solution available at the time of his surgery, because it would have severely limited his physical activity and mobility.

**Question 0**

Which word describes an aortic valve with two rather than three valves?

**Question 1**

Schwarzenegger had a heart valve replacement in what year?

**Text number 76**

On January 8, 2006, while Schwarzenegger was riding his Harley Davidson motorcycle in Los Angeles with his son Patrick in the sidecar, another driver backed into the street he was riding on, causing him and his son to collide with a car at low speed. His son and the other driver were not injured, but the governor suffered a minor injury to his lip that required 15 stitches. "No sanctions were issued," said Officer Jason Lee, a spokesman for the Los Angeles Police Department. Schwarzenegger did not receive his motorcycle license until July 3, 2006.

**Question 0**

Which of Schwarzenegger's sons was with him when he was involved in a motorbike accident in 2006?

**Text number 77**

Schwarzenegger tripped on his ski pole and broke his right femur while skiing with his family in Sun Valley, Idaho, on 23 December 2006. On 26 December 2006, he underwent a 90-minute operation to fix the broken bone with wires and screws. He was discharged from St. John's Health Center on December 30, 2006.

**Question 0**

Which bone did Schwarzenegger break on a skiing trip in 2006?

**Question 1**

Where was Schwarzenegger on holiday when he broke his leg?

**Text number 78**

According to a statement released by the Governor's press secretary, Schwarzenegger's private plane made an emergency landing at Van Nuys Airport on June 19, 2009, when the pilot reported smoke coming from the cockpit. No one was injured in the incident.

**Question 0**

Which airport was Schwarzenegger's jet forced to make an emergency landing at in 2009?

**Text number 79**

Schwarzenegger's official height of 1.88 metres has been questioned in several articles. In his bodybuilding days in the late 1960s, his height was measured at 1.87 metres, and this was confirmed by his fellow bodybuilders. In 1988, however, both the Daily Mail and Time Out magazine mentioned that Schwarzenegger looked considerably shorter. Prior to his candidacy for governor, Schwarzenegger's height was once again questioned in an article in the Chicago Reader. As governor, Schwarzenegger had a light-hearted discussion with Congressman Herb Wesson about their height. At one point, Wesson, in his own words, unsuccessfully tried to "settle this matter once and for all and find out how tall he is" by using a tailor's tape measure on the governor. Schwarzenegger retaliated by placing a cushion with the words "Need a lift?" sewn on it on Wesson's 165-centimetre-tall chair before a negotiating session in his office. Bob Mulholland also claimed that Schwarzenegger was 1.78 metres tall and that he wore high heels. In 1999, Men's Health magazine stated that he was 5'10" tall.

**Question 0**

How tall does Schwarzenegger claim to be?

**Question 1**

Which MP was playfully trying to measure Schwarzenegger's height?

**Question 2**

How long was Schwarzenegger announced in the 1999 issue of Men's Health magazine?

**Text number 80**

Schwarzenegger's autobiography Total Recall was published in October 2012. He dedicates a chapter called "The Secret" to his extramarital affair. Most of the book is about his success in three major chapters of his life: as a bodybuilder, as an actor and as Governor of California.

**Question 0**

What is the title of Schwarzenegger's autobiography?

**Question 1**

What name did Schwarzenegger give to the chapter in the book about his extramarital affair?

**Question 2**

When was Schwarzenegger's autobiography published?

**Text number 81**

Schwarzenegger was the first civilian to buy a Humvee. He was so enamoured with the vehicle that he pressured Humvee manufacturer AM General to produce a street-legal civilian version, which it did in 1992 ; Schwarzenegger also bought the first two Hummers he sold.

**Question 0**

What year did AM General grant Schwarzenegger's wish for a street-faithful Humvee?

**Question 1**

Which other AM General vehicle was Schwarzenegger the first to own besides the Humvee?

**Text number 82**

He was in the news in 2014 after buying a rare Bugatti Veyron Grand Sport Vitesse. He was seen and photographed in the summer of 2015 in his car, which was painted silver and had bright aluminium forged wheels. The interior of Schwarzenegger's Bugatti is trimmed in dark brown leather.

**Question 0**

What colour is Schwarzenegger's Bugatti Veyron Grand Sport Vitesse?

**Text number 83**

The Hummers bought by Schwarzenegger in 1992 are so large - each weighing 2 900 kilos6,300 and 2.1 metres wide - that they are classified as large trucks and are not subject to US fuel economy regulations. During the governor's recall campaign, he announced he would convert one of his Hummers to burn hydrogen. The conversion was reported to cost around USD 21 000. After the election, he signed an executive order to start construction of hydrogen refuelling facilities under the name California Hydrogen Highway Network, and received a grant from the US Department of Energy to help pay for its estimated cost of US$ 91 000 000. The first H2H (Hydrogen Hummer) was delivered in California in October 2004.

**Question 0**

How many kilos does one of Schwarzenegger's Hummers weigh?

**Question 1**

How much money did Schwarzenegger spend to convert his Hummer into a hydrogen-powered car?

**Question 2**

What name did Schwarzenegger give to his plan to build petrol stations throughout California?

**Question 3**

Which ministry awarded a grant for the Schwarzenegger hydrogen fuel project?

**Text number 84**

Arnold Schwarzenegger has been involved in the Special Olympics for years, ever since his former mother-in-law Eunice Kennedy Shriver founded them. In 2007, Schwarzenegger was the official spokesman for the Special Olympics in Shanghai, China. Schwarzenegger believes that quality educational opportunities should be provided for children who would not normally have access to them. In 1995, he founded the Inner City Games Foundation (ICG), which provides cultural, educational and community programmes for young people. ICG operates in 15 cities across the country and serves more than 250,000 children in over 400 schools nationwide. He has also been involved with After-School All-Stars and founded the Los Angeles branch in 2002. ASAS is a provider of after-school programs that educate young people on health, fitness and nutrition.

**Question 0**

Which non-profit organisation did Schwarzenegger found in 1995?

**Question 1**

Schwarzenegger was a spokesman for the Special Olympic Games, held in which city in China?

**Question 2**

How many schools in the country have an ICG?

**Text number 85**

In 2012, Schwarzenegger helped found the Schwarzenegger Institute for State and Global Policy, part of the USC Sol Price School of Public Policy at the University of Southern California. The Institute's mission is to "[promote] a post-partisan approach where leaders put people ahead of political parties and work together to find the best ideas and solutions that benefit the people they serve" and to "seek to influence public policy and public debate to find solutions to the serious challenges we face." Schwarzenegger will chair the Institute.

**Question 0**

Which school is the Schwarzenegger Institute for State and Global Policy at the University of Southern California?

**Question 1**

In what year was the Schwarzenegger Institute for State and Global Policy founded?

**Question 2**

What is Schwarzenegger's position at the Institute?

**Document number 33**

**Text number 0**

Plymouth (i/ˈplɪməθ/) is a city on the south coast of Devon, England, about 37 miles (60 km) southwest of Exeter and 190 miles (310 km) west-southwest of London. The town lies on the east side of the River Plym and the west side of the River Tamar, where the rivers join to form Plymouth Sound and the Cornwall border.

**Question 0**

How far is it from Plymouth to Exeter in kilometres?

**Question 1**

How many miles from London is Plymouth?

**Question 2**

Which river borders Plymouth to the west?

**Question 3**

Which county is Plymouth in?

**Question 4**

Where do the Tamari and Plym rivers meet?

**Text number 1**

Plymouth's early history dates back to the Bronze Age, when the first settlement was established on Mount Batten. This settlement continued to serve as a trading post for the Roman Empire until it was overtaken by the more prosperous village of Sutton, now known as Plymouth. In 1620, the Pilgrims left Plymouth for the New World and established the Plymouth Colony - the second English colony in what is now the United States of America. During the English Civil War, the town was held by Parliamentarians and was besieged between 1642 and 1642-1646.

**Question 0**

What was the location of the earliest settlement near Plymouth?

**Question 1**

What was the original name of Plymouth?

**Question 2**

What year will the Pilgrims sail from Plymouth?

**Question 3**

When did the siege of Plymouth end during the English Civil War?

**Question 4**

What was the name of the colony established by the Pilgrims in the New World?

**Text number 2**

During the Industrial Revolution, Plymouth grew into a commercial shipping port, handling imports and passengers from America and exporting local minerals (tin, copper, lime, porcelain clay and arsenic), while neighbouring Devonport became a strategically important shipbuilding and shipyard town for the Royal Navy. In 1914 the three independent neighbouring towns of Plymouth County, Devonport County and East Stonehouse Borough were merged into one county. The combined town was named Plymouth, which was granted city status in 1928. The town's maritime importance later led to it being targeted and partially destroyed during the Second World War, known as the Plymouth Blitz. After the war, the city centre was completely rebuilt, and subsequent expansion led to the annexation of Plympton and Plymstock and other outlying suburbs in 1967.

**Question 0**

Which nearby settlement built ships for the Royal Navy?

**Question 1**

In what year did Plymouth become a city?

**Question 2**

What term is used to describe the attacks on Plymouth during the Second World War?

**Question 3**

What year was Plymstock founded?

**Question 4**

Which place was merged with Plymouth and Devonport to form a county in 1914?

**Text number 3**

The city is home to an estimated 261,546 people (mid-2014), making it the 30th most populous built-up area in the UK. Plymouth City Council governs the city locally and is represented at national level by three MPs. Plymouth's economy is still heavily influenced by shipbuilding and shipping, including ferry links to Brittany (Roscoff and St Malo) and Spain (Santander), but since the 1990s it has evolved towards a service-based economy. It is home to the largest naval base in Western Europe, HMNB Devonport, and is home to Plymouth University.

**Question 0**

What was the population of Plymouth in 2014?

**Question 1**

Where is Plymouth in terms of population among UK cities?

**Question 2**

How many MPs represent Plymouth?

**Question 3**

Where does the Plymouth ferry to Spain end?

**Question 4**

Which college is located in Plymouth?

**Text number 4**

Local caves have yielded Upper Palaeolithic deposits including bones of Homo sapiens, and Bronze Age to Middle Iron Age artefacts have been found at Mount Batten, indicating that it was one of the country's main trading ports at the time. Ptolemy's Geography mentions an unknown settlement called 'TAMARI OSTIA' (the mouth of the river Tamar), which is thought to have been located in the area of the present town.

**Question 0**

What is the name of the place mentioned by Ptolemy, which is believed to have been located near present-day Plymouth?

**Question 1**

Where have remains of the Middle Iron Age been found?

**Question 2**

What does 'TAMARI OSTIA' mean?

**Text number 5**

Plympton, further up the River Plym than present-day Plymouth, was also an early trading port, but the river became blocked in the early 1100s, forcing seafarers and traders to settle in what is now Barbican, near the river mouth. At that time the village was called Sutton, which in Old English meant the town of the south. The name Plym Mouth, meaning 'mouth of the river Plym', was first mentioned in the Pipe Roll in 1211. The name Plymouth first officially replaced Sutton in the charter of King Henry VI in 1440. See Plympton for a derivation of the name Plympton.

**Question 0**

In which century were sailors forced to move away from Plympton because of siltation?

**Question 1**

What did Sutton mean in Old English?

**Question 2**

In what year was the first written mention of Plymouth made?

**Question 3**

During whose reign was the former town of Sutton called Plymouth?

**Question 4**

What did "Plym Mouth" mean?

**Text number 6**

During the Hundred Years' War, a French invasion (1340) burned the manor and took a few prisoners, but did not reach the town. In 1403, Breton raiders burned the town. In the late 15th century, a 'castle quadrate' was built near the area now known as The Barbican; it included four round towers, one at each corner, as shown on the city's coat of arms. The castle was intended to protect Sutton Pool, where the Plymouth Navy was stationed before the establishment of Plymouth Dockyard. In 1512, Parliament passed the Act for the Fortification of Plymouth, and a series of fortifications were subsequently built, including the defensive walls at the entrance to Sutton Pool (over which the chain was extended in case of danger). The defences of St Nicholas Island also date from this period, and six gun forts were built, one of which was on Fishers Nose Island in the south-east corner of Hoy. This site was further strengthened by the construction of a fort (later known as Drake's Fort) in 1596 , which later became the Citadel, established in the 1660s (see below).

**Question 0**

In what year during the Hundred Years War did the French attack Plymouth?

**Question 1**

Who set Plymouth on fire in 1403?

**Question 2**

In what year was the fortress, later known as Drake Fortress, built?

**Question 3**

Where was the fleet located before the Plymouth Dockyard was built?

**Question 4**

In what year did Parliament pass a major law that led to the building of fortifications in Plymouth?

**Text number 7**

Locally produced wool was the main export product in the 1500s. Plymouth was the home port of successful maritime merchants, including Sir John Hawkins, who led England's first foray into the Atlantic slave trade, and Sir Francis Drake, who was Mayor of Plymouth between 1581 and 1593. Legend has it that Drake insisted on playing out a game of bowls on the Hoe before attacking the Spanish Armada in 1588 In 1620, the Pilgrims sailed from Plymouth to the New World and established the Plymouth Colony - the second English colony in what is now the United States of America.

**Question 0**

Which major slave trader operated in Plymouth?

**Question 1**

Who was the Mayor of Plymouth in 1593?

**Question 2**

What year did Drake fight the Spanish Armada?

**Question 3**

When did the Pilgrims leave Plymouth?

**Question 4**

What was the name of the settlement founded by the Pilgrims?

**Text number 8**

During the English Civil War, Plymouth sided with the Parliamentarians and was besieged by Royalists for nearly four years. The last major Royalist attack was led by Sir Richard Grenville, who led thousands of soldiers towards Plymouth, but was defeated by the Plymouthians at Freedom Fields Park. The Civil War ended in a Parliamentary victory, but King Charles II restored the monarchy in 1660 when he imprisoned many of the Parliamentary heroes on Drake's Island. Construction of the royal fortress began in 1665 after the Restoration; it was armed with cannon aimed at both the sea and the town, rumoured to be a reminder to residents not to resist the crown. The tower of Mount Batten also dates from the same period.

**Question 0**

Which faction did Plymouth support during the English Civil War?

**Question 1**

How many years was Plymouth besieged during the English Civil War?

**Question 2**

What was the end of the last battle of Plymouth during the English Civil War?

**Question 3**

In what year did Charles II ascend the throne?

**Question 4**

What place was used to house imprisoned parliamentarians after the restoration of Charles II?

**Text number 9**

By the 1600s, Plymouth had gradually lost its edge as a trading port. By the mid-1700s, it was too expensive to transport goods manufactured elsewhere in England to Plymouth, and the city had no means of dealing with imports of sugar or tobacco, even though it played a relatively small role in the Atlantic slave trade in the early 1700s.

**Question 0**

In which century was Plymouth involved in the Atlantic slave trade?

**Question 1**

In what century did Plymouth cease to be an important trading port?

**Text number 10**

In the nearby parish of Stoke Damerel on the east bank of the River Tamar, the first shipyard, HMNB Devonport, opened in 1690. Further shipyards were built here in 1727, 1762 and 1793. The settlement was then called 'Dock' or 'Plymouth Dock' and Plymouth grew into a new, separate town. In 1712 there were 318 men working here, and by 1733 the population had grown to 3,000 people.

**Question 0**

In what year was HMNB Davenport founded?

**Question 1**

Which river was HMNB next to Davenport?

**Question 2**

How many male workers were there in Plymouth Harbour around 1712?

**Question 3**

What was the population of Plymouth Dock in 1733?

**Question 4**

In which parish was HMNB Davenport located?

**Text number 11**

Before the second half of the 1700s, Plymouth's main imports were grain, timber and later coal. During this period, the real source of wealth was the neighbouring town of Plymouth Dock (renamed Devonport in 1824), and the dockyard was the largest employer in the whole area. The tricity of Plymouth, Stonehouse and Devonport enjoyed a degree of prosperity in the late 17th and early 19th centuries, enriched by the many neoclassical town buildings designed by the London architect John Foulston. Foulston was important to both Devonport and Plymouth, and was responsible for a number of magnificent public buildings, many of which are now destroyed, including the Athenaeum, the Theatre Royal and the Royal Hotel, and much of Union Street.

**Question 0**

Besides coal and grain, what was the most important import for Plymouth in the 1700s?

**Question 1**

What was the new name of Plymouth Dock in 1824?

**Question 2**

Which settlement, along with Plymouth and Devonport, made up the Three Towns?

**Question 3**

Which architect was famous for his neoclassical designs for Plymouth?

**Question 4**

On which street were many of the buildings designed by John Foulston located?

**Text number 12**

Local chemist William Cookworthy set up his somewhat short-lived Plymouth Porcelain company in 1768 to exploit newly discovered local deposits of china clay - an industry that still accounts for some of the city's income. As a partner and host to engineer John Smeaton, he was indirectly involved in the development of the Eddystone Lighthouse.

**Question 0**

Who founded Plymouth Porcelain?

**Question 1**

In what year was Plymouth Porcelain founded?

**Question 2**

What was William Cookworthy's occupation?

**Question 3**

What was the name of the engineer who helped build the Eddystone lighthouse?

**Text number 13**

John Rennie designed the 1 mile ( 2km) long breakwater in Plymouth Sound to protect the Devonport fleet; work began in 1812. Due to numerous technical difficulties and repeated storm damage, it was not completed until 1841 , twenty years after Rennie's death. In the 1860s, a ring of Palmerston forts was built on the outskirts of Devonport to protect the dockyard from attack from any direction.

**Question 0**

How long was the Plymouth Sound breakwater in kilometres?

**Question 1**

Who designed the Plymouth Sound breakwater?

**Question 2**

What year was the construction of the Plymouth Sound breakwater completed?

**Question 3**

When did construction of the Plymouth Sound breakwater start?

**Question 4**

Near which settlement were the Palmerston forts built in the 1860s?

**Text number 14**

In the second half of the 19th century, Plymouth was a major importer of corn, wheat, barley, sugar cane, guano, sodium nitrate and phosphate. In addition to the Devonport City Dockyard, Plymouth had begun to develop industries in the 19th century, including gas works, railways and trams, and several small chemical plants, which continued into the 20th century.

**Question 0**

What animal by-product was imported into Plymouth in the 19th century?

**Question 1**

In which agglomeration were the shipyards located?

**Text number 15**

During the First World War, Plymouth attracted troops from all over the Empire, and also developed into a munitions factory. Although large units of the Royal Navy moved to the safety of Scapa Flow, Devonport was an important base for escort ships and repairs. Flying boats operated from Mount Batten.

**Question 0**

What was the primary base of operations for the Royal Navy during the First World War?

**Question 1**

What kind of vessels were there in Davenport?

**Question 2**

Where was the base of the flying boats?

**Text number 16**

In the First World War, Devonport was the headquarters of Western Approaches Command until 1941, and the Royal Australian Air Force used Sunderland aircraft. It was an important landing site for US troops during D-Day. The town was heavily bombed by the Luftwaffe in a series of Plymouth Blitz59 raids. Although the shipyards were the main targets, much of the city centre and over 3,700 houses were completely destroyed, and over 1,000 civilians lost their lives. This was largely due to Plymouth's status as a major port city Charles Church was hit by incendiary bombs and partially destroyed in the 1941 Blitz, but has not been demolished as it is now an official permanent memorial to the bombing of Plymouth during the Second World War.

**Question 0**

Which troops used Sunderland aircraft from Devonport?

**Question 1**

Which military organisation was active in Devonport until 1941?

**Question 2**

How many attacks were there in the Plymouth Blitz?

**Question 3**

How many civilian deaths were caused by the Plymouth lightning strike?

**Question 4**

How many homes were completely destroyed in the Plymouth lightning strike?

**Text number 17**

Sir Patrick Abercrombie planned the rebuilding of the city in his 1943 Plymouth Plan, while working on the London Reconstruction Plan. Between 1951 and 1957, more than 1,000 homes were completed each year, mostly using innovative prefabricated systems, of which there were only three main types. By 1964, over 20 000 new homes had been built, transforming the dense, cramped and unsanitary slums of the pre-war city into sparsely populated, scattered suburbs. Most of the shops in the city centre had been destroyed, and the remaining shops were emptied to be rebuilt according to his plan. The Civic Centre was built in 1962 as a modernist high-rise, an architecturally significant example of a mid-20th century urban slab-and-tower complex that was allowed to deteriorate by its owner Plymouth City Council, but which has recently been classified as Grade II by English Heritage to prevent its demolition.

**Question 0**

Who drew up the 1943 Plymouth plan?

**Question 1**

How many new houses were built each year in Plymouth between 1951 and 1957?

**Question 2**

How many houses were built in Plymouth in the post-war period up to 1964?

**Question 3**

When was the civic centre built?

**Question 4**

What is the role of the English Heritage Centre?

**Text number 18**

After the war, the Devonport shipyard kept busy outfitting aircraft carriers such as the Ark Royal and later nuclear submarines, while new light industry factories were built on the newly zoned industrial estate, attracting rapid growth in the town's population. The army had left the town by 1971, and the barracks were demolished in the 1960s, but the 42nd Company of the Royal Marines still operates in the town.

**Question 0**

What aircraft carrier was serviced at Devonport shipyard?

**Question 1**

By what year had most of the military presence in Plymouth disappeared?

**Question 2**

Which military unit is located in Plymouth?

**Text number 19**

The first record of Plymouth's settlement is in the Domesday Book in 1086Sudtone, which in German means southern farm, located in what is now Barbican. From Saxon times it was part of the Roborough hundred. In 1254 it was granted town status, and in 1439, it became the first town in England to be granted a charter by Parliament. Between 1439 and 1934, Plymouth had a mayor. In 1914, the counties of Plymouth and Devonport and the borough of East Stonehouse were amalgamated into one Plymouth County Borough. One of them was known as 'The Three Towns'.

**Question 0**

In which text was the settlement of the Plymouth area first mentioned?

**Question 1**

In what year was the Domesday Book compiled?

**Question 2**

What was the name of the settlement in the Plymouth area recorded in the Domesday Book?

**Question 3**

In what year was Plymouth recognised as a city?

**Question 4**

In what year did Parliament give Plymouth a charter?

**Text number 20**

In 1919, Nancy Astor became the first woman MP elected to the British Parliament from the Plymouth Sutton constituency. Lady Astor took her seat from her husband Waldorf Astor and campaigned vigorously and actively on behalf of her constituents. Plymouth was granted city status on 18 October 1928. The city's first mayor was appointed in 1967, and in 1935 the city's boundaries were extended in 1967 to include the City of Plympton and the Parish of Plymstock.

**Question 0**

Who was the first female MP to take a seat in the British Parliament?

**Question 1**

Which constituency was Nancy Astor elected for?

**Question 2**

On what day did Plymouth become a city?

**Question 3**

What year did Plymouth get its first mayor?

**Question 4**

Which parish was incorporated in Plymouth in 1967?

**Text number 21**

Born in Plymouth in 1945, Michael Foot was elected Labour MP for the war-torn Plymouth Devonport constituency. He served as Education Secretary and was responsible for the Health and Safety at Work Act 1974, after which he became one of Labour's most prominent leaders.

**Question 0**

Which constituency did Michael Foot MP represent?

**Question 1**

What position was Michael Foot found to have in the government?

**Question 2**

Which major piece of legislation was Michael Foot involved in?

**Question 3**

Which party did Michael Foot become leader of?

**Question 4**

In which city was Michael Foot born?

**Text number 22**

The 1971 Local Government White Paper proposed the abolition of county councils, which would have left Plymouth, a city of 250,000 people, under the jurisdiction of the smaller Exeter City Council, on the other side of the county. This led Plymouth to lobby for the creation of the county of Tamarside, which would include Plymouth, Torpoint, Saltash and rural areas. The campaign failed and Plymouth ceased to be a county on 1 April 1974, when responsibility for education, social services, roads and libraries passed to Devon County Council. All powers were restored when the city became a unitary authority on 1 April 1998, in line with the recommendations of the Banham Commission.

**Question 0**

What was the population of Plymouth in 1971?

**Question 1**

In which document was the abolition of counties proposed?

**Question 2**

Which county did Plymouth unsuccessfully try to create?

**Question 3**

On what day did Plymouth County's status end?

**Question 4**

Which body proposed that Plymouth should become a single council?

**Text number 23**

In the UK Parliament, Plymouth is represented by three constituencies - Plymouth Moor View, Plymouth Sutton and Devonport and South West Devon - and in the European Parliament, South West England. In the 2015 general election, all three constituencies were returned by Conservative MPs Oliver Colvile (Devon South West), Gary Streeter (Sutton and Devonport) and Johnny Mercer (Moor View).

**Question 0**

Which European Parliament assembly does Plymouth belong to?

**Question 1**

Who was elected for the Sutton and Devonport constituency in 2015?

**Question 2**

To which political party did all Plymouth MPs belong in 2015?

**Question 3**

Which parliamentary constituency was Johnny Mercer from?

**Text number 24**

The City of Plymouth is divided into 20 wards, 17 of which elect three councillors and three others elect two, giving a total of 57 councillors. Each year, a third of the council is up for election for three consecutive years - there is no election in the next 'fourth' year, when there is a county council election. Plymouth's total electorate was 188,924 in April 2015. The political make-up of the local elections held on 7 May 2015 was 28 Labour, 26 Conservative and 3 UKIP parties, resulting in a Labour administration. Plymouth City Council is officially twinned with Brest, France (1963), Gdynia, Poland (1976), Novorossiysk, Russia (1990), San Sebastián, Spain (1990) and Plymouth, USA (2001).

**Question 0**

How many wards in Plymouth elect two councillors?

**Question 1**

How many members are there on Plymouth Council?

**Question 2**

How much of Plymouth City Council is elected each year?

**Question 3**

Which French city is Plymouth twinned with?

**Question 4**

What year did Plymouth become friends with Plymouth in the USA?

**Text number 25**

King George V granted Plymouth the title of Lord Mayor in 1935. The office is elected annually by a group of six councillors. Traditionally, the office of Lord Mayor rotates annually between the Conservative and Labour parties, with the Lord Mayor electing a Deputy Mayor. Conservative councillor John Mahony is in office for the 2015-16 term.

**Question 0**

Which monarch gave Plymouth its first mayoral title?

**Question 1**

How many councillors elect the mayor?

**Question 2**

Which authority selects the deputy mayor?

**Question 3**

Who is the current Mayor of Plymouth?

**Text number 26**

The Lord Mayor's official residence is 3 Elliot Terrace, off Hoe Road. It was donated to the City of Plymouth by Lady Astor as the home of the Waldorf and Nancy Astor, and is now also used for civic hospitality, visiting dignitaries and Supreme Court justices, and can also be rented for private functions. The Civic Centre, a municipal office building on Armada Way, was listed in June 2007 for its quality and period features, but has become the focus of controversy after the council planned to demolish it, estimating that it could cost £40 million to refurbish, leading to potential job losses.

**Question 0**

What is the street address of the Mayor's residence?

**Question 1**

Who gave Plymouth the mayor's office?

**Question 2**

On which street is the Civic Centre office building located?

**Question 3**

In which month and year was the Civic Centre Municipal Office Building classified as a building?

**Question 4**

How much does Plymouth City Council estimate it will cost to refurbish the Civic Centre municipal office building?

**Text number 27**

Plymouth lies on the east side of the River Plym and the west side of the River Tamar, both of which flow into the natural harbour of Plymouth Sound. Since 1967, Plymouth has included the formerly independent towns of Plympton and Plymstock on the east side of the Plym River. The River Tamar forms the county boundary between Devon and Cornwall and its estuary forms the River Hamoaze, along which the Devonport Dockyard is located.

**Question 0**

Which river is west of Plymouth?

**Question 1**

Which river is east of Plymouth?

**Question 2**

The River Tamar is the border between Devon and which other county?

**Question 3**

Where do the Plym and Tamar rivers meet?

**Question 4**

When did Plymstock join the Plymouth region?

**Text number 28**

The River Plym, which flows north-east from Dartmoor, forms a smaller estuary called Cattewater to the east of the town. Plymouth Sound is protected from the sea by the Plymouth Breakwater, which has been in use since 1814. The Sound includes Drake's Island, visible from Plymouth Hove, a flat public area on limestone cliffs. The Plymouth Unitary Authority covers an area of 79.84 square kilometres ( 30.83sq mi). The topography rises from sea level at Roborough to a height of about 509 feet (155m) above Ordnance Datum (AOD).

**Question 0**

Which estuary east of Plymouth is part of the River Plym?

**Question 1**

When was the Plymouth breakwater opened?

**Question 2**

Which island is in Plymouth Sound?

**Question 3**

How large is the Plymouth Unitary Authority in square kilometres?

**Question 4**

What is the highest point in metres on the Plymouth Unitary Authority?

**Text number 29**

Geologically, Plymouth is a mixture of limestone, Devonian shale, granite and Middle Devonian limestone. Plymouth Sound, Shores and Cliffs is an area of particular scientific interest because of its geology. Most of the town is built on Upper Devonian shales and shales, and the headlands at the mouth of Plymouth Sound are formed from Lower Devonian shales, which resist the force of the sea.

**Question 0**

What is the special designation for Plymouth Sound, Shores and Cliffs?

**Question 1**

Which rocks make up the headland near Plymouth Sound?

**Question 2**

Which rock type forms the geological bedrock of Plymouth, along with Devonian shale, Middle Devonian limestone and limestone?

**Question 3**

Apart from shale, what is most of the city built on?

**Question 4**

What makes Plymouth Sound an area of particular scientific interest?

**Text number 30**

A band of Middle Devonian limestone runs from west to east from Cremilly to Plymstock, including Hoe. Local limestone can be seen in numerous buildings, walls and pavements throughout Plymouth. To the north and north-east of the city is the Dartmoor Granite Massif, which was quarried and exported through Plymouth. The rocks brought to Tamar from Dartmoor include ores containing tin, copper, tungsten, lead and other minerals. There is evidence that the Middle Devonian limestone belt on the southern edge of Plymouth and Plymstock was quarried at West Hoy, Cattedown and Radford.

**Question 0**

Between Plymstock and which place is the Middle Devonian limestone?

**Question 1**

Which place north of the city has granite?

**Question 2**

Which river was used to transport granite from Dartmoor to Plymouth?

**Question 3**

Apart from West Hoe and Radford, where was the Middle Devonian limestone quarried?

**Question 4**

What local stone was used in the construction of many of Plymouth's buildings?

**Text number 31**

On 27 April 1944, Sir Patrick Abercrombie's Plymouth Plan for rebuilding the bomb-damaged city was published, calling for the few remaining wartime buildings in the city centre to be demolished and replaced by wide, parallel, east-west modern boulevards connected by a north-south Avenue (Armada Way) linking the railway station to Plymouth's Hoe Lookout. The peripheral street system linking the historic Barbican on the east side and Union Street on the west side continues to define the main form of the city centre, even after the pedestrianisation of the shopping centre in the late 1980s, and continues to form the basis of the current Plymouth Vision, drawn up in 2003 by a working group led by Barcelona-based architect David MacKay, which calls for the regeneration of the city centre through mixed-use and residential development. Post-war prefabricated buildings had begun to appear in the suburbs as early as 1946, and between 1951 and 1957 more than 1 000 permanent council houses were built each year, following the modernist, low-density, planned garden city model advocated by Abercrombie. By 1964, over 20 000 new dwellings had been built, of which over 13 500 were permanent council houses and 853 were built by the Admiralty. Plymouth has parks28 with an average size of 45 638 square metres (491 240 square feet). The largest park is Central Park, while other significant green spaces include Victoria Park, Freedom Fields Park, Alexandra Park, Devonport Park and Hoe.

**Question 0**

When was the Plymouth plan published?

**Question 1**

Who wrote the Plymouth Plan?

**Question 2**

Which street was supposed to connect Plymouth Hoe to the railway station?

**Question 3**

Who led the team that created the vision for Plymouth?

**Question 4**

How many parks are there in Plymouth?

**Text number 32**

Plymouth and the rest of south-west England have a temperate oceanic climate (Köppen Cfb), which is generally wetter and milder than the rest of England. This means that a wide range of exotic plants can be grown here. The average annual temperature is around 11°C52. Due to the shaping influence of the sea, seasonal variation is less than in most other parts of the UK. As a result, summer highs are lower than would be justified at southern latitudes, but average temperatures in the coldest month of February are instead as mild as 3-4 °C (37-39 °F). Snowfall is rare, usually only a few flakes, but there have been exceptions, namely the European winter storms of 2009-10 which blanketed Plymouth with at least 2.5 cm of snow in early January; higher altitudes had more snow. Another significant snowfall episode was on 17-19 December 2010, when up to 20 centimetres (8 inches) of snow fell - although only 5.1 centimetres (2 inches) at a time due to melting. Between 1961 and 1990, snowfall averaged less than 7 cm per year. July and August are the warmest months, with average daily maximum temperatures of over 19°C.

**Question 0**

Which Köppen climate classification does Plymouth belong to?

**Question 1**

What is the average annual temperature in Plymouth in degrees Fahrenheit?

**Question 2**

In which month do you find the lowest temperatures in Plymouth?

**Question 3**

How many centimetres of snow fell in Plymouth on 17-19 December 2010?

**Question 4**

What is typically the hottest month in Plymouth apart from August?

**Text number 33**

Rainfall is usually associated with the Atlantic lowlands or convection. Atlantic depressions are more intense in autumn and winter, and most of the rainfall in the south-west during these seasons comes from these sources. The average annual rainfall is about 980 millimetres ( 39in). The average winds are highest from November to March and lowest from June to August. The prevailing wind direction is from the south-west.

**Question 0**

What causes rain in the Plymouth area besides convection?

**Question 1**

What time of year, apart from winter, are Atlantic recessions most common?

**Question 2**

How many inches of rain falls in Plymouth each year?

**Question 3**

Apart from March, which month has the fastest average winds?

**Question 4**

Which way do most winds blow in Plymouth?

**Text number 34**

The south-west of England is well placed as the high pressure area of the Azores extends north-east towards the UK, especially in summer. Coastal areas average over 1 600 hours of sunshine per year.

**Question 0**

How many hours of sunshine does the South West of England get in a year?

**Question 1**

Which region in England will benefit from the expansion of the Azores High Pressure Area?

**Text number 35**

Typically, the warmest day of the year (1971-2000) reaches 26.6°C (80°F), although in June 1976 the temperature reached 31.6°C (89°F), a local record. On average, days4.25 of the year report temperatures of 77°F (25.1°C) or higher. During the winter months, the coldest night is usually -4.1°C (-4.1°F), but in January 1979 the temperature dropped to -8.8°C (-8.8°F). Typically, 18.6 nights per year are frosty.

**Question 0**

What was Plymouth's highest temperature in degrees Fahrenheit between 1971 and 2000?

**Question 1**

In which month and year did Plymouth have the highest temperature between 1971 and 2000?

**Question 2**

How many days a year does it get above 77°F in Plymouth?

**Question 3**

What was the coldest temperature recorded in Plymouth between 1971 and 2000 in degrees Celsius?

**Question 4**

In what month and year did Plymouth have the lowest temperature between 1971 and 2000?

**Text number 36**

Plymouth University has a total of 25,895 students in 2014/15 (22nd largest in the UK out of 165). It also employs a staff of 3,000 with an annual income of around £160 million. It was established in 1992 from Polytechnic South West (formerly Plymouth Polytechnic) under the Further and Higher Education Act 1992. It offers courses in marine business, marine engineering, marine biology and geography, marine and environmental science, surf science, maritime and logistics. The College formed a joint venture with the University of Exeter in Devon in 2000 to create the Peninsula College of Medicine and Dentistry, which was ranked eighth in the UK out of 30 universities in the field of medicine in 2011. In 2006, the College of Dentistry was established, which also offers free dental care in an effort to improve access to dental care in the South West.

**Question 0**

How many students study at Plymouth University?

**Question 1**

Where does Plymouth University rank among UK universities in terms of student numbers?

**Question 2**

How many people work at Plymouth University?

**Question 3**

How much are Plymouth University staff paid in total per year?

**Question 4**

In what year was Plymouth University founded?

**Text number 37**

The University of St Mark and St John (known as "Marjon" or "Marjons") specialises in teacher training, and offers training across the country and abroad.

**Question 0**

Which university is colloquially known as Marjons?

**Question 1**

What is the academic specialism of St Mark and St John's University?

**Text number 38**

There are also two major universities in the city. City College Plymouth offers courses from undergraduate to foundation degrees for around 26,000 students. Plymouth College of Art offers a range of courses, including media courses. It began operating years ago153 and is now one of the UK's four independent art and design colleges.

**Question 0**

Apart from City College Plymouth, which educational institution calls Plymouth home?

**Question 1**

How many students study at City College Plymouth?

**Question 2**

How many years ago was Plymouth College of Art founded?

**Question 3**

How many independent art colleges are there in the UK?

**Question 4**

How many major higher education institutions are there in Plymouth?

**Text number 39**

Plymouth also has 71 state primary schools, 13 state secondary schools, eight special schools and three selective state secondary schools, Devonport High School for Girls, Devonport High School for Boys and Plymouth High School for Girls. There is also an independent school, Plymouth College.

**Question 0**

How many state primary schools are there in Plymouth?

**Question 1**

How many state high schools are there in Plymouth?

**Question 2**

How many state schools are located in Plymouth?

**Question 3**

What is the name of an independent school in Plymouth?

**Question 4**

Apart from Plymouth High School for Girls and Devonport High School for Boys, what other state secondary schools are there in Plymouth?

**Text number 40**

The city was also home to the Royal Naval Engineering College, which opened in 1880 in Keyham, where engineering students studied for five years before completing the remaining two years in Greenwich. The college closed in 1910, but in 1940 a new college was opened in Manadon. This was renamed Dockyard Technical College in 1959 until it closed for good in 1994, when it was transferred to the University of Southampton.

**Question 0**

Which maritime college existed in Plymouth in 1880?

**Question 1**

When did the Royal Naval Engineering College close its doors in Plymouth?

**Question 2**

What was the name of the Royal Naval Engineering College in 1959?

**Question 3**

In what year was the technical college closed?

**Question 4**

Where were the classes moved to after the closure of the technical school at the shipyard?

**Text number 41**

Plymouth is home to the Marine Biological Association of the United Kingdom (MBA), which conducts research in all areas of marine science. The Plymouth Marine Laboratory is a branch of the MBA. Together with the National Marine Aquarium, the Sir Alister Hardy Foundation for Ocean Sciences, the Marine Institute at the University of Plymouth and the Diving Research Centre, these marine-related organisations form the Plymouth Marine Science Partnership. Plymouth Marine Laboratory, which focuses on global issues related to climate change and sustainability. It monitors the effects of ocean acidity on corals and mussels and reports its findings to the UK government. It also cultivates algae that could be used to make biofuels or treat wastewater, for example through technologies such as photobioreactors. It is working with the Boots Group to investigate the use of algae in skin care products, using the chemicals they contain to adapt to protect themselves from the sun.

**Question 0**

Which organisation known as the MBA is based in Plymouth?

**Question 1**

Which Plymouth organisation is named after Sir Alister Hardy?

**Question 2**

Which Maritime Authority is linked to Plymouth University?

**Question 3**

To which group do many of Plymouth's maritime organisations belong?

**Question 4**

What is the name of the aquarium in Plymouth?

**Text number 42**

Based on the 2011 Census, the Office for National Statistics published that the population of the Plymouth urban area was 256,384; an increase of15,664 people on the previous 2001 Census which put the population of Plymouth at 240,720. The Plymouth urban area had 260,203 residents in 2011 (urban fringe areas that extend beyond the authority boundary). The average household size in the city was one person2.3. At the time of the 2011 UK Census, the ethnic composition of Plymouth's population was 96.2% white (92.9% were white British), with the largest ethnic minority group being Chinese (0.5%). The White Irish ethnic group saw the largest decrease in its share of the population since the 2001 Census (-24%), while the other Asian group saw the largest increase (360%) and the Black African group (351%). This does not take into account the two new ethnic groups added in the 2011 Census: gypsies or Irish Travellers and Arabs. The population grew rapidly in the second half of the 19th century, but declined by more than 1.6% between 1931 and 1951.

**Question 0**

What was the population of the Plymouth administrative area around 2011?

**Question 1**

What was the population of the Plymouth unit of government around 2001?

**Question 2**

How many more people have moved into Plymouth City Region between 2001 and 2011?

**Question 3**

How many people were in an average Plymouth household?

**Question 4**

What percentage of Plymouth residents in 2011 were of Chinese origin?

**Text number 43**

Plymouth's gross value added (a measure of the size of the economy) was £1,516 million in 2013, which is 25% of Devon's gross value added. Its GVA per capita was £19,943, and compared to the national average of £23,755, it was £3,812 lower. Plymouth's unemployment rate was 7.0% in 2014, 2.0 percentage points higher than the South West average and 0.8 percentage points higher than the UK (England, Wales and Scotland) average.

**Question 0**

What proportion of Devon's GVA was in Plymouth in 2013?

**Question 1**

What was Plymouth's gross value added in 2013 in millions of pounds sterling?

**Question 2**

What was Plymouth's gross value added per capita in 2013?

**Question 3**

What was the average UK Gross Value Added per capita in 2013?

**Question 4**

What percentage of Plymouth residents were unemployed in 2014?

**Text number 44**

A 2014 profile by the National Health Service showed that Plymouth had higher than average levels of poverty and deprivation (26.2% of the population were among the poorest 20.4% nationally). Life expectancy was 78.3 years for men and 82.1 for women, the lowest in the South West of England.

**Question 0**

What percentage of Plymouth residents were in poverty and deprivation in 2014?

**Question 1**

What was the life expectancy of Plymouth's male residents in 2014?

**Question 2**

What was the life expectancy of Plymouth's female residents in 2014?

**Question 3**

Where did Plymouth rank in terms of life expectancy in the South West of England?

**Text number 45**

Because of its coastal location, Plymouth's economy has traditionally been based on shipping and in particular defence, with over 12,000 service personnel in the armed forces and 7,500 employees. Plymouth Gin Distillery has been producing Plymouth Gin since 1793, which was exported around the world by the Royal Navy. It was the most widely distributed gin in the 1930s and has a controlled designation of origin. Since the 1980s, employment in the defence sector has declined significantly, with the public sector now playing a major role, particularly in administration, health, education, medicine and technology.

**Question 0**

How many Plymouth residents work in defence?

**Question 1**

How many Plymouth residents are serving in the army?

**Question 2**

When was Plymouth Gin first distilled?

**Question 3**

Which company makes Plymouth Gin?

**Question 4**

In which decade was Plymouth Gin the most consumed drink in the world?

**Text number 46**

Devonport Dockyard is the UK's only naval base for the repair of nuclear submarines, and the Navy estimates that it generates around 10% of Plymouth's revenue. Plymouth is home to the South West's largest cluster of maritime and marine-related businesses270 . Other major employers include the University, which employs nearly 3 000 people, and the Tamar Science Park, which employs people in 500 to 50 companies. Several employers, including Hemsley Fraser, have chosen to locate their headquarters in Plymouth.

**Question 0**

What percentage of Plymouth's revenue comes from the shipyard?

**Question 1**

Which Royal Navy base is in Plymouth?

**Question 2**

How many maritime companies are there in Plymouth?

**Question 3**

How many people work at Tamar Science Park?

**Question 4**

What is a major business in Plymouth?

**Text number 47**

Plymouth city centre is a post-war shopping district with many pedestrianised streets. At the western end of the area, in a Grade II listed building, is Pannier Market, completed in 1959 Pannier means basket in French, so it's 'basket market' in English. Plymouth ranks in the top five in the South West and 29th in the country in terms of retail floorspace. Plymouth was one of the first ten UK cities to pilot the new Business Improvement District initiative. Tinside Pool is located at the foot of the River Hoe and became a Grade II listed building in 1998, before being restored to its 1930s appearance at a cost of £3.4 million.

**Question 0**

Which major shop is located in a Class II building?

**Question 1**

What year was Pannier Market completed?

**Question 2**

What is Plymouth's national position in terms of retail floorspace?

**Question 3**

Which important site was designated as a Grade II listed building in 1998?

**Question 4**

How much did it cost to renovate Tinside Pool?

**Text number 48**

Plymouth City Council is currently launching an urban design project called "Vision for Plymouth", initiated by architect David Mackay and supported by both Plymouth City Council and Plymouth Chamber of Commerce (PCC). The projects include shopping centres, a cruise terminal, a boulevard and an increase in population and housing from 33,000 to 300,000.

**Question 0**

What is the name of Plymouth Council's urban regeneration project?

**Question 1**

Which architect is responsible for the "vision of Plymouth"?

**Question 2**

Which body, alongside Plymouth Council, is supporting the Vision for Plymouth project?

**Question 3**

What is the population target of the Vision for Plymouth?

**Question 4**

How many homes does Vision for Plymouth aim to build?

**Text number 49**

2004The old Drake Circus shopping centre and Charles Cross car park were demolished and replaced by the newest Drake Circus shopping centre, which opened in October 2006. It received negative feedback before opening, with David Mackay saying it was already "ten years out of date". In contrast, the Theatre Royal's TR2 production and training centre, built on the wasteland of Cattedown, came second in the RIBA Stirling Awards in 2003.

**Question 0**

When was the Charles Cross car park removed?

**Question 1**

What month and year was the opening of the Drake Circus shopping centre?

**Question 2**

Where was TR2 built?

**Question 3**

Which prize did TR2 almost win?

**Question 4**

Who made a derogatory reference to the Drake Circus shopping centre?

**Text number 50**

The project for the future relocation of Plymouth City Council's headquarters, the Civic Centre, to the current site of the Bretonside bus station will involve the demolition and rebuilding of both the bus station and the Civic Centre on the same site, and the sale of the Civic Centre land. Other proposals include the demolition of the Plymouth Pavilions entertainment arena to create a canal boulevard linking Millbay and the city centre. Millbay is currently being redeveloped with a mix of residential, retail and office space adjacent to the ferry harbour.

**Question 0**

What is the proposed location for the future headquarters of Plymouth City Council?

**Question 1**

What would have to be destroyed to connect Millbay to the city centre?

**Question 2**

Which urban area is close to the ferry terminal?

**Text number 51**

The A38 dual carriageway runs from east to west in the northern part of the city. Within the city, it is known as "The Parkway", and forms the boundary between the urban parts of the city and the generally newer suburban areas. To the east, it connects Plymouth to the M5 motorway some 65 miles40 near Exeter, and to the west it connects Cornwall and Devon via the Tamar Bridge. Regular bus services are provided by Plymouth Citybus, First South West and Target Travel. First South West operates three park and ride services at Milehouse, Coypool (Plympton) and George Junction (Plymouth City Airport).

**Question 0**

What is the name of the A38 within the city of Plymouth?

**Question 1**

How far from Plymouth does the A38 join the M5?

**Question 2**

Which bridge connects Cornwall and Plymouth via the A38?

**Question 3**

Which park and ride service is located in George Junction?

**Question 4**

Who maintains the Milehouse parking and driving station?

**Text number 52**

From Millbay, Brittany Ferries operates a regular international ferry service, taking cars and pedestrians directly to France (Roscoff) and Spain (Santander) on three ferries, MV Armorique, MV Bretagne and MV Pont-Aven. A passenger ferry service between Stonehouse and the village of Cremyll in Cornwall is believed to have operated continuously since1204 . There is also a foot ferry from Mayflower Steps to Mount Batten, and an alternative ferry (vehicle and foot ferry), the Torpoint ferry, crosses the River Tamar to Tamar Bridge.

**Question 0**

Who operates the ferry to Spain?

**Question 1**

Where is the terminus of the ferry to France?

**Question 2**

Which ferry operates alongside the MV Bretagne and MV Pont-Aven between Plymouth and the mainland?

**Question 3**

The passenger ferry operates between Cremyll and which location?

**Question 4**

When did the Cremyll-Stonehouse ferry first operate?

**Text number 53**

The city airport was Plymouth City Airport, about 4 miles (6 km) north of the city centre. The airport was operated by the local airline Air Southwest, which flew all over the United Kingdom and Ireland. In June 2003, the South West RDA published a report looking at the future of aviation in the South West and the possible closure of airports. It concluded that the best option for the South West was to close Plymouth City Airport and expand Exeter International Airport and Newquay Cornwall Airport, although it concluded that this was not the best option for Plymouth. In April 2011 it was announced that the airport would close, and it closed on 23 December. However, FlyPlymouth plans to reopen the city's airport by 2018, offering daily flights to destinations including London.

**Question 0**

Which local airport closed in 2011?

**Question 1**

How far was Plymouth City Airport from Plymouth city centre in kilometres?

**Question 2**

By when is the city airport due to reopen?

**Question 3**

Who is going to reopen Plymouth City Airport?

**Text number 54**

Plymouth railway station, which opened in 1877, is operated by the Great Western Railway and also runs trains on the CrossCountry network. Smaller stations are served by local trains on the Tamar Valley Line and Cornish Main Line. The First Great Western has recently come under fire for its extensive rail service cuts across the South West, which are having a major impact on Plymouth. Three MPs from the three main political parties in the region have argued that train services are vital to the region's economy.

**Question 0**

When did Plymouth railway station open?

**Question 1**

Who runs Plymouth railway station?

**Question 2**

Which local train service operates in Plymouth in addition to the Tamar Valley Line?

**Question 3**

How many regional MPs have defended the importance of the Plymouth rail link?

**Question 4**

Which network trains sometimes run from Plymouth train station?

**Text number 55**

LSWR's Exeter to Plymouth line needs to be reopened to allow Cornwall and Plymouth to connect to the rest of the UK rail system in all weather conditions. It is proposed to reopen the Tavistock to Bere Alston line for through services to Plymouth. On the night of 4 February 2014, in high winds and very rough seas, part of the Dawlish sea wall collapsed, taking away some 40 metres of the wall and the ballast under the railway immediately behind it. The line was closed. Network Rail began repair work and the line reopened on 4 April 2014. Due to the widespread disruption caused by the damage to the main line caused by the coastal storms at Dawlish in February 2014, Network Rail is considering reopening the Tavistock to Okehampton and Exeter section of the line as an alternative to the coastal route.

**Question 0**

On what day was the Dawlish seabed damaged?

**Question 1**

How much of the Dawlish coastline was destroyed?

**Question 2**

When was the line reopened after the damage to the Dawlish embankment?

**Question 3**

In which month and year did the storms affect the coastline near Dawlish?

**Text number 56**

Plymouth has around 150 churches, and its Roman Catholic cathedral (1858) is in Stonehouse. The oldest church in the city is St Andrew's (Anglican) at the top of Royal Parade - the largest parish church in Devon and a meeting place since 800 AD. There are also five Baptist churches, over twenty Methodist chapels and thirteen Roman Catholic churches. In 1831, the city was home to the first Brethren congregation in England, a movement of conservative non-denominational evangelical Christians, so the Brethren are often called the Plymouth Brethren, although the movement did not start locally.

**Question 0**

How many churches are there in Plymouth?

**Question 1**

What year was Plymouth Catholic Cathedral built?

**Question 2**

What is the name of the oldest church in Plymouth?

**Question 3**

To which denomination does the oldest church in Plymouth belong?

**Question 4**

How many Methodist churches are there in Plymouth?

**Text number 57**

Plymouth is the first known reference to Jews in south-west Germany from Sir Francis Drake's travels between 1577 and 1580, when his logbook mentions a 'Jewish Moses' - a man from Plymouth. Plymouth Synagogue is listed as a Grade II\* listed building, built in Se1762 is the oldest Ashkenazi synagogue in the English-speaking world. Pouthmouth also has places of worship for Islam, Bahá'í, Buddhism, Unitarianism, Chinese and Humanist religions.

**Question 0**

Which Plymouth Jew did Sir Francis Drake mention?

**Question 1**

What year was Plymouth Synagogue built?

**Question 2**

What is the protection status of the Plymouth Synagogue?

**Question 3**

Which Jewish community built the Plymouth Synagogue?

**Text number 58**

In the 2011 census, 58.1% of the population reported being at least nominally Christian and 0.8% Muslim, with all other religions accounting for less than 0.5%. The proportion of people who do not profess a religion is 32.9%, above the national average of 24.7%. 7.1% did not declare a religious belief. Since the 2001 census, the number of Christians and Jews has decreased (-16% and -7% respectively), while the number of all other religions has increased and the number of non-religious has almost doubled.

**Question 0**

What percentage of Plymouth's population call themselves Christian?

**Question 1**

What percentage of Plymouth residents believe in Islam?

**Question 2**

What percentage of people in Plymouth are non-religious?

**Question 3**

What percentage of UK citizens consider themselves to be irreligious?

**Question 4**

By what percentage did Plymouth's Jewish population decrease between 2001 and 2011?

**Text number 59**

Union Street was built in 1815 and was at the heart of Plymouth's historic culture. It was known as a playground for soldiers, as sailors in the Royal Navy sought all manner of entertainment there. Union Street had 30 pubs in the 1930s and attracted performers such as Charlie Chaplin to the New Palace Theatre. Today it is the late-night hub of Plymouth's entertainment scene, but it has a reputation for problems at closing time.

**Question 0**

What year was Union Street built?

**Question 1**

Who performed at the New Palace Theatre in the 1930s?

**Question 2**

How many pubs were there on Union Street in the 1930s?

**Question 3**

Which group was known to thrive on Union Street?

**Text number 60**

Outdoor events and festivals take place, such as the annual British Fireworks Championships in August, which attract tens of thousands of people to the seafront. In August 2006, Roy Lowry of Plymouth University broke the world record for the largest number of simultaneous fireworks displays over Plymouth Sound. Since then, the 29th Commando Regiment and local performers have presented the 1992Music of the Night event at the Royal Fortress to raise money for local and military charities.

**Question 0**

What major event takes place every August?

**Question 1**

In which month and year was the world record for simultaneous fireworks broken?

**Question 2**

Who broke the world record for simultaneous fireworks?

**Question 3**

Which institution did Roy Lowry work for?

**Question 4**

What year did the Night Music start?

**Text number 61**

The city's main theatres are the Theatre Royal (1,315 capacity), its Drum Theatre (200 capacity) and its production and creative learning centre TR2. The Plymouth Pavilions theatre has a variety of uses in the city, hosting music concerts, basketball games and stand-up comedy. There are also three cinemas: the Reel Cinema in Derrys Cross, the Plymouth Arts Centre on Looe Street and the Vue Cinema in Barbican Leisure Park. Plymouth City Museum and Art Gallery is a free museum run by Plymouth City Council. The Plymouth Athenaeum, which includes the local library, is a society dedicated to promoting learning in science, technology, literature and the arts. From 1961 to 2009, it also hosted a theatre.

**Question 0**

How many people can you fit in the Theatre Royal?

**Question 1**

What is the capacity of the Drum Theatre?

**Question 2**

What is the entrance fee to Plymouth City Museum and Art Gallery?

**Question 3**

How many galleries are there in the Plymouth City Museum and Art Gallery?

**Question 4**

When did the Plymouth Athenaeum Theatre close?

**Text number 62**

Plymouth is the regional television centre for BBC South West. Plymouth is the headquarters of ITV West Country's regional ITV West Country editorial team following the closure of ITV Westcountry on 16 February 2009 following the merger with ITV Westcountry. The main local newspapers in Plymouth are The Herald and Western Morning News, while Radio Plymouth , BBC Radio Devon, Heart South West and Pirate FM are the main local radio stations.

**Question 0**

Which television station has its regional headquarters in Plymouth?

**Question 1**

Which regional ITV station serves Plymouth?

**Question 2**

When did ITV Westcountry go out of business?

**Question 3**

Which channel did ITV Westcountry merge with?

**Question 4**

Which BBC radio station operates in Plymouth?

**Text number 63**

Plymouth is home to Plymouth Argyle F.C., who play in the fourth tier of the English football league, known as Football League Two. The team's home ground is called Home Park and is located in Central Park. The team joins the group of English nonconformists who left Plymouth for the New World in 1620: its nickname is 'The Pilgrims'. There are also four non-league clubs in the city: Plymouth Parkway F.C., who play at Bolitho Park, Elburton Villa F.C., who play at Haye Road, Vospers Oak Villa F.C., who play at Weston Mill and Plymstock United F.C., who play at Deans Cross. All four clubs play in the South West Peninsula League.

**Question 0**

Which football league team is based in Plymouth?

**Question 1**

At what level of the football league does Plymouth Argyle F.C. play?

**Question 2**

What is the home ground of Plymouth Argyle F.C.?

**Question 3**

What is the nickname of Plymouth Argyle F.C.?

**Question 4**

Which team plays its home game at Weston Mill?

**Text number 64**

Other sports clubs include Plymouth Albion R.F.C. and Plymouth Raiders basketball club. Plymouth Albion Rugby Football Club is a rugby union club, founded in 1875, which currently competes in the third tier of English professional rugby. It plays at Brickfields. Plymouth Raiders play in the British Basketball League, the top division of British basketball. It plays at the Plymouth Pavilions entertainment arena and was founded in 1983. Plymouth Cricket Club was founded in 1843 and the current 1st XI team plays in the Devon Premier League. Plymouth Devils is a speedway team in the British Premier League. Plymouth was home to the American football club Plymouth Admirals until 2010. Plymouth is also home to Plymouth Marjons Hockey Club, whose 1st XI team played in the National League last season.

**Question 0**

Which rugby union team is based in Plymouth?

**Question 1**

Which British Basketball League team calls Plymouth its home town?

**Question 2**

When was Plymouth Albion R.F.C. founded?

**Question 3**

Where do the Plymouth Raiders play their home games?

**Question 4**

When were the Plymouth Raiders inaugurated?

**Text number 65**

Plymouth is a major centre for water sports, especially diving and sailing. The Port of Plymouth Regatta is one of the oldest regattas in the world and has been held regularly since 1823. In September 2011, Plymouth hosted the America's Cup World Series for nine days.

**Question 0**

When was the first Port of Plymouth regatta?

**Question 1**

What month and year was the America's Cup World Series held in Plymouth?

**Question 2**

How many days was the America's Cup World Series held in Plymouth?

**Text number 66**

South West Water has been supplying water to Plymouth since 1973. Prior to the 1973 takeover, it was supplied by Plymouth County Borough Corporation. Before the 1800s, two sewers were built to provide drinking water for the city. They carried water from Dartmoor to Plymouth. The Plymouth or Drake's Leat aqueduct was opened on 24 April 1591 to carry water from the River Meavy. Devonport Leat was built to carry fresh drinking water to the growing town of Devonport and its ever-expanding dockyard. It was fed by three rivers on Dartmoor: the West Dart, the Cowsic and the Blackabrook. It appears to have been carrying water since 1797, but was officially completed in 1801. It was originally designed to carry water to the town of Devonport, but has since been shortened and now carries water to the Burrator Basin, where most of Plymouth's water supply comes from. Burrator Reservoir is located about 5 miles north of the city and was built in 1898 and extended in 1928.

**Question 0**

When did Plymouth start receiving water from South West Water?

**Question 1**

Who supplied water to Plymouth before 1973?

**Question 2**

When did Drake's Leat open?

**Question 3**

Where did Drake's Leat get its water?

**Question 4**

When did the construction of Devonport Leat end?

**Text number 67**

Plymouth City Council is responsible for waste management for the whole city, and South West Water is responsible for sewerage. Plymouth's electricity comes from the national grid and is distributed to Plymouth via Western Power Distribution. On the outskirts of Plympton is the Langage Power Station, which started generating electricity for Plymouth at the end of 2009.

**Question 0**

Who takes care of waste management in Plymouth?

**Question 1**

Who controls the drains in Plymouth?

**Question 2**

Who distributes electricity in Plymouth?

**Question 3**

In what year was the Langage power plant commissioned?

**Question 4**

What locality is the Langage power plant located near?

**Text number 68**

Her Majesty's Courts Service provides a magistrates' court and a combined crown and county court in the city. Plymouth Borough Police, established in 1836 , eventually became part of the Devon and Cornwall Constabulary. Police stations are located at Charles Cross and Crownhill (divisional headquarters), with smaller stations at Plympton and Plymstock. There is one of the Devon and Cornwall Area Crown Prosecution Service divisional offices in the town. Plymouth has five fire stations at Camel's Head, Crownhill, Greenbank, Plympton and Plymstock, which are part of the Devon and Somerset Fire and Rescue Service. The Royal National Lifeboat Institution has an Atlantic 85 class lifeboat and a Severn class lifeboat at Millbay Docks.

**Question 0**

When did Plymouth Borough Police start operating?

**Question 1**

Where is the regional police headquarters?

**Question 2**

How many fire stations are there in Plymouth?

**Question 3**

Where in Plymouth is the Royal National Lifeboat Institution located?

**Question 4**

Which organisation does Plymouth Borough Police belong to?

**Text number 69**

Plymouth is served by Plymouth Hospitals NHS Trust, and the city's NHS hospital is Derriford Hospital, 4 miles (6 km) north of the city centre. The Royal Eye Infirmary is located at Derriford Hospital. South Western Ambulance Service NHS Foundation Trust operates in Plymouth and the rest of the South West region, with its headquarters in Exeter.

**Question 0**

What is Plymouth National Health Service Hospital?

**Question 1**

How far is Derriford Hospital in kilometres from Plymouth city centre?

**Question 2**

What is the major clinic at Derriford Hospital?

**Question 3**

Which organisation provides ambulance services to Plymouth?

**Question 4**

Where is the South Western Ambulance Service NHS Foundation Trust headquarters located?

**Text number 70**

A successful 2007 trustee reopened a mid-19th century cemetery at Ford Park Cemetery, and the town council maintains two large early 20th century cemeteries at Weston Mill and Efford, both with crematoria and chapels. There is also a privately owned cemetery on the outskirts of the town, Drake Memorial Park, where graves may not be marked with headstones but with a brass plaque embedded in the ground.

**Question 0**

When was Ford Park Cemetery reopened?

**Question 1**

Where else but Efford does Plymouth City Council have a cemetery?

**Question 2**

What is the name of a private cemetery in Plymouth?

**Question 3**

What will be used instead of headstones at Drake Memorial Park?

**Question 4**

When did Ford Park Cemetery open for business?

**Text number 71**

After the English Civil War, a royal fortress was built at the eastern end of Plymouth Hove in 1666 to defend the harbour from naval attack, suppress Plymouth parliamentary groups and train the armed forces. Guided tours are available during the summer months. Further west is Smeaton's Tower, built in 1759 as a lighthouse on cliffs 14 miles (23km) off the coast, but demolished and the top two thirds rebuilt on the River Hoe in 1877. It is open to the public and its lantern room overlooks Plymouth Sound and the city. Plymouth has 20 war memorials, nine of which are located on The Hoe: the Plymouth Navy Memorial, commemorating those who died in the First and Second World Wars, and the Armada Memorial, commemorating the defeat of the Spanish Armada.

**Question 0**

In what year was the royal fortress built?

**Question 1**

What conflict led to the construction of the royal fortress?

**Question 2**

When was the Smeaton Tower first built?

**Question 3**

How far from the coast was the Tower of Smeaton originally built, in kilometres?

**Question 4**

Which monument commemorates the naval victory over the Spanish Armada?

**Text number 72**

Plymouth's early port settlement, called 'Sutton', roughly corresponds to the area now called the Barbican, with 100 listed buildings and Britain's largest concentration of cobbled streets. The Pilgrims set off for the New World in the year 1620 near the Mayflower memorial tower in Sutton Pool, which is also home to the National Marine Aquarium, which exhibits marine animals400 and has the deepest aquarium tank in Britain.

**Question 0**

What was the name of the port in what is now Plymouth?

**Question 1**

When did the Pilgrims leave Plymouth for America?

**Question 2**

Which monument commemorates the departure of the pilgrims?

**Question 3**

How many marine species are there at the National Marine Aquarium?

**Question 4**

How many listed buildings are there in the Barbican?

**Text number 73**

Crownhill Fort, on the northern outskirts of the city, is a well-restored example of 'Palmerston madness'. It is owned by the Landmark Trust and is open to the public.

**Question 0**

What was the construction called "Palmerston's folly"?

**Question 1**

In which direction is Crownhill Fortress located outside the city?

**Question 2**

Who runs Crownhill Fort?

**Text number 74**

To the west of the city is Devonport, one of Plymouth's historic districts. As part of Devonport's millennium regeneration project, the Devonport Heritage Trail has been introduced with over 70 waymarkers.

**Question 0**

Which direction outside Plymouth is Devonport?

**Question 1**

How many waymarks are there on the Devonport Heritage Trail?

**Text number 75**

Plymouth is often used as a base for visitors to Dartmoor, the Tamar Valley and the south-east Cornish coast. Kingsand, Cawsand and Whitsand Bay are popular.

**Question 0**

Which area's beaches do visitors often stop off at in Plymouth?

**Question 1**

Besides Whitsand Bay and Cawsand, which beaches in the Plymouth area are popular with tourists?

**Question 2**

Which local valley do visitors often stop off in Plymouth?

**Text number 76**

The Roland Levinsky Building, a landmark of Plymouth University, is located in the city centre. Designed by leading architect Henning Larsen, the building opened in 2008 and houses the University's Faculty of Arts. It has consistently been considered one of the most beautiful university buildings in the UK.

**Question 0**

Who designed the Roland Levinsky building?

**Question 1**

When was the Roland Levinsky building opened?

**Question 2**

Which university does the Roland Levinsky building belong to?

**Question 3**

Which university discipline is located in the Roland Levinsky building?

**Question 4**

In which part of Plymouth is the Roland Levinsky building located?

**Text number 77**

People from Plymouth are known as Plymothians or, less formally, as Janners. Its meaning is described as a person from Devon, descended from a cousin Jan (the Devon form of John), but especially in maritime circles as a person from the Plymouth area.

**Question 0**

What are Plymouth residents commonly called?

**Question 1**

What is the colloquial term used for Plymouth residents?

**Question 2**

After which character are the Janners named?

**Question 3**

In Devon, Jan is another way of saying what common English name?

**Text number 78**

Sir Francis Drake, an Elizabethan seafarer, was born in the nearby town of Tavistock and was Mayor of Plymouth. He was the first Englishman to sail around the world, and the Spanish knew him as El Draco, meaning 'The Dragon', because he plundered many of their ships. He died of dysentery off the coast of Puerto Rico in 1596. In 2002, the Department of Defence authorised the recovery of his body and its transport to Plymouth. His cousin and contemporary John Hawkins was from Plymouth. The painter Sir Joshua Reynolds, founder and first President of the Royal Academy, was born and educated in nearby Plympton, now part of Plymouth. Born in Kingsbridge, William Cookworthy established his successful porcelain business in the town and was a close friend of John Smeaton, the designer of Eddystone Lighthouse. On 26 January 1786, Benjamin Robert Haydon, an English painter who specialised in large historical paintings, was born here. The naturalist Dr William Elford Leach FRS, who greatly paved the way for Charles Darwin in Britain, was born at Hoe Gate in 1791.

**Question 0**

Where was Sir Francis Drake born?

**Question 1**

What was Sir Francis Drake's nickname in Spain?

**Question 2**

In what year did Sir Francis Drake die?

**Question 3**

What was the cause of Sir Francis Drake's death?

**Question 4**

Which major artist and Royal Academician was born in Plympton?

**Text number 79**

Antarctic explorers Robert Falcon Scott and Frank Bickerton both lived in the city. Artists include Beryl Cook, whose paintings depict Plymouth culture, and Robert Lenkiewicz, whose paintings dealt with vagrancy, sexual behaviour and suicide. Robert Lenkiewicz lived in the city from the 1960s until his death in 2002. David McKee, illustrator and creator of the children's series Mr Benn and King Rollo, was born and raised in South Devon and studied at Plymouth College of Art. Born in nearby Tavistock, jazz musician John Surman has close links with the area, as evidenced by his 2012 album Saltash Bells. Avant-garde guitarist Keith Rowe was born in the town before founding the London-based jazz free improvisation group AMM in 1965 and MIMEO in 1997. Musician and film director Cosmo Jarvis has lived in several South Devon towns and shot videos in and around Plymouth. Also actors Sir Donald Sinden and Judi Trott. George Passmore Turner Prize-winning duo Gilbert and George were born in the city, as was Labour politician Michael Foot, whose family lives in nearby Trematon Castle.

**Question 0**

Which artist died in Plymouth in 2002?

**Question 1**

Where did the creator of Mr Benn and King Rollo study?

**Question 2**

What genre of music does John Surman play?

**Question 3**

Which local figure played in the AMM and MIMEO bands?

**Question 4**

Where does Michael Foot's family live?

**Text number 80**

Well-known athletes include swimmer Sharron Davies, diver Tom Daley, dancer Wayne Sleep and footballer Trevor Francis. Other former residents include composer, journalist and newspaper editor William Henry Wills, Ron Goodwin, journalist Angela Rippon and comedian Dawn French. Chris Axworthy, a Canadian politician and legal scholar, is from Plymouth. American actor Donald Moffat, whose roles include American Vice-President Lyndon B. Johnson in The Right Stuff and the fictional President Bennett in Clear and Present Danger, was born in Plymouth.

**Question 0**

What is Trevor Francis's occupation?

**Question 1**

What is the current nationality of former Plymouth resident Chris Axworthy?

**Question 2**

Which US Vice-President was played by Donald Moffat?

**Question 3**

In which film did Donald Moffat play President Bennett?

**Question 4**

What is Dawn French's job description?

**Document number 34**

**Text number 0**

A heresy is any provocative belief or theory that strongly contradicts established beliefs or customs. A heretic is a proponent of such claims or beliefs. Heresy is distinguished from apostasy, which is the explicit renunciation of a religion, principle or idea, and blasphemy, which is an impious statement or act concerning God or sacred things.

**Question 0**

What is heresy mainly against?

**Question 1**

What is a person called a practitioner of heresy?

**Question 2**

What is a belief in a strongly held belief?

**Question 3**

Who is a person who strongly believes in the custom?

**Question 4**

What is the term for embracing religion?

**Question 5**

What is a statement or act concerning God?

**Text number 1**

The term is usually used to refer to the violation of important religious teachings, but it is also used for views that are strongly opposed to generally accepted ideas. It is used particularly in connection with Christianity, Judaism, Islam and Marxism.

**Question 0**

In which religions and beliefs is heresy often used?

**Question 1**

Blasphemy is the acceptance of which teachings?

**Question 2**

Which religions no longer recognise blasphemy?

**Text number 2**

In some historical Christian, Islamic and Jewish cultures, advocating ideas considered heretical, among others, has been and in some cases still is punished not only with penalties such as excommunication, but even with the death penalty.

**Question 0**

Which cultures have listed examples of discipline for being a heretic?

**Question 1**

Which religions believe that new ideas are punishable?

**Question 2**

What is the penalty for disagreeing with the Church?

**Question 3**

What punishment is no longer used for heretics?

**Text number 3**

The term heresy comes from the Greek αἵρεσις, which originally meant "choice" or "a chosen cause", but came to mean "a party or school of thought chosen by man" and also referred to the process of a young person studying different philosophies to decide how to live. The word "heresy" is usually used in a Christian, Jewish or Islamic context, and has a slightly different meaning in each. The founder or leader of a heretical movement is called a heretical archbishop, while people who advocate or commit heresy are called heretics. Heresiology is the study of heresy.

**Question 0**

What language does the term heresy come from?

**Question 1**

What is the context of heresy in Christian, Jewish or Islamic culture?

**Question 2**

What is the name of the main character in the heretical movement?

**Question 3**

What is heresy research?

**Question 4**

What is the original meaning of heresy when translated directly from its root word?

**Question 5**

What does heresy mean in Latin?

**Question 6**

What is the term for the process by which a person learns to live a religious life?

**Question 7**

Which three religions have the same meaning for heresy?

**Question 8**

What is lifestyle learning?

**Text number 4**

Tiit. According to Titus 3:10, a person who is a cause of dissension should be warned twice before he is dismissed. The Greek phrase "divisive person" became a technical term in the early church for a kind of "heretic" who promoted dissension. By contrast, correct teaching is called sound not only because it builds faith, but also because it protects against the corrupting influence of false teachers.

**Question 0**

How many times is it suggested that you should warn people you disagree with before you resign?

**Question 1**

What term is used to describe an individual in the early church who caused a schism?

**Question 2**

What is the word used when talking about the right teaching as opposed to the wrong teacher?

**Question 3**

How many times should a divisive person be punished before they are fired?

**Question 4**

What was another name for a person who resigned in the Greek church?

**Question 5**

What do all different people contribute?

**Question 6**

Which word describes Orthodox teaching?

**Text number 5**

The church fathers equated Jews and Judaism with heresy. They considered deviations from orthodox Christianity as heresies, which were essentially Jewish in spirit. Tertullian suggested that it was the Jews who inspired the most heresy in Christianity: 'From the Jew the heretic has received instruction in this debate [that Jesus was not the Christ].' St Peter of Antioch referred to Christians who refused to respect religious images as "Jew-haters".

**Question 0**

Which culture and religion did the church fathers associate with heresy?

**Question 1**

What religion were these church fathers?

**Question 2**

Who suggested that Jews brought discord to Christianity?

**Question 3**

Who identified Christians and heresy?

**Question 4**

Who did Peter call Jews?

**Question 5**

Who did Tertullian say were the most heretical people?

**Question 6**

Who offered guidance to the early Christians?

**Text number 6**

Irenaeus used the word "heresy" extensively in his 2nd century work Contra Haereseses (Against Heresies) to describe and denigrate his opponents in the first centuries of the Christian community.[He described the beliefs and doctrines of the community as orthodox (from ὀρθός, ὀρθos 'straight' + δόξα, doxa 'belief') and the doctrines of the Gnostics as heretical. he also introduced the concept of apostolic succession to support his arguments.

**Question 0**

Who used the term heresy more in an attempt to belittle their opponents in the early centuries of Christianity?

**Question 1**

What term did Irenaeus use to describe the ideologies of the Christian community?

**Question 2**

What concept did Irenaeus refer to in support of his arguments?

**Question 3**

Who was the first to use the word heresy?

**Question 4**

What did Irenaeus write in the 200s?

**Question 5**

Who wrote about their opponents in the 200s?

**Question 6**

Who used the word orthodox to describe Gnostic teachings?

**Question 7**

Which order of succession did Irenaeus first bring up?

**Text number 7**

Constantine the Great, who, together with Licinius, had decreed Christian tolerance in the Roman Empire with the so-called Edict of Milan and was the first baptised Roman emperor, set the precedents for later policies. Under Roman law, the emperor was Pontifex Maximus, the high priest of all the recognised religions of ancient Rome (Collegium Pontificum). To put an end to the doctrinal debate begun by Arius, Constantine convened the first of what would later be called the Ecumenical Councils, and then enforced orthodoxy with imperial authority.

**Question 0**

Who was the first Roman emperor to be baptised?

**Question 1**

What did Constantine the Great and Licinius do to introduce Christian tolerance in the Roman Empire?

**Question 2**

What was the name of the High Priests of the College of High Priests?

**Question 3**

What was the name given to the meetings hosted by Constantine which helped to confirm orthodoxy with imperial authority?

**Question 4**

Who was the first Roman to have a baby?

**Question 5**

What did Licinius not tolerate?

**Question 6**

Which edict established religious freedom in Rome?

**Question 7**

Who was the high priest in the Christian tradition?

**Question 8**

Which Council did Arius like first?

**Text number 8**

The term was first used in a legal context in 380 AD. In the Edict of Thessalonica of Theodosius I, Christianity was made the state religion of the Roman Empire. Prior to this edict, the Church had no state-sponsored support for any specific legal mechanism to combat what it considered to be 'heresy'. With this edict, the powers of the state and the church overlapped to some extent. One of the consequences of the mixing of church and state was the sharing of judicial enforcement powers between state and church authorities. This strengthening of the Church's authority gave Church leaders the power to effectively pronounce the death sentence on those the Church considered heretical.

**Question 0**

In what year was the term heresy first used in a legal context?

**Question 1**

Who made Christianity the state church of the Roman Empire?

**Question 2**

What did the church lack before the edict that would have enabled it to legally combat heresy?

**Question 3**

What did the church authorities get as a result of this order?

**Question 4**

What is the punishment referred to which the church authorities can impose on persons considered heretics?

**Question 5**

In what context was the word hersey first used in the 3rd century?

**Question 6**

Which edict was issued in the 3rd century?

**Question 7**

What was the official state religion in the 3rd century?

**Question 8**

What power was given to the state by edict?

**Question 9**

What did the edict empower the state to do?

**Text number 9**

Within six years of the emperor formally criminalising heresy, in 386, Rome's secular officials convicted the first Christian heretic, Priscillianus, of witchcraft and executed him and four or five of his followers. However, both Ambrose of Milan and Pope Siricius, who opposed Priscillian's heresy but 'considered the death penalty to be at best inappropriate and in general unequivocally evil', declared his accuser excommunicated. For some years after the Reformation, Protestant churches were also known to execute people they considered heretics, including Catholics. The last known heretic to be executed by sentence of the Roman Catholic Church was the Spanish schoolmaster Cayetano Ripoll in 1826. The number of people executed as heretics under various "ecclesiastical authorities"[note 1] is not known.[note 2] One of the first examples of the word translated from Nag Hammad's Apocalypse of Peter was: "They cling to the name of a dead man, thinking that they will become pure. But they become very unclean, and they fall into the name of error, and into the hands of the wicked cunning man, and into the hands of manifold dogmas, and they are ruled by heresy".

**Question 0**

Who was the first Christian to be condemned to death for heresy by the Church in Rome?

**Question 1**

What happened to the people who condemned Priscillian to death?

**Question 2**

Which religion is an example of Protestants killing for heresy after the Reformation?

**Question 3**

Who was the last person condemned to death by the Roman Catholic Church for heresy?

**Question 4**

According to which text is it one of the first known examples of the word heresy being used?

**Question 5**

How many years was heresy an official crime?

**Question 6**

Who was killed in the 3rd century for a cigar crime?

**Question 7**

Who dismissed Priscillianus from the Church?

**Question 8**

Who was executed for heresy in the 1700s?

**Question 9**

Who said that Peter was the first to use the word heretic?

**Text number 10**

In the Roman Catholic Church, stubborn and deliberate heresy is considered to spiritually sever the separation from the Church even before excommunication. Codex Justinianus (1:5:12) defines a heretic as "anyone who is not devoted to the Catholic Church and our Orthodox holy faith". The Church had always taken a hard line against those tendencies of Christianity which it considered heretical, but before the 1100s they tended to be concentrated on individual preachers or small local sects such as Arianism, Pelagianism, Donatism, Marcionism and Montanism. The spread of the quasi-Manichaean sect of the Paulites to the West gave rise to the famous heresies of the 1100s and 1200s in Western Europe. The first was the Bogomils heresy in modern Bosnia, a kind of sanctuary between Eastern and Western Christianity. As early as the 1100s, more organised groups such as the Patarines, Dulcinians, Waldensians and Cathars began to appear in the towns of northern Italy, southern France and Flanders.

**Question 0**

What is thought to disconnect a person spiritually from the church even before excommunication?

**Question 1**

Where in the book is a heretic defined as one who does not follow the Catholic Church or the Orthodox Holy Faith?

**Question 2**

What groups were considered heretical by the Church before the 1100s?

**Question 3**

Which group migrated west and gave birth to the famous 11th and 12th century heresy in Western Europe?

**Question 4**

What groups began to appear in northern Italy and southern France in the 1100s?

**Question 5**

What is considered a reason to dismiss someone from the church?

**Question 6**

When did the Church stop being harsh on hereditary people?

**Question 7**

Which sect spread westwards in the 1100s and 1200s?

**Question 8**

What happened in northern Italy in the 1100s?

**Text number 11**

In France, the Cathars grew into a popular mass movement, and the faith spread to other regions. The Roman Catholic Church launched the Cathar Crusade to eradicate the Cathar heresy from Languedoc. Heresy was an important justification for the Inquisition (Inquisitio Haereticae Pravitatis, Inquisitio Haereticae Pravitatis, Inquiry on Heretical Perversity) and the European Wars of Religion associated with the Protestant Reformation.

**Question 0**

In which country did the Cathars grow into a popular movement?

**Question 1**

What did the Roman Catholic Church do to eradicate the Cathars of Languedoc?

**Question 2**

What was one of the main reasons and justifications for Europe's religious war?

**Question 3**

What happened in Spain that led to the rise of heresy?

**Question 4**

What heresy spread to France?

**Question 5**

Which battle did the Cathars lead against the Catholic Church?

**Question 6**

Which wars helped the spread of heresies?

**Text number 12**

Galileo Galilei was tried by the Inquisition for heresy, but he renounced his views and was sentenced to house arrest, where he spent the rest of his life. Galileo was found to be 'vehemently suspected of heresy', namely that he had held the opinion that the sun was stationary at the centre of the universe, that the earth was not at the centre but moving, and that someone could hold and defend an opinion as plausible after it had been declared contrary to the Holy Scriptures. He was called upon to "renounce, curse and abhor" these opinions.

**Question 0**

Who was tried by the Inquisition for heresy, but renounced his faith and was thus placed under house arrest for life?

**Question 1**

What beliefs did Galileo hold at the time that seemed to the Church to be highly heretical?

**Question 2**

Who refused to change their views before the Inquisition?

**Question 3**

Who found Galileo guilty of heresy?

**Question 4**

Who was asked to give up the idea that the earth is the centre of the universe?

**Question 5**

What has the Church said that it can be probale if it declares it contrary to Holy Scripture??

**Text number 13**

Pope St Gregory stigmatised Judaism and the Jewish people in many of his writings. "The more the Holy Spirit fills the world, the more perverse hatred will dominate the souls of the Jews." He branded all heresy as "Jewish" and claimed that Judaism "defiles [Catholics and] deceives them with sacrilegious seduction". The identification of Jews, and heretics in particular, appeared several times in Roman Christian law,

**Question 0**

Who condemned the Jews in his many writings?

**Question 1**

What enemies were the Jews portrayed as?

**Question 2**

What religion do you have to be to be a heretic?

**Question 3**

In what legal culture were Jews and heretics often lumped together?

**Question 4**

Who was the Pope who defended Judaism and the Jewish people?

**Question 5**

Who described Christ as the enemy of the Jews?

**Question 6**

Why did Pope St Gregory call all Jewish teachings?

**Question 7**

Who did the Roman law call heretics?

**Text number 14**

In Eastern Christianity, heresy most commonly refers to the beliefs declared heretical by the first seven ecumenical councils. Since the Great Schism and the Protestant Reformation, the term has also been used by the various Christian churches in their proceedings against persons and groups considered heretical. The Orthodox Church also rejects early Christian heresies such as Arianism, Gnosticism, Origenism, Montanism, Judaism, Marcionism, Docetism, Adoptionism, Nestorianism, Monophysitism, Monotelitism and Iconoclasm.

**Question 0**

In which area of Christianity was the first seven ecumenical councils generally invoked in relation to heresy?

**Question 1**

After which two events did the various Christian churches also begin to use the first seven ecumenical councils to identify heresy?

**Question 2**

What incipient Christian heresies did the Orthodox Church also reject during this period?

**Question 3**

Who decides whether a belief is heretical in the Eastern Church?

**Question 4**

What Reformation was caused by the various heretical groups?

**Question 5**

Which early Christian beliefs are not considered heresy by the Orthodox Church?

**Question 6**

What caused the great schism?

**Text number 15**

In his work "On the Jews and their Lies" (1543), German Reformation leader Martin Luther claims that Jewish history was "attacked by many heresies" and that the Christ Logos swept away the Jewish heresy and continues to perpetuate it, "as it still does daily before our eyes". He labels Jewish prayer as "blasphemous" (sic) and a lie and denigrates Jews in general as spiritually "blind" and "certainly possessed by all devils". Luther calls members of the orthodox Catholic Church "priests" and heretics, and has a particular spiritual problem with Jewish circumcision.

**Question 0**

What is the title of Martin Luther's work on Jews and heresy?

**Question 1**

What term does Luther give to Jewish prayer?

**Question 2**

What is said to be a specific spiritual problem?

**Question 3**

What did Martin Luther write in the 15th century?

**Question 4**

What did Luther call Orthodox prayer?

**Question 5**

Who called the popes heretics?

**Question 6**

Who thought Jewish circumcision was spiritual?

**Text number 16**

In England, the European Reformation of the 1500s led to many executions for heresy. During the thirty-eight years of Henry VIII, some sixty heretics, mainly Protestants, were executed, and an even greater number of Catholics lost their lives for political crimes such as treason, notably Sir Thomas More and Cardinal John Fisher for refusing to accept the King's supremacy over the Church of England. Under Edward VI, the Heresy Acts were repealed in 1547, but Mary I reintroduced them in 1554; still, two radicals were executed under Edward (one for denying the reality of the Incarnation and the other for denying the divinity of Christ). Under Mary, some two hundred and ninety people were burnt at the stake between 1555 and 1558, after the restoration of papal jurisdiction. When Elizabeth I came to the throne, the concept of heresy was retained in theory, but severely restricted by a supremacy law in 1559, and about one hundred and eighty Catholics executed during Elizabeth's forty-five years were put to death because they were considered to belong to 'the subversive fifth column'. The last execution of a 'heretic' in England took place under James VI and I in 1612. Although the charge was technically 'blasphemy', one person was later executed in Scotland (then still a fully independent kingdom) when Thomas Aikenhead was charged in 1697 with, among other things, denying the doctrine of the Trinity.

**Question 0**

What event in England in the 1500s led to many people dying because of heresy?

**Question 1**

Under which king did 60 Protestants die for heresy?

**Question 2**

Which two prominent people are mentioned as having died because they refused to renounce the Church of England?

**Question 3**

Under which king was heresy legislation abolished in 1547?

**Question 4**

What year was the last known person sentenced to death in England for heresy?

**Question 5**

What transformation took place in the 17th century?

**Question 6**

During whose reign were Catholics executed as heretics?

**Question 7**

Who executed Protestants on political grounds?

**Question 8**

What Protestants were executed because they did not recognise the supremacy of the king?

**Question 9**

Who abolished the laws of the Masters in the 15th century?

**Text number 17**

Another example of the persecution of heretics under Protestant rule was the execution of the Boston Martyrs in 1659, 1660 and 1661. These executions were the result of the actions of Anglican Puritans, who at the time wielded both political and ecclesiastical power in the Massachusetts Bay Colony. The colony's leaders at the time apparently hoped to achieve their vision of a 'purer absolute theocracy' in their colony, and therefore considered the teachings and practices of a rival Quaker sect to be heretical, even to the point of passing laws and carrying out executions to rid the colony of such 'heresies'.[citation needed] It should be noted that Eastern Orthodox and Oriental Orthodox communities generally regard the Puritans themselves as heterodox or heretical.

**Question 0**

In what years did the execution of the Boston Martyrs take place?

**Question 1**

Which group was responsible for the deaths of the Boston Martyrs?

**Question 2**

What is the stated aim of these murders?

**Question 3**

Which rival group did the Anglican Puritans want to purge from their territory?

**Question 4**

Which two groups considered the Puritans themselves to be nothing more than heretics?

**Question 5**

Who was executed in the 16th century?

**Question 6**

Who had political and religious power in the American colonies?

**Question 7**

What were the Quakers trying to achieve in the colonies?

**Question 8**

Which communities also considered Quakers to be heretics?

**Text number 18**

The era of mass extermination and execution of heretics under the banner of Christianity ended in 1826, when the Catholic Inquisition executed the "heretic" Cayetano Ripoll for the last time.

**Question 0**

In what year did the deaths of Christian heretics end?

**Question 1**

Who was the last heretic executed by the Catholic Inquisition?

**Question 2**

What ended in the 1700s?

**Question 3**

Who was the last Catholic to be executed?

**Text number 19**

Although heresy is less common today than in earlier times, there are still official accusations of heresy in Christian churches. Protestant churches have addressed issues such as modern biblical criticism and the nature of God. In the Catholic Church, the Congregation for the Doctrine of the Faith criticises scripture for "ambiguities and errors" without using the word "heresy".

**Question 0**

In which religion does heresy still exist in modern times?

**Question 1**

Which religion is mentioned as having a problem with modern biblical criticism?

**Question 2**

Which Catholic Church belief criticises scripture without using the word heresy?

**Question 3**

Which accusation is as common in modern times?

**Question 4**

Which churches have problems with modern bibles>

**Question 5**

Who is criticising the writings on heresy?

**Text number 20**

Perhaps because the term "heretical" has many negative connotations nowadays, such as the Spanish Inquisition, the term is used less often. The subject of Christian heresy opens up wider questions about who has a monopoly on spiritual truth, as Jorge Luis Borges explores in the short story "The Theologians" in his collection Labyrinths.

**Question 0**

Which event is cited as a reason why the word heretic is used less often in modern times?

**Question 1**

Who was the author of the short story "The Theologians"?

**Question 2**

What does the question of who has a monopoly on spiritual truth have to do with the subject?

**Question 3**

What event has made the word heresy common?

**Question 4**

What do Christian heretics question?

**Question 5**

Who wrote about heresy in the Christian Church?

**Question 6**

What word has many modern meanings?

**Text number 21**

The Ottoman Sultan Selim the Cruel considered the Shiite Qizilbashi heretics and reportedly declared that "killing even one Shiite is as great an afterlife reward as killing Christians70".

**Question 0**

Which group was branded heretics by Sultan Selim the Cruel?

**Question 1**

How many Christians did Selim Grim equate with the killing of one Shia?

**Question 2**

Who thought Christians were more heretical than Shiites?

**Question 3**

Who killed 70 Christians?

**Question 4**

How many Christians had to be killed to get the afterlife reward?

**Text number 22**

In some modern nations and regions where Sharia law is ostensibly applied, heresy is still a crime punishable by death. For example, the Iranian government issued a fatwa in 1989 offering a substantial reward to anyone who succeeded in murdering the writer Salman Rushdie, whose writings were declared heretical.

**Question 0**

What law is still in force where heresy leads to execution?

**Question 1**

Which author was declared a heretic and the Iranian government put a bounty on his head?

**Question 2**

What did Salman Rushdie call a heretic?

**Question 3**

What is punishable by death only where Sharia law applies?

**Question 4**

Which country declared Sharia law in 1989?

**Text number 23**

Orthodox Judaism considers the views of Jews who deviate from traditional Jewish beliefs to be heretical. In addition, the more right-wing groups in Orthodox Judaism consider any Jew who rejects the simple meaning of the 13 principles of Maimonides' Jewish faith to be heretical. Most of Orthodox Judaism considers Reform Judaism and Reconstructionist Judaism to be heretical movements, and most of Conservative Judaism to be heretical. The liberal wing of Modern Orthodoxy is more tolerant of Conservative Judaism, especially its right wing, because there is some theological and practical overlap between these groups.

**Question 0**

What does Orthodox Judaism consider to be Jews who deviate from traditional practices?

**Question 1**

Which strand of Orthodox Judaism considers heretics who reject the 13 principles of Maimonides' Jewish faith?

**Question 2**

Which wing of Orthodox Judaism is said to be more tolerant than Conservative Judaism?

**Question 3**

Who condemns the teachings of Maimonides?

**Question 4**

Who considers traditional Jewish principles heretical?

**Question 5**

Who does Conservative Judaism consider a heretic?

**Question 6**

What are the overlaps between Reform and Reconstructionist Judaism?

**Text number 24**

Using Church of Scientology techniques in any form other than the one originally described by Hubbard is called "squirreling" in Scientology, and is considered treason by Scientologists. The Centre for Religious Technology has prosecuted breakaway groups for practising Scientology outside the official church without permission.

**Question 0**

What is the term used for using the techniques of the Church of Scientology as opposed to the techniques outlined by Hubbard?

**Question 1**

Which institution has prosecuted groups who practice outside the official church without permission?

**Question 2**

Who reformed Scientology and made heretics out of scattered groups?

**Question 3**

Who is blaming the Church of Scientology for the squirrel wheel?

**Question 4**

Which organisation has set up several breakaway groups?

**Text number 25**

In other contexts, the term does not necessarily have pejorative connotations, and can even be laudatory when used in innovation-friendly fields to refer to ideas that are in fundamental conflict with the status quo in any practice or branch of knowledge. The scientist/writer Isaac Asimov considered heresy as an abstraction, Asimov's views can be found in Forward: The Role of the Heretic, which mentions religious, political, socio-economic and scientific heresies. He divided scientific heretics into endo-heretics (those from within the scientific community) and exo-heretics (those from outside). Both were given characteristics and examples of each were provided. Asimov concluded that scientific orthodoxy defends itself well against endo-heretics (for example, by controlling scientific education, grants and publishing), but is almost powerless against exo-heretics. He acknowledged, with examples, that heresy has repeatedly been transformed into orthodoxy.

**Question 0**

What needs to be welcomed in the regions for the term to be perceived as polite?

**Question 1**

What did Isaac Asimov consider heretical?

**Question 2**

What kind of heresy is the scientific community well equipped to defend itself against?

**Question 3**

What has heresy repeatedly changed in the scientific community?

**Question 4**

Which term always has a negative connotation?

**Question 5**

Who didn't believe in heresy?

**Question 6**

Who is not well equipped to deal with endohepatic issues?

**Question 7**

Who is powerless against endo heretics?

**Text number 26**

Revisionist palaeontologist Robert T. Bakker, who published his findings in The Dinosaur Heresies, considered the mainstream view of dinosaurs to be dogma. "I have enormous respect for past and present dinosaur paleontologists. But on average over the last fifty years, the field has not tested the orthodoxy of dinosaurs rigorously enough." Page 27 "Most taxonomists, however, have considered such new terminology to be dangerously destabilizing to the traditional and well-known system..." Page 462. This book was apparently influenced by Jurassic Park. The author's illustrations show dinosaurs in very active postures, in contrast to the traditional view of dinosaurs as inert. He is an example of recent scientific endohereticism.

**Question 0**

What is the title of a book published by Robert T. Bakker about mainstream opinion on dinosaurs?

**Question 1**

What criticisms has Robert T. Bakker made of the paleontological community over the last fifty years?

**Question 2**

Which film is said to have been influenced by Robert T. Bakker's book?

**Question 3**

What poses did the illustrations in the book show the dinosaurs in?

**Question 4**

Which character is Robert T. Bakker associated with based on his work?

**Question 5**

Who is a modern example of an exohereticist?

**Question 6**

On which film did Bakker base his book?

**Question 7**

What is Bakker criticising the paleontology community for spending fifty years testing?

**Question 8**

What did Bakker see as destabilising?

**Text number 27**

Immanuel Velikovsky is an example of a recent scientific exohereticist; he did not have proper scientific credentials or did not publish in scientific journals. Although the details of his work are scientifically discredited, the concept of catastrophic change (extinction and punctuated equilibrium) has gained acceptance in recent decades.

**Question 0**

What stigma is attached to Immanuel Velikovsky because of his work outside accepted disciplines?

**Question 1**

In which media did Immanuel Velikovsky not publish his works, what is the accepted practice?

**Question 2**

Which two examples of Immanuel Velikovsky's ideas have gained some acceptance?

**Question 3**

Who is a recent scientific endo heretic?

**Question 4**

Where Velikovski published?

**Question 5**

Which of Velvovsky's ideas have a bad reputation?

**Question 6**

Whose work is now widely recognised by scientists?

**Text number 28**

The term heresy is also used as an ideological compartment for contemporary writers, because by definition heresy is based on a confrontation with established orthodoxy. For example, contemporary uses of heresy, such as the classification of "Wall Street heresy" as "Democratic heresy" or "Republican heresy", are metaphors that invariably have a subtext linking geology, biology or any other field of orthodoxy to religion. These extended metaphors refer both to the difference between a person's views and the mainstream, and to the courage of the person to express those views.

**Question 0**

What is the opposite of heresy by definition?

**Question 1**

How is the word heresy commonly used in today's scenarios?

**Question 2**

What does orthodoxy depend on?

**Question 3**

Which term expands the definition of religion?

**Question 4**

What brings out the similarities between individual beliefs and mainstream beliefs?

**Document number 35**

**Text number 0**

The Warsaw Pact (formally the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance, sometimes informally WarPac, similar in form to NATO) was a collective defence treaty between the Soviet Union and seven Central and Eastern European satellite states that existed during the Cold War. The Warsaw Pact was the military complement of the regional economic organisation of the communist states of Central and Eastern Europe, the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance in Central and Eastern Europe (CoMEcon). The Warsaw Pact was created as a reaction to West Germany's entry into NATO under the Paris Agreement of 1955, but it is also seen as being motivated by the Soviet Union's desire to maintain control of military forces in Central and Eastern Europe.

**Question 0**

In what year was the Warsaw Pact founded?

**Question 1**

Which country formed the core of the Warsaw Pact?

**Question 2**

What was the conflict that triggered the agreement?

**Question 3**

How many Soviet allies were part of the Warsaw Pact?

**Question 4**

Which country's entry into NATO led to the creation of the Warsaw Pact?

**Question 5**

What was formally known as the Treaty of Amity?

**Question 6**

Which treaty covered the Soviet Union and the eight Soviet satellite states?

**Question 7**

Who joined NATO under the 1955 Paris agreements?

**Question 8**

In what year was East Germany admitted to NATO?

**Text number 1**

Although the Warsaw Pact was created as a balance of power or a counterweight to NATO, there was no direct confrontation between them. Instead, the conflict was fought on an ideological basis. Both NATO and the Warsaw Pact led to the expansion of military forces and their integration into their respective blocs. The Warsaw Pact's largest military operation was the Warsaw Pact invasion of Czechoslovakia (in which all the Pact countries except Romania and Albania participated). The pact did not work when revolutions spread across Eastern Europe in 1989, starting with the Polish Solidarity movement and its success in June 1989.

**Question 0**

Which organisation competed directly with the Warsaw Pact?

**Question 1**

In which country was the Warsaw Pact's military activity most significant?

**Question 2**

What was the name of the Polish revolutionary movement that the Warsaw Pact failed to suppress?

**Question 3**

In which country was the largest Warsaw Pact operation?

**Question 4**

In what year did the Warsaw Pact cease to function effectively?

**Question 5**

What was the name of the Polish workers' movement that successfully defied the Warsaw Pact?

**Question 6**

There was a direct confrontation between the Warsaw Pact and which organisation?

**Question 7**

In which country was the Warsaw Pact's economic development most significant?

**Question 8**

Who was successful when the revolutions of 1989 spread across Easter Europe?

**Question 9**

What was the name of the Albanian revolutionary movement that the Warsaw Pact failed to suppress?

**Text number 2**

The Treaty was declared terminated on 25 February 1991 at a meeting of the Defence and Foreign Ministers of the remaining Member States in Hungary. On 1 July 1991, the President of Czechoslovakia, Václav Havel, officially declared the Warsaw Pact Organisation of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance, established in 1955, terminated. The Soviet Union dissolved in December 1991.

**Question 0**

In which country was the Warsaw Pact dissolution meeting held?

**Question 1**

Who was the President of Czechoslovakia during the break-up of the Warsaw Pact?

**Question 2**

Which country fell apart in February 1991?

**Question 3**

Who was the President of Hungary during the break-up of the Warsaw Pact?

**Question 4**

The treaty expired on 1 July 1991 in which country?

**Question 5**

Which country held a meeting on 1 July 1991 to break up the Warsaw Pact?

**Text number 3**

The Warsaw Pact was organised on two levels: a political advisory committee dealt with political matters, and the combined command centre of the Allied armed forces controlled the multinational forces, headquartered in Warsaw, Poland. In addition, the Commander-in-Chief of the Warsaw Pact Combined Armed Forces, who commanded and supervised the armed forces of all member countries, was also the first Deputy Minister of Defence of the Soviet Union, and the Chief of the Warsaw Pact Combined Armed Forces Combined Staff was also the first Deputy Chief of the General Staff of the Soviet Armed Forces. Although ostensibly an international collective security alliance, the Soviet Union dominated the Warsaw Pact armed forces.

**Question 0**

Although the Warsaw Pact was headquartered in Poland, which country were the leaders of the Warsaw Pact from?

**Question 1**

Which state controlled the political and military activities of the Warsaw Pact?

**Question 2**

Who was also the Soviet Union's second deputy defence minister?

**Question 3**

Who was also the Second Deputy Chief of the General Staff of the Soviet Armed Forces?

**Question 4**

Who did not control the armed forces of the Warsaw Pact?

**Question 5**

Which committee dealt with multinational forces?

**Text number 4**

The Warsaw Pact was created because of the Soviet Union's desire to dominate Central and Eastern Europe. For ideological and geostrategic reasons, the Soviet Union claimed the right to define socialism and communism and to lead the global socialist movement. It followed from this idea that it was necessary to intervene if a country appeared to be in breach of key socialist ideas and the activities of the Communist Party, which was explicitly expressed in Brezhnev's doctrine. Geostrategic principles also drove the Soviet Union to prevent the Western European powers from invading its territory.

**Question 0**

What ideologies did the Soviet Union seek to impose around the world?

**Question 1**

Which Soviet leader formed the doctrine designed to keep the socialist satellite states in check?

**Question 2**

Which potential enemy attack was the Soviet Union afraid of?

**Question 3**

Who wanted to rule Western and Eastern Europe?

**Question 4**

Which country wanted to define socialism and liberalism?

**Question 5**

Who feared an invasion from Eastern Europe?

**Question 6**

Which doctrine was aimed at keeping the socialist satellite states in check?

**Text number 5**

Before the Warsaw Pact was established, the Czechoslovak leadership sought a security pact with East Germany and Poland, fearing that Germany would rearm. These countries were strongly opposed to the remilitarisation of West Germany. The Warsaw Pact was created primarily as a result of the rearmament of West Germany within NATO. Soviet leaders, like many European countries both to the west and east, feared that Germany was again a military power as a direct threat, and German militarism was still a fresh memory among Soviets and Eastern Europeans. As the Soviet Union already had bilateral agreements with all its eastern satellite countries, the treaty was long considered 'unnecessary' and, because of its hasty design, NATO officials labelled it a 'cardboard castle'. Earlier, in March 1954, the Soviet Union, fearing the return of German militarism to West Germany, asked to join NATO.

**Question 0**

The Warsaw Pact was created out of fear of which country would rearm?

**Question 1**

Which country applied to join NATO for fear of German rearmament?

**Question 2**

Which leadership was not afraid of Germany?

**Question 3**

Which countries protested against the remilitarisation of West Germany?

**Question 4**

Who was afraid that Poland would become a military power again?

**Question 5**

Which officials said the agreement was a "castle in the night"?

**Text number 6**

The Soviet Union's request to join NATO came after the Berlin Conference in January and February 1954. Soviet Foreign Minister Molotov made proposals for the reunification of Germany and the election of a pan-German government on the condition of the withdrawal of the armies of the four superpowers and German neutrality, but the other foreign ministers Dulles (USA), Eden (UK) and Bidault (France) rejected all proposals. The proposals for German reunification were nothing new: negotiations on German reunification, which had begun earlier, on 20 March 1952, on the basis of the so-called 'Stalin Memorandum', came to an end when the United Kingdom, France and the United States insisted that a united Germany should not be neutral and should be free to join the European Defence Community and rearm. James Dunn (USA), who met Eden, Adenauer and Robert Schuman (France) in Paris, confirmed that "the aim should be to avoid discussions with the Russians and to put pressure on the European Defence Community". According to John Gaddis, 'there was little inclination in the Western capitals to examine this Soviet offer'. Although historian Rolf Steininger argues that Adenauer's conviction that 'neutralisation means Sovietisation' was the main factor in rejecting the Soviet proposals, Adenauer also feared that unification might have led to the end of the CDU's dominant position in the Bundestag.

**Question 0**

Who was the Soviet minister who proposed the unification of Germany?

**Question 1**

When was the merger first proposed?

**Question 2**

Who wanted to join NATO after the Berlin Conference in January-June 1954?

**Question 3**

Who made the proposals to break up Germany?

**Question 4**

What was first proposed as an idea in 1942?

**Question 5**

Which countries were of the opinion that Germany should not be free to rearm?

**Text number 7**

A month later, the proposed European treaty was rejected not only by EDC supporters but also by Western opponents of the European Defence Community (such as the French Gaullist leader Palewski), who considered it "unacceptable in its present form because it excludes the United States from the European collective security system". The Soviet Union then decided to make a new proposal to the US, British and French governments, stating that it would accept US participation in the proposed pan-European treaty. Since the Soviet proposal was also opposed by the argument that the Western powers considered it 'contrary to the North Atlantic Treaty and its dismantling', the Soviet Union decided to declare itself 'ready to examine with other interested parties the question of Soviet participation in the North Atlantic Treaty' and specified that 'the accession of the United States to the General European Treaty should not be conditional on the acceptance by all three Western powers of Soviet accession to the North Atlantic Treaty'.

**Question 0**

Which country's exclusion from the proposed security system led to its opposition to NATO?

**Question 1**

Which group adopted the Treaty on European Union?

**Question 2**

The supporters of the European Defence Community supported what treaty?

**Question 3**

Which treaty was the UK not originally a party to?

**Question 4**

Who was one of the leaders who supported the European Defence Community?

**Text number 8**

Shortly afterwards, the British, US and French governments rejected all proposals, including the request to join NATO. The position of British General Hastings Ismay, who was in favour of NATO enlargement, that NATO "must grow until the whole free world is under one umbrella" was telling. He opposed the Soviet Union's 1954 request to join NATO, saying that 'the Soviet Union's request to join NATO is like an unrepentant burglar asking to join the police force'.

**Question 0**

Which general opposed the Soviet Union joining NATO?

**Question 1**

What was the British general comparing the Soviet Union to when he opposed its entry into NATO?

**Question 2**

Which governments accepted the Soviet Union's request to join NATO?

**Question 3**

French General Hastings Ismay was a supporter of what?

**Question 4**

Who supported the Soviet Union's 1954 request to join NATO?

**Question 5**

French General Hastings Ismay compared the Soviet Union's entry into NATO to what?

**Text number 9**

In April 1954, Adenauer made his first visit to the United States and met Nixon, Eisenhower and Dulles. The ratification of the EDC was delayed, but US representatives made it clear to Adenauer that the EDC should become part of NATO.

**Question 0**

In what year did Konrad Adenauer first visit the United States?

**Question 1**

Who made his second visit to the United States in April 1954?

**Question 2**

Who met Nixon, Eisenhower and Dulles in May 1954?

**Question 3**

Who made it clear to Adenauer that NATO should become part of the EDC?

**Question 4**

What was not delayed?

**Text number 10**

Memories of the Nazi occupation were still strong, and France also feared the rearmament of Germany. On 30 August 1954, the French parliament rejected the EDC, ensuring its failure and preventing the main objective of US European policy: the military integration of Germany into the West. The US State Department began to draw up options: Germany would be invited to join NATO, or if France was obstructive, strategies would be implemented to circumvent the French veto in order to arm Germany outside NATO.

**Question 0**

Which NATO country was afraid of a united and rearmed Germany?

**Question 1**

By 1954, memories of which profession were fading?

**Question 2**

What country was France not afraid of?

**Question 3**

Which parliament rejected the EDC on 30 April 1954?

**Question 4**

Which country wanted to hold Germany militarily against the West?

**Text number 11**

On 23 October 1954 - just nine years after the Allies (the United Kingdom, the United States and the Soviet Union) had defeated Nazi Germany and ended the Second World War in Europe - the final decision was taken for the Federal Republic of Germany to join the North Atlantic Treaty. Norway's then Foreign Minister Halvard Lange described West Germany's entry into the organisation on 9 May 1955 as 'a decisive turning point in the history of our continent'. In November 1954, the Soviet Union asked for a new European Security Treaty as a last attempt to prevent a remilitarised West Germany from potentially turning against the Soviet Union, but failed.

**Question 0**

In what year was West Germany accepted as a member of NATO?

**Question 1**

Halvard Lange was minister of which NATO country?

**Question 2**

Who ended the Second World War in Europe by defeating the Allies?

**Question 3**

What was decided on 13 October 1954?

**Question 4**

On what date was East Germany accepted into the North Atlantic Treaty?

**Question 5**

Who was Germany's foreign minister in 1955?

**Question 6**

Who asked for a new European Security Treaty in April 1954?

**Text number 12**

On 14 May 1955, the Soviet Union and seven other European countries "reaffirmed their desire to establish a system of collective security in Europe based on the participation of all European states, irrespective of their social and political systems" and created the Warsaw Pact in response to the Federal Republic of Germany's accession to NATO: "The re-militarization of West Germany and its accession to the North Atlantic Alliance [....] increase the danger of a new war and constitute a threat to the national security of the peaceable states; [...] under these circumstances, the peaceable European states must take the necessary measures to guarantee their security'.

**Question 0**

In which month of 1955 was this treaty proclaimed?

**Question 1**

On what day did the Soviet Union and eight other European countries form the Warsaw Pact?

**Question 2**

Which treaty was proclaimed in May 1956?

**Question 3**

Which treaty was formed in response to the withdrawal of the Federal Republic of Germany from NATO?

**Question 4**

Which country was expelled from NATO?

**Text number 13**

The Soviet Union gave East Germany, one of the founding members, permission to rearm, and the National People's Army was created as the country's armed forces to counterbalance the West German armaments.

**Question 0**

Which country was allowed to rearm with the creation of the Warsaw Pact?

**Question 1**

What was the name of the East German armed forces?

**Question 2**

Which country was banned from rearming?

**Question 3**

Who allowed West Germany to rearm?

**Question 4**

The West German army was known as the what?

**Question 5**

Which army did West Germany create in response to the rearmament of East Germany?

**Text number 14**

The eight member states of the Warsaw Pact pledged to reciprocally defend any member state that was attacked. Relations between the signatories were based on mutual non-interference in their internal affairs, respect for national sovereignty and political independence. However, the Soviet Union indirectly controlled the governments of almost all member states.

**Question 0**

How many countries made up the original membership of the Warsaw Pact?

**Question 1**

What defence did the nine Warsaw Pact countries promise?

**Question 2**

Whose relations were based on mutual intervention?

**Question 3**

Who controlled all the governments of the Warsaw Pact?

**Question 4**

Which agreement did the nine member countries sign?

**Text number 15**

In July 1963, the People's Republic of Mongolia requested accession to the Warsaw Pact under Article 9 of the Pact. This would have required a special protocol, as the text of the treaty applied only to Europe. Because of the emerging disagreement between China and the Soviet Union, Mongolia remained an observer. It was agreed that Soviet troops would remain in Mongolia from 1966.

**Question 0**

In which year did Mongolia apply to join the Warsaw Pact?

**Question 1**

In what year were Soviet troops due to leave Mongolia?

**Question 2**

Who asked to join the Warsaw Pact in January 1963?

**Question 3**

Who asked to join the Warsaw Pact under Article 10?

**Question 4**

Which group was removed from observer status?

**Question 5**

Whose troops will agree to stay in Mongolia from 1956?

**Text number 16**

NATO and the Warsaw Pact never fought a direct war against each other in Europe for 36 years; the United States and the Soviet Union and their allies pursued a strategic policy of containing each other in Europe, while working and fighting for influence in the wider Cold War on the international stage.

**Question 0**

What did the policies of both alliances focus on instead of direct combat?

**Question 1**

Which continent was considered to be at the centre of NATO and Warsaw Pact intrigue?

**Question 2**

Who waged war against each other for 36 years?

**Question 3**

What NATO and the United States have never fought each other?

**Question 4**

Who created the strategic policies aimed at mitigation?

**Question 5**

Who fought for influence during the Second World War?

**Text number 17**

In 1956, after Imre Nagy's government declared Hungary's withdrawal from the Warsaw Pact, Soviet troops invaded and overthrew the government. Soviet forces crushed a nationwide uprising that led to the deaths of an estimated 2 500 Hungarians.

**Question 0**

What year did Hungary try to withdraw from the Warsaw Pact?

**Question 1**

Who was the head of the Hungarian government at the time of the uprising?

**Question 2**

Which country withdrew from the Warsaw Pact in 1966?

**Question 3**

Whose troops invaded Hungary and supported the Hungarian government?

**Question 4**

Whose troops supported the nationwide rebellion?

**Question 5**

250 000 of whose citizens died after leaving the Warsaw Pact?

**Text number 18**

The only joint operation of the multinational communist armed forces was the Warsaw Pact invasion of Czechoslovakia in August 1968, in which all member states except the Socialist Republic of Romania and the People's Republic of Albania took part.

**Question 0**

In which year did the Warsaw Pact become active in the Joint Action?

**Question 1**

Which country did the treaty conquer?

**Question 2**

Which country was attacked in August 1998?

**Question 3**

Which two countries supported the invasion of Czechoslovakia?

**Question 4**

In what year did Czechoslovakia invade Albania?

**Question 5**

Which country did the Socialist Republic of Romania support the invasion?

**Text number 19**

The Warsaw Pact was declared dissolved on 25 February 1991 at a meeting of the defence and foreign ministers of the remaining countries in Hungary. On 1 July 1991, in Prague, Czechoslovak President Václav Havel formally terminated the Warsaw Pact of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance, an organisation established in 1955, thus dissolving the Warsaw Pact after 36 years of military alliance with the Soviet Union. In fact, the Treaty was effectively terminated in December during the violent Romanian revolution of 1989, which overthrew the communist government, without military intervention by other Member States. The Soviet Union dissolved itself in December 1991.

**Question 0**

In which country did the Warsaw Pact officials meet to dissolve the Pact?

**Question 1**

In which year did Romania overthrow its communist government?

**Question 2**

How many years did the Warsaw Pact officially exist?

**Question 3**

Which treaty was terminated on 15 February 1991?

**Question 4**

In which country was the Warsaw Pact dissolved in 1981?

**Question 5**

Which treaty expired on 1 January 1991?

**Question 6**

Which treaty was effectively abolished during the violent revolution in Russia in 1989?

**Text number 20**

The Czech Republic, Hungary and Poland joined NATO on 12 March 1999, Bulgaria, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Romania and Slovakia in March 2004 and Albania on 1 April 2009.

**Question 0**

Which former Eastern Bloc country was the latest to join NATO?

**Question 1**

In which year did Poland join NATO?

**Question 2**

In which year did Slovakia join NATO?

**Question 3**

Which countries joined NATO on 12 May 1999?

**Question 4**

Which countries joined NATO in May 2004?

**Question 5**

Which country joined NATO on 11 April 2009?

**Question 6**

Which organisation did Hungary join in March 2004?

**Question 7**

Which organisation did Poland join in March 2004?

**Text number 21**

In November 2005, the Polish government opened its Warsaw Pact archives to the National Institute of Memory, which in January 2006 released some 1 300 declassified documents. However, the Polish government reserved the publication of 100 documents pending their military declassification. Of the 100 documents reserved, 30 were eventually published, but the rest remained 70 secret and unpublished. Among the published documents is the Warsaw Pact nuclear war plan, Seven Days on the Rhine - a short and swift counter-attack to occupy Austria, Denmark, Germany and the Netherlands east of the Rhine with nuclear weapons in self-defence after a NATO first strike. The plan originated as a war joke during field exercises in 1979 and morphed into an official Warsaw Pact battle doctrine until the late 1980s - which is why the Polish People's Republic was a nuclear weapons base, first for 178, then for tactical-range250 missiles. As a doctrinally Soviet-style (offensive) battle plan, Seven Days on the Rhine gave commanders little in the way of defence-war strategies for fighting NATO in the Warsaw Pact area[citation needed].

**Question 0**

In which year did Poland release most of its Warsaw Pact archives?

**Question 1**

How many documents are still confidential?

**Question 2**

What was the name of the Warsaw Pact's planned counter-attack to NATO's first strike?

**Question 3**

How many nuclear weapons were eventually placed in Poland?

**Question 4**

In what year was the counter-attack strategy first developed?

**Question 5**

Who published secret documents in January 2006?

**Question 6**

Who booked the publication of 1000 documents?

**Question 7**

What was the origin of the 1989 field exercise war game?

**Question 8**

What plan gave commanders many defensive war strategies to counter NATO?

**Text number 22**

Fearing that the EDC would in future be directed against the Soviet Union, Molotov "sought to prevent the formation of groups of European states directed against other European states" and proposed a pan-European pact for collective security in Europe, "open to all European states, regardless of their social systems" and including a united Germany (which would have rendered the EDC, which the Soviet Union considered a threat, useless). However, Eden, Dulles and Bidault opposed the proposal.

**Question 0**

Who proposed a general European contract on collective identity in Europe?

**Question 1**

What agreement would make an EDC viable?

**Question 2**

Which agreement would be open only to some European countries?

**Question 3**

Who was afraid that the EDC would cooperate with the Soviet Union?

**Document number 36**

**Text number 0**

Materialism is a kind of philosophical monism, according to which matter is the basic substance of nature and all phenomena, including mental phenomena and consciousness, are identical with material interactions.

**Question 0**

What is materialism?

**Question 1**

Is this an essential substance in nature?

**Question 2**

What is not the basic substance of nature?

**Question 3**

Psychic phenomena and what else is not identical to material interactions?

**Question 4**

What is the definition of philosophical monism?

**Text number 1**

Materialism is closely related to physicalism, the view that everything that exists is ultimately physical. Philosophical physicalism has evolved from materialism through discoveries in the physical sciences to include more advanced concepts of physicality than ordinary matter, such as spacetime, physical energies and forces, dark matter, and so on. Thus, some prefer the term 'physicalism' to 'materialism', while others use these terms as if they were synonymous.

**Question 0**

What are some examples of philosophical physicalism?

**Question 1**

For some, physicalism is synonymous with what?

**Question 2**

What is the definition of non-physicalism?

**Question 3**

What is the definition of non-materialism?

**Question 4**

What has evolved from materialism?

**Question 5**

What term is not preferred over materialism?

**Text number 2**

Materialism belongs to the category of monistic ontology. As such, it differs from ontological theories based on dualism or pluralism. For singular explanations of phenomenal reality, materialism would be in contrast to idealism, neutral monism and spiritualism.

**Question 0**

Which category does materialism belong to?

**Question 1**

Why does materialism belong to a monistic ontology?

**Question 2**

Monistic ontology is the same as dualism and what else?

**Question 3**

Materialism is the same as idealism, neutral monism and what else?

**Question 4**

What is the definition of neutral monism?

**Question 5**

What is the synonym for dualism?

**Text number 3**

Despite the large number of philosophical schools and the subtle nuances between many schools, all philosophies are said to belong to one of two primary categories, defined in opposition to each other: the basic statement of these two categories concerns the nature of reality, and the primary difference between them is how they answer the two basic questions: 'What does reality consist of?' " and "how does it come into being?". For idealists, spirit or mind or objects of mind (ideas) are primary and matter is secondary. For materialists, matter is primary and mind or spirit or ideas are secondary, the result of the interaction between matter and matter.

**Question 0**

What is the first question that needs to be asked to define these two categories?

**Question 1**

What is the second question that needs to be asked to define these two categories?

**Question 2**

What is the idealist's priority?

**Question 3**

What does a materialist consider most important?

**Question 4**

What is the final question that needs to be asked to define these two categories?

**Question 5**

What is the least important thing for a materialist?

**Question 6**

What is the second least important thing for a materialist?

**Question 7**

What is the least important thing to an idealist?

**Question 8**

What is the second least important thing for an idealist?

**Text number 4**

The materialist view is perhaps best understood as the opposite of the immaterial substance, which has historically been applied to the mind, as René Descartes famously did. However, materialism itself says nothing about how material substance should be characterized. In practice, it is often equated with some form of physicalism.

**Question 0**

Was René Descartes an idealist or a materialist?

**Question 1**

What is not defined by materialism?

**Question 2**

Why did René Descartes declare himself a materialist?

**Question 3**

What does materialism say about how matter should be characterized?

**Question 4**

What does materialism define?

**Question 5**

What is materialism often not equated with?

**Text number 5**

In the 19th century, Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels extended the concept of materialism and developed a materialist conception of history, which focused on the roughly empirical world of human activity (practice, including work) and the institutions that this activity created, renewed or destroyed (see materialist conception of history). Later, Marxists developed the concept of dialectical materialism, which characterised later Marxist philosophy and method.

**Question 0**

What kind of materialism defined Marxist philosophy?

**Question 1**

When was Karl Marx born?

**Question 2**

When was Friedrich Engels born?

**Question 3**

Marxists of which era rejected the concept of dialectical materialism?

**Question 4**

Who was Karl Marx's enemy?

**Question 5**

What kind of materialism did not define Marxist philosophy?

**Text number 6**

Materialism developed, possibly independently of each other, in several geographically distinct regions of Eurasia during what Karl Jaspers called the Axial Age (around 800-200 BC).

**Question 0**

Who invented axial time?

**Question 1**

In which part of the world did materialism develop during the Axial Age?

**Question 2**

Who invented non-axial time?

**Question 3**

In which part of the world did materialism develop during the non-axial era?

**Question 4**

When was Karl Jaspers born?

**Question 5**

When did Karl Jaspers die?

**Question 6**

What did not develop in Eurasia?

**Text number 7**

In ancient Indian philosophy, materialism developed around 600 BC. In ancient Indian philosophy, materialism was introduced in the early 600 BC by Ajita Kesakambal, Payas, Kanada and the Cārvāka school of philosophy. Canada became one of the early proponents of atomism. The Nyaya-Vaisesika school (600 BC - 100 BC) developed one of the earliest forms of atomism, although their testimony about God and their claim that consciousness was not material prevents them from being labelled materialists. Buddhist atomism and the Jain school continued the tradition of atomism.

**Question 0**

At what point did materialism become part of ancient Indian philosophy?

**Question 1**

Who helped develop materialism at that time?

**Question 2**

Which school of thought promoted atomism?

**Question 3**

Between which years did the school promote nuclear power?

**Question 4**

At what point did ancient Indian philosophy reject materialism?

**Question 5**

Who rejected the idea of materialism at that time?

**Question 6**

Which school didn't teach atomism?

**Question 7**

What tradition did the Jaina school end?

**Question 8**

Which tradition did the Buddhists end?

**Text number 8**

Materialism is often associated with reductionism, according to which objects or phenomena identified at one level of description, if they are genuine, can be explained by objects or phenomena at another level of description, typically a more restricted level. However, non-reductive materialism explicitly rejects this view and holds that the material composition of all particles is consistent with the existence of real objects, properties or phenomena that cannot be explained in terms of the basic material components that are canonically used. Jerry Fodor makes an impressive case for this view that the empirical laws and explanations of 'special sciences' such as psychology or geology are invisible from the perspective of fundamental physics. Much lively literature has grown up around the relationship between these views.

**Question 0**

What does materialism have to do with it?

**Question 1**

Why is materialism not related to reductionism?

**Question 2**

Why did Jerry Fodor disagree with this view?

**Question 3**

What is not a specific science?

**Question 4**

What level of physics do psychology and geology use?

**Text number 9**

Ancient Greek philosophers such as Thales, Anaxagoras (c. 500 BC - 428 BC), Epicurus and Democritus were the models for later materialists. The Latin poem De Rerum Natura by Lucretius (c. 99 BC - c. 55 BC) reflects the mechanistic philosophy of Democritus and Epicurus. According to this view, all that exists is matter and nothingness, and all phenomena are the result of the various movements and conglomerations of the fundamental particles of matter called 'atoms' (literally: 'indivisible'). De Rerum Natura offers mechanistic explanations for phenomena such as erosion, evaporation, wind and sound. Famous principles such as "nothing can touch the body but the body" first appeared in the works of Lucretius. Democritus and Epicurus, however, did not advocate a monistic ontology, insisting on the ontological distinction between matter and space, i.e. that space is a "second kind" of being, indicating that the definition of "materialism" is broader than the space given in this article.

**Question 0**

De Rerum Natura is a poem by whom?

**Question 1**

What explanation does De Rerum Natura offer for these phenomena?

**Question 2**

What explanation does De Rerum Natura use to justify its rejection of phenomena?

**Question 3**

Who wrote the line "Everything can touch the body except the body"?

**Question 4**

Who believed that space was not another kind of being?

**Question 5**

Who believes that there is more than matter and emptiness?

**Question 6**

How many languages was De Rerum translated into?

**Text number 10**

Later, the Indian materialist Jayaraashi Bhatta (6th century) refuted Nyaya Sutra's epistemology in his Tattvopaplavasimha ("The Shaking of All Principles"). The materialistic Cārvāka philosophy seems to have become extinct sometime after 1400. When Madhavacharya compiled the Sarva-darśana-samgraha (a summary of all philosophies) in the 1300s, he had no Cārvāka/Lokāyata text to quote from or even refer to.

**Question 0**

Name the title of the work by Jayaraashi Bhattan.

**Question 1**

What kind of philosophy did not continue after 1400?

**Question 2**

What is Sarva-darśana-samgraha?

**Question 3**

Who wrote Sarva-darśana-samgrahan?

**Question 4**

What does Jayaraashi Bhatta mean?

**Question 5**

When did Jayaraashi Bhatta die?

**Question 6**

What philosophy continued after 1400?

**Question 7**

Which text did Madhavacharya quote from?

**Question 8**

When was Jayaraashi Bhatta born?

**Text number 11**

The Arab philosopher Ibn Tufail (Abubacer), writing in early 13th century al-Andalus about debates on materialism in his philosophical novel Hayy ibn Yaqdhan (Philosophus Autodidactus), vaguely anticipated the idea of historical materialism.

**Question 0**

What is the title of a novel written by Ibn Tufail?

**Question 1**

When was Ibn Tufail born?

**Question 2**

When did Ibn Tufail die?

**Question 3**

In which book did Hayy ibn Yaqdhan anticipate the idea of modern materialism?

**Question 4**

Where in Ibn Tufail's book was materialism not discussed?

**Text number 12**

The French clergyman Pierre Gassendi (1592-1665) represented the materialist tradition, who opposed the efforts of René Descartes (1596-1650) to establish a dualistic basis for natural science. He was followed by the materialist and atheist abbé Jean Meslier (1664-1729), Julien Offray de La Mettrie, the Franco-German Paul-Henri Thiry Baron d'Holbach (1723-1789), the encyclopaedist Denis Diderot (1713-1784) and other French Enlightenment thinkers; and (in England) John "Walking" Stewart (1747-1822), whose insistence that matter has a moral dimension was a major influence on the philosophical poetry of William Wordsworth (1770-1850).

**Question 0**

Pierre Gassendi from what year to what year?

**Question 1**

René Descartes - from what year to what year?

**Question 2**

abbé Jean Meslier from what year to what year?

**Question 3**

Denis Diderot - from what year to what year?

**Question 4**

William Wordsworth from what year to what year?

**Question 5**

Who agreed with Pierre Gassend?

**Question 6**

Who disagreed with Paul-Henri Thiry Baron d'Holbach?

**Question 7**

Who did not consider matter to have a moral dimension?

**Question 8**

Which thinker did not influence William Wordsworth?

**Question 9**

Who gave non-science a dualistic basis?

**Text number 13**

Arthur Schopenhauer (1788-1860) wrote that "...materialism is the philosophy of a subject who forgets to consider himself". He argued that the perceptive subject can only know material objects through the brain and its particular organisation. In other words, the brain itself is the 'determinant' of how material objects are experienced or perceived:

**Question 0**

Arthur Schopenhauer lived from what year to what year?

**Question 1**

What did he say, that the brain would decide?

**Question 2**

Who wrote that "...materialism is not the philosophy of the subject who forgets to consider himself"?

**Question 3**

Who claimed that a non-perceptual subject can only know material objects through the brain and its special organisation?

**Question 4**

Who believed that the brain is not the determining factor in how material objects are perceived?

**Question 5**

What does the brain not decide?

**Question 6**

What does it mean that the brain is not the determining factor?

**Text number 14**

The German materialist and atheist anthropologist Ludwig Feuerbach marked a new turn in materialism with his book The Essence of Christianity (1841 ), in which he presented a humanist account of religion as an external reflection of man's inner nature. Feuerbach's materialism would later strongly influence Karl Marx.

**Question 0**

Who wrote the book "The essence of Christianity"?

**Question 1**

In what year was "The Essence of Christianity" written?

**Question 2**

What did the author of "The Essence of Christianity" consider to be a religion?

**Question 3**

Which famous philosopher was later influenced by the author's ideas?

**Question 4**

Which German materialist did not mark a new turn in materialism?

**Question 5**

When was Ludwig Feuerbach born?

**Question 6**

When did Ludwig Feuerbach die?

**Question 7**

Who did not influence Karl Marx?

**Question 8**

When did Karl Marx write The Essence of Christianity?

**Text number 15**

Many contemporary and recent philosophers - Daniel Dennett, Willard Van Orman Quine, Donald Davidson and Jerry Fodor, for example - operate within a broadly physicalist or materialist framework and put forward competing views on how best to reconcile the mind, such as functionalism, anomalous monism, identity theory and so on.

**Question 0**

What three theories are modern philosophers trying to reconcile about the mind?

**Question 1**

What are the 3 theories that ancient philosophers tried to reconcile?

**Question 2**

Which three theories do contemporary philosophers disagree with?

**Question 3**

What are the three theories that do not take the mind into account?

**Question 4**

Jerry Fodor disagrees with which frame?

**Question 5**

Which theory was founded by Daniel Dennett?

**Text number 16**

The nature and definition of matter - like other key concepts in science and philosophy - has been the subject of much debate. Is there only one kind of matter (hyle) from which everything is made, or are there several? Is matter a continuous substance capable of expressing multiple forms (hylomorphism), or is it a set of discrete, unchanging constituents (atomism)? Does it have intrinsic properties (substance theory) or does it lack them (prima materia)?

**Question 0**

What is a hyle?

**Question 1**

What has never been discussed?

**Question 2**

What is the opposite of hylomorphism?

**Question 3**

What is the opposite of atomism?

**Question 4**

What is the term for zero species?

**Question 5**

What is the term used to describe the lack of features and then gaining them?

**Text number 17**

One challenge to the traditional notion of matter as a concrete "thing" came with the rise of field physics in the 19th century. Relativity shows that matter and energy (including the spatially distributed energy of fields) are interchangeable. This allows for an ontological view that energy is prima materia and matter is one of its forms. On the other hand, the Standard Model of particle physics uses quantum field theory to describe all interactions. According to this view, one could say that fields are prima materia and energy is a property of the field.

**Question 0**

The theory of relativity shows that what is interchangeable?

**Question 1**

According to ontological theory, what is the main substance?

**Question 2**

According to quantum field theory, what is the main substance?

**Question 3**

The theory of relativity says: what is not interchangeable?

**Question 4**

Ontological theory determines what is not the main substance?

**Question 5**

Quantum field theory determines what is not a main substance?

**Question 6**

When was physics teaching stopped?

**Text number 18**

According to the dominant cosmological model, the Lambda-CDM model, less than 5% of the energy density of the Universe is made up of 'matter' as described by the Standard Model of particle physics, and most of the Universe is made up of dark matter and dark energy - there is little consensus among scientists about what these substances are made of.

**Question 0**

According to which model does 5% of the universe consist of matter?

**Question 1**

What kind of substance does the model consider it to be?

**Question 2**

According to which model is there 0.5% of matter in the universe?

**Question 3**

What kind of substance does the model say it is not?

**Question 4**

According to the Standard Model, nothing in the universe is made of what?

**Text number 19**

With the advent of quantum physics, some scientists believed that the concept of matter had simply changed, while others believed that the traditional position could no longer be maintained. For example, Werner Heisenberg said: "The ontology of materialism was based on the illusion that the species of existence, the immediate 'actuality' of the world around us, could be extrapolated to the atomic realm. This extrapolation, however, is impossible. atoms are not things. ' Similarly, some philosophers[which ones?] argue that these dichotomies require a shift from materialism to physicalism. Others use the terms "materialism" and "physicalism" interchangeably.

**Question 0**

Werner Heisenberg suggested that atoms are not what?

**Question 1**

Werner Heisenberg thought atoms were what?

**Question 2**

Who does not believe that the transition from materialism to physicalism is necessary?

**Question 3**

Who said: "However, this extrapolation is impossible... atoms are many things"."

**Question 4**

Scientists believed that the concept of matter did not change when what physics began?

**Text number 20**

Some modern physicists and science writers - such as Paul Davies and John Gribbin - have argued that materialism has been disproved by certain scientific discoveries in physics, such as quantum mechanics and chaos theory. In 1991, Gribbin and Davies published The Matter Myth, the first chapter of which, 'The Death of Materialism', contained the following passage:

**Question 0**

What findings support their claims?

**Question 1**

What is the title of the 1991 book by Paul Davies and John Gribbins?

**Question 2**

When was Paul Davies born?

**Question 3**

When was John Gribbin born?

**Question 4**

Who believes that materialism has been proven by scientific findings?

**Question 5**

Who believes that physics defined materialism?

**Question 6**

Who wrote the chapter "The Birth of Materialism"?

**Text number 21**

Davies and Gribbin's objections are echoed by digital physics advocates, who see information rather than matter as fundamental. Their objections were also shared by some of the founders of quantum theory, such as Max Planck, who wrote:

**Question 0**

Digital physicists prefer what over matter?

**Question 1**

What do digital physicists consider less important than matter?

**Question 2**

Max Planck disagreed with whom?

**Question 3**

Who founded digital physics?

**Question 4**

Who disagrees with quantum theory?

**Question 5**

Who believes that matter is more important than knowledge?

**Text number 22**

According to the 1907-1912 Catholic Encyclopaedia, materialism, defined as "a philosophical system which regards matter as the only reality in the world [...] denies the existence of God and the soul". According to this view, materialism thus becomes incompatible with most world religions, including Christianity, Judaism and Islam. In such a context, materialism can be confused with atheism. Most Hinduism and Transcendentalism consider all matter to be an illusion called Maya, which blinds man from knowing the 'truth'. Maya is a finite, purely physical and mental reality in which our everyday consciousness is enmeshed. Maya is destroyed for man when he perceives Brahman through transcendental knowledge.

**Question 0**

By the above definition, materialism is not compatible with what?

**Question 1**

Based on the above definition, materialism is compatible with what?

**Question 2**

In which book was materialism defined as a non-philosophical system?

**Question 3**

Christianity, Judaism and Islam all agree with which philosophy?

**Question 4**

What happens to man when he discovers Brahman?

**Question 5**

Which religion does not believe in an illusion called Maya?

**Text number 23**

Joseph Smith, the founder of the Latter-day Saint movement, taught instead, "There is no such thing as matter. All spirit is matter, but it is finer or purer, and can only be seen by purer eyes; we cannot see it, but when our bodies are purified we shall see that all is matter." This spiritual element has always existed; it is eternal with God. It is also called "intelligence" or "the light of truth", which, like all perceptible matter, "is neither created nor made, nor indeed can be". Members of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints regard Joseph Smith's revelations as a restoration of the original Christian doctrine, which they believe began to be corrupted by post-apostolic theologians in the centuries after Christ. The writings of many of these theologians show a clear influence of Greek metaphysical philosophies, such as Neoplatonism, which characterized the deity as a totally simple, immaterial, formless substance/being (ousia) that transcended all physicality. Despite strong opposition from many Christians, this metaphysical view of God was eventually incorporated into the doctrine of the Christian Church, supplanting the original Judeo-Christian concept of a physical, embodied God who created human beings in his image and likeness.

**Question 0**

Neo-Platonism describes the deity as what?

**Question 1**

Which religious group was strongly opposed to neo-Platonism?

**Question 2**

Who said: "There is an immaterial substance. "

**Question 3**

What the movement believes in: "There is an immaterial substance. "

**Question 4**

Who said: "But when our bodies are purified, we see that everything is matter."

**Question 5**

Who said: "All spirit is not matter"

**Question 6**

Who believed that the spirit is also called intelligence?

**Text number 24**

An argument for idealism like Hegel and Berkeley's is an ipso facto argument against materialism. Matter can be argued to be superfluous, as in bundle theory, and mind-independent properties can be reduced to subjective perceptions. Berkeley gives an example of the latter by pointing out that it is impossible to collect direct evidence about matter because there is no direct experience of matter; everything that is experienced is an observation, whether internal or external. As such, the existence of matter can only be assumed on the basis of the apparent (perceived) stability of perception; it finds no evidence in direct experience.

**Question 0**

If you believe in idealism, you believe in nothing?

**Question 1**

If you believe in idealism, do you believe in what?

**Question 2**

Who points out that it is possible to collect direct evidence of a substance?

**Question 3**

What can be considered a non-redundant?

**Question 4**

Why is it possible to collect direct evidence?

**Text number 25**

If matter and energy are considered necessary to explain the physical world, but incapable of explaining mind, dualism results. Emergence, holism and process philosophy seek to remedy the shortcomings of traditional (especially mechanistic) materialism without abandoning materialism altogether.

**Question 0**

Which three types of philosophy attempt to fix the problem of matter and energy without eliminating all the beliefs associated with materialism?

**Question 1**

What is unnecessary to explain the physical world?

**Question 2**

What can explain the mind?

**Question 3**

What is the opposite of emergence?

**Question 4**

Which three philosophies do not remedy the shortcomings of materialism?

**Text number 26**

Some critics object to materialism as part of an overly sceptical, narrow or reductionist approach to theorising, rather than the ontological claim that matter is the only matter. Particle physicist and Anglican theologian John Polkinghorne opposes what he calls promising materialism - claims that materialist science will eventually succeed in explaining phenomena it has so far failed to explain. Polkinghorne favours "dual-aspect monism" over belief in materialism.

**Question 0**

What does John Polkinghorne rely on instead of faith when it comes to the theory of materialism?

**Question 1**

Who agrees with promiscuous materialism?

**Question 2**

Who says that materialistic science never explains phenomena?

**Question 3**

Polkinghorne believes in faith materialism instead of what?

**Question 4**

Why do critics agree with materialism?

**Text number 27**

Modern philosophical materialists extend the definition to other scientifically observable entities, such as energy, forces and the curvature of space. However, philosophers like Mary Midgley argue that the concept of 'matter' is elusive and ill-defined.

**Question 0**

Why does Mary Midgley suggest that substance is well defined?

**Question 1**

What does Mary Midgley do?

**Question 2**

What is not a discernible entity?

**Text number 28**

Materialism is typically the opposite of dualism, phenomenalism, idealism, vitalism and dual monism. Materialism can be linked in some way to the concept of determinism advocated by Enlightenment thinkers.

**Question 0**

Why is materialism compatible with dualism?

**Question 1**

Why does materialism agree with phenomenalism?

**Question 2**

Who does not associate materialism and determinism?

**Question 3**

What is the contradiction with multi-perspective monism?

**Question 4**

What contradicts non-dualism?

**Text number 29**

Scientific "materialism" is often a synonym, and has so far been described as reductive materialism. In recent years, Paul and Patricia Churchland have advocated a radically opposite position (at least with regard to certain hypotheses); eliminativist materialism holds that some psychic phenomena simply do not exist at all and that talk of these psychic phenomena reflects a completely false "folk psychology" and the delusion of introspection. In other words, an eliminative materialist might suggest that such a concept as "belief" simply has no factual basis - in the same way that folk science talks about demonic illnesses. With reductive materialism at one end of the continuum (our theories are reduced to facts) and eliminative materialism at the other (certain theories must be eliminated in the light of new facts), revisionary materialism is somewhere in the middle.

**Question 0**

Reductive materialism is not synonymous with what?

**Question 1**

Scientific materialism is not synonymous with what?

**Question 2**

Which hypotheses do Paul and Patricia disagree on?

**Question 3**

In what kind of materialistic thinking does faith have a factual basis?

**Question 4**

What is the same thing as revisionist materialism?

**Text number 30**

Some scientific materialists have been criticised, for example by Noam Chomsky, for failing to give clear definitions of what matter is, leaving the term "materialism" without a clear meaning. Chomsky also argues that because new scientific discoveries can affect the concept of matter, as has happened in the past, scientific materialists are dogmatic in assuming the opposite.

**Question 0**

Who is to be thanked for giving a clear definition of materialism?

**Question 1**

Noam Chomsky disagrees with which concept?

**Question 2**

Chomsky said, "What does not affect matter?

**Question 3**

How does Chomsky define materialism?

**Question 4**

Who is dogmatic, according to Chomsky, because they agree with him?

**Text number 31**

The concept of matter has changed with new scientific discoveries. Thus, materialism has no specific content independent of the particular theory of matter on which it is based. According to Noam Chomsky, any property can be considered material if the substance is defined as having that property.

**Question 0**

Why has the concept of matter not changed?

**Question 1**

Who believes that property can be considered intangible?

**Question 2**

Who believes that property can be considered tangible if someone determines that it has no property?

**Question 3**

What has a specific content that is independent of the specific theory of the substance?

**Text number 32**

Kant opposed all three forms of materialism, subjective idealism (which he contrasts with his "transcendental idealism") and dualism. However, Kant also argues that change and time require a permanent substrate, and does so in the context of the refutation of idealism. Postmodern/poststructuralist thinkers are also sceptical of any all-encompassing metaphysical system. Among others, the philosopher Mary Midgley argues that materialism is a self-refuting idea, at least in its eliminative form.

**Question 0**

Who accepted all three forms of materialism?

**Question 1**

Who disagrees with transcendental idealism?

**Question 2**

The postmodernist/poststructuralist agrees with what?

**Question 3**

Who agrees that materialism is not a self-refuting idea?

**Question 4**

Who wrote the Refutation of Materialism?

**Document number 37**

**Text number 0**

A Christian ( pronunciation (help-info)) is a person who believes in Christianity, which is an Abrahamic, monotheistic religion based on the life and teachings of Jesus Christ. "Christian" comes from the Greek word Christós (Χριστός), which is a translation of the biblical Hebrew term mashiach.

**Question 0**

What do you call a person who follows Christianity?

**Question 1**

Whose life do Christians learn from?

**Question 2**

What is the Greek word for Christian derived from?

**Question 3**

Christós is translated from what biblical term?

**Question 4**

Which religion is the Greek religion based on Jesus Christ?

**Question 5**

Where does the word Christos come from?

**Question 6**

Which term is derived from the word Christian?

**Question 7**

What is the translation of the Greek term Abrahamic?

**Question 8**

What is the term for a person who adheres to mashiach?

**Text number 1**

There are different interpretations of Christianity, which sometimes contradict each other. However, "whatever else they may disagree about, Christians are at least united in their belief that Jesus has a unique significance." The term "Christian" is also used as an adjective to describe anything related to Christianity, or in the proverbial "everything that is noble, good and Christian". It is also used as a designation to identify people who are associated with cultural aspects of Christianity regardless of personal religious beliefs or practices.

**Question 0**

While many, perceptions of Christianity can sometimes what?

**Question 1**

Regardless of their beliefs, Christians all agree that Jesus has a unique what?

**Question 2**

Regardless of whether someone participates in practices or beliefs, the Christian label is sometimes attached because they are associated with what?

**Question 3**

What is sometimes contradictory about proverbs?

**Question 4**

What do all Christians disagree about with Jesus?

**Question 5**

Which group of people do not think Jesus has a unique significance?

**Question 6**

What term is used to describe everything related to the conflict?

**Text number 2**

According to a 2011 study by the Pew Research Center, there were 2.2 billion Christians in the world in 2010, up from around 600 million in 1910. By 2050, the number of Christians is expected to exceed 3 billion. According to the Pew2012 Research Center study, Christianity will remain the world's largest religion in 2050 if current trends continue.

**Question 0**

According to one report, how many Christians were there in the world in 2010?

**Question 1**

How many Christians were there in the world in 1910?

**Question 2**

If growth continues at current rates, which religion will be the world's largest by 2050?

**Question 3**

Where did a 2012 study find that there are around 2.2 billion Christians in the world?

**Question 4**

How many Pew Research Centers were there in the world, according to the Christian Survey?

**Question 5**

Which religion will remain the smallest by 2050 if current trends continue?

**Question 6**

For how many years will Christianity remain the world's smallest religion?

**Question 7**

What year did the Pew Research Center conclude that Christianity would remain an irrelevant religion until 2050?

**Text number 3**

Today, about 37% of all Christians live in the Americas, about 26% in Europe, 24% of all Christians live in sub-Saharan Africa, about 13% in Asia and the Pacific, and 1% of the world's Christians live in the Middle East and North Africa. Around half of the world's Christians are Catholic, and more than a third are Protestant (37%). Orthodox communities make up 12% of the world's Christians. The rest are other Christian groups. Christians make up the majority of the population in 158 countries and regions, with one million280 Christians living as a minority.

**Question 0**

How many of all Christians in the world are Catholic?

**Question 1**

In how many countries and regions of the world are Christians now in the majority?

**Question 2**

What percentage of Christians do not live in America?

**Question 3**

Around 24% of Christians live in Europe and how many in sub-Saharan Africa?

**Question 4**

About 1% of the world's Christians live in America and where else?

**Question 5**

In how many countries are Christians a minority?

**Question 6**

How many millions of Christians are in the majority?

**Text number 4**

The Greek word Χριστιανός (Christianos), which means "follower of Christ", comes from the word Χριστός (Christos), which means "anointed" and has an adjective ending borrowed from Latin, meaning to hold on to or even belong to, as in slavery. In the Greek Septuagint, christos was used to translate the Hebrew מָשִׁיחַ (Mašíaḥ, messiah), which means "[one who is] anointed". In other European languages, the equivalent words for "Christian" also come from Greek, such as Chrétien in French and Cristiano in Spanish.

**Question 0**

What is the Greek word for "follower of Christ"?

**Question 1**

Where does the Greek word Χριστιανός (Christianos) come from?

**Question 2**

What does Χριστός (Christos) mean?

**Question 3**

What is the French word for Christian, derived from the Greek?

**Question 4**

From what does the word meaning anointed come Christos?

**Question 5**

Christianos means anointed, but what does Christos mean?

**Question 6**

Christos means follower of Christ, but what does Christianos mean?

**Question 7**

Where do the words that have the same meaning as Latin come from?

**Question 8**

In which religion does christos mean "anointed"?

**Text number 5**

The term (or its cognate in other languages) first appears in the New Testament, in Acts 11:26, after Barnabas had brought Saul (Paul) to Antioch, where they taught disciples for about a year, the text says: "[...] the disciples were first called Christians in Antioch." Another mention of the term follows in Acts 26:28, where Herod Agrippa II replied to the apostle Paul: "Then Agrippa said to Paul: 'You almost persuade me to become a Christian.'" So this is the first reference. The third and final New Testament reference to the term is in 1 Peter 4:16, which exhorts believers, "But if [anyone suffers] as a Christian, let him not be ashamed, but let him glorify God for this."

**Question 0**

Where is the first mention of the word Christian in the Bible?

**Question 1**

Who was the second time the word Christian was used in the Bible?

**Question 2**

When was the third mention of the verse?

**Question 3**

In which Old Testament book is the term first used?

**Question 4**

How long were disciples taught in Antioch and Paul?

**Question 5**

Where was the fourth and last mention of the term?

**Question 6**

Where in the Old Testament does Paul answer Herod Agrippa?

**Question 7**

Where was Peter first called a Christian?

**Text number 6**

Kenneth Samuel Wuest argues that the use of all three original New Testament verses reflects the mocking element in the term Christian, which refers to followers of Christ who did not acknowledge the Roman emperor. The city of Antioch, where someone called them Christians, was known for inventing such nicknames. However, Peter's apparent acceptance of the term led to it being preferred to "Nazarenes", and the term Christianoi, from 1 Peter, becomes a standard term in the early churches from Ignatius and Polycarp onwards.

**Question 0**

Kenneth Samuel Wuest believes that the Christian term in the Bible referred to people who did not acknowledge who?

**Question 1**

From which city did the term Christians originate?

**Question 2**

When Peter established the term, the term Christian was used instead of what other term?

**Question 3**

Which city was not known for inventing nicknames ?

**Question 4**

As Christianoi advocated, what term was used rather than Nazarene?

**Question 5**

What nickname did Kenneth Samuel Wuest use?

**Question 6**

In which city were they nicknamed "St Petersburg"?

**Text number 7**

The earliest appearances of the term in non-Christian literature include Josephus, referring to "a tribe of Christians named after him", Pliny in his later correspondence with Trajan, and Tacitus writing near the end of the 1st century. In the Annals he says that 'by the vulgar name [they] were commonly called Christians', and he names the Christians as Nero's scapegoats for the great fire of Rome.

**Question 0**

What is one of the first mentions of the term "Christian" in a non-religious work, referring to a tribe of Christians?

**Question 1**

Where did the term Christian appear in non-religious literature towards the end of the first century?

**Question 2**

Christians were said to be scapegoats for whom?

**Question 3**

Which group does Tacitus name as the scapegoats for the Great Fire of Rome?

**Question 4**

Which group does Pliny the Younger cite as Nero's scapegoat for the great fire?

**Question 5**

Which term refers to the tribe of Trajan, so it is named after him?

**Question 6**

Trajan was said to be the scapegoat of whom?

**Question 7**

Pliny the Younger was said to be the scapegoat of whom?

**Text number 8**

Another New Testament term for Christians is "Nazarenes", used by the Jewish lawyer Tertullus in Acts 24. Tertullian (Against Marcion 4:8) writes that "the Jews call us Nazarenes", while in about 331 AD the Jews called us "Nazarenes". Eusebius writes that Christ was called a Nazarene from the name Nazarene, and that in earlier centuries "Christians" were once called "Nazarene". The Hebrew equivalent of "Nazarene", Notzrim, appears in the Babylonian Talmud, and is still the Hebrew term for Christian in Israel.

**Question 0**

What is another word for Christians in Acts 24?

**Question 1**

What was Jesus' name, because he was from Nazareth?

**Question 2**

What is another Hebrew term for Nazarenes?

**Question 3**

Who still calls Christians Notzrim?

**Question 4**

What is another Old Testament term for Christians?

**Question 5**

Where in the Old Testament does Tertullus use the term Nazarene to refer to Christians?

**Question 6**

Where in the New Testament does Marcion refer to Christians as Nazarenes?

**Question 7**

Where in the New Testament does Tertullus refer to Christians as the Babylonian Talmud?

**Question 8**

Where in the New Testament does Eusebius refer to the Nazarenes?

**Text number 9**

There is a wide range of beliefs and practices among those who call themselves Christians around the world. Denominations and sects disagree on a common definition of "Christianity". Timothy Beal, for example, notes that the spectrum of beliefs that identify as Christian in the United States is as follows:

**Question 0**

Although Christianity is ultimately one faith, there are many different denominations and sects?

**Question 1**

What do denominations and sects agree on?

**Question 2**

What do you find in those who call themselves Timothy Beal?

**Question 3**

Among whom does Christian find differences?

**Question 4**

Who notes the difference in beliefs of those who identify as Timothy Beal?

**Text number 10**

Linda Woodhead tries to provide Christians with a common framework of belief by stating that "whatever else they may disagree about, Christians are united at least in their belief that Jesus has a unique significance. "In his book The Case Against Christianity, philosopher Michael Martin evaluates three historical Christian creeds (the Apostles' Creed, the Nicaean Creed and the Athanasian Creed) to identify a set of basic assumptions, including belief in theism, the historicity of Jesus, the incarnation, salvation through faith in Jesus, and Jesus as an ethical model.

**Question 0**

Who claims that Christian believers agree that Jesus has a unique significance?

**Question 1**

Who wrote The Case Against Christianity?

**Question 2**

How many historic Christian creeds did Martin write about?

**Question 3**

What do Christians believe is the way to salvation?

**Question 4**

What are the three creeds that Martin studied?

**Question 5**

What can Christians believe together according to the Nicene Creed?

**Question 6**

Who do Christians believe is uniquely insignificant?

**Question 7**

Who wrote The Case Against Creed?

**Question 8**

Who is the author of the Apostles' Creed?

**Question 9**

Who is the author of the Nicaea Creed?

**Text number 11**

Judaism does not accept the identification of Jesus as the Messiah. The Hebrew term for Christian is נוּצְרי (Notzri-"Nazarene"), a Talmudic term originally derived from the fact that Jesus was from the Galilean town of Nazareth, now in northern Israel. Adherents of Messianic Judaism are called in modern Hebrew יְהוּדִים מָשִׁיחַיים (Yehudim Meshihi'im-"Messianic Jews").

**Question 0**

Judaism does not believe that Jesus is what?

**Question 1**

Which village was Jesus from?

**Question 2**

Where was the Galilean village?

**Question 3**

Where is Nazareth located?

**Question 4**

Who does Judaism accept as the Messiah?

**Question 5**

What is the term for a Christian in a Galilean village?

**Question 6**

Which religion agrees that Jesus is the Messiah?

**Question 7**

Which religion does not accept Yehudim as the Messiah?

**Question 8**

Which religion does not accept Notzri as the Messiah?

**Text number 12**

In Arabic-speaking cultures, two words are commonly used to refer to Christians: Naṣrānī (نصراني), the plural Naṣārā (نصارى) is commonly understood to derive from Nazareth through the Syriac (Aramaic); Masīḥī (مسيحي) means followers of the Messiah. The term Nasara rose to prominence in July 2014 after the capture of Mosul by the terrorist organisation Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant. The nun or ن - the first letter of Nasara - was spray-painted on the property of Christians expelled from the city.

**Question 0**

What does Masīḥī mean?

**Question 1**

When did the term Nasara start to be used more in modern times?

**Question 2**

What happened in July 2014?

**Question 3**

What was sprayed on the property of Christians who left the area?

**Question 4**

What is the term for the followers of the Islamic State of Iraq?

**Question 5**

In what month of 105 did the term Nasara become known?

**Question 6**

What term rose to prominence after a nun was sprayed on Christian property?

**Question 7**

What words are commonly used about Christians in Sryiac?

**Question 8**

When did the term Nasara become known?

**Text number 13**

If there is a difference, Nasrani means people from Christian culture and Masihi means those who have a religious faith in Jesus. In some countries, Nasran is usually used generically to refer to non-Muslim Western foreigners, such as "blond people".

**Question 0**

Which term refers to people from a Christian culture?

**Question 1**

What term refers to people who trust in Jesus?

**Question 2**

What is the description of Westerners who do not follow the Muslim faith?

**Question 3**

Masihi refers to people of Christian culture, but what does Nasrani mean?

**Question 4**

Nasrani means religious believers, but what does Masihi refer to?

**Question 5**

Who is Masih more commonly used for?

**Question 6**

How do some countries talk about Muslim foreigners?

**Question 7**

What types of people are called "religious people"?

**Text number 14**

Another Arabic word sometimes used to refer to Christians, especially in a political context, is Ṣalībī (صليبي "crusader"), which comes from the word ṣalīb (صليب "cross"), which refers to crusaders and has negative connotations. However, salibi is a modern term; historically, Muslim writers described European Christian crusaders as al-Faranj or Alfranj (الفرنج) and Firinjīyah (الفرنجيّة) in Arabic." The word is of French origin and appears in the Arabic historiography Al-Kamil fi al-Tarikh by Ali ibn al-Athir.

**Question 0**

What is the Arabic term for Christians in the political sense?

**Question 1**

Ṣalībī comes from ṣalīb, which means what?

**Question 2**

What does Ṣalībī mean?

**Question 3**

What does Alfranj mean?

**Question 4**

What Arabic term do the Franks use, especially in a political context?

**Question 5**

Which Arabic term refers to crusaders with the most positive connotations?

**Question 6**

Which Arabic term for Christians can be translated as Firinjiyah?

**Question 7**

How did European writers describe Muslim crusaders?

**Text number 15**

The most common Persian word is Masīhī (مسیحی), which is derived from Arabic,Other words include Nasrānī (نصرانی), which is derived from the Syriac word meaning "Nazarite", and Tarsā (ترسا), which is derived from the Middle Persian word Tarsāg, also meaning "Christian", and is derived from the word tars, meaning "fear, reverence".

**Question 0**

What is the most common Persian word for Christian?

**Question 1**

What is the Syriac word for Nazarene?

**Question 2**

What is tar?

**Question 3**

What is the Middle Persian word for Christian?

**Question 4**

Which term is the rarest Persian word for Christian?

**Question 5**

What is the Arabic word Masihi, which comes from Persian?

**Question 6**

From the Nasrani Syriac language, what does Christian mean?

**Question 7**

What is the most common Masihi word?

**Question 8**

Which language is the least used term from?

**Text number 16**

The Syriac term Nasrani (Nasarene) is also associated with the Christians of St Thomas of Kerala, India. In mainland India, Christians call themselves Isaai (Hindi: ईसाई, Urdu: عیسائی), and followers of other religions also know them by this term. It is related to the name they call Jesus 'Isa Masih, and literally means 'followers of Isa'.

**Question 0**

What word is associated with the Christians of St Thomas of Kerala, India?

**Question 1**

What do the followers of Jesus call themselves in the Indian subcontinent?

**Question 2**

What do people on the Indian subcontinent call Jesus?

**Question 3**

Which term is associated with Isa Masih the holy Jesus?

**Question 4**

Where do Indians call themselves Isaai?

**Question 5**

What is the term for followers of Jesus?

**Question 6**

Which Christian term is associated with the Christians of St Thomas?

**Question 7**

What name do people call Jesus in Nasran?

**Text number 17**

In the past, the Malays called the Portuguese Serani from the Arabic Nasran, but today the term refers to the modern Malaysian Kristang Creole.

**Question 0**

What was the term the Malays used for the Portuguese serans?

**Question 1**

What does the term mean now?

**Question 2**

What term is used to refer to the Malaysian Kristang Creoles?

**Question 3**

Which term refers to the créol of Nasran kristang?

**Question 4**

Who did the Malays used to call the Kristang Creoles?

**Question 5**

Where does the term Kristang Serani come from?

**Question 6**

Who does the term Serani mean now?

**Text number 18**

The Chinese word is 基督徒 (pinyin: jīdū tú), literally "follower of Christ". These two characters, now pronounced Jīdū in Mandarin Chinese, were originally pronounced in Cantonese Chinese as a representation of the Latin "Cristo" in Ki-To. In Vietnamese, the same two characters are Cơ đốc, and "follower of Christ" is tín đồ Cơ đốc giáo.

**Question 0**

What is the Chinese word for Christian?

**Question 1**

What does 基督徒 (pinyin: jīdū tú) mean?

**Question 2**

What was the original pronunciation of Jīdū?

**Question 3**

What do these two signs read in Vietnamese?

**Question 4**

What is the Chinese term for the leader of Christ?

**Question 5**

What is the Japanese word for follower of Christ?

**Question 6**

What is the Mandarin term for a Christian?

**Question 7**

Now we pronounce Ki-To in Mandarin Chinese, but how were the signs originally pronounced?

**Question 8**

Now pronounced Jidu Cantonese, how were the signs originally pronounced?

**Text number 19**

In Japan, the term kirishitan (written in Edo-period documents 吉利支丹, 切支丹 and in modern Japanese history キリシタン), from the Portuguese-language cristão, referred to Roman Catholics in the 1500s and 1600s before the Tokugawa shogunate banned the religion. Today, Christians are referred to in standard Japanese as キリスト教徒, Kirisuto-kyōto or from the English term クリスチャン kurisuchan.

**Question 0**

What Japanese term was used for Roman Catholics?

**Question 1**

When did the Japanese use the term kirishitan?

**Question 2**

Who banned Roman Catholicism in Japan?

**Question 3**

How are Christians referred to in Japan today?

**Question 4**

By whom was Kurisuchan banned?

**Question 5**

How are Christians referred to in ordinary English today?

**Question 6**

Which Japanese term is derived from the Portuguese term Tokugawa?

**Question 7**

From what Roman Catholic term is kirishitan derived?

**Question 8**

What was the term used for Christians after religion was banned?

**Text number 20**

In Korea, 기독교도, Kidok-kyo-do is still used for "Christian", although the Greek form Kurisudo 그리스도 has now replaced the old Chinese Kidok, which refers to Christ himself.

**Question 0**

What is the Korean word for Christian?

**Question 1**

Which term referred to Jesus himself?

**Question 2**

What is the modern term for a Chinese kidok?

**Question 3**

Which term refers to the Greek self?

**Question 4**

In which language is the word "Christian" no longer used in 기독교도, Kidok-kyo-do?

**Question 5**

What is the Korean form of Kurisudo?

**Question 6**

What is the Greek form of Kidok-kyo-do?

**Question 7**

Which term has been replaced by the Chinese Kidok?

**Text number 21**

The region of modern Eastern Europe and Central Eurasia (Russia, Ukraine and other countries of the former Soviet Union) has a long history of Christianity and Christian communities. Even in ancient times, in the first centuries after the birth of Christ, when this region was called "Scythia" [by whom?], Christians lived there. Later, the region saw the first states to officially adopt Christianity - first in Armenia (301 AD) and Georgia (337 AD), and later in the Great Russian Principality (Kiev Rus, c. 988 AD). People of that time referred to themselves as Christians (христиане, крестьяне) and Russians (русские). Both terms had strong Christian connotations.[citation needed] It is also interesting to note that over time the term "крестьяне" came to mean "peasants of the Christian faith" and later "peasants" (the bulk of the population of the region), while the term "христиане" retained its religious connotation and the term "русские" came to mean representatives of a heterogeneous Russian nation based on a common Christian faith and language,[citation needed] which strongly influenced the history and development of the region. In the region, the "Pravoslaavilainen usko" (Orthodox faith) or "venäläinen usko" (Russian faith) became from the earliest times almost as well known as the original "kristillinen usko" (Christian, Christian faith). The term "kasakka" (козак, казак - a person free from the will of God) was also used in some contexts [by whom?] to refer to "free" Christians of Steppe origin who were Russian-speaking.

**Question 0**

What was the name of the region of Eastern Europe in 1 AD?

**Question 1**

Which was the first country in this region to adopt Christianity?

**Question 2**

When did Armenia adopt Christianity?

**Question 3**

When did Georgia adopt Christianity?

**Question 4**

What was the quasi-original "Christian faith" called?

**Question 5**

Which countries make up Western Europe and Central Eurasia?

**Question 6**

When was the Western European region called Scythia?

**Question 7**

Which country first adopted Christianity in 337 AD?

**Question 8**

In what year did Georgia become the first state to convert to Christianity?

**Question 9**

What term came to be known to refer to representatives of a heterogeneous Christian people?

**Text number 22**

At the beginning of the 21st century, Christianity has around 2.4 billion adherents. It represents about a third of the world's population and is the world's largest religion. Christians have made up about 33% of the world's population for about 100 years. The largest Christian denomination is the Roman Catholic Church, with 1.17 billion adherents, half of all Christians.

**Question 0**

How long have Christians made up almost 1/3 of the population?

**Question 1**

Which Christian denomination has the most members?

**Question 2**

How many people are Roman Catholics today?

**Question 3**

When did Christianity have around 2.4 million followers?

**Question 4**

Which religion is the smallest in the world?

**Question 5**

For how long have Christians made up around 50% of the world's population?

**Question 6**

What is the smallest Christian denomination?

**Question 7**

Which Christian denomination has 1.17 million adherents?

**Text number 23**

Christianity is still the dominant religion in the Western world, where 70% of people are Christian. According to a 2011 Pew Research Center survey, 76.2% of Europeans, 73.3% in Oceania and around 86.0% in the Americas (90% in Latin America and 77.4% in North America) considered themselves Christian.

**Question 0**

Which religion has more members than any other in the West?

**Question 1**

Where is Christianity struggling to maintain its dominance?

**Question 2**

What do 73.3% of Europeans describe themselves as?

**Question 3**

What do 76.2% of Latin Americans call themselves?

**Question 4**

What do 77.4% of people living in the West call themselves?

**Question 5**

What do 86% of Oceanians call themselves?

**Text number 24**

According to a 2012 Pew Research Center study, if current trends continue, Christianity will be the world's largest religion by 2050. By 2050, the number of Christians is expected to exceed 3 billion. Muslims have an average of 3.1 children per woman - the highest of any religious group. Christians are in second place, with 2.7pc of children per woman. High birth rates and conversions have been cited as reasons for the population growth among Christians. According to a 2015 survey, around 10.2 million Muslims converted to Christianity. Christianity is growing in Africa, Asia, Latin America, the Muslim world and Oceania.

**Question 0**

Which religion will have the most followers by 2050, if the trend continues?

**Question 1**

How many children do Christians have on average?

**Question 2**

How many Muslims converted to Christianity according to a survey in 2015?

**Question 3**

What other reason is given for the increase in the number of Christian adherents apart from conversion?

**Question 4**

In what year will Christianity no longer be the world's largest religion?

**Question 5**

For how many years will Christianity remain the world's smallest religion?

**Question 6**

By what year is the Muslim population expected to reach 3 billion?

**Question 7**

Christians have on average 3.1 children per woman, while Muslims have how many?

**Question 8**

What reasons are given for the decline in the Christian population?

**Text number 25**

According to Scientific Elite: Nobel Laureates in the United State, Harriet Zuckerman, a review of American Nobel Prizes awarded between 1901 and 1972, 72% of American Nobel Laureates were of Protestant background. Overall, Protestants have won a total of 84.2% of all Nobel Prizes in chemistry, 60% in medicine and 58.6% in physics awarded to Americans between 1901 and 1972.

**Question 0**

Which denomination of Christianity had the most Nobel Prize winners between 1901 and 1972 in America?

**Question 1**

Who wrote scientific medicine: the American Nobel Protestants?

**Question 2**

According to physics, how many American Nobel Prize winners are Protestants?

**Question 3**

What percentage of Nobel prizes in chemistry have been lost to Protestants?

**Question 4**

What percentage of Nobel Prizes in medicine have been lost to Protestants?

**Question 5**

What percentage of Nobel Prizes in physics have been lost to Protestants?

**Text number 26**

Christians have made countless contributions in many fields, including science, art, politics, literature and business. According to 100 Years of Nobel Prizes, a review of Nobel Prizes awarded between 1901 and 2000 reveals that 65.4% of Nobel Prize winners (65.4%) declared Christianity in its various forms as their religious orientation.

**Question 0**

In which areas have Christians failed to contribute?

**Question 1**

How many Nobel Prize winners between 1901 and 2000 have declared themselves politicians?

**Question 2**

How many Nobel Prize winners profess to be Christians?

**Question 3**

Christians have contributed to science and art, but which subjects have not?

**Text number 27**

Christians have made countless contributions in many fields, including science, art, politics, literature and business. According to 100 Years of Nobel Prizes, a review of Nobel Prizes awarded between 1901 and 2000 reveals that 65.4% of Nobel Prize winners (65.4%) declared Christianity in its various forms as their religious orientation.

**Question 0**

What have Christians failed to do in different areas?

**Question 1**

What was claimed in the 1901 review of the Nobel Prizes?

**Question 2**

What is the claim that 50% of Nobel laureates profess to be Christians?

**Question 3**

During which period did the 200th anniversary of the Nobel Prize take place?

**Document number 38**

**Text number 0**

Sony Music Entertainment Inc. (sometimes known as Sony Music or with the initials SME) is an American music company owned and operated by Sony Corporation of America (SCA), a subsidiary of the Japanese conglomerate Sony Corporation. The company was first founded as American Record Corporation (ARC) in 1929, and in 1938, when CBS acquired ARC, it became Columbia Recording Corporation. In 1966 , the company was reorganized and became CBS Records. In 1987, Sony Corporation of Japan acquired the company, and in 1991 it was renamed SME. It is the second largest music company in the world after Universal Music Group.

**Question 0**

What was the first name of Sony Music Entertainment, Inc.?

**Question 1**

In what year was its name changed to Columbia Recording Corporation?

**Question 2**

What year was it known as CBS Records?

**Question 3**

What year was it named Sony Music Entertainment?

**Question 4**

Which company is the only group bigger than Sony Music Entertainment?

**Question 5**

Who is the Chinese conglomerate that owns the SCA?

**Question 6**

The American Recording Company (ARC) was founded in what year?

**Question 7**

ABC Records was founded in what year?

**Question 8**

What year did Sony Corporation of China buy CBS Records?

**Question 9**

An SME is the world's third largest recorded what?

**Text number 1**

In 2004, SME and Bertelsmann Music Group merged to form Sony BMG Music Entertainment. When Sony acquired BMG's stake in the conglomerate in 2008, Sony BMG reverted to the SME name. The takeover led to the dissolution of BMG, which was then re-established as BMG Rights Management. Of the "big three" record companies, of which Universal Music Group is the largest and Warner Music Group, SME is the medium-sized one.

**Question 0**

In which year did an SME merge with another company?

**Question 1**

What was the name of the other company with which SME merged?

**Question 2**

What name did the company call itself after the merger?

**Question 3**

What year did Sony BMG Music Entertainment revert back to the SME name?

**Question 4**

In 2014, SME and Bertelsmann Music Group merged under what name?

**Question 5**

In 2018, Sony BMG returned to what name?

**Question 6**

The 2008 takeover led to the break-up of SME, and what was its new name?

**Question 7**

What year did Brickman Music Group merge with SME?

**Question 8**

What year was BMG Rights Music relaunched?

**Text number 2**

In 1929, ARC was formed through a merger of several smaller record companies, which eventually became a single company known as SME. During the Great Depression, ARC acquired the Columbia Phonograph Company (founded in 1888) in the United States (including its Okeh Records subsidiary) in 1934.

**Question 0**

In what year was ARC founded?

**Question 1**

In what year was the Columbia Phonography Company founded?

**Question 2**

In what year did ARC acquire Columbia Phonography Company?

**Question 3**

ABC was created through a merger in what year?

**Question 4**

What year did ARC buy Columbia Phonograph Company in China?

**Question 5**

Columbia Photography Company was founded in what year?

**Question 6**

ARC was created as a result of a merger of several larger companies.

**Question 7**

Okeh Records was a subsidiary of whom?

**Text number 3**

ARC was acquired in 1938 by the Columbia Broadcasting System (CBS, which in turn had been formed from the Columbia Phonograph Company, but was then sold off). ARC's name was changed to Columbia Recording Corporation. Columbia Phonograph Company had international subsidiaries and affiliates, such as Columbia Graphophone Company in the United Kingdom, but these were sold off before CBS bought American Columbia. Ted Wallerstein, president of RCA Victor Records, convinced CBS executive William S. Paley to buy ARC, and Paley appointed Wallerstein to head the newly acquired record company. The renamed company made Columbia its flagship and Okeh its subsidiary, while ARC's other labels were downsized. Thus, ARC's leased record labels Brunswick Records and Vocalion Records were transferred to former owner Warner Bros, which sold them to Decca Records. Columbia retained the material recorded by Brunswick from December 1931, which was reissued on the Columbia label, and the material on the Vocalion label from the same period, which was reissued on the Okeh label. Wallerstein, who was promoted from president of the label to chairman at the end of 1947, restored Columbia's position as a leading record company and led the successful introduction of the long-playing (LP) record before retiring as Columbia's chairman in 1951. James Conkling then became president of Columbia Records. In 1951, Columbia also severed its ties with the EMI-owned record label of the same name and began a distribution agreement in the UK with Philips Records, while Okeh Records continued to be distributed by EMI on Columbia's label.

**Question 0**

Who bought ARC?

**Question 1**

What year was ARC bought?

**Question 2**

Why did CBS call ARC after it was bought?

**Question 3**

Who was the head of CBS at the time?

**Question 4**

Who convinced Paley to buy ARC?

**Question 5**

In what year did the Columbia Broadcasting System buy ABC?

**Question 6**

Colombia Phonograph Company had local subsidiaries and what?

**Question 7**

CBS Records head Ted Wallerstein got who to buy ARC?

**Question 8**

The ARC kept the Brunswick list on file from what date?

**Question 9**

Ted Wallerstein became president of which Columbia university?

**Text number 4**

Columbia founded Epic Records in 19531956 Conkling left Columbia Records and helped found the National Academy of Recording Arts and Sciences before becoming the first president of the newly formed Warner Bros. Records, and Goddard Lieberson began the first of his two stints as a record company executive. In 1958, Columbia founded another record label, Date Records, which initially released rockabilly music.

**Question 0**

What year was Epic Records founded?

**Question 1**

Which company founded Epic Records?

**Question 2**

Who was one of the founders of the National Academy of Recording Arts and Sciences?

**Question 3**

What did Conkling later lead to?

**Question 4**

What kind of music was Date Records known for?

**Question 5**

Epic Records founded Columbia in?

**Question 6**

Lieberson helped found the National Academy of what?

**Question 7**

Columbia founded Daring Records in what year?

**Question 8**

What kind of music did Daring Records originally release?

**Question 9**

What year did Lieberson leave Columbia University?

**Text number 5**

In 1960, Columbia/CBS began negotiations with its main international distributor, Philips Records, with the aim of creating its own worldwide record label. Philips' acquisition of Mercury Records in the US in 1961 paved the way for this. CBS had rights to the Columbia name only in North America, so the international division set up in 1961 and launched in 1962 used only the CBS Records name, with Philips Records distributing the label in Europe. CBS's Mexican label Discos Columbia was renamed Discos CBS by 1963.

**Question 0**

What year was Mercury Records (US) bought?

**Question 1**

Who bought Mercury Records (US)?

**Question 2**

What is the name of the Mexican record company CBS?

**Question 3**

In what year did Columbia/ABC start negotiations with Philips Records?

**Question 4**

Which company wanted to set up its own local record company?

**Question 5**

Mercury Records bought Philips in the US what year?

**Question 6**

In which region did Philips Records distribute music?

**Question 7**

CBS's Chinese record label was called Discos what?

**Text number 6**

By 1962, the Columbia Record Productions unit had four factories in the United States in Los Angeles, Terre Haute, Indiana, Bridgeport, Connecticut, and Pitman, New Jersey, producing records not only for Columbia's own record companies but also for independent record labels.

**Question 0**

In which four regions of the country did Columbia Records have manufacturers?

**Question 1**

By what year did Chinese Record Productions have four production facilities?

**Question 2**

Which company had five factories across the United States?

**Question 3**

Four factories were located in California, Iowa, Connecticut and where?

**Question 4**

How many production facilities did Columbia Record Productions have by 1972?

**Text number 7**

In 1964, CBS set up its own British distribution by buying Oriole Records. EMI continued to distribute material from the Epic and Okeh labels through the Columbia label in the UK until the distribution agreement with EMI ended in 1968, when CBS took over distribution.

**Question 0**

Which brand was bought by CBS in the UK?

**Question 1**

In what year did ABC set up its own distribution in the UK?

**Question 2**

The distribution deal with CBS ended what year?

**Question 3**

ABC took over distribution in what year?

**Question 4**

Who continued to distribute material from the Epic and Oprah labels?

**Question 5**

What year did CBS buy Oakland Records?

**Text number 8**

The senior management of the Columbia Broadcasting System began to consider changing the name of its record company subsidiary from Columbia Records to CBS Records.

**Question 0**

CBS started thinking about changing the name of its record label in what year?

**Question 1**

In 1955, CBS was the global what?

**Question 2**

The company wanted to change its name from CBS Records to what?

**Question 3**

Which management wanted to change the name of their staff?

**Question 4**

Columbia Broadcasting System's lowly staff wanted to change what?

**Text number 9**

The Date subsidiary brand was also revived in late 1965. This label released Peaches & Herb's first hits and had a few minor hits from several other artists. The Date label's biggest success was the Zombies' "Time of the Season", which peaked at number 2 in 1969. The label was disbanded in 1970.

**Question 0**

Date Records gave birth to "Peaches and Herb" in what year?

**Question 1**

What was the biggest hit Date Records released in 1969?

**Question 2**

Where on the charts did Date Records' big success rank?

**Question 3**

Despite its success, in what year did Date Records cease trading?

**Question 4**

In which year did the Date subsidiary expire?

**Question 5**

The biggest hit of the day was "Turn of the Season" by which band?

**Question 6**

"Time of the Season" was the highest charting song of the year?

**Question 7**

Which record company was revived in 1970?

**Text number 10**

In 1966, CBS reorganized its corporate structure, and Leiberson became head of the new "CBS-Columbia Group", making the now renamed CBS Records a separate entity of the new group, headed by Clive Davis.

**Question 0**

Who ran the CBS-Columbia Group from 1966?

**Question 1**

What did the ABC reorganise in 1966?

**Question 2**

Which group was Leiberson promoted to secretary?

**Question 3**

Who was the head of the new ABC-Columbia Group?

**Question 4**

Which unit was Davis Clive in charge of?

**Text number 11**

In March 1968, CBS and Sony set up the Japanese joint venture CBS/Sony Records. As Sony was one of the developers of the digital music media CD, the joint venture built a CD production facility in Japan, which enabled CBS to supply some of the first CD releases to the US market in 1983.

**Question 0**

What year did CBS and Sony join forces?

**Question 1**

What year did CDs enter the American market?

**Question 2**

In March 1988, CBS and Sony formed which group?

**Question 3**

CBS/Sony Records was a Chinese what?

**Question 4**

In what name was a CD production plant built in China?

**Question 5**

ABC delivered some of the first CDs in what year?

**Question 6**

What year did the first CDs enter the Chinese market?

**Text number 12**

Clive Davis ran the CBS Records Group with great success until he was fired in 1972 when it was discovered that Davis had been using CBS funds to finance his private life, including his son's expensive bar mitzvah parties. He was replaced first by former director Goddard Lieberson and in 1975 by the colourful and controversial lawyer Walter Yetnikoff, who ran the company until 1990.

**Question 0**

What year was Clive Davis fired from CBS Records Group?

**Question 1**

ABC Records Group was successfully run by who?

**Question 2**

In what year was Clive Davis fired from ABC Records Group?

**Question 3**

Who used CBS funds to finance their working life?

**Question 4**

Who spent company funds on his daughter's expensive bar mitzvah party?

**Question 5**

Who replaced lawyer Walter Yetnikoff?

**Text number 13**

In February 2016, more than 100,000 people signed a petition in just twenty-four hours calling for a boycott of Sony Music and all other Sony-affiliated companies after musician Kesha made rape allegations against music producer Dr Luke. Kesha asked the New York Supreme Court to release her from her contract with Sony Music, but the court rejected the request, prompting a widespread public and media reaction.

**Question 0**

How many people signed a petition to boycott Sony Music in 2016?

**Question 1**

In how many hours did more than a million people sign the petition?

**Question 2**

How many people signed a petition in February 2006 calling for a boycott of Sony Music?

**Question 3**

Music producer Kesha facing rape allegations against an artist?

**Question 4**

Kesha asked the California Supreme Court to do what?

**Text number 14**

Over the past two years, dozens of rights holders, including Sony Music, have sent complaints about Wikipedia.org directly to Google to have the content removed.

**Question 0**

Which search engine giant has Sony sent website content requests to?

**Question 1**

Which site does Sony have complaints about?

**Question 2**

To whom have thousands of rights holders sent complaints?

**Question 3**

Rights holders have complained about Google to which organisation?

**Question 4**

Who have right holders complained to over the last twenty years?

**Question 5**

Why did the rights holders complain to Wikipedi.org?

**Text number 15**

In July 2013, Sony Music withdrew from the Greek market due to the economic crisis. Sony Music's Greek releases of albums by domestic and foreign artists are published by Feelgood Records.

**Question 0**

What year did Sony withdraw from the Greek market?

**Question 1**

Which record company's artists were on the Greek market under Sony?

**Question 2**

What year did Sony withdraw from the Chinese market?

**Question 3**

The political crisis caused Sony to withdraw from which market?

**Question 4**

Felling Records carries artists released by whom?

**Question 5**

Who will supply the albums released by Sony Music in China?

**Text number 16**

In March 2012, Sony Music reportedly closed its Philippine office due to piracy, which resulted in the distribution of PSPs in the Philippines being transferred to Ivory Music.

**Question 0**

What year did Sony close its office in the Philippines?

**Question 1**

What year did Sony Music close its Japan office?

**Question 2**

In which country was the office closed due to illness?

**Question 3**

Which agency did Sony Music close in 2014?

**Question 4**

Distribution moved from Ivory Coast From music to SME in which country?

**Text number 17**

Doug Morris, who first headed Warner Music Group and then Universal Music, became Chairman and CEO on 1 July 2011. Sony Music was reorganised after Mr Morris' arrival. He was succeeded by L.A. Reid, who became Chairman and CEO of Epic Records. Under Reid, several artists from the Jive side of the former RCA/Jive Label Group moved to Epic. Peter Edge became the new CEO of RCA Records. RCA Music Group closed Arista, J Records and Jive Records in October 2011 and the artists from these labels were transferred to RCA Records.

**Question 0**

Which famous music producer became CEO of Epic Records?

**Question 1**

Who joined the CEO of Epic Records to become CEO of Sony Music?

**Question 2**

What year did he become CEO of Sony Music?

**Question 3**

Who became the CEO of RCA Records?

**Question 4**

Which record companies did RCA close down in 2011?

**Question 5**

Morris Doug became CEO in what year?

**Question 6**

After whom did Warner Music restructure?

**Question 7**

What did several Jive artists do under Morris?

**Question 8**

Edge Peter became the new CEO of which company?

**Question 9**

Which group did Arista close?

**Text number 18**

From the 1980s to the early 1990s, there was a CBS record label in the United States, known as CBS Associated Records. Tony Martell, Vice President of A&R for CBS and Epic Records, ran this label and signed such artists as Ozzy Osbourne, Fabulous Thunderbirds, Electric Light Orchestra, Joan Jett and Henry Lee Summer. This label was part of the CBS subcompanies (Epic/Portrait/Associated) wing, which had the same national and regional staff as the rest of Epic Records, and was part of the overall CBS Records worldwide distribution system.

**Question 0**

Name 3 artists who were signed by CBS Associated Records in the 80s and 90s?

**Question 1**

Which record company was Martell Tony the manager of?

**Question 2**

Which record company was under the wing of the ABC sub-companies?

**Question 3**

Who didn't have the same staff as Epic Records?

**Question 4**

Who wasn't part of the entire CBS Records worldwide distribution system?

**Question 5**

Which record company was Ozzy Osbourne the head of?

**Text number 19**

In 1986, CBS sold its music publishing division, CBS Songs, to Stephen Swift, Martin Bandier and Charles Koppelman for $125 million, forming SBK Entertainment.

**Question 0**

What year did CBS sell CBS Songs?

**Question 1**

How much did it cost to sell CBS Songs?

**Question 2**

Which three people bought the CBS songs?

**Question 3**

What did CBS sell in 1996?

**Question 4**

Who was ABC Songs sold to?

**Question 5**

Which publishing house was sold for $155 million?

**Question 6**

Which publishing house was bought by SAK Entertainment?

**Text number 20**

By 1987, CBS was the only one of the "big three" American television networks to have a jointly owned record company. ABC had sold its record division to MCA Records in 1979, and in 1986 NBC's parent company RCA was sold to General Electric, which then sold all other RCA units, including the record division (which was bought by Ariola Records, later BMG).

**Question 0**

What year was CBS the only channel that also had a record label?

**Question 1**

Which record company was sold by ABC in 1979?

**Question 2**

Which record company was sold by NBC in 1986?

**Question 3**

Who bought RCA?

**Question 4**

By 1997, which network was the only one of the "big three" that also had its own record label?

**Question 5**

Who did the CBA sell its record label to in 1979?

**Question 6**

RCA's parent company NBC was sold to whom ?

**Question 7**

BMG was later known as which Ariola which?

**Question 8**

In what year was RCA's parent company NBC sold to General Electric?

**Text number 21**

On 17 November 1987, SCA acquired CBS Records, which hosts Michael Jackson and others, for USD 2 billion. CBS Inc, now CBS Corporation, retained the rights to the CBS name for music recordings, but granted Sony a temporary licence to use the CBS name. CBS Corporation created the new CBS Records in 2006, which is distributed by Sony through its RED subsidiary.

**Question 0**

What year did SCA buy CBS Records?

**Question 1**

Who was the biggest artist on CBS?

**Question 2**

How much did SCA pay for CBS Records?

**Question 3**

What year did CBS Corporation start the second CBS Records?

**Question 4**

Who distributes CBS Records material?

**Question 5**

On what day did CBS Records buy SCA?

**Question 6**

How much did it cost CBS Records to buy SCA?

**Question 7**

Who retained the right to the CAS name for music recording?

**Question 8**

Who founded the new CBS Records in 2016?

**Question 9**

What year did CBS Corporation create the new CAS Records?

**Text number 22**

In 1989, CBS Records returned to the music publishing business with the purchase of Nashville-based music publisher Tree International Publishing for over $30 million.

**Question 0**

What year did CBS Records buy Tree International Publishing?

**Question 1**

How much did CBS Records pay for Tree International Publishing?

**Question 2**

In which city was Tree International Publishing located?

**Question 3**

In 1999, CBS Records re-launched what?

**Question 4**

ABC Records bought which Nashville music publisher?

**Question 5**

Which music publisher was bought for over $40 million?

**Question 6**

How much was the New York-based music publisher Tree International Publishing bought for?

**Text number 23**

Barry Weiss, CEO of RCA/Jive Label Group, left the company in March 2011 to become CEO of Universal Music Group's Island Def Jam and Universal Republic. Weiss had been CEO of RCA/Jive Label Group since 2008 and CEO of Jive Records since 1991.

**Question 0**

What year did RCA/Jive CEO Barry Weiss leave?

**Question 1**

Which company did Barry Weiss join?

**Question 2**

When did Barry Weiss become CEO of RCA/Jive?

**Question 3**

When did Barry Weiss become President of Jive Records?

**Question 4**

Weiss Barry was the president of Jive Records from what year?

**Question 5**

Island Jam Def and Universal Republic were both part of what?

**Question 6**

CEO Weiss Barry left RCA/Jive Label Group what year?

**Question 7**

Barry Weiss became CEO of Island Jam Defin in what year?

**Text number 24**

On 11 October 2011, Doug Morris announced the appointment of Mel Lewinter as Executive Vice President, Label Strategy. Mr. Lewinter previously served as President and CEO of Universal Motown Republic Group. In January 2012, Dennis Kooker was appointed President of Global Digital and US Sales.

**Question 0**

Who was promoted in 2011 to Vice President for Ethics Strategy?

**Question 1**

Who became the head of global digital and US sales in 2012?

**Question 2**

Doug Morris was announced as Executive Vice President on what date?

**Question 3**

Lewinter was previously secretary of which group?

**Question 4**

Who was appointed Head of Local Digital and US Sales in 2012?

**Question 5**

Who was appointed Vice President for Local Strategy in 2011?

**Text number 25**

In August 2004, Sony launched a joint venture with equal partner Bertelsmann by merging Sony Music and the German Bertelsmann Music Group to form Sony BMG Music Entertainment. However, Sony continued to operate its Japanese music business independently of Sony BMG, while BMG Japan was made part of the merger.

**Question 0**

What year did Sony and BMG Germany merge?

**Question 1**

In August 2014, Sony launched a joint venture with whom?

**Question 2**

Who continued their music business in China independently?

**Question 3**

ABC Japan was made part of what?

**Question 4**

Beckman Music Group is located in which country?

**Text number 26**

On 5 August 2008, SCA and Bertelsmann announced that Sony had agreed to acquire Bertelsmann's 50% stake in Sony BMG. Sony completed the acquisition of Bertelsmann's 50% stake on 1 October 2008. The company, renamed Sony Music Entertainment Inc., became a wholly owned subsidiary of Sony Corporation through its US subsidiary SCA. The last albums to bear the Sony BMG logo were Michael Jackson's Thriller 25, I Am... Sasha Fierce, Beyoncé, Keeps Gettin' Better: A Decade of Hits, Christina Aguilera, and Safe Trip Home, Dido. A temporary logo was unveiled on 1 December 2008. The current logo was unveiled in March2009.

**Question 0**

What year did Sony take BMG for half its share?

**Question 1**

Name one of the last Sony BMG albums?

**Question 2**

When was Sony's new logo unveiled to the public?

**Question 3**

The first albums with the Sony BMG logo were?

**Question 4**

On 1 December of what year was the permanent logo launched?

**Question 5**

In December of what year was the current logo unveiled?

**Question 6**

On what day did Bertelsmann buy a 50% stake in Sony?

**Text number 27**

On 1 July 2009, SME and IODA announced a global strategic partnership to leverage combined global e-commerce networks and complementary technologies to support independent record labels and music rights holders.

**Question 0**

Which labels are trying to support indie labels and music rights holders?

**Question 1**

In what year did they enter into a partnership?

**Question 2**

When did SME and IODA announce the end of their cooperation?

**Question 3**

Who announced their local strategic partnership on 1 July 2009?

**Question 4**

Who has SEM worked with?

**Question 5**

Who will be partners on 1 July 2019?

**Text number 28**

In March 2010, Sony Corp signed a contract with the Michael Jackson Company for more than $250 million, the largest deal in the history of music recordings.

**Question 0**

Who did Sony sign the biggest deal ever with?

**Question 1**

How much was the partnership worth?

**Question 2**

In what year was the partnership launched?

**Question 3**

Who collaborated with The Michael Jackson Company in March 2100?

**Question 4**

Who did Sony Corp partner with in July 2010?

**Question 5**

In March 2010, who made a partnership deal worth more than $500 million?

**Question 6**

What was the second biggest deal in the history of music recordings worth?

**Text number 29**

The merger made Columbia and Epic record labels sister companies of RCA Records, once owned by RCA, which also owned CBS rival NBC. It also began the process of bringing BMG's Arista Records back under common ownership with its former parent company Columbia Pictures, a division of Sony since 1989 , and also brought Arista founder Clive Davis back into the company. Davis remains creative director of Sony Music.

**Question 0**

Columbia Pictures has been owned by Sony since what year?

**Question 1**

Who is the CEO of Sony Music?

**Question 2**

Who became the sister label of ABC Records?

**Question 3**

ABC's Arista Records was brought what?

**Question 4**

Since when has Sony been a division of Columbia Pictures?

**Question 5**

Epic founder Clive, who was brought back on board?

**Question 6**

Davis no longer works on what Sony Music?

**Text number 30**

In 1995, Sony and Michael Jackson formed a joint venture, combining Sony's music publishing operations with Jackson's ATV Music to form Sony/ATV Music Publishing.

**Question 0**

In what year did the merger take place?

**Question 1**

What was founded by Sony and Michael Jackson in 1985?

**Question 2**

What year did Sony and Michael Jordan set up a joint venture?

**Question 3**

Jackson's TAV Music merged with whom?

**Question 4**

In 1985, Sony and Michael Jordan founded what?

**Text number 31**

Sony renamed the record company Sony Music Entertainment (SME) on 1 January 1991, fulfilling the terms of the 1988 acquisition, which granted only a transitional licence to the CBS brand. The CBS Associated label was renamed Epic Associated. On 1 January 1991, Sony also replaced the CBS label with the Columbia label worldwide, which it had previously held only in the United States and Canada after acquiring the international rights to the label from EMI in 1990. Japan is the only country where Sony does not have rights to the Columbia name, as it is controlled by Nippon Columbia, an unrelated company. Thus, to date, Sony Music Entertainment Japan does not use the Columbia trademark on Columbia albums originating outside Japan and released in Japan. The rights holder of the Columbia Records trademark in Spain was the German Bertelsmann Music Group, which was subsequently absorbed by Sony Music in a merger in 2004, followed by an acquisition in 2008.

**Question 0**

In what year did the name Sony Music Entertainment become the new name for Sony's record label?

**Question 1**

What year did CBS Associated become Epic Associated?

**Question 2**

What is the only country where Sony does not have rights to the Columbia label?

**Question 3**

Who owns the rights to the Columbia label in Japan?

**Question 4**

ABC renamed the record label SME on what date?

**Question 5**

The renaming of the company fulfilled the 1998 what?

**Question 6**

Which ABC Associated label was renamed?

**Question 7**

China is the only country where Sony has no rights to what?

**Question 8**

Berkman Music Group was the rights holder from which country?

**Text number 32**

In 1970, CBS Records revived the Embassy Records imprint in the UK and Europe, which had been defunct since CBS had taken control of Embassy's parent company, Oriole, in1964. The purpose of the revived Embassy label was to release inexpensive reissues of albums that had originally been released in the US through Columbia Records (or its subsidiaries). The Embassy label released many albums by artists as diverse as Andy Williams, Johnny Cash, Barbra Streisand, The Byrds, Tammy Wynette, Laura Nyro and Sly & the Family Stone, before being closed down once again in 1980.

**Question 0**

In 1980 CBS Records revived what?

**Question 1**

CBS had taken over Oriole's parent company that year?

**Question 2**

What was the purpose of the revived Oriole?

**Question 3**

Which brand was discontinued once again in 1990?

**Question 4**

Which label released a few albums before it was discontinued?

**Text number 33**

Sony Music Inc. expressed its support for SOPA and PIPA in 2011-2012. The Stop Online Piracy Act and the Protect IP Act sparked controversy in the entertainment industry after they were introduced in the US Congress[citation needed].

**Question 0**

Sony Music expressed its support for SOUP and to whom?

**Question 1**

Which actions were not controversial?

**Question 2**

Which laws were introduced in the US Senate?

**Question 3**

In 2014-2015, Sony expressed its support for whom?

**Question 4**

What about the Continue Online Piracy Act and the Protect IP Act raised eyebrows?

**Text number 34**

In May 2012, Sony Music filed a lawsuit against the IsoHunt website. The plaintiffs allege in a court document filed in the British Columbia Supreme Court, "Defendants designed and maintain the IsoHunt Sites for the sole purpose of profiting from rampant copyright infringement, which Defendants actively encourage, promote, permit, incite, aid, abet, assist, contribute to, materially promote and commercially benefit from."

**Question 0**

In May 2012, ABC Music filed a lawsuit against whom?

**Question 1**

Which document was filed with the Chinese Supreme Court?

**Question 2**

Who brought charges against the IconicHunt website?

**Question 3**

Which year ago did the IsoHunt site file a lawsuit against Sony Music?

**Document number 39**

**Text number 0**

Oklahoma City is the capital and largest city in the state of Oklahoma. It is the capital of Oklahoma County and the 27th most populous city in the United States. The population increased since the 2010 census, and as of July 2014, the population is estimated to have reached 620,602. In 2014, the Oklahoma City metropolitan area had a population of 1,322,429, and the Oklahoma City-Shawnee Combined Statistical Area had 1,459,758 (Chamber of Commerce) residents, making it Oklahoma's largest metropolitan area. Oklahoma City's city limits extend into Canadian, Cleveland and Pottawatomie counties, although much of these areas outside the core Oklahoma City County area are suburban or rural (watershed). The City is the eighth largest city in the United States by area (including consolidated municipalities; it is the largest city in the United States by area whose government is not consolidated into a county or borough government).

**Question 0**

What is the capital of Oklahoma?

**Question 1**

Which city is the largest in Oklahoma?

**Question 2**

What was the population of Oklahoma City in 2014?

**Text number 1**

Oklahoma City, in the Great Plains region, is home to one of the largest livestock markets in the world. Oil, natural gas, petroleum products and related industries are the largest sector of the local economy. The city is located in the middle of an active oil field, and oil rigs are located in the Capitol area. The federal government employs a large number of workers at Tinker Air Force Base and the US Department of Transportation's Mike Monroney Aeronautical Center (these two locations house several Federal Aviation Administration offices and the Department of Transportation's Enterprise Service Center).

**Question 0**

What region is Oklahoma City in?

**Question 1**

Which agencies employ US transport and air force bases?

**Text number 2**

Oklahoma City is located on the I-35 corridor, one of the main transportation corridors to neighbouring Texas and Mexico. The city is located in the state's Frontier Country region, and the northeastern part of the city is in an ecological area known as the Cross Timbers. The city was founded during the Land Run in 1889 and grew to a city of over 10,000 people within hours of its founding. The city was the site of the Alfred P. Murrah Federal Building bombing on April 19, 1995, which killed 168 people. It was the deadliest terrorist attack in US history until the attacks of 11 September 2001, and remains the deadliest act of domestic terrorism in US history.

**Question 0**

Which corridor is Oklahoma City in?

**Question 1**

When was the city founded?

**Question 2**

When did the Oklahoma City bombing happen?

**Question 3**

What was the name of the building targeted by the bombing?

**Text number 3**

Oklahoma City was settled on April 22, 1889, when the area known as "Unassigned Lands" was opened to settlement during "The Land Run". About 10,000 landowners settled in the area, which became the capital of Oklahoma. The city grew rapidly, doubling in population between 1890 and 1900. Early leaders in the city's development included Anton Classen, John Shartel, Henry Overholser and James W. Maney.

**Question 0**

What was the name of the country before it was called Oklahoma City?

**Question 1**

Who was the early leader of the city?

**Text number 4**

When Oklahoma was admitted to the Union in 1907, Oklahoma City had overtaken Guthrie, the regional capital, as the population and commercial centre of the new state. Shortly thereafter, the capital was moved from Guthrie to Oklahoma City. Oklahoma City was an important stop on Route 66 in the early 1900s; it featured prominently in Bobby Troup's 1946 jazz classic "(Get Your Kicks on) Route 66", later made famous by artist Nat King Cole.

**Question 0**

What year did Oklahoma City join the Union?

**Question 1**

What was the capital of Oklahoma before Oklahoma City?

**Question 2**

What was the route that made Oklahoma City an important stopover?

**Question 3**

Who wrote the jazz hit "(Get Your Kicks on) Route 66"?

**Question 4**

Which artist made Bobby Troup's song famous?

**Text number 5**

Before World War II, Oklahoma City developed large warehouses that attracted jobs and revenue from Chicago and Omaha, Nebraska. When oil was discovered in the city area in 1928 (including under the state capitol), Oklahoma City became a major oil production center. Post-war growth was associated with the construction of the interstate highway system, which made Oklahoma City a major interchange at the junction of I-35, I-40 and I-44. The development of Tinker Air Force Base by the federal government also contributed to this growth.

**Question 0**

When was oil discovered in the city?

**Question 1**

Which routes used Oklahoma City as a major route change?

**Text number 6**

Patience Latting was elected mayor of Oklahoma City in 1971, becoming the city's first female mayor. Latting was also the first woman to serve as mayor of a city of more than 350,000 people in the United States.

**Question 0**

Who was the first female mayor of an Oklahoma city?

**Question 1**

When was Patience Latting elected?

**Text number 7**

In 1993, the city approved a massive redevelopment package known as the Metropolitan Area Projects (MAPS), which aimed to rebuild the city's core through civil works to bring more activity and life to the city centre. The city added a new baseball park, a downtown library, renovations to the civic center, convention center and fairgrounds, and a water canal in the Bricktown entertainment district. Water taxis carry passengers around the district and add colour and activity along the canal. The MAPS programme has become one of the most successful public-private partnerships in the US, with private investment exceeding $3 billion in 2010. Thanks to MAPS, the population living in downtown neighborhoods has grown exponentially, along with demand for housing and retail, including grocery, services and shops.

**Question 0**

What was the name of the law on reorganisation adopted in 1993?

**Question 1**

What is one thing that was added to this project?

**Question 2**

How much money had been invested in MAPS by 2010?

**Text number 8**

Since the completion of the MAPS projects, the development of the city centre has continued. Several buildings in the centre are currently being renovated. A notable example is the refurbishment of the Skirvin Hotel in 2007. The famous First National Center is currently being renovated.

**Question 0**

When was the Skirvin Hotel renovated?

**Text number 9**

Oklahoma City residents suffered significant losses on April 19, 1995, when Timothy McVeigh detonated a bomb in front of the Murrah Building. The building was destroyed (its remains had to be blown up in a controlled demolition later that year), more than 100 nearby buildings were severely damaged and 168 people were killed. An Oklahoma City National Memorial and Museum has been established to commemorate the site. Since its opening in 2000, more than three million people have visited the site. Every year on April 19, survivors, families and friends return to the memorial to read the name of each person who died.

**Question 0**

What is the name of the newly restored site where the bombing took place?

**Question 1**

In what year was the monument first opened?

**Text number 10**

The Core-to-Shore project was created to move I-40 1.6 km south and replace it with a boulevard to create a landscaped entrance to the city. This will also allow the central part of the city to expand southward and connect to the Oklahoma River waterfront. Several elements of the "Core to Shore" project were included in the MAPS 3 proposal, which was approved by voters in late 2009.

**Question 0**

What was the name of the project to relocate I-40 and create a new entrance to the city?

**Question 1**

What year was Core to Shore voted on as part of the MAPS programme?

**Text number 11**

According to the US Census Bureau, the city has a total area of 620.34 square miles (1,606.7 km2), of which 601.11 square miles (1,556.9 km2) is land and 19.23 square miles (49.8 km2) is water. Of the total area, 3.09% is water.

**Question 0**

How many square miles is Oklahoma City?

**Question 1**

How much of the 620.34 square kilometres is water?

**Text number 12**

Oklahoma City is located in Oklahoma's Sandstone Hills, an area known for its 250-400 ft (120 m) high hills and two species of oak: blackjack oak (Quercus marilandica) and post oak (Q. stellata). The northeastern part of the city and its eastern suburbs are part of an ecological area known as the Cross Timbers.

**Question 0**

What region is Oklahoma City in?

**Text number 13**

The city is roughly crossed by the North Canadian River (recently renamed the Oklahoma River within the city limits). The North Canadian River once had enough flow to flood every year, wreaking havoc on surrounding areas such as the downtown business district and the original Oklahoma City Zoo. A dam was built on the river in the 1940s to control flooding and lower the water level. As part of a city-wide recovery project known as MAPS, the city built a series of low-water dams in the 1990s that restored water to the section of the river that flows near downtown. The city has three large lakes: Lakes Hefner and Overholser in the northwest quarter of the city and the largest, Stanley Draper Lake, in the sparsely populated southeast quarter.

**Question 0**

Which river flows through Oklahoma City?

**Question 1**

What is the new name for the part of the North Canadian River that lies within the city limits?

**Question 2**

When was the dam built on the river?

**Question 3**

What was built in the 1990s to help restore water to the river near the city centre?

**Text number 14**

Oklahoma City's population density, usually expressed in terms of the area of the city limits, can be somewhat misleading. The city's urban area covers about 630 km2 (244 square miles), giving a population density of 2,500 inhabitants per square mile (2013 estimate), while the larger rural areas owned by the city cover the remaining 980 km2 (377 square miles) of the city limits.

**Question 0**

What covers the remaining 377 square kilometres?

**Text number 15**

The city is bisected geographically and culturally by the North Canadian River, which basically divides northern Oklahoma City and southern Oklahoma City. The two halves of the city were established and drawn as separate cities, but soon grew together. The northern half is characterised by highly diverse and fashionable urban suburbs near the city centre and sprawling suburban areas further north. Southern Oklahoma City tends to be more working class and considerably more industrial, having grown up around the Stockyards and meatpacking plants at the turn of the century, and is now the centre of the city's rapidly growing Latino community.

**Question 0**

Which side is known primarily from the industry?

**Question 1**

Which side is more urban and fashionable?

**Text number 16**

Downtown Oklahoma City, home to 7,600 people, is currently the scene of a flurry of new private investment and large-scale public works projects that have helped revitalise a downtown business district that was almost deserted after the oil spill of the early 1980s. The centrepiece of the downtown is the recently renovated Crystal Bridge and Myriad Botanical Gardens, one of the few completed elements of the Pei plan. In the coming years, a massive new central park will be built, connecting the gardens near downtown and the new convention centre to be built south of it to the North Canadian River as part of the massive Core to Shore project. The new park is part of the MAPS3 program, a collection of city projects funded by a one-cent temporary (seven-year) sales tax increase.

**Question 0**

What are two recently renovated places in downtown Oklahoma City?

**Text number 17**

Oklahoma City has a humid subtropical climate (Köppen: Cfa), with frequent daily and seasonal weather variations except for the consistently hot and humid summer months. Prolonged and severe droughts (sometimes leading to wildfires nearby) and very heavy rains leading to flash floods and flooding occur fairly regularly. In summer, steady winds, usually from the south or south-east, help to moderate the hot weather. Persistent northerly winds in winter can intensify cold spells. In winter, strong ice and snow storms occur occasionally.

**Question 0**

What is the climate like in Oklahoma City?

**Text number 18**

The average temperature is 16.3 °C (61.4 °F), with monthly daily averages ranging from 4.0 °C (39.2 °F) in January to 28.3 °C (83.0 °F) in July. Extreme temperatures range from -17 °F (-27 °C) on February 12, 1899 to 113 °F (45 °C) between August 11, 1936 and August 3, 2012; the last frost was -5 °F (-21 °C) on February 10, 2011. Temperatures reach 100°F (38°C) on 10.4 days per year, 90°F (32°C) on nearly 70 days, and remain above freezing on 8.3 days. The city receives about 35.9 inches (91.2 cm) of precipitation annually, of which 8.6 inches (21.8 cm) is snow.

**Question 0**

What is the average decrease in rainfall in the city?

**Question 1**

How much of the precipitation is snow?

**Text number 19**

Oklahoma City has a very active severe weather season from March to June, especially in April and May. As the city is located in the middle of the so-called tornado belt, it is particularly prone to frequent and severe tornadoes, as well as very intense hailstorms and occasional derechos. Tornadoes have occurred in every month of the year, with another smaller peak in autumn, particularly in October. The Oklahoma City metropolitan area is one of the most tornado-prone metropolitan areas in the world, with about 150 tornadoes in the city since 1890. Since weather records have been kept, Oklahoma City has been hit by thirteen violent tornadoes, eleven F/EF4 tornadoes and two F/EF5 tornadoes. On May 3, 1999, portions of southern Oklahoma City and nearby suburban communities were affected by one of the strongest tornadoes, a Fujita-scale F5, with wind speeds estimated by radar to be 510 km/h (318 mph). On May 20, 2013, in far southwestern Oklahoma City, along with Newcastle and Moore, there was another EF5 tornado; it was 0.80 to 2.09 km wide and killed 23 people. Less than two weeks later, on 31 May, Oklahoma City was hit by another tornado, including an EF1 and EF0 tornado in the city and a tornado several kilometres west of the city that was 4.2 km wide, the widest tornado ever recorded.

**Question 0**

When does Oklahoma City's severe weather season start?

**Question 1**

When will Oklahoma City's severe weather season end?

**Question 2**

Approximately How many tornadoes have entered the city?

**Question 3**

How wide was the widest tornado ever?

**Text number 20**

With 19.48 inches of precipitation, May 2015 was Oklahoma City's rainiest month on record since records began in 1890. Across Oklahoma and Texas in general, there were record floods towards the end of the month.

**Question 0**

When did it rain the most in Oklahoma City?

**Text number 21**

According to the 2010 census, there were 579,999 230 233 households and 144 120 families living in the city. The population density was 956.4 inhabitants per square kilometre (321.9/km²), with an average of 375.9 dwellings per square mile (145.1/km²) out of 256,930.

**Question 0**

How many people were counted in the 2010 census?

**Question 1**

How many households were recorded in the 2010 census?

**Question 2**

How many families were recorded in the 2010 census?

**Question 3**

What was the population density per square kilometre?

**Question 4**

How many dwellings were there in the 2010 census?

**Text number 22**

Of the230,233 households, 29.4% had children under the age of 18, 43.4% were married couples living together, 13.9% had a female housekeeper without a husband and 37.4% were non-familial. Single person households accounted for 30.5% of all households and 8.7% of all households had a person aged 65 or over living alone. The average household size was 2.47 and the average family size was 3.11.

**Question 0**

How many households were there in Oklahoma City?

**Question 1**

Which population group accounted for the largest share of total households?

**Question 2**

What is the average household size?

**Question 3**

What is the average family size?

**Question 4**

What is the second largest group of households?

**Text number 23**

In the 2000 Census, Oklahoma City's age distribution was 25.5 percent under 18, 10.7 percent 18-24, 30.8 percent 25-44, 21.5 percent 45-64, and 11.5 percent 65 and older. The median age was one year. 34 There were 95.6 men for every 100 women. For every 100 women aged 18 and over, there were 92.7 men.

**Question 0**

What was the average age of Oklahoma cities in 2000?

**Question 1**

Which gender was on the agenda at the time?

**Text number 24**

Oklahoma City's population has grown significantly since the late 1990s. In May 2014, the US Census reported that Oklahoma City's estimated population was 620,6022014 and that it had grown by 5.3% between April 2010 and June 2013. Since the official 2000 census, Oklahoma City had grown by 21 percent (114,470 raw increase) according to FBI estimates. The 2014 estimate of 620,602 residents is the largest population Oklahoma City has ever recorded. It is the first city in the state to have a population of more than 600,000 and the largest municipal population in the Great Plains region (OK, KS, NE, SD, ND).

**Question 0**

When did population growth start in Oklahoma City?

**Question 1**

What was the estimated population of Oklahoma City in 2014?

**Text number 25**

Oklahoma City is the capital of the eight-county Oklahoma City metropolitan area in central Oklahoma, and is the largest urban area in the state. By population, the metropolitan area was the 42nd largest in the country in 2012.

**Question 0**

What is the largest urban area in Oklahoma?

**Question 1**

What was Oklahoma's urban population ranking in 2012?

**Text number 26**

As far as Mexican drug cartels are concerned, Oklahoma City has traditionally been the territory of the notorious Juárez cartel, but the Sinaloa cartel is reportedly trying to gain a foothold in Oklahoma City. There are several rival gangs in Oklahoma City, one of which, the Southside Locos, traditionally known as the Sureños, has established a headquarters in the city.

**Question 0**

What cartel is known to exist in Oklahoma City?

**Text number 27**

Oklahoma City also has its share of very brutal crimes, especially in the 1970s. The worst of these occurred in 1978, when six employees of the Sirloin Stockade restaurant on the south side of the city were murdered execution-style in the restaurant's freezer. A thorough investigation followed, and the three perpetrators, who also killed three other people in Purcell, Oklahoma, were identified. One of them, Harold Stafford, died in a motorcycle accident in Tulsa shortly after the restaurant murders. Another, Verna Stafford, was sentenced to life in prison without parole after being granted a new trial following her earlier death sentence. Roger Dale Stafford, believed to be the mastermind behind the murders, was executed by lethal injection at Oklahoma State Prison in 1995.

**Question 0**

When were six workers found dead in a restaurant freezer?

**Question 1**

When was Roger Dale Stafford executed?

**Text number 28**

The Oklahoma City Police Department has 1 169 police officers and more than 300 civilian staff. The department has a central police station and five police stations covering 2,500 police precincts averaging 1/4 square mile in size.

**Question 0**

How many substations are there in Oklahoma City?

**Text number 29**

The Alfred P. Murrah Federal Building was destroyed on 19 April 1995 by a fertilizer bomb manufactured and detonated by Timothy McVeigh. The explosion and catastrophic collapse killed 168 people and injured more than 680. The shock wave from the blast destroyed or damaged 324 buildings within a 340-metre radius, destroyed or burned 86 cars and shattered glass in 258 nearby buildings, causing an estimated damage of at least $652 million. Prime suspect Timothy McVeigh was executed by lethal injection on 11 June 2001. It was the deadliest single domestic terrorist attack in US history before 9/11.

**Question 0**

Who exploded the bomb in 1995?

**Question 1**

How many people died in the bomb attack?

**Question 2**

How many people were injured in the bomb attack?

**Question 3**

How much money was the damage worth?

**Question 4**

When was Timothy McVeigh executed?

**Text number 30**

While not located in Oklahoma City proper, other large employers in the MSA include Tinker Air Force Base (27,000), the University of Oklahoma (11,900), the University of Central Oklahoma (2,900) and Norman Regional Hospital (2,800).

**Question 0**

How many universities are there in the MSA area?

**Question 1**

Which hospital is in the MSA area

**Question 2**

How many employees work at Tinker Air Base?

**Question 3**

How many employees work at Norman Regional Hospital?

**Question 4**

How many people work at the University of Oklahoma?

**Text number 31**

According to the Oklahoma City Chamber of Commerce, economic output in the metropolitan area grew 33 percent between 2001 and 2005, largely due to economic diversification. The metropolitan area's gross product was $43.1 billion in 2005 and grew to $61.1 billion in 2009.

**Question 0**

What was the gross domestic product of Oklahoma cities in 2009?

**Text number 32**

In 2008, Forbes magazine named Oklahoma City "the most resilient city in America's recession". The magazine reported that the city's unemployment was falling, its housing market was among the strongest in the country, and its energy, agriculture and manufacturing sectors were growing steadily. However, in the early 1980s, Oklahoma City had one of the worst job and housing markets due to the bankruptcy of Penn Square Bank in the early 1980s, and in 1982 due to the crash of oil prices in the aftermath of the1985 crash. In the early 1980s, Oklahoma City had one of the worst job and housing markets.

**Question 0**

The year before, Forbes listed Oklahoma City as "recession-proof".

**Question 1**

When did Penn Square Bank go bankrupt?

**Question 2**

What year did oil collapse?

**Text number 33**

Other theatres include the Lyric Theatre, Jewel Box Theatre, Kirkpatrick Auditorium, Poteet Theatre, Oklahoma City Community College's Bruce Owen Theater and the 488-seat Petree Recital Hall on the Oklahoma City University campus. The University also opened the Wanda L Bass School of Music and Auditorium in April 2006.

**Question 0**

When did the Wanda L Bass School of Music and Auditorium open?

**Text number 34**

The Science Museum Oklahoma (formerly the Kirkpatrick Science and Air Space Museum at Omniplex) features science and aerospace exhibits and an IMAX theatre. The museum formerly housed the International Photography Hall of Fame (IPHF), which displays photographs and artifacts from a large camera collection and other artifacts that preserve the history of photography. The IPHF honors individuals who have made significant contributions to the art and/or science of photography and moved to St. Louis, Missouri in 2013.

**Question 0**

What was the original name of the Oklahoma Science Museum?

**Question 1**

When was the International Photography Hall of Fame moved?

**Text number 35**

The Osteological Museum has more than just real skeletons of 300 animals. This 650 square metre (7 000 square foot) museum focuses on skeletal form and function, and features hundreds of skulls and skeletons from around the world. Exhibits include vertebrate adaptation, movement, classification and diversity. The Museum of Osteology is the only one of its kind in the Americas.

**Question 0**

How many animal skeletons are there in an osteological museum?

**Text number 36**

The National Cowboy & Western Heritage Museum has galleries of Western art and houses the Hall of Great Western Performers. The city also houses The American Indian Cultural Center and Museum, construction of which began in 2009 (although completion of the facility has been delayed due to insufficient funding), south of Interstate 40, southeast of Bricktown.

**Question 0**

When did construction of the Native American Cultural Centre and Museum begin?

**Text number 37**

The Oklahoma City National Memorial was established in the northern part of downtown Oklahoma City, as the inscription on the east gate of the memorial reads, "to honor the victims, survivors, rescuers and all who were forever changed on April 19, 1995"; the memorial was built on land formerly occupied by the Alfred P. Murrah Federal Building Complex before its bombing in 1995. The symbolic outdoor memorial is free to visit 24 hours a day, and the memorial museum in the former Journal Record building, which was damaged in the bombing, is accessible for a small fee. The site is also home to the National Memorial Institute for the Prevention of Terrorism, a non-partisan, non-profit think tank dedicated to the prevention of terrorism.

**Question 0**

What is the name of the Oklahoma Cities Monument?

**Question 1**

Which institute is located near the Oklahoma City National Monument?

**Text number 38**

The American Banjo Museum, located in Bricktown's entertainment district, is dedicated to preserving and promoting the music and heritage of America's original musical instrument - the banjo. The collection is valued at $3.5 million and is a true national treasure. Interpretive exhibits tell the story of the banjo's evolution from its humble roots in American slavery, from bluegrass to folk and world music.

**Question 0**

Which musical instrument has its own museum in Oklahoma City?

**Question 1**

What is the value of the collection in a museum?

**Text number 39**

The Oklahoma History Center is the Oklahoma State History Museum. Located across from the Governor's Mansion at 800 Nazih Zuhdi Drive in Northeast Oklahoma City, the museum opened in 2005 and is operated by the Oklahoma Historical Society at . It preserves Oklahoma history from prehistory to the present.

**Question 0**

When was the Oklahoma History Center established?

**Question 1**

Who runs the Oklahoma History Center?

**Question 2**

Where is the Oklahoma History Center located?

**Text number 40**

Oklahoma City is home to several professional sports teams, including the National Basketball Association's Oklahoma City Thunder. The Thunder are the city's second "permanent" professional sports team after the now defunct AFL Oklahoma Wranglers and the third professional team to play in the city, following the temporary home of the New Orleans/Oklahoma City Hornets during the 2005-06 and 2006-07 NBA seasons.

**Question 0**

Which NBA team is from Oklahoma City?

**Text number 41**

Other professional sports clubs in Oklahoma City include the Los Angeles Dodgers' Triple-A league club Oklahoma City Dodgers, the United Soccer League's Oklahoma City Energy FC and the Oklahoma Rugby Football Club USA's Rugby Crusaders.

**Question 0**

Which team is the Los Angeles Dodgers' affiliate?

**Text number 42**

The Chesapeake Energy Arena in the city centre is the city's main multi-purpose arena, hosting concerts, NHL exhibition games and many of the city's professional sports teams. In 2008, the Oklahoma City Thunder became the main tenant. The Chickasaw Bricktown Ballpark in nearby Bricktown is home to the city's baseball team, the Dodgers. "The Brick", as it is known locally, is considered one of the finest minor league parks in the country[citation needed].

**Question 0**

What is the name of the central arena?

**Question 1**

Which team became the main tenant of the arena in 2008?

**Question 2**

What is the name of a nearby minor league park?

**Text number 43**

Oklahoma City hosts the annual Big 12 Baseball Tournament, the World Softball Championships and the annual NCAA Women's University Series. The city hosted the first and second rounds of NCAA men's basketball in 2005 and hosted the Big 12 men's and women's basketball tournaments in 2007 and 2009. The region's major universities - the University of Oklahoma, Oklahoma City University and Oklahoma State University - often host major basketball games and other sporting events at Chesapeake Energy Arena and Chickasaw Bricktown Ballpark, although most home games are played at their campus stadiums.

**Question 0**

What is one of Oklahoma City's annual events?

**Text number 44**

Other notable sporting events include thoroughbred and quarter horse racing at Remington Park, as well as numerous horse shows and horse shows held at the state fairgrounds each year. There are numerous golf courses and country clubs in the city.

**Question 0**

Where are the Quarter Horse competitions held in the park?

**Question 1**

Where are horse events organised?

**Text number 45**

The state of Oklahoma has a very competitive high school football culture, and there are many teams in the Oklahoma City metropolitan area. The Oklahoma Secondary School Activities Association (OSSAA) organizes high school football into eight different divisions based on school enrollment size. Classes are, at the largest level, 6A, 5A, 4A, 3A, 2A, A, B and C. Class 6A is divided into two divisions. Oklahoma City area schools in this division include Edmond North, Mustang, Moore, Yukon, Edmond Memorial, Edmond Santa Fe, Norman North, Westmoore, Southmoore, Putnam City North, Norman, Putnam City, Putnam City West, U.S. Grant, Midwest City, among others.

**Question 0**

Which organisation organises high school football?

**Text number 46**

The Oklahoma City Thunder of the National Basketball Association (NBA) have been home to Oklahoma City since the 2008-09 season, when owner Clayton Bennett moved the team from Seattle, Washington. The Thunder play their home games at the Chesapeake Energy Arena in downtown Oklahoma City, affectionately known in the national media as "the Peake" and "Loud City". The Thunder are known by several nicknames, including "OKC Thunder" and simply "OKC", and their mascot is Rumble the Bison.

**Question 0**

Who moved the Oklahoma City Thunder to Oklahoma City?

**Question 1**

What is one of Thunders' nicknames?

**Question 2**

What is the Thunders mascot?

**Text number 47**

After a lackluster arrival in Oklahoma City for the 2008-09 season, the Oklahoma City Thunder secured their spot (8th) in the 2010 NBA playoffs the following year after reaching their first 50-win season and winning two games in the first round against the Los Angeles Lakers. In 2012, Oklahoma City reached the NBA Finals but lost to the Miami Heat in five games. In 2013, the Thunder reached the Western Conference semi-finals without All-Star guard Russell Westbrook, who was injured in a first-round series against the Houston Rockets, and eventually lost to the Memphis Grizzlies. In 2014, Oklahoma City reached the NBA Western Conference Finals again, but eventually lost to the San Antonio Spurs in six games.

**Question 0**

Where did the Thunder finish in the 2010 NBA playoffs?

**Question 1**

Who did the Thunder play in the 2012 finals?

**Question 2**

Who did the Thunder lose to in the Western Conference Finals?

**Text number 48**

The Oklahoma City Thunder have been considered by sports analysts as one of the elite teams in the NBA's Western Conference, and the media has seen the Thunder as the future of the league. Oklahoma City has won the Northwest Division championship every year and in 2009 improved its winning record to 59 wins in 2014. The Thunder are led by first-year head coach Billy Donovan and anchored by several NBA superstars, including perennial All-Star Russell Westbrook, 2014 MVP and four-time NBA scoring champion Kevin Durant, and defensive player of the year nominee and shot blocker Serge Ibaka.

**Question 0**

When did the Thunder start winning Northwest Division titles?

**Question 1**

Who is Thunders' head coach?

**Question 2**

Who is Thunders' point guard?

**Text number 49**

After Hurricane Katrina, the NBA's New Orleans Hornets (now the New Orleans Pelicans) temporarily moved to Ford Center and played most of their home games there in 2005-06 and 2006-07. The team became the first NBA team to play regular season games in the state of Oklahoma. The team was known as the New Orleans/Oklahoma City Hornets while playing in Oklahoma City, and eventually returned to New Orleans full-time for the 2007-08 season. The Hornets played their last home game in Oklahoma City during the exhibition season on October 9, 2007 against the Houston Rockets.

**Question 0**

Where did the Hornets play after Hurricane Katrina?

**Question 1**

Which team played the Hornets in their last home game before leaving Oklahoma City?

**Text number 50**

One of the most prominent landmarks in the city centre is the Crystal Bridge at Myriad Botanical Gardens, a large urban park in the city centre. I. M. Pei's Crystal Bridge is the region's tropical conservatory. The park features an amphitheatre known as the Water Stage. In 2007, Oklahoma Shakespeare in the Park moved the stage to Myriad Gardens after renovations. Myriad Gardens Park is undergoing a major renovation, along with the recently constructed Devon Tower on its north side.

**Question 0**

Who designed the bridge?

**Question 1**

What is the name of the amphitheatre inside the Botanic Garden?

**Text number 51**

The Oklahoma City Zoo and Botanical Garden features numerous natural habitats, WPA-era architecture and landscaping, and its amphitheatre hosts large touring concerts in the summer. Oklahoma City also has two amusement parks, Frontier City Theme Park and White Water Bay Water Park. Frontier City is an Old West-themed amusement park. The park also features a replica of the OK Corral western shootout and many shops lining the main street of "West Town". The Frontier City Amphitheatre also hosts national concerts in the summer. Oklahoma City also has the year-round Remington Park racetrack and casino, which hosts both the Quarter Horse (March-June) and Thoroughbred (August-December) seasons.

**Question 0**

Where are the racetracks and casino?

**Question 1**

Which amusement park has a western theme?

**Text number 52**

Walking trails run along Lakes Hefner and Overholser in the north-west of the city and along the downtown canal and the Oklahoma River. Most of the East Shore area is parks and trails, including a new no-leasing dog park and the post-war Stars and Stripes Park. Stanley Draper Lake is the largest and most remote lake in the city.

**Question 0**

Which lake is the largest lake in the city?

**Text number 53**

Every neighbourhood in Oklahoma City has a large park, which dates back to the first Parks Master Plan. Will Rogers Park, Lincoln Park, Trosper Park and Woodson Park were once connected by the Grand Boulevard bypass, parts of which no longer exist. Martin Park Nature Center is a nature center in far northwestern Oklahoma City. Will Rogers Park features the Lyca Conservatory, Rose Garden and Butterfly Garden, all built during the WPA era. Oklahoma City is home to the American Banjo Museum, with a large collection of early 20th century decorated banjos and exhibits on the history of the banjo and its role in American history. It also hosts concerts and lectures.

**Question 0**

Where are concerts and lectures held?

**Question 1**

Where is the Lyca Conservatory located?

**Text number 54**

In April 2005, the Oklahoma City skate park at Wiley Post Park was renamed the Mat Hoffman Action Sports Park in honour of Mat Hoffman, an Oklahoma City area resident and businessman who helped design the skate park and is a ten-time BMX World Vert champion. In March 2009, the National Geographic Society Travel Guide named Mat Hoffman Action Sports Park as one of the "Ten Best".

**Question 0**

Which BMX champion has a park in Oklahoma City named after him?

**Question 1**

When was Mat Hoffman Action Sports Park considered one of the best by the National Geographic Society?

**Text number 55**

Since 1927, the City of Oklahoma City has operated under a council-manager form of government. Mick Cornett, first elected in 2004 and re-elected in 2006, 2010 and 2014, serves as Mayor. Eight councillors represent each of Oklahoma City's eight wards. Mayor Jim Couch was appointed in late 2000. Mr. Couch previously served as Deputy Mayor, Director of the Metropolitan Area Projects Plan (MAPS) and Director of Utilities before becoming Mayor.

**Question 0**

Who is the mayor of Oklahoma City?

**Question 1**

When was Mick Cornett first elected?

**Question 2**

Who is the mayor?

**Text number 56**

There are several colleges and universities in the city. Oklahoma City University, formerly known as Epworth University, was founded by the Methodist Church on September 1, 1904, and is known for its programs in the performing arts, natural sciences, mass communications, business, law and athletics. OCU's main campus is located in the north-central part of the city, near the city's Chinatown area. OCU Law is located in the Midtown area, near downtown, in the old Central High School building.

**Question 0**

What was the original name of Oklahoma City University?

**Question 1**

When was the university founded?

**Text number 57**

The University of Oklahoma has several campuses in the city and metropolitan area: the OU Medicine and University of Oklahoma Health Sciences Center campuses are located east of downtown in the Oklahoma Health Center area, and the main campus is located south in the suburb of Norman. OU Medicine hosts the state's only level one trauma center. The OU Health Sciences Center is one of the largest independent medical centers in the country, employing more than 12,000 people. OU is one of only four major universities in the country with six medical schools[clarification needed][clarification needed].

**Question 0**

In which part of the city is the OU Medicine campus located?

**Question 1**

Which institution has a level one trauma centre?

**Question 2**

How many people work at the OU Health Sciences Center?

**Text number 58**

The third largest university in the state, the University of Central Oklahoma is located north of the city in the suburb of Edmond. Oklahoma Christian University, one of the state's private liberal arts colleges, is located just south of the Edmond border, inside the Oklahoma City limits.

**Question 0**

Which university is the third largest in the state?

**Question 1**

Which private university is located near the Edmond border?

**Text number 59**

Located in southern Oklahoma City, Oklahoma City Community College is the second largest community college in the state. Rose State College is located east of Oklahoma City in the suburb of Midwest City. Oklahoma State University-Oklahoma City is located in the Westside "Furniture District". Langston University, the state's historically black university (HBCU), is located northeast of the city. Langston also has an urban campus in the eastern part of the city. Southern Nazarene University, founded by the Church of the Nazarene, is a university located in the Bethany suburb of Oklahoma City.

**Question 0**

Which community college is the second largest in the state?

**Question 1**

Which university is located in the Furniture area?

**Question 2**

Where is Southern Nazarene University located?

**Question 3**

Who founded Southern Nazarene University

**Text number 60**

Although not technically a university, the FAA's Mike Monroney Aeronautical Center has many of the characteristics of a university. Its FAA Academy is accredited by the North Central Association of Colleges and Schools. Its Civil Aerospace Medical Institute (CAMI) has a medical education department responsible for aeromedical training in general and for training aeromedical scientists in the United States and 93 other countries. In addition, the National Academy of Sciences offers Research Associateship Programs for fellowships and other grants for CAMI research.

**Question 0**

Which institution is accredited by the North Central Association of Colleges and Schools?

**Text number 61**

Oklahoma City is home to the largest school district in the state, Oklahoma City Public Schools. The district's Classen School of Advanced Studies and Harding Charter Preparatory High School are ranked among the top public schools nationwide based on a formula that takes into account the number of Advanced Placement, International Baccalaureate and/or Cambridge exams taken by students divided by the number of graduating high school seniors. In addition, OKCPS's Belle Isle Enterprise Middle School has been named the top middle school in the state by the Academic Performance Index and recently received the Blue Ribbon School Award in 2004 and again in 2011. KIPP Reach College Preparatory School in Oklahoma City received the national2012 Blue Ribbon Award and Principal Tracy McDaniel Sr. received the Terrel H. Bell Award for Outstanding Leadership.

**Question 0**

What is the largest school district in Oklahoma?

**Question 1**

What year did KIPP Reach College Preparatory School win the National Blue Ribbon Award?

**Text number 62**

Oklahoma City is also home to the Oklahoma School of Science and Mathematics, where the state's most talented math and science students study.

**Question 0**

Where is the Oklahoma School of Science and Mathematics located?

**Text number 63**

Oklahoma City has several public career and technology education schools associated with the Oklahoma Department of Career and Technology Education, the largest of which are the Metro Technology Center and the Francis Tuttle Technology Center.

**Question 0**

What are the two largest technology education schools in Oklahoma City?

**Text number 64**

Oklahoma City's private career and technology schools include Oklahoma Technology Institute, Platt College, Vatterott College and Heritage College. The Dale Rogers Training Center in Oklahoma City is a non-profit vocational training center for individuals with disabilities.

**Question 0**

Which centre is a non-profit training centre for people with disabilities?

**Text number 65**

The Oklahoman is Oklahoma City's largest daily newspaper and the most widely read in the state. NewsOK.com is The Oklahoman's online publication. The Oklahoma Gazette is Oklahoma City's independent weekly newspaper, featuring local commentary, special features, restaurant reviews, movie listings, music and entertainment, among other things. The Journal Record is the city's daily business magazine, and okcBIZ is a monthly publication that covers business news affecting people who live and work in Central Oklahoma.

**Question 0**

Which newspaper is the most produced in the state of Oklahoma?

**Question 1**

What is the name of The Oklahoman website?

**Question 2**

What is Oklahoma Cities newsweekly?

**Question 3**

What is Oklahoma Cities' daily business newspaper?

**Text number 66**

Locally, there are numerous community and international newspapers serving the city's ethnic mosaic, such as The Black Chronicle, headquartered on the Eastside, OK VIETIMES and Oklahoma Chinese Times, located in the Asia District, as well as several Hispanic community publications. The Campus is the student newspaper of Oklahoma City University. Gay publications include The Gayly Oklahoman.

**Question 0**

Which side is the headquarters of the Black Chronicles?

**Question 1**

What are the international newspapers in the Asian region?

**Question 2**

What is the name of the student newspaper?

**Text number 67**

Slice Magazine, an upmarket lifestyle publication, is distributed throughout the capital region. Back40 Design Group also publishes The Edmond Outlook magazine. It features local commentary and articles of interest sent directly to over 50,000 Edmond residents.

**Question 0**

What is the name of the lifestyle magazine?

**Question 1**

What is the other newspaper published in Oklahoma City?

**Text number 68**

Oklahoma City was home to several radio and television broadcasting pioneers. Oklahoma City's WKY Radio was the first radio station west of the Mississippi River and the third radio station in the United States. WKY received its federal license in 1922 and has been broadcasting under the same call letters since 1921. In 1928, E.K. Gaylord's Oklahoma Publishing Company acquired WKY and joined the NBC Red Network; in 1949, WKY-TV (Channel 4) began operations and later became the first independently owned television station in the United States to broadcast in color. In mid-2002, Citadel Broadcasting bought WKY Radio outright, and Cumulus Broadcasting acquired it in 2011. WKY-TV was previously sold by the Gaylord family in 1976 and has changed hands (the current KFOR-TV is now owned by Tribune Broadcasting as of December 2013).

**Question 0**

What was the third radio station in the United States?

**Question 1**

When was WKY granted a federal licence?

**Question 2**

When did E.K. Gaylord's Oklahoma Publishing Company buy WKY Radio?

**Question 3**

What is the name of the current station?

**Text number 69**

The largest U.S. television networks have affiliates in the Oklahoma City market (ranked 41st in television by Nielsen and 48th by Arbitron. ranked No. 1 in radio by Nielsen, covering a 34-county area serving central, north and west-central Oklahoma); including NBC affiliate KFOR-TV (Channel 4), ABC affiliate KOCO-TV (Channel 5), CBS affiliate KWTV-DT (Channel 9, flagship of locally-owned Griffin Communications), PBS:KETA-TV (channel 13, flagship of the statewide OETA member network), Fox affiliate KOKH-TV (channel 25), CW affiliate KOCB (channel 34), independent station KAUT-TV (channel 43), MyNetworkTV affiliate KSBI-TV (channel 52) and Ion Television-owned and operated station KOPX-TV (channel 62). There are also several religious stations in the market, including KTBO-TV (channel 14), owned and operated by TBN, and KOCM (channel 46), owned and operated by Daystar in Norman.

**Question 0**

What is the ranking of Oklahoma Cities television networks according to Nielsen?

**Question 1**

How many counties does Oklahoma Cities Networks cover?

**Text number 70**

Oklahoma City is protected by the Oklahoma City Fire Department (OKCFD), which employs 1015 paid, skilled firefighters. The current Chief of the Department is G. Keith Bryant, and the Department is also led by three Assistant Chiefs who, along with the Department Chief, oversee the Offices of Operations, Preventive Services and Support Services. OKCFD currently operates 37 fire stations located throughout the city in six battalions. The OKCFD also has a fire apparatus fleet of 36 engines (including 30 paramedic trucks), 13 ladders, 16 brush patrol units, six water tankers, two hazardous materials units, one technical rescue unit, one air rescue unit, six arson investigation units and one rehabilitation unit. Each locomotive has a driver, an officer and one to two firefighters, while each ladder truck has a driver, an officer and one firefighter. The minimum number of staff per shift is 213. The Oklahoma City Fire Department responds to more than 70,000 emergency calls each year.

**Question 0**

How many people are employed by the Oklahoma City Fire Department?

**Question 1**

Who is currently the head of the department?

**Question 2**

How many fire stations are there?

**Question 3**

How many emergency calls are made each year?

**Text number 71**

Oklahoma City is a central part of the US highway network, with three major highways - Interstate 35, Interstate 40 and Interstate 44 - cutting through the city. Interstate 240 connects Interstate 40 and Interstate 44 in the southern part of Oklahoma City, while Interstate 235 leads from Interstate 44 in north-central Oklahoma City to downtown.

**Question 0**

How many major highways run through Oklahoma City?

**Text number 72**

Major state highways through the city include Lake Hefner Parkway (SH-74), Kilpatrick Turnpike, Airport Road (SH-152) and Broadway Extension (US-77), which continues from I-235 and connects Central Oklahoma City to Edmond. Lake Hefner Parkway runs through northwest Oklahoma City, while Airport Road runs through southwest Oklahoma City and leads to Will Rogers World Airport. The Kilpatrick Turnpike circles the north and west of Oklahoma City.

**Question 0**

What is one major rapid transit line through Oklahoma City?

**Text number 73**

Oklahoma City is also home to several major national and state highways. Shields Boulevard (US-77) continues from E.K. Gaylord Boulevard in downtown Oklahoma City and runs south to eventually join I-35 near suburban Moore. The Northwest Expressway (Oklahoma State Highway 3) runs from North Classen Boulevard in north-central Oklahoma City to the northwest suburbs.

**Question 0**

Which boulevard will become E.K Gaylord Boulevard?

**Text number 74**

Oklahoma City is served by two primary airports, Will Rogers World Airport and the much smaller Wiley Post Airport (these two honorees, incidentally, died in the same plane crash in Alaska) Will Rogers World Airport is the state's busiest commercial airport, with more than 3.6 million passengers annually. Tinker Air Force Base in southeast Oklahoma City is the largest military air base in the country, a major naval and air force maintenance and deployment facility and the second largest military installation in the state (after Fort Bridge in Lawton).

**Question 0**

Which airport is the busiest?

**Question 1**

How many people travel through Will Rogers World Airport each year?

**Question 2**

What is the name of the largest military base in the country?

**Text number 75**

METRO Transit is the city's public transport company. Its main transfer terminal is located downtown at NW 5th Street and Hudson Avenue. METRO Transit has limited coverage of the city's main street network using a hub-and-spoke system from the main terminal, which makes many trips impractical due to the relatively small number of bus routes available and the fact that most trips require a transfer downtown. The city has recognised that public transport is an important issue for a rapidly growing and urbanising city and has recently launched a number of studies to improve the current bus system, starting with a plan known as the Fixed Guideway Study. This study identified several potential commuter routes from the suburbs to downtown OKC, as well as feeder bus and/or rail routes throughout the city.

**Question 0**

What is the Oklahoma Cities transportation company?

**Question 1**

What is the name of the plan that is being made to improve the bus system?

**Text number 76**

In December 2009, Oklahoma City voters approved MAPS 3, a $777 million (7-year 1% tax) initiative that includes funding (approximately $130 million) to build an estimated 8.0-9.7 miles of modern streetcar in downtown Oklahoma City and create a transportation hub. Construction is expected to start in 2014 and the tram is expected to be operational around 2017.

**Question 0**

When was MAPS 3 adopted?

**Question 1**

How much does MAPS 3 cost?

**Question 2**

In what year should the tram be operational?

**Text number 77**

Oklahoma City and the surrounding metropolitan area have a number of health care facilities and specialised hospitals. Oklahoma City's MidTown area near downtown is home to the state's oldest and largest single hospital location, St. Anthony Hospital and Physicians Medical Center.

**Question 0**

What is the oldest and largest hospital in the States?

**Text number 78**

OU Medicine, an academic medical facility located on the University of Oklahoma Health Sciences Center campus, is home to the OU Medical Center. OU Medicine operates Oklahoma's only premier trauma center at OU Medical Center and the state's only premier pediatric trauma center at Children's Hospital at OU Medicine, both located on the Oklahoma Health Center campus. Other medical facilities operated by OU Medicine include OU Physicians and OU Children's Physicians, OU College of Medicine, Oklahoma Cancer Center and OU Medical Center Edmond, the latter located in the northern suburbs of Edmond.

**Question 0**

Where is the children's hospital located?

**Text number 79**

INTEGRIS Health owns several hospitals, including INTEGRIS Baptist Medical Center, INTEGRIS Cancer Institute of Oklahoma and INTEGRIS Southwest Medical Center. INTEGRIS Health operates hospitals, rehabilitation centers, medical clinics, mental health facilities, independent living centers and home health agencies throughout much of Oklahoma. INTEGRIS Baptist Medical Center was named to U.S. News & World Report's 2012 list of Best Hospitals. INTEGRIS Baptist Medical Center ranks highly in the following categories.

**Question 0**

What is a hospital owned by INTEGRIS Health?

**Question 1**

When was INTEGRIS Baptist Medical Center included in U.S. News and World Report's Best Hospitals list?

**Text number 80**

Midwest Regional Medical Center in suburban Midwest City; other major hospitals in the city include Oklahoma Heart Hospital and Mercy Health Center. The city has 347 physicians per 100,000 residents.

**Question 0**

Where is Midwest Regional Medical Center located?

**Question 1**

How many doctors are there per 100 000 inhabitants?

**Text number 81**

In the American College of Sports Medicine's annual ranking of the 50 most populous metropolitan areas in the US, Oklahoma City came last in 2010, dropping five places from 45th in 2009. ACSM:'s report, released as part of its American Fitness Index program, cites, among other things, residents' poor diets, low physical fitness, and prevalence of obesity, diabetes and cardiovascular disease, which is higher than the national average, among recreational facilities, such as swimming pools and baseball fields, the paucity of parks and the city's limited investment in their development, the high proportion of households below the poverty line, and the lack of a state-mandated physical education curriculum.

**Question 0**

Where did Oklahoma City rank in the American College of Sports Medicine in 2010?

**Document number 40**

**Text number 0**

A hunter-gatherer is a person who lives in a society where most or all food is obtained by hunting (gathering wild plants and hunting wild animals), as opposed to agricultural societies where mainly domesticated species are used.

**Question 0**

What kind of person lives by collecting wild flora and fauna?

**Question 1**

What kind of society is based on domestication to produce food?

**Question 2**

What kind of plants and animals do agricultural groups collect?

**Question 3**

A hunter-gatherer is an animal that obtains food in what way?

**Question 4**

What does it mean to collect wild plants and pursue wild flowers?

**Question 5**

Which societies rely mainly on non-domesticated species?

**Question 6**

What do you call a person who lives in a society where most or all food is purchased by bargaining?

**Question 7**

In which society is hunting a technology used by people?

**Text number 1**

Hunting and gathering was humanity's first and most successful means of adaptation, and has lasted for at least 90% of human history. Since the invention of agriculture, hunter-gatherers have been displaced or conquered by farming or pastoral groups in most parts of the world.

**Question 0**

What has been man's best adaptation to food production?

**Question 1**

What was the first way people found food?

**Question 2**

What stopped hunting and gathering from becoming widespread?

**Question 3**

What are the basic types of agricultural groups?

**Question 4**

What was the second most successful adaptation of mankind?

**Question 5**

What have hunter-gatherers been up to since the invention of collecting?

**Question 6**

Which groups represented hunting and gathering?

**Question 7**

Which group has been marginalised or conquered by agriculture?

**Question 8**

Which adaptation has prevailed for at least 95% of human history?

**Text number 2**

Few modern societies are classified as hunter-gatherers, and many complement their hunting activities with gardening and/or animal husbandry.

**Question 0**

How many modern hunter-gatherer groups are there?

**Question 1**

What do today's hunter-gatherers use to produce food besides gathering?

**Question 2**

Who uses agriculture and animal husbandry to supplement their diet?

**Question 3**

In addition to farming, how do collectors increase their food reserves?

**Question 4**

How do collectors supplement their food in addition to livestock?

**Question 5**

How do you classify all modern societies?

**Question 6**

Which societies are replacing food provisioning with gardening and/or animal husbandry?

**Question 7**

Only a few ancient societies have been classified as what?

**Question 8**

How do all societies supplement their food supply?

**Question 9**

How many ancient societies kept animals?

**Text number 3**

In the 1950s, Lewis Binford suggested that early humans obtained meat by scavenging, not hunting. Early humans of the Lower Palaeolithic lived in forests and woodlands, which allowed them to gather seafood, eggs, nuts and fruit in addition to scavenging. Instead of killing large animals for meat, they used the carcasses of animals that had either been killed by predators or had died of natural causes. Archaeological and genetic evidence suggests that the indigenous hunter-gatherer populations of the Palaeolithic period survived in sparsely wooded areas and dispersed in areas of high primary productivity, while avoiding dense forest.

**Question 0**

How did early humans find meat without hunting?

**Question 1**

What were the other causes of death of the animals they found, apart from finding animals that were already dead?

**Question 2**

Where did the hunter-gatherer peoples live?

**Question 3**

What kind of area did early humans avoid?

**Question 4**

In which decade did Lewis Binford suggest that early humans acquired vegetables by scavenging?

**Question 5**

Where did early humans live during the Upper Palaeolithic period?

**Question 6**

Which population survived in densely forested areas?

**Question 7**

Which population is dispersed in low primary productivity areas?

**Question 8**

What did early humans collect during the Upper Palaeolithic period?

**Text number 4**

According to the endurance running hypothesis, running long distances, as in endurance hunting, which some hunter-gatherer groups still practice in modern times, was probably the driving force behind evolution that led to the development of certain human traits. This hypothesis is not necessarily inconsistent with the scavenging hypothesis: both subsistence strategies may have been in use - sequentially, alternately or even simultaneously.

**Question 0**

What is long distance running as a food hunting and gathering technique?

**Question 1**

Which theory suggests that long-distance running has contributed to the development of some human characteristics?

**Question 2**

Who is still engaged in persistent hunting?

**Question 3**

What other theory of food gathering is there besides the endurance running hypothesis?

**Question 4**

What food gathering techniques might early man have used at the same time?

**Question 5**

Short distance running was the driving force behind evolution to what?

**Question 6**

What is the method used by all hunter-gatherer groups in modern times?

**Question 7**

Which groups are still practising the waste hypothesis?

**Question 8**

What contradicts the waste hypothesis?

**Text number 5**

Hunting and gathering was presumably a subsistence strategy used by human societies about 1.8 million years ago by Homo erectus and about 0.2 million years ago by Homo sapiens. It remained the only subsistence activity until the end of the Mesolithic period some 10,000 years ago, and was only gradually replaced by the spread of the Neolithic Revolution.

**Question 0**

When did human populations start hunting and gathering?

**Question 1**

At what point did humans use subsistence strategies to find food?

**Question 2**

When did Homo sapiens start using subsistence foraging?

**Question 3**

When did hunting-gathering start to disappear?

**Question 4**

What began to replace hunting and gathering at the end of the Mesolithic period?

**Question 5**

What was the only livelihood until the end of the Palaeolithic period?

**Question 6**

Which was only gradually replaced by the spread of the Mesolithic revolution?

**Question 7**

How many years ago did the Neolithic period end?

**Question 8**

Which revolution spread quickly?

**Question 9**

Which livelihood strategy started with the neo-liberal revolution?

**Text number 6**

From the transition between the Middle Palaeolithic and Upper Palaeolithic periods, around 80 000-70 000 years ago, some hunter-gatherer groups began to specialise and focus on hunting a smaller range of (often larger) game and gathering a smaller range of food. This specialisation of work was accompanied by the creation of specialised tools such as fishing nets and hooks and bone harpoons. The transition to the later Neolithic period is mainly defined by the unprecedented development of budding agricultural practices. Agriculture began and spread in a number of regions, including the Middle East, Asia, Mesoamerica and the Andes, starting as early as 12,000 years ago.

**Question 0**

During which period did hunter-gatherers start to concentrate their foraging in a more restricted area?

**Question 1**

How many years ago did hunter-gatherers start to specialise in their collecting practices?

**Question 2**

What was the change in the meeting?

**Question 3**

When did farming start to spread?

**Question 4**

When did the transition between the Lower and Middle Palaeolithic periods begin?

**Question 5**

In what period did all hunter-gatherers start to specialise?

**Question 6**

What defines the transition to the Palaeolithic period?

**Question 7**

How many years ago did agriculture end?

**Question 8**

As hunter-gatherers began to specialise, they focused on a greater range of what?

**Text number 7**

Forest horticulture was also used as a food production system in many parts of the world during this period. Forest gardens were established in prehistoric times on the banks of jungle-covered rivers and on the wet fells of monsoon regions. As families gradually improved their local environment, useful tree and vine species were identified, protected and improved, while undesirable species were eradicated. Eventually, a selection of superior foreign species was selected for inclusion in the gardens.

**Question 0**

In which area did the forest gardening start?

**Question 1**

In what other areas does forest gardening occur?

**Question 2**

What kind of plant are these early gardeners looking for?

**Question 3**

What did forest gardeners use trees and vines for?

**Question 4**

What did these gardeners do with the unwanted species?

**Question 5**

What kind of gardens have emerged in modern times?

**Question 6**

What kind of gardens were located in the dry foothills of the monsoon regions?

**Question 7**

Where were inferior alien species selected and included?

**Question 8**

What was used as a food production system throughout the world?

**Question 9**

When families tried to spoil their local environment, the unwanted species were what?

**Text number 8**

Many groups continued their hunter-gatherer lifestyle, although their numbers have steadily declined, partly due to pressure from growing agricultural and pastoralist communities. Many of them live in developing countries, either in arid regions or in tropical forests. Farmer settlements have taken over - and continue to take over - areas that were once available to hunter-gatherers. In the resulting competition for land use, hunter-gatherer communities either adopted these practices or moved to other areas. In addition, Jared Diamond has blamed the decline in the availability of wild foods, particularly animal resources. In North and South America, for example, most of the major mammal species had become extinct by the end of the Pleistocene - according to Diamond, due to over-exploitation by humans, although his overkill hypothesis is strongly disputed.

**Question 0**

Where do many of today's hunter-gatherers live?

**Question 1**

What kind of climate do hunter-gatherers live in?

**Question 2**

What kind of human lifestyle drives hunter-gatherers away from their environment?

**Question 3**

What has Jared Diamond blamed for the decline of collectors?

**Question 4**

What type of food animal became extinct at the end of the Pleistocene epoch?

**Question 5**

Which groups have been steadily increasing in number?

**Question 6**

From which countries have all large mammal species become extinct?

**Question 7**

Due to overpopulation, most large mammal species have what?

**Question 8**

Where do all hunter-gatherer groups live?

**Question 9**

Competition for land use will lead to which societies will remain in place?

**Text number 9**

As agricultural societies grew in number and size, they expanded into areas traditionally used by hunter-gatherers. This process of agricultural expansion led to the development of the first forms of governance in agricultural centres such as the Fertile Crescent, ancient India, ancient China, the Olmec, sub-Saharan Africa and Norte Chico.

**Question 0**

Who spread to the territory of the hunter-gatherers?

**Question 1**

What did the growth of agricultural areas produce?

**Question 2**

What were the Fertile Crescent and ancient India?

**Question 3**

What was the expansion like in places like the fertile crescent?

**Question 4**

Why did agricultural societies invade hunter-gatherer areas?

**Question 5**

What were the other forms of governance of the agricultural centres?

**Question 6**

What happened when the number and size of agricultural societies declined?

**Question 7**

Where did the forest-led expansion process lead?

**Question 8**

Which forms of governance occupied the lands traditionally used by hunter-gatherers?

**Question 9**

What developments led to the expansion of agriculture?

**Text number 10**

Because humans are now almost universally dependent on agriculture, some of today's hunter-gatherer cultures tend to live in areas unsuitable for agriculture.

**Question 0**

What kind of areas do modern hunter-daddies live in?

**Question 1**

How many modern hunter-gatherer cultures exist?

**Question 2**

What do people basically trust now?

**Question 3**

Who lives in areas that cannot be used for agriculture?

**Question 4**

What is food production like today globally?

**Question 5**

Many modern hunter-gatherer cultures tend to live where?

**Question 6**

People almost never trust what?

**Question 7**

What cultures live in areas suitable for agricultural use?

**Question 8**

Where did ancient hunter-gatherer cultures live?

**Question 9**

How many cultures are based on agriculture?

**Text number 11**

Most hunter-gatherers are nomadic or semi-nomadic and live in temporary settlements. Mobile communities usually build shelters using temporary building materials, or they may use shelters built of natural stones if available.

**Question 0**

What is the lifestyle of hunter-gatherers?

**Question 1**

What is the permanence of hunter-gatherer settlements?

**Question 2**

What kind of building materials do they use?

**Question 3**

What kind of natural structure do hunter-gatherers use?

**Question 4**

What is the mobility of the hunter fathers?

**Question 5**

What kind of settlements do the few hunter-gatherers live in?

**Question 6**

What do permanent communities usually build?

**Question 7**

Which communities use shelters made of natural wood?

**Question 8**

Which communities build shelters using permanent building materials?

**Question 9**

Which communities do not live nomadically or semi-nomadically?

**Text number 12**

Some hunter-gatherer cultures, such as the indigenous peoples of the Pacific Northwest, lived in particularly rich environments that allowed them to be sedentary or semi-sedentary.

**Question 0**

What kind of area allowed for more permanent settlement?

**Question 1**

What is the way of life for indigenous peoples in the Pacific Northwest?

**Question 2**

What does a lush environment allow hunter-gatherers to do?

**Question 3**

What is the environment like in the Pacific Northwest?

**Question 4**

What are the indigenous peoples of the Pacific Northwest?

**Question 5**

Which cultures live in harsh environments?

**Question 6**

Which people lived in an environment that allowed them to move around?

**Question 7**

What kind of environment made it possible to live a nomadic life?

**Question 8**

What kind of environment did the peoples of the western Pacific live in?

**Question 9**

What kind of lifestyle did the peoples of the Pacific East Coast live?

**Text number 13**

Hunter-gatherers tend to have an egalitarian social ethos, although established hunter-gatherers (for example, those from the north-west coast of North America) are an exception to this rule. Almost all African hunter-gatherers are egalitarian, and women are about as influential and powerful as men.

**Question 0**

What is the social style of hunter-gatherer societies?

**Question 1**

Where do people who are an exception to egalitarianism live?

**Question 2**

Which group of hunter-gatherers are almost all equal?

**Question 3**

Roving hunter-gatherers are the exception to what rule?

**Question 4**

What kind of hunter-gatherers are the inhabitants of the north-east coast of North America?

**Question 5**

Very few African hunter-gatherers are what?

**Question 6**

In American culture, women are roughly what?

**Question 7**

In which cultures are women not influential and powerful at all?

**Text number 14**

The egalitarianism of human hunter-gatherers is never perfect, but it is striking when viewed in an evolutionary context. One of humanity's two closest primate relatives, chimpanzees, are far from equal, forming hierarchies often dominated by alpha males. The contrast with human hunter-gatherers is so great that paleoanthropologists widely argue that resistance to domination was a key factor in the evolution of human consciousness, language, kinship, and social organization.

**Question 0**

How is it interesting to look at hunter-gatherer egalitarianism?

**Question 1**

How do chimpanzees behave when it comes to equality?

**Question 2**

How do chimpanzees organise themselves in groups?

**Question 3**

What is the dominant group of chimpanzees?

**Question 4**

Who are humanity's closest primate relatives?

**Question 5**

Chimpanzees resemble humans because they are what?

**Question 6**

What was the key factor in the emergence of human consciousness?

**Question 7**

The egalitarianism typical of human hunters and gatherers is always what?

**Question 8**

What species is often dominated by alphanaaras?

**Text number 15**

Anthropologists argue that hunters/gatherers do not have permanent leaders, but the person who takes the initiative depends on the task at hand. In addition to social and economic equality, hunter-gatherer societies often, though not always, have sexual equality. Hunter-gatherers are often grouped according to kinship and band (or tribe) membership. The post-marital living arrangements of hunter-gatherers are usually matrilocal, at least initially. Young mothers may receive childcare assistance from their own mothers, who continue to live nearby in the same camp. The kinship and descent systems of hunter-gatherer people were relatively flexible, although there is evidence that early people were generally matrilineal.

**Question 0**

What permanent group representative do hunter-gatherers not have?

**Question 1**

Initiative in a group depends on which factor?

**Question 2**

What kind of group arrangement is usual in a family authority?

**Question 3**

What is the kinship and honor system of hunter-gatherers?

**Question 4**

Which group has permanent leaders?

**Question 5**

Who claims that hunters/collectors have permanent leaders?

**Question 6**

Where is sexual inequality often found?

**Question 7**

Young mothers do not receive child support from whom?

**Question 8**

Which systems were relatively inflexible?

**Text number 16**

It is easy for Western-educated scholars to fall into the trap of examining the social and sexual arrangements of hunter-gatherers in the light of Western values. [editorializing] One common arrangement is the gender division of labour, with women doing most of the gathering while men focus on big game hunting. It can be imagined that this arrangement oppresses women and keeps them in domestic work. However, some observers argue that hunter-gatherer women would not understand this interpretation. Because childcare is collective, with each baby having multiple mothers and male caregivers, the home is not fragmented or privatized but an empowering place.[citation needed] In all hunter-gatherer communities, women value the meat brought into the camp by men. An illustrative example is Megan Biesele's study of South African Ju/'hoan tribes, "Women Like Meat". Recent archaeological research suggests that the gender division of labour was a fundamental organisational innovation that gave Homo sapiens an advantage over Neanderthals and enabled our ancestors to migrate from Africa and spread throughout the world.

**Question 0**

What kind of values do Western researchers usually use when analysing societies?

**Question 1**

Who does most of the collecting in a hunter-gatherer society?

**Question 2**

Which members of the group are big game hunters?

**Question 3**

What does the dispute about women as collectors say it produces ?

**Question 4**

What is the attitude towards childcare in a hunter-gatherer society?

**Question 5**

What gave Neanderthals an advantage over Homo sapiens?

**Question 6**

What arrangements are easy to view in the light of Eastern values?

**Question 7**

One rare arrangement is the gender division of what?

**Question 8**

In which society did every baby have one mother and one male carer?

**Question 9**

Ancient archaeological studies suggest that the sexual division of labour was what?

**Text number 17**

Even today, most hunter-gatherers have a symbolically structured sexual division of labour. However, it is true that in a small minority of cases, women hunt the same prey as men, sometimes even alongside men. The best known example is the Aeta people of the Philippines. According to one study, "about 85% of Aeta women in the Philippines hunt, and they hunt the same prey as men. The Aeta women hunt in groups and with dogs, and have a success rate of 31% compared to 17% for men. They do even better when they join forces with men: the success rate for mixed hunting groups among Aeta women is as high as 41%." Among the Ju'/hoansi people of Namibia, women help men track down prey. Women in Martu, Australia, also hunt mainly small animals, such as lizards, to feed their children and maintain relationships with other women.

**Question 0**

How is the labour force often distributed in these groups?

**Question 1**

What percentage of Aeta women hunt?

**Question 2**

What is the success rate of Aeta's female hunters?

**Question 3**

What is the success rate of Aeta hunters?

**Question 4**

In the vast majority of cases, women hunt what?

**Question 5**

How many women hunt among the Aeta people of Japan?

**Question 6**

Ju'/hoansi women typically hunt in groups and with what?

**Question 7**

Among Chinese ju'/hoansi women, women help men track down what?

**Question 8**

The men of Martu, Australia, hunt mainly small animals, like what?

**Text number 18**

At the 1966 "Man the Hunter" conference, anthropologists Richard Borshay Lee and Irven DeVore suggested that egalitarianism was one of many key features of nomadic hunting and gathering societies, because mobility requires the minimization of material possessions across the population. Thus, no single member could accumulate a surplus of resources. Other features suggested by Lee and DeVore were the variation in spatial boundaries and demographic structure.

**Question 0**

Which conference did Richard Borshay speak at?

**Question 1**

When was the Man the Hunter conference?

**Question 2**

Why are material assets declining in hunting and gathering groups?

**Question 3**

What can reduced material assets produce in a hunter-gatherer society?

**Question 4**

What other characteristic varies between these groups?

**Question 5**

In which societies can any member accumulate surplus funds?

**Question 6**

Which 1966 conference did geologists Richard Borshay Lee and Irven DeVore attend?

**Question 7**

What did the seating arrangements of nomadic hunting and gathering societies require?

**Question 8**

What was proposed at the 1973 "Man the Hunter" conference?

**Question 9**

Other features proposed by Lee and DeVore included stability of territorial boundaries and what?

**Text number 19**

At the same conference, Marshall Sahlins presented a paper entitled "Notes on the Original Affluent Society", in which he challenged the common view of hunter-gatherer life as "solitary, poor, mean, brutish and short", as Thomas Hobbes had put it in 1651. According to Sahlins, ethnographic data showed that hunter-gatherers worked far fewer hours and enjoyed more leisure time than typical members of industrial society, and still ate well. Their "well-being" was due to the fact that they were content with very little in the material sense. Later, in 1996, Ross Sackett conducted two separate meta-analyses that empirically tested Sahlin's view. The first of these studies looked at 102 studies on time use and the second analysed 207 studies on energy consumption. Sackett found that adults in hunting and gardening societies work on average about 6.5 hours a day, while people in agricultural and industrial societies work on average 8.8 hours a day.

**Question 0**

Who called the hunter-gatherers the original wealthy society?

**Question 1**

When did Ross Sackett study time and energy for hunter-gatherer and farmer groups?

**Question 2**

How long do people in other societies work in a day?

**Question 3**

What was the title of Ross Sackett's article in which he challenged the common perception of hunter-gatherer life?

**Question 4**

In 1851, Thomas Hobbes described hunter-gatherers as.

**Question 5**

The data showed that hunter-gatherers had less free time than who?

**Question 6**

Which group did not usually eat well?

**Question 7**

Marshall Sahlins did an analysis testing Sackett's view, in what year?

**Text number 20**

Reciprocal exchange and sharing of resources (e.g. meat from hunting) are important in hunter-gatherer economic systems. These societies can therefore be described as 'gift economies'.

**Question 0**

What other characteristics of group behaviour are needed in a hunter-gatherer society?

**Question 1**

What is the basis of the hunting and gathering economy?

**Question 2**

Resource hoarding is important in which societies?

**Question 3**

Which societies can be described as "hoarding economies"?

**Question 4**

What is important in the numbering systems of hunter-gatherer societies?

**Question 5**

Non-exchange of resources is important in which societies?

**Question 6**

Which societies can be described as "mutual economies"?

**Text number 21**

Hunter-gatherer societies vary considerably depending on the climate zone/living zone, the available technology and the social structure. Archaeologists are studying hunter-gatherer toolkits to measure variation between groups. Collard et al. (2005 ) found temperature to be the only statistically significant factor affecting hunter-gatherer toolkits. Using temperature as a risk benchmark, the results of Collard et al. suggest that environments with extreme temperatures pose a significant enough threat to hunter-gatherer systems to justify greater variability in toolkits. These results support the theory of Torrance (1989) that risk of failure is indeed the most important factor in determining the composition of hunter-gatherer toolboxes.

**Question 0**

What is the single most important factor in hunter-gatherers' tool choices?

**Question 1**

What does the climate produce in hunter-gatherer communities?

**Question 2**

What threats do extreme temperatures pose to the environment?

**Question 3**

How does temperature affect toolkits?

**Question 4**

What is Torrance's 1989 theory of toolbox variability ?

**Question 5**

What was found to be one of the many significant factors affecting the hunter-gatherer toolbox?

**Question 6**

Environments with stable temperatures were a risk to which systems?

**Question 7**

The risk of success is the most important factor in determining whose toolbox to build?

**Question 8**

Which societies' payment structure contributed to the variability?

**Question 9**

Torrence found temperature to be a significant factor for toolboxes in which year?

**Text number 22**

One way to divide hunter-gatherer groups is by their return systems. James Woodburn uses the categories of "immediate return" hunter-gatherers in the case of egalitarian and "delayed return" in the case of non-egalitarian hunter-gatherers. Immediate return hunters eat their food within a day or two of acquiring it. Delayed-return foragers store leftover food (Kelly, 31).

**Question 0**

What does an instant return system mean?

**Question 1**

To which category does the delayed refund scheme belong?

**Question 2**

Which group eats the food they buy in a day or two?

**Question 3**

What is the only way to split hunter-gatherer groups?

**Question 4**

When do temporary migrants eat their food?

**Question 5**

Kelly uses the category "immediate return" hunter-gatherers from where?

**Question 6**

Kelly uses the category "delayed return" for hunter-gatherers from where?

**Question 7**

What kind of hunter stores his food within a day or two of acquiring it?

**Text number 23**

Hunting-gathering was a common human activity throughout the Palaeolithic period, but the observations of modern hunter-gatherers do not necessarily correspond to Palaeolithic societies; the hunter-gatherer cultures studied today have had much to do with modern civilisation and do not represent the 'intact' conditions of intact peoples.

**Question 0**

How do today's hunters and gatherers differ from the early hunters and gatherers?

**Question 1**

What kind of conditions do not exist in modern societies?

**Question 2**

Where do you find groups that represent pristine conditions?

**Question 3**

What do modern hunter-gatherers not reflect?

**Question 4**

Hunting-gathering was a rare human livelihood throughout what period?

**Question 5**

What do hunter-gatherer cultures represent today?

**Question 6**

Observations of ancient hunters and gatherers do not necessarily reflect what?

**Question 7**

In the hunter-gatherer cultures that are being studied today, there is almost no connection to whom?

**Question 8**

Which cultures represent the "untouched" conditions of untouchable peoples?

**Text number 24**

The transition from hunting and gathering to agriculture is not necessarily a one-way process. It has been argued that hunting and gathering is an adaptive strategy that can still be used, if necessary, when environmental change causes extreme food shortages for farmers. In fact, it is sometimes difficult to draw a clear line between agricultural and hunter-gatherer societies, especially with the widespread adoption of agriculture in recent years and the resulting diffusion of culture10,000. Since the 1960s, this anthropological view has remained unchanged[clarification][clarification][clarification][clarification][clarification].

**Question 0**

What is hunting and gathering?

**Question 1**

What situation can cause nutritional stress that makes hunting and gathering necessary?

**Question 2**

What change from hunting and gathering to agriculture is not easy to mark?

**Question 3**

What other factor besides the use of agriculture obscures the question of the shift from hunting and gathering to agriculture?

**Question 4**

How long has it taken for this culture to spread?

**Question 5**

The transition from hunting and gathering to farming is always what process?

**Question 6**

It is easy to draw a clear line between which?

**Question 7**

In which decade has the adaptation strategy remained unchanged?

**Question 8**

When will hunting and gathering never be exploited?

**Question 9**

How many years has this cultural infusion taken place in the last few years?

**Text number 25**

In the early 1980s, a small but vocal group of anthropologists and archaeologists sought to demonstrate that contemporary groups commonly defined as hunter-gatherers in most cases do not have a continuous history of hunting and gathering and that in many cases their ancestors were farmers and/or pastoralists who were displaced to remote areas as a result of migration, economic exploitation and/or violent conflict (see for example the Kalahari debate). As a result of their efforts, it is generally recognized that there have been complex interactions between hunter-gatherers and non-hunter-gatherers for millennia[citation needed].

**Question 0**

If they are not purely hunter-gatherers, what have they been?

**Question 1**

What made these former farmers turn into hunters??

**Question 2**

What kind of shock could force farmers to become hunters?

**Question 3**

Apart from economic hardship, what else could drive people to go for food?

**Question 4**

What were a large number of anthropologists and archaeologists trying to do in the early 1980s?

**Question 5**

In very few cases were the ancestors of hunter-gatherers what?

**Question 6**

Simple interaction between hunter-gatherers and whom?

**Question 7**

How long has there been simple interaction between hunter-gatherers and non-hunter-gatherers?

**Question 8**

In which decade did a small but vocal group of architects try to demonstrate their knowledge of hunter-gatherers?

**Text number 26**

Some theorists who support this 'revisionist' critique suggest that because the 'pure hunter-gatherer' disappeared soon after colonial (or even agricultural) contact began, nothing meaningful can be learned about prehistoric hunter-gatherers from studies of modern hunter-gatherers (Kelly, 24-29; see Wilmsen).

**Question 0**

What can be learned from the study of modern hunter-gatherers?

**Question 1**

Who thinks it is useless to study modern hunters because the real hunters are gone?

**Question 2**

What kind of hunter-gatherer has gone missing?

**Question 3**

"Pure hunter-gatherer" appeared shortly after what?

**Question 4**

Where can we learn many relevant things about prehistoric hunter-gatherers?

**Question 5**

From what studies can we learn nothing meaningful about modern hunter-gatherers?

**Question 6**

Who supports this "despised" criticism?

**Question 7**

What do some theorists claim about modern hunter-gatherers?

**Text number 27**

Lee and Guenther have rejected most of Wilmsen's arguments. Doron Shultziner and others have argued that we can learn much about the lifestyles of prehistoric hunter-gatherers from studies of modern hunter-gatherers - especially their impressive egalitarianism.

**Question 0**

Who has rejected Wilmsen's claims?

**Question 1**

Whose lifestyle does Shultziner think we can learn from?

**Question 2**

What is it about prehistoric hunter-gatherers that impresses the Shultziner?

**Question 3**

Who has made claims that Lee and Guenther did not like?

**Question 4**

Wilmsen has rejected most of the arguments put forward by whom?

**Question 5**

Who has argued that we can learn much from the lifestyles of modern hunter-gatherers?

**Question 6**

Who does not have effective equality?

**Question 7**

Studies of prehistoric hunter-gatherers may shed light on which group?

**Question 8**

Which group does Shultziner think we can learn nothing from?

**Text number 28**

Many hunter-gatherers deliberately shape the landscape by cutting or burning unwanted plants while encouraging the growth of desirable ones, and some even go so far as to cut and burn to create habitat for game animals. These activities are on a completely different scale to those associated with farming, but they are nevertheless taming on some level. Today, almost all hunter-gatherers depend to some extent on domesticated food sources, either produced part-time or exchanged for products obtained from the wild.

**Question 0**

What do hunter fathers manipulate on purpose?

**Question 1**

How do they manage the landscape?

**Question 2**

What techniques do they use to make animal habitats?

**Question 3**

What does landscape manipulation have to do with it?

**Question 4**

What do modern hunter-gatherers depend on, at least to some extent?

**Question 5**

Many hunter-gatherers unconsciously manipulate what?

**Question 6**

None of today's hunter-gatherers are dependent on what kind of food sources?

**Question 7**

Which group uses slash and burn technology to create habitats for humans?

**Question 8**

Which group burns desirable plants and encourages undesirable plants?

**Question 9**

Very few hunter-gatherers promote domestication at what level?

**Text number 29**

Some farmers also hunt and gather regularly (e.g. cultivate land in the frost-free season and hunt in winter). Others, in developed countries, hunt mainly for recreational purposes. In the Brazilian rainforests, those groups that recently resorted, or even continue to resort, to hunting and gathering techniques appear to have adopted this way of life and abandoned most of their farming as a means of escaping colonial control and as a consequence of the spread of European diseases that reduced their population to a level where farming became difficult.[citation needed][suspicious - discuss].

**Question 0**

What do some farmers often do?

**Question 1**

What do they sometimes do to entertain themselves?

**Question 2**

Why would they leave farming?

**Question 3**

What other reason could they have besides avoiding government control?

**Question 4**

What do all agronomists also do?

**Question 5**

Others in underdeveloped countries go hunting, mainly for what?

**Question 6**

What do groups in the African rainforests still rely on?

**Question 7**

Which groups in the region have accepted colonial control?

**Question 8**

Hunting usually takes place in sub-zero temperatures what?

**Text number 30**

There are, however, a number of modern hunter-gatherer peoples who have come into contact with other societies and who continue their way of life with very little external influence. One such group is the Pila Nguru (Spinifex people) of Western Australia, whose habitat in the Great Victorian Desert has proved unsuitable for European agriculture (and even pastoralism)[citation needed ] Another group is the Centenarians of the Andaman Islands in the Indian Ocean, who live on the island of North Sentinel and to this day have maintained their independent existence, rejecting attempts to contact and engage with them[citation needed ].

**Question 0**

What is the name of the Spinifex people?

**Question 1**

Where do the Pila Nguru people live?

**Question 2**

Who refuses to contact outsiders on Sentinel Island?

**Question 3**

Where are the Sentinel and Andaman Islands?

**Question 4**

Which group is located in Western Austria?

**Question 5**

Which group is located in the Gobi Desert?

**Question 6**

Which group lives on the North Sand Island?

**Question 7**

Which group has not maintained its independent existence?

**Question 8**

Where has the habitat proven to be suitable for European agriculture?

**Text number 31**

Evidence suggests that big game hunters and gatherers crossed the Bering Strait from Asia (Eurasia) to North America via a land bridge (Beringia) that existed between 47 000 and 14 000 years ago. Around 18 500-15 500 years ago, these hunter-gatherers are believed to have followed the now extinct Pleistocene megafaunal herds along the ice-free corridors between the Laurentian and Cordilleran ice sheets. Another proposed route suggests that they migrated either on foot or in primitive boats along the Pacific coast to South America.

**Question 0**

What path did these ancient hunter-fathers follow in pursuit of game?

**Question 1**

Between which ice sheets were the corridors located?

**Question 2**

What other way could they have come to this continent?

**Question 3**

Which strait did the small game hunters cross?

**Question 4**

How many years ago did hunter-gatherers walk along ice corridors?

**Question 5**

Which bridge do big game hunters use to get from Asia to South America?

**Question 6**

With advanced boats, they could also have roamed the Pacific where?

**Question 7**

How many years ago was there a land bridge from Asia to South America?

**Text number 32**

Hunter-gatherers eventually flourished throughout the Americas, mainly in the Great Plains of the United States and Canada, but also in the Gaspé Peninsula on the Atlantic coast to the east and in Monte Verde in southern Chile. American hunter-gatherers were spread over a wide geographical area, so there were regional differences in lifestyle. However, all the individual groups shared a common stone tool making style, which made it possible to identify the styles of gnawing and progression. This Early Palaeolithic stone reduction tool adaptation has been found across the Americas, and was used by highly mobile groups of about 25-50 extended family members.

**Question 0**

Where did most North American hunter fathers live?

**Question 1**

What basic characteristic is common to all hunter-gatherers?

**Question 2**

What is significant about tool styles?

**Question 3**

Where have early Paleo-Indian tools been found?

**Question 4**

How many members did mobile toolmaking hunters often have?

**Question 5**

Which group was spread over a small geographical area?

**Question 6**

What was the rare style common to all the individual groups?

**Question 7**

These tools have been used by very fit what?

**Question 8**

Hunter-gatherers would never thrive over what?

**Question 9**

Which group had very few regional differences in lifestyles?

**Text number 33**

During the archaic period in America, the environment changed, with a warmer and drier climate and the last megafauna disappeared. Most populations at that time were still highly mobile hunter-gatherers, but now individual groups began to focus on locally available resources, so over time there is a growing regional generalization, such as the Southwest, Arctic, Poor, Dalton and Plano traditions. This regional adaptation would become the norm, with hunting and gathering decreasing and mixed farming of small game, fish, seasonal wild vegetables and harvested vegetarian foods increasing.

**Question 0**

What was the climate like in America?

**Question 1**

What went missing in an archaic period?

**Question 2**

What became the norm for mobile bands?

**Question 3**

What did they trust less and less?

**Question 4**

What was the pattern this season?

**Question 5**

During which period in America did the environment remain unchanged?

**Question 6**

Megafauna's first appearance was in what period?

**Question 7**

During which period did the climate become colder and drier?

**Question 8**

What was the minority of minority groups during this period?

**Question 9**

Which groups started to focus on the resources available to them globally?

**Document number 41**

**Text number 0**

The United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), formerly the United Nations Population Fund, is a UN agency. UNFPA says it is "the UN's lead agency for creating a world where every pregnancy is wanted, every birth is safe and every young person's potential is realised". Their work includes improving reproductive health; including creating national strategies and protocols, and providing supplies and services. The organisation has recently become known for its global campaign against obstetric fistula and female genital mutilation.

**Question 0**

What is the current name of the UN Population Fund?

**Question 1**

In what general area does UNFPA work?

**Question 2**

One of UNFPA's goals is to make every pregnancy a what?

**Question 3**

Another of UNFPA's goals is to make all births a what?

**Question 4**

What else is UNFPA campaigning on besides its work against obstetric fistula?

**Question 5**

What is UNFPA trying to avoid?

**Question 6**

What does UNFPA not offer?

**Question 7**

Where has UNFPA been most unknown lately?

**Question 8**

Which local campaigns is UNFPA most involved in?

**Text number 1**

UNFPA supports programmes in more than 150 countries and regions, spread across four geographical areas: the Asia-Pacific region, Latin America and the Caribbean, and sub-Saharan Africa. Around three quarters of staff work in the field. It is a member of the United Nations Development Group and sits on its Executive Committee.

**Question 0**

In how many geographical areas does UNFPA operate?

**Question 1**

How much of UNFPA's staff work in the field?

**Question 2**

UNFPA is part of what bigger UN group?

**Question 3**

Which region does UNFPA consider to be in the same geographical area as the Arab States?

**Question 4**

How many countries do not yet support UNFPA?

**Question 5**

In which region is UNFPA located?

**Question 6**

Which groups are not yet involved in UNFPA?

**Question 7**

How many of your employees live in Latin America?

**Text number 2**

UNFPA began its activities in 1969 as the United Nations Population Fund (name changed in 1987) under the United Nations Development Fund. In 1971 it was placed under the auspices of the United Nations General Assembly.

**Question 0**

When did UNFPA start?

**Question 1**

What was the original name of UNFPA?

**Question 2**

When did the organisation change its name?

**Question 3**

Which UN body originally administered UNFPA?

**Question 4**

When was the UNFPA transferred to the UN General Assembly?

**Question 5**

Why did UNFPA never change its name?

**Question 6**

Which authority was never involved in UNFPA?

**Question 7**

What year did the United Nations General Assembly break up?

**Question 8**

What was the United Nations Fund not known for?

**Text number 3**

In September 2015, the 193 Member States of the United Nations unanimously adopted the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), which aim to transform the world over the next few years.15 The goals aim to eradicate poverty, discrimination, abuse and preventable death, tackle environmental degradation and usher in an era of development for all people everywhere.

**Question 0**

When did the UN vote to adopt the Sustainable Development Goals?

**Question 1**

How many countries have adopted the Sustainable Development Goals?

**Question 2**

How many Sustainable Development Goals are there?

**Question 3**

The Sustainable Development Goals are expected to change the world over what period of time?

**Question 4**

How many Member States voted against the SDGs?

**Question 5**

How many years did it take to set the targets?

**Question 6**

What are the objectives to keep things as they are in the world?

**Question 7**

Which targets are designed to increase poverty?

**Question 8**

What was considered irrelevant at the UN?

**Text number 4**

The SDGs are ambitious and require huge efforts across countries, continents, sectors and disciplines - but they are achievable. UNFPA works with governments, partners and other UN agencies to achieve many of the Goals - in particular Goal 3 on health, Goal 4 on education and Goal 5 on gender equality - and contributes in many ways to many others.

**Question 0**

Are the SDGs considered ambitious or modest?

**Question 1**

The third objective concerns what?

**Question 2**

What does the fourth objective aim to improve?

**Question 3**

What is the subject of the fifth objective?

**Question 4**

The third objective is to reduce what?

**Question 5**

What does Objective 4 aim to eliminate?

**Question 6**

Which topic was overlooked in Objective 5?

**Question 7**

Which objectives were considered to be easily solved by states alone?

**Text number 5**

UN Executive Directors and Deputy Secretaries-General2011-present  
Dr.Babatunde Osotimehin (Nigeria)  
2000-2010ThorayaAhmed Obaid (Saudi Arabia)  
1987-2000Dr.Nafis Sadik (Pakistan)  
1969-87RafaelM. Salas (Philippines)

**Question 0**

Who was the Director-General or Deputy Director-General from 1969 to 1987?

**Question 1**

Which country is Babatunde Osotimehin from?

**Question 2**

Who was the Director-General or Deputy Secretary-General from 2000 to 2010?

**Question 3**

Which Pakistani doctor worked until 2000?

**Question 4**

Dr Babatunde Osotimehin has never been to which country?

**Question 5**

Who was missing from the UN in 1969-87?

**Question 6**

Which Pakistani doctor was working until 2010?

**Question 7**

Which man served in Saudi Arabia?

**Question 8**

Which Nigerian was mistakenly known as a doctor?

**Text number 6**

UNFPA is the world's largest multilateral donor to population and reproductive health programmes. The Fund works with governments and NGOs in more than 150 international communities in the country to support programmes that help women, men and young people:

**Question 0**

UNFPA is the world's largest donor to which types of programmes?

**Question 1**

How many countries is UNFPA active in?

**Question 2**

In addition to working directly with governments, who does UNFPA work with?

**Question 3**

What supports UNFPA's work?

**Question 4**

Fund programmes support women, men and who else?

**Question 5**

What is one of the smallest sources of funding for population and reproductive health programmes in the world?

**Question 6**

How many countries do not yet support it?

**Question 7**

Which programmes is UNFPA not focusing on?

**Question 8**

Which fund does not work with governments?

**Text number 7**

According to UNFPA, these factors contribute to the right to "reproductive health", i.e. physical, mental and social health in relation to reproduction and the reproductive system.

**Question 0**

UNFPA lists the elements that contribute to what human rights?

**Question 1**

These factors concern reproductive health and what else?

**Question 2**

What is the third element?

**Question 3**

UNFPA lists the elements where human rights are neglected, which are?

**Question 4**

These factors ignore reproductive health and what else?

**Question 5**

Which factor is not important to UNFPA?

**Question 6**

What does UNFPA not consider a right?

**Text number 8**

The Fund raises awareness of these needs in developing countries and supports efforts to meet them, calls for special attention to be paid to population issues and helps developing countries to develop policies and strategies for sustainable development. Dr Osotimehin took over as Director in January 2011. The Fund is also represented by the UNFPA Goodwill Ambassadors and Patron.

**Question 0**

Where is the Fund working to raise awareness and provide support?

**Question 1**

What does the Fund call for particular attention to?

**Question 2**

What two things will the Fund help developing countries shape to support sustainable development?

**Question 3**

Who took over the management of the Fund in January 2011?

**Question 4**

The Fund is represented by the Protector and who else?

**Question 5**

Where is the Fund working to reduce awareness and support?

**Question 6**

What does the Fund think should be ignored?

**Question 7**

Who refused to take over the Fund in January 2011?

**Question 8**

Who else is not represented by the fund?

**Text number 9**

UNFPA works in partnership with governments, other UN agencies, communities, NGOs, foundations and the private sector to raise awareness and mobilise the support and resources needed to promote the rights and health of women and young people.

**Question 0**

UNFPA's mission is to promote the rights and health of whom?

**Question 1**

Who does UNFPA work with?

**Question 2**

Which organisations does UNFPA work with?

**Question 3**

What does UNFPA do with its partners, in addition to mobilising support and resources?

**Question 4**

Who does UNFPA work with besides the government and UN agencies?

**Question 5**

UNFPA's job is to deny whose rights and health?

**Question 6**

Who does UNFPA avoid working with?

**Question 7**

Which organisations does UNFPA not cooperate with?

**Question 8**

What does UNFPA want to reduce in addition to aid and resource mobilisation?

**Question 9**

Who is most harmed by UNFPA?

**Text number 10**

Anti-family planning groups have falsely accused UNFPA of supporting government programmes that have promoted forced abortions and forced sterilisation. Controversy over these allegations has led to relations between the organisation and the administrations of three presidents, Ronald Reagan, George H.W. Bush and George W. Bush, being occasionally shaken and UNFPA being denied funding.

**Question 0**

UNFPA has been accused of supporting what kind of abortion?

**Question 1**

UNFPA has been accused of supporting programmes that force what?

**Question 2**

Which groups have made these accusations against UNFPA?

**Question 3**

The controversies surrounding these allegations have caused conflict with how many presidential administrations?

**Question 4**

Who blamed the UNFPA?

**Question 5**

The controversy surrounding these allegations has caused harmony with how many presidential administrations?

**Question 6**

Which groups have rejected these accusations against UNFPA?

**Question 7**

Which governments funded UNFPA the most?

**Question 8**

Which claims were not disputed?

**Text number 11**

Government and private sector donations to UNFPA in 2014 amounted to more than $1 billion. This includes $477 million for the organisation's core resources and $529 million earmarked for specific programmes and initiatives.

**Question 0**

Who supports UNFPA?

**Question 1**

How much were the fees overpaid in 2014?

**Question 2**

How much of its funding was earmarked?

**Question 3**

What was the amount of funding for UNFPA core resources?

**Question 4**

Who has never given money to UNFPA?

**Question 5**

How much were the fees reduced in 2014?

**Question 6**

How much funding was not earmarked correctly?

**Question 7**

What was the amount withdrawn from UNFPA's core resources?

**Text number 12**

UNFPA supported Peru's reproductive health programme in the mid and late 90s. When it was discovered that a Peruvian programme had been carrying out forced sterilizations, UNFPA called for reforms and procedures to protect the rights of women seeking help. UNFPA was not involved in the scandal, but continued to work with the country after the abuses became public to help stop the abuses and reform laws and practices.

**Question 0**

When did UNFPA support Peru's reproductive health programme?

**Question 1**

Peru was found to have forced what?

**Question 2**

UNFPA reacts to Peru's abuses by demanding what?

**Question 3**

UNFPA's goal in Peru was to protect the rights of whom?

**Question 4**

What did UNFPA try to reform in Peru after the scandal broke?

**Question 5**

Who refused to help Peru's reproductive health programme in the mid to late 80s?

**Question 6**

Peru was found to be protected against what?

**Question 7**

UNFPA's aim in Peru was to destroy the rights of whom?

**Question 8**

What did UNFPA try to reform in Peru after the scandal broke?

**Text number 13**

Between 2002 and 2008, the Bush administration denied UNFPA funding already granted by the US Congress, partly on the basis of its denied allegations that UNFPA supported Chinese government programmes including forced abortions and forced sterilisation. In a letter to Congress from Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs Nicholas Burns, the administration stated that UNFPA's support for China's population program "facilitates (its) government's forced abortion program" in violation of the Kemp-Kasten Amendment, which prohibits US aid from funding organizations that support or participate in the administration of a forced abortion or forced sterilization program.

**Question 0**

Which 21st century administration denied funding to UNFPA?

**Question 1**

During which period was the funding refused by the administration?

**Question 2**

Who distributes UNFPA funding in the US?

**Question 3**

What in the China programme caused problems for UNFPA?

**Question 4**

What amendment did the administration consider to be in breach of UNFPA funding?

**Question 5**

Which 21st century administration increased UNFPA funding?

**Question 6**

During which period did the administration increase funding the most?

**Question 7**

Who never provides UNFPA funding in the US?

**Question 8**

What amendment did the administration believe UNFPA funding would support?

**Question 9**

Which claims were not refuted?

**Text number 14**

The US, UK and UN teams sent to investigate UNFPA's activities in China denied UNFPA's links to forced abortions in China. In particular, a three-person US State Department fact-finding team was sent on a two-week tour of China. It wrote in its report to the State Department that it found "no evidence that UNFPA supported or participated in the management of the forced abortion or forced sterilisation programme in China", as critics have alleged.

**Question 0**

Which country performed forced abortions?

**Question 1**

How many people were on the US fact-finding team?

**Question 2**

Which US Department investigated the allegations?

**Question 3**

Which country had the fewest abortions?

**Question 4**

How many people were in the Chinese survey team?

**Question 5**

Which US Department ignored the allegations?

**Question 6**

Which organisation had no critics?

**Text number 15**

However, according to then Secretary of State Colin Powell, UNFPA provided the Chinese with vehicles and computers to implement their population control policy. However, both the Washington Post and the Washington Times reported that Powell simply toed the line and signed a document written by someone else.

**Question 0**

What policy did the State Department official accuse the UNFPA of helping China to implement?

**Question 1**

What was this official's position at the time?

**Question 2**

Who was the official who accused UNFPA?

**Question 3**

What was the UNFPA accused of supporting the Chinese programme?

**Question 4**

Which newspapers reported on this case?

**Question 5**

In the implementation of which policy did a State Department official accuse UNFPA of not helping China?

**Question 6**

Who was the UNFPA official?

**Question 7**

What was UNFPA accused of taking away from the Chinese programme?

**Question 8**

Which newspapers refused to report this case?

**Text number 16**

Rep. Christopher H. Smith (R-NJ) criticized the State Department investigation, saying that researchers were shown "Potemkin villages" where residents had been intimidated into lying about the family planning program. Former UNFPA director Dr. Nafis Sadik said his organization had been instrumental in overturning China's coercive measures, but a 2005 Amnesty International report and a separate State Department report found that the Chinese continued to regularly use coercive measures, casting doubt on Sadik's statements.

**Question 0**

Which representative criticised the State Department study?

**Question 1**

The representative said that the inspectors had been to show what kind of villages?

**Question 2**

Which former leader defended UNFPA?

**Question 3**

Which NGO investigated the China programme in 2005?

**Question 4**

What kind of techniques is China still using, as the State Department said?

**Question 5**

Which representative contributed most to the State Department's investigations?

**Question 6**

The representative said that the inspectors had never seen what kind of villages?

**Question 7**

Which former leader didn't like UNFPA?

**Question 8**

What kind of techniques has China never used, as the State Department said?

**Question 9**

Which NGO investigated the China programme in 2002?

**Text number 17**

However, Amnesty International found no evidence that the UNFPA supported the coercion. A 2001 study by the pro-life Population Research Institute (PRI) falsely claimed that UNFPA had a joint office with the Chinese family planning authorities that perform forced abortions. "We located the family planning offices, and there was a UNFPA office in that family planning office, and we confirmed with the family planning officials there that there was no difference between the activities of UNFPA and the Chinese family planning office," said PRI spokesman Scott Weinberg. But UN members disagreed and approved UNFPA's new country programme for me in January 2006. More than 130 members of the UN's 77 developing country groups130 expressed their support for UNFPA's programmes. In addition, on behalf of the European democracies - Norway, Denmark, Sweden, Finland, the Netherlands, France, Belgium, Switzerland and Germany - the United Kingdom stated, "UNFPA's work in China, as elsewhere in the world, is fully in line with the ICPD's unanimously agreed Programme of Action and plays a central role in supporting our common endeavour to promote and protect all human rights and fundamental freedoms."

**Question 0**

Which organisation could not find evidence that the UNFPA supported coercive measures against China?

**Question 1**

In 2001, which organisation accused UNFPA of sharing office space with Chinese family planning authorities?

**Question 2**

Who approved UNFPA's new National Indicative Programme in January 2006?

**Question 3**

How many members does the "Group of 77" have?

**Question 4**

Who also defended the UNFPA on behalf of European democracies?

**Question 5**

Which organisation found ample evidence that the UNFPA had supported coercive measures in China?

**Question 6**

How many members are in the "Group of 44"?

**Question 7**

Who destroyed UNFPA's new National Indicative Programme in January 2006?

**Question 8**

Who, speaking for European democracies, did not like the UNFPA either?

**Question 9**

Which organisation shared office space with Chinese family planning authorities in 2011?

**Text number 18**

President Bush denied funding for UNFPA. During the Bush administration, the executive branch blocked a total of $244 million in funding approved by Congress.

**Question 0**

Which government official blocked UNFPA funding?

**Question 1**

What was the name of the official who blocked UNFPA funding?

**Question 2**

How much funding was blocked?

**Question 3**

Which branch of government denied UNFPA funding?

**Question 4**

How was UNFPA funding originally approved?

**Question 5**

Which government official increased funding for UNFPA?

**Question 6**

What was the name of the official who increased funding for UNFPA?

**Question 7**

How much was the funding increased?

**Question 8**

Which administration increased UNFPA funding?

**Text number 19**

In response, the EU decided to fill the gap left by the US in the Sandbaek report. According to the UNFPA's 2008 Annual Report, UNFPA received funding mainly from European governments: of a total income of $845.3 million, $118 million was donated by the Netherlands, $67 million by Sweden, $62 million by Norway, $54 million by Denmark, $53 million by the UK, $52 million by Spain and $19 million by Luxembourg. The European Commission donated a further $36 million. The main non-European donor was Japan ($36 million). The number of donors exceeded 180 in one year.

**Question 0**

Which European government gave the most money to UNFPA in 2008?

**Question 1**

Which European government's contribution to UNFPA was the lowest in 2008?

**Question 2**

Which non-European donor was the most important for UNFPA in 2008?

**Question 3**

How many countries gave funds to UNFPA in 2008?

**Question 4**

Which non-European donor withdrew its donation to UNFPA in 2008?

**Question 5**

How many countries stopped supporting UNFPA in 2008?

**Question 6**

Which European government never gave funds to UNFPA in 2008?

**Question 7**

What report did the United States not leave behind?

**Question 8**

In what year did UNFPA receive funding mainly from non-European sources?

**Text number 20**

In the US, non-profit organisations such as Friends of UNFPA (formerly Americans for UNFPA) seek to compensate for the loss of US federal funding by raising private donations.

**Question 0**

In which country are non-profit organisations trying to compensate for the loss of funding from the US to UNFPA?

**Question 1**

What kind of organisation is Friends of UNFPA?

**Question 2**

What was the previous name of Friends of UNFPA?

**Question 3**

What kind of US funding is Friends of UNFPA trying to replace?

**Question 4**

What kind of donations do the Friends of UNFPA use to raise money?

**Question 5**

What is one country where non-profit organisations are trying to increase the loss of funding for UNFPA?

**Question 6**

What kind of organisation is not a friend of UNFPA?

**Question 7**

Which organisation is mainly funded by public donations?

**Question 8**

Which country has never participated in UNFPA?

**Text number 21**

In January 2009, President Barack Obama restored US funding to UNFPA and said in a public statement that he "looks forward to working with Congress to restore US financial support to the UN Population Fund". By restoring funding to UNFPA, the United States joins 180 other donor countries working together to reduce poverty, improve women's and children's health, prevent HIV/AIDS and provide family planning assistance to women in 154 countries."

**Question 0**

Which president restarted the funding of UNFPA?

**Question 1**

In which year did US funding to UNFPA continue?

**Question 2**

In which month did US funding to UNFPA resume?

**Question 3**

The President said that the United States would join how many donor countries?

**Question 4**

The President said that funding the UN Population Fund would help how many countries?

**Question 5**

Which president never funded UNFPA again?

**Question 6**

In which year did US funding to UNFPA end?

**Question 7**

In which month did US funding to UNFPA end?

**Question 8**

Who said that funding the UN Population Fund would not help 154 countries?

**Question 9**

Which programme funded in 2009 does not help women?

**Document number 42**

**Text number 0**

Russian Socialist Federative Soviet Republic (Russian SFSR or RSFSR; Russian: Российская Советская Федеративная Социалистическая Республика, tr. Rossiyskaya Sovetskaya Federativnaya Sotsialisticheskaya Respublika (help-info)), commonly called Soviet Russia or simply Russia, was a sovereign state from 9117-22, the largest, most populous and economically developed republic in the Soviet Union from 1922-91, and a sovereign part of the Soviet Union with its own legislation from 1990-91. The republic consisted of sixteen autonomous republics, five autonomous oblasts, ten autonomous okrugs, six krais and forty oblasts. Russians formed the largest ethnic group. In the west it was bordered by Finland, Norway and Poland, in the south by China, Mongolia and North Korea, in the north by the Arctic Ocean, in the east by the Pacific Ocean and in the south by the Black Sea and the Caspian Sea. Within the Soviet Union, it was limited in the west by the Baltic Republics (Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia), the Belorussian SSR and the Ukrainian SSR. In the south, it was bordered by the SSR of Georgia, Azerbaijan and Kazakhstan.

**Question 0**

Which ocean is along the East Russian coast?

**Question 1**

Which union was Russia part of after 1922?

**Question 2**

When did the RSFSR cease to be part of the Soviet Union?

**Question 3**

How many autonomous republics make up the RSFSR?

**Question 4**

How many regions are there in the RSFSR?

**Question 5**

How many autonomous regions were part of the RSFSR?

**Question 6**

How many krais were there in the RSFSR?

**Question 7**

Which ocean is along the western coast of Russia?

**Question 8**

Which union was Russia part of before 1922?

**Question 9**

When did the RSFSR continue to be part of the Soviet Union?

**Question 10**

How many dependent republics make up the RSFSR?

**Question 11**

How many areas will the RSFSR reject?

**Text number 1**

Under Vladimir Lenin, the Bolsheviks established the Soviet state on 7 November [O.S. 25 October] 1917, immediately after the provisional government of the Russian Republic had been overthrown during the October Revolution. Initially, the state had no official name and was not recognised by neighbouring countries for five months. Meanwhile, the anti-Bolsheviks coined the derisive name 'Sovdepia', 'Councils of Workers' and Peasants' Deputies', for the nascent state.

**Question 0**

Which group originally created the Soviet state?

**Question 1**

Who led the group that created the Soviet state?

**Question 2**

Which government fell during the October Revolution?

**Question 3**

How long did other countries refuse to recognise the new Soviet Russian state?

**Question 4**

What was the name given to the Soviet state by people who opposed the Bolsheviks?

**Question 5**

Who was the leader of the Bolsheviks in 1917?

**Question 6**

Which body was overthrown by the October Revolution?

**Question 7**

How long was the Soviet Union not recognised?

**Question 8**

What derisive label did the enemies of the Bolsheviks give the Soviet Union?

**Question 9**

Which group originally destroyed the Soviet state?

**Question 10**

Who rejected the group that created the Soviet state?

**Question 11**

Which government fell before the October Revolution?

**Question 12**

How long did it take for the new Soviet state of Russia to be recognised by other countries?

**Question 13**

What name did people who opposed the Bolsheviks reject for the Soviet state?

**Text number 2**

With the creation of the Soviet Union on 30 December 1922, Russia became one of the six republics in the federation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. The republic's final Soviet name, the Russian Socialist Federative Soviet Republic, was adopted in the Soviet Constitution in 1936. By that time, Soviet Russia had acquired roughly the same borders as the old Russian Tsardom before the Great Northern War in 1700.

**Question 0**

When was the Soviet Union founded?

**Question 1**

How many republics were there in the Soviet Union?

**Question 2**

What name for Russia was mentioned in the Soviet Constitution?

**Question 3**

When did the Soviet Union include the final Russian name for its republic in the constitution?

**Question 4**

Which war did Russia take part in in 1700?

**Question 5**

On what day was the Soviet Union founded?

**Question 6**

How many republics formed the Soviet Union by the end of 1922?

**Question 7**

In what year was the name Russian Socialist Federative Soviet Republic introduced?

**Question 8**

By which document was the country renamed the Socialist Federative Soviet Republic of Russia?

**Question 9**

In what year was the Northern War fought?

**Question 10**

When was the Soviet Union destroyed?

**Question 11**

How many republics were not in the Soviet Union?

**Question 12**

Which name of Russia was not mentioned in the Soviet Constitution?

**Question 13**

When did the Soviet Union drop the final Russian name for its republic from the Constitution?

**Question 14**

Which war did Russia take part in in 1710?

**Text number 3**

After the break-up of the Soviet Union on 25 December 1991, the republic was renamed the Russian Federation, which it remains today. This name and "Russia" were designated as official state names by an amendment to the Constitution in force on 21 April 1992, and were retained as such in the 1993 Constitution of Russia.

**Question 0**

When did the Soviet Union fall apart?

**Question 1**

What name did Russia take after the break-up of the Soviet Union?

**Question 2**

What is the current official name of Russia?

**Question 3**

When was the current name of Russia added to the Russian Constitution?

**Question 4**

When was Russia renamed the Russian Federation?

**Question 5**

Which event led to Russia being renamed the Russian Federation?

**Question 6**

When was Russia made the official state name of the Russian Federation?

**Question 7**

Which 1993 document established Russia as the official name of the Russian Federation?

**Question 8**

When did the Soviet empire collapse?

**Question 9**

What name did Russia take after the rise of the Soviet Union?

**Question 10**

What is the current unofficial name of Russia?

**Question 11**

When was the current name of Russia not added to the Russian Constitution?

**Question 12**

Which event led to the name of the Russian Federation being changed to Russia?

**Text number 4**

The international borders of the RSFSR included Poland to the west, Norway and Finland to the north-west, and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Mongolian People's Republic and the People's Republic of China to the south-east. Within the Soviet Union, the RSFSR was bounded to the west by the USSR's borders with Ukraine, Belarus, Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania, and to the south by the USSR's borders with Azerbaijan, Georgia and Kazakhstan.

**Question 0**

To which country in the West was the RSFSR confined?

**Question 1**

To which countries did the RSFSR border in the north-west?

**Question 2**

Which countries in the south-east were bordered by the RSFSR?

**Question 3**

To which Soviet countries did the RSFSR border in the south?

**Question 4**

To which Soviet countries did the RSFSR border in the West?

**Question 5**

Which country in the West borders Russia?

**Question 6**

Besides Norway, which country borders the RSFSR in the north-west?

**Question 7**

To which SSR of the USSR did the RSFSR and the SSR of Kazakhstan belong in the USSR?

**Question 8**

Apart from the People's Republic of Mongolia and the People's Republic of China, which country to the south-east of the RSFSR had a border neighbour?

**Question 9**

Which country did the RSFSR conquer in the West?

**Question 10**

Which countries did the RSFSR conquer in the north-west?

**Question 11**

What countries did the RSFSR annex into the south-east?

**Question 12**

To which Russian states did the RSFSR border in the south?

**Question 13**

Which Soviet countries were rejected by the RSFSR in the West?

**Text number 5**

The Soviet regime came to power on 7 November 1917, immediately after the provisional government of the Russian Republic had been overthrown in the October Revolution. The state it ruled, which had no official name, remained unrecognised by neighbouring countries for another five months.

**Question 0**

When did the Soviet regime first come to power?

**Question 1**

Which government was in power before the Soviet regime?

**Question 2**

Which revolution led to the rise to power of the Soviets?

**Question 3**

How long did other countries not recognise the Soviet regime?

**Question 4**

What was the name of the republic ruled by the Russian provisional government?

**Question 5**

When did the Soviet government take power?

**Question 6**

Which event led to the coup d'état of the Soviet government?

**Question 7**

Which body ruled Russia before the Soviet government?

**Question 8**

In months, how long was the new Soviet state unrecognised?

**Question 9**

When did the Soviet regime first lose power?

**Question 10**

Which government was in power after the Soviet regime?

**Question 11**

Which revolution led to the fall of the Soviet Union?

**Question 12**

How long did other countries recognise the status of the Soviet regime?

**Question 13**

What was not the name of the republic ruled by the Russian provisional government?

**Text number 6**

On January 25, 1918, at the third meeting of the All-Russian Soviet Congress, the unrecognized state was renamed the Russian Soviet Republic. On 3 March 1918, the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk was signed, ceding much of the territory of the former Russian Empire to Germany in exchange for peace in the First World War. On 10 July 1918, the Russian Constitution of 1918 renamed the country the Socialist Federative Soviet Republic of Russia. By 1918, during the Russian Civil War, several states of the former Russian Empire had seceded, further reducing the size of the country.

**Question 0**

What was the official name of Russia at the beginning of 1918?

**Question 1**

Which country did Russia give land to during the First World War?

**Question 2**

Which treaty did Russia sign to give up land and make peace during the First World War?

**Question 3**

Which war caused Russia to shrink further during 1918?

**Question 4**

What was the number of the meeting of the All-Russian Soviet Congress held on 25 January 1918?

**Question 5**

What was the official name of the Soviet Union on 25 January 1918?

**Question 6**

What did Russia get in return for signing the Brest-Litovsk agreement?

**Question 7**

On what day was the country renamed the Russian Socialist Federative Soviet Republic?

**Question 8**

During which 1918 conflict did the states secede from Russia?

**Question 9**

What was the unofficial name of Russia at the beginning of 1918?

**Question 10**

Which country did Russia give land to during the Second World War?

**Question 11**

Which treaty did Russia sign to give up land and make peace during the Second World War?

**Question 12**

What war led to the further growth of Russia during 1918?

**Question 13**

Which number of the All-Russian USSR Congress was held on January 25, 1981?

**Text number 7**

The Karachai Autonomous Region was abolished by Joseph Stalin in 1943, when Karachais were deported to Central Asia for their alleged collaboration with the Germans, and the region was incorporated into the Georgian SSR.

**Question 0**

Which region was dismantled in 1943?

**Question 1**

Where were the Karachais sent after their territory was dispersed?

**Question 2**

Which SSR was awarded the land in the Karachay region?

**Question 3**

Who dismantled the Karachai region?

**Question 4**

Who abolished the autonomous region of Karachay?

**Question 5**

When was the Karachay Autonomous Region abolished?

**Question 6**

Where were the Karachais deported to?

**Question 7**

Why were the Karachais expelled?

**Question 8**

To which republic was the autonomous region of Karachay transferred?

**Question 9**

Which region was held together in 1943?

**Question 10**

Where were the Karachais not sent after their territory was dismantled?

**Question 11**

Which SNT abandoned the land in the Karachay region?

**Question 12**

Who did not break up the Karachay oblast?

**Question 13**

When did the autonomous region of Karachay not end?

**Text number 8**

The RSFSR was established as an independent state on 7 November 1917 (October Revolution). The first constitution was adopted in 1918. In 1922Russia's SFSR signed a treaty on the creation of the Soviet Union.

**Question 0**

On what day was the RSFSR founded?

**Question 1**

What was the event that led to the creation of the RSFSR?

**Question 2**

In what year was the Constitution adopted?

**Question 3**

In which year was the treaty establishing the Soviet Union signed?

**Question 4**

On what day was the RSFSR abolished?

**Question 5**

Which event led to the abolition of the RSFSR?

**Question 6**

In what year was the Constitution rejected?

**Question 7**

The Treaty establishing the Soviet Union was not signed in that year?

**Question 8**

What year was the first Constitution not adopted?

**Text number 9**

Russia's economy industrialised strongly, accounting for about two-thirds of the Soviet Union's electricity production. By 1961, Russia was the third largest oil producer, thanks to new oil discoveries in the Volga and Ural regions and Siberia, behind only the United States and Saudi Arabia. In 1974, the republic had higher education institutions475 that provided language training47 for some students. 23,941,000 Health care was provided by a network of regionally organised public health services. After 1985, the Gorbachev administration's policy of structural reforms relatively liberalised the economy, which had stagnated since the late 1970s, and introduced non-state-owned enterprises such as cooperatives. The effects of market policies led to the failure and complete destabilisation of many enterprises by 1990.

**Question 0**

How much of the Soviet Union's electricity was produced in the RSFSR?

**Question 1**

Which two countries produced more oil than Russia in 1961?

**Question 2**

How many students were in higher education in Russia in 1974?

**Question 3**

How many higher education institutions were there in Russia in 1974?

**Question 4**

In 1974, how many languages were used in higher education to train students?

**Question 5**

How much of Soviet electricity was delayed in the RSFSR?

**Question 6**

Which two countries produced less oil than Russia in 1961?

**Question 7**

How many students were in secondary education in Russia in 1974?

**Question 8**

How many high schools were there in Russia in 1974?

**Question 9**

How many languages were studied in upper secondary schools in 1974?

**Text number 10**

On 12 June 1990, the Congress of People's Deputies adopted a declaration on state sovereignty. On 12 June 1991, Boris Yeltsin was elected as the first President. On 8 December 1991, the Belavezh Pact was signed by the heads of Russia, Ukraine and Belarus. The treaty declared the dissolution of the Soviet Union by its founding member states (i.e. denounced the 1922 Treaty on the Establishment of the Soviet Union) and established the CIS. The Russian Parliament ratified the treaty on 12 December, thus the Russian SFSR denounced the treaty establishing the Soviet Union and effectively declared Russia independent of the Soviet Union.

**Question 0**

On what date was the Declaration of State Sovereignty adopted?

**Question 1**

Who became President on 12 June 1991?

**Question 2**

On what day were the Belavezha contracts signed?

**Question 3**

When will the Russian Parliament ratify the Belavezh Agreement?

**Question 4**

Which contract did Belavezha's contract replace?

**Question 5**

On what day was the Declaration of State Sovereignty rejected?

**Question 6**

Who became Prime Minister on 12 June 1991?

**Question 7**

On what day was Belavezha's contract rejected?

**Question 8**

When did the Russian Parliament reject the Belavezh agreement?

**Question 9**

Which contract did the Belavezha contracts replace?

**Text number 11**

On 25 December 1991, the name of the Russian SFSR was changed to the Russian Federation. On 26 December 1991, the Soviet Union dissolved itself through the Council of Nationalities, the only functioning chamber of the Supreme Council at the time (the second chamber, the Union Council, had already lost its quorum after the federal republics had recalled their members). After the dissolution of the Soviet Union, Russia announced that it was assuming the rights and obligations of the central government of the dissolved Soviet Union, including membership of the UN.

**Question 0**

What was the new name of the RSFSR on 25 December 1991?

**Question 1**

On what day was the Soviet Union dissolved?

**Question 2**

Which body was responsible for the break-up of the Soviet Union?

**Question 3**

Which House of the Supreme Council was not functioning on 26 December 1991?

**Question 4**

What was one right of the Soviet government that the Russian government took for itself?

**Question 5**

What was the new name of the RSFSR on 25 November 1991?

**Question 6**

On what day was the Soviet Union dissolved?

**Question 7**

Which body was responsible for the Soviet settlement?

**Question 8**

Which House of the Supreme Council was in office on 26 December 1991?

**Question 9**

What was one of the rights taken by the Soviet government that Russian citizens took for themselves?

**Text number 12**

At the Third Session of the Congress of the USSR on 25 January 1918, the unrecognised state was renamed the Soviet Republic of Russia. The Treaty of Brest-Litovsk was signed on 3 March 1918, ceding much of the territory of the former Russian Empire to Germany in exchange for peace at the end of the First World War. On 10 July 1918, the Russian Constitution of 1918 renamed the country the Socialist Federative Soviet Republic of Russia. By 1918, during the Russian Civil War, several states of the former Russian Empire seceded, further reducing the size of the country.

**Question 0**

On what day was the country named the Soviet Republic of Russia?

**Question 1**

Which body renamed the country the Soviet Republic of Russia?

**Question 2**

When was the Brest-Litovsk agreement signed?

**Question 3**

To which country was land ceded under the Brest-Litovsk Treaty?

**Question 4**

Which document renamed the country the Russian Socialist Federative Soviet Republic?

**Question 5**

On what day was the country named the Communist Soviet Republic?

**Question 6**

Which head of state renamed the country the Soviet Republic of Russia?

**Question 7**

When was the Brest-Litovsk contract rejected?

**Question 8**

The Brest-Litovsk agreement took land from which country?

**Question 9**

Who renamed the country the Russian Socialist Federative Soviet Republic?

**Text number 13**

Internationally, in 1920, the RSFSR was recognised as an independent state only by Estonia, Finland, Latvia and Lithuania in the Treaty of Tartu and the short-lived Republic of Ireland.

**Question 0**

Which treaty led to Latvia and other countries recognising the RSFSR?

**Question 1**

Which country, along with Estonia, Latvia, Finland and Lithuania, recognised the RSFSR in 1920?

**Question 2**

Which treaty led to Latvia and other countries not recognising the RSFSR?

**Question 3**

Apart from Estonia, Latvia, Finland and Lithuania, which country did not recognise the RSFSR in 1920?

**Question 4**

In what year was RSFSW recognised as an independent state?

**Question 5**

What did not happen in 1920?

**Question 6**

Which countries refused to recognise the RSFSR?

**Text number 14**

For most of the Soviet Union's existence, it was commonly referred to as "Russia", although technically "Russia" was only one republic in a larger union - albeit by far the largest, most powerful and most advanced.

**Question 0**

What was the common name of the Soviet Union?

**Question 1**

What kind of state was Russia technically?

**Question 2**

What was the largest republic in the Soviet Union?

**Question 3**

What was a rare name in the Soviet Union?

**Question 4**

What kind of state was Russia not technically?

**Question 5**

What was the smallest republic in the Soviet Union?

**Question 6**

Which republic was the least developed?

**Question 7**

Which republic was the least powerful?

**Text number 15**

Around 70% of the RSFSR was made up of vast plains, with mountainous tundra areas mainly concentrated in the east. The region is rich in mineral resources such as oil, natural gas and iron ore.

**Question 0**

How much of the territory of the RSFSR was flat land?

**Question 1**

In which part of the RSFSR was the tundra mainly found?

**Question 2**

What was the most abundant natural resource in the RSFSR, along with oil and iron ore?

**Question 3**

What percentage of the RSFSR was not plains?

**Question 4**

In which part of the RSFSR was the tundra mainly absent?

**Question 5**

Which natural resource, apart from oil and iron ore, was depleted in the RSFSR?

**Question 6**

What scarce resources are there?

**Question 7**

Where are desert areas mainly concentrated?

**Text number 16**

On 30 December 1922, the First Soviet Congress of the Soviet Union adopted the Treaty on the Establishment of the Soviet Union, which united Russia with the Socialist Soviet Republic of Ukraine, the Socialist Soviet Republic of Belarus and the Socialist Federative Soviet Republic of Transcaucasia into a single federation, the Soviet Union. The treaty was later incorporated into the 1924 Constitution of the USSR,[clarification needed] which was adopted by the Second Soviet Congress of the USSR on 31 January 1924.

**Question 0**

On what day was the treaty establishing the Soviet Union adopted?

**Question 1**

Which body approved the treaty establishing the Soviet Union?

**Question 2**

Which country joined with the Soviet Socialist Republic of Ukraine and the Soviet Socialist Republic of Belarus to form the Soviet Union?

**Question 3**

On what day was the 1924 Soviet Constitution adopted?

**Question 4**

Which body approved the 1924 Soviet Constitution?

**Question 5**

On what day was the Treaty establishing the Soviet Union rejected?

**Question 6**

Which body rejected the treaty establishing the Soviet Union?

**Question 7**

Which country, along with the Soviet Socialist Republic of Ukraine and the Soviet Socialist Republic of Belarus, did not join Russia to form the Soviet Union?

**Question 8**

On what day was the 1942 Soviet Constitution adopted?

**Question 9**

Which body rejected the 1924 Soviet Constitution?

**Text number 17**

Many Russian regions suffered from the Soviet famine of 1932-1933: the Northern Caucasus, the Urals, Crimea, part of Western Siberia and the ASSR of Kazakhstan. When the 1936 Soviet Constitution was adopted on 5 December 1936, the size of the RSFSR was significantly reduced. The ASSR of Kazakhstan and the ASSR of Kyrgyzstan were transformed into the Socialist Soviet Republics of Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan. The Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic of Karakalpak was transferred to the USSR of Uzbekistan.

**Question 0**

During which period was there a famine in the Soviet Union?

**Question 1**

Which document was ratified on 5 December 1936?

**Question 2**

What were the names of the ASSR of Kazakhstan and the ASSR of Kyrgyzstan given by the 1936 Soviet Constitution?

**Question 3**

To which republic did the Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic of Karakalpak belong?

**Question 4**

How did the 1936 Soviet Constitution affect the size of Russia?

**Question 5**

During which period was the holiday celebrated in the Soviet Union?

**Question 6**

Which document was rejected on 5 December 1936?

**Question 7**

Which of the names of the ASSR of Kazakhstan and the ASSR of Kyrgyzstan were not given in the 1936 Soviet Constitution?

**Question 8**

To which republic did the Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic of Karakalpak cease to belong?

**Question 9**

How did the 1963 Soviet Constitution affect the size of Russia?

**Text number 18**

During the Soviet era, the final name of the republic was adopted by the Russian Constitution in 1937, which renamed it the Russian Socialist Federative Soviet Republic.

**Question 0**

What was the name of Soviet Russia from 1937 onwards?

**Question 1**

Which document changed the name of Russia in 1937?

**Question 2**

What was not the name of Soviet Russia from 1937 onwards?

**Question 3**

What was the name of Soviet Russia from 1973 onwards?

**Question 4**

Which document changed the name of Russia in 1973?

**Question 5**

Which document preserved the name of Russia in 1937?

**Question 6**

During the Soviet era, the final name of the republic was rejected in the 1937 Russian Constitution.

**Text number 19**

On 3 March 1944, on Stalin's orders, the Chechen-Ingush ASSR was dissolved and its population forcibly expelled, accused of collaboration with the invaders and of separatism. The territory of the ASSR was divided between the Russian SFSR and other administrative units of the Georgian SSR.

**Question 0**

Which country was abolished on 3 March 1944?

**Question 1**

Who ordered the expulsion of the inhabitants of the Chechen-Ingush ASSR?

**Question 2**

Why were the inhabitants of the Chechen-Ingush ASSR deported?

**Question 3**

Which republic received territory from the former Chechen-Ingush ASSR alongside the RSFSR?

**Question 4**

Which state was created on 3 March 1944?

**Question 5**

Who ordered the naturalisation of the inhabitants of the Chechen-Ingush ASSR?

**Question 6**

Why were the inhabitants of the Chechen-Ingush ASSR not deported?

**Question 7**

Which republic other than the RSFSR did not receive territory from the former Chechen-Ingush ASSR?

**Question 8**

Which country was abolished on 4 March 1943?

**Text number 20**

On 11 October 1944, the Tuvan People's Republic joined the Russian Soviet Socialist Republic as the autonomous region of Tuvan, and in 1961 it became an independent Soviet Socialist Republic.

**Question 0**

What name was given to the Tuvan People's Republic when it joined the RSFSR?

**Question 1**

On what day did the Tuvan People's Republic join the Russian SFSR?

**Question 2**

What became the former People's Republic of Tuva in 1961?

**Question 3**

What name was given to the Tuvan People's Republic when it seceded from the RSFSR?

**Question 4**

On what day did the People's Republic of Tuva secede from the Russian SFSR?

**Question 5**

What did the former Tuvan People's Republic become in 1916?

**Question 6**

What happened on 11 October 1941?

**Question 7**

What was not renamed the Tuva Autonomous Region?

**Text number 21**

After reconquering Estonia and Latvia in 1944, the Russian SFSR annexed their easternmost regions around Ivangorod and in the area of present-day Pechorsk and Pytalovsk districts in 1944-1945.

**Question 0**

Which country, along with Estonia, was taken over by the Russian SFSR in 1944?

**Question 1**

Which current Estonian and Latvian regions were annexed to the USSR in 1944?

**Question 2**

Near which city did the RSFSR annex territories in 1944?

**Question 3**

Which country did the Russian SFSR leave alone with Estonia in 1944?

**Question 4**

Which of the current Estonian and Latvian regions were incorporated into the USSR in 1934?

**Question 5**

Near which town did the RSFSR leave territory in 1944?

**Question 6**

What happened to Estonia and Latvia in 1494?

**Question 7**

Which country was taken over by the Russian SFSR along with Latvia in 1944?

**Text number 22**

At the end of World War II, the Soviet forces occupied the island of South Sakhalin and the Kuril Islands and incorporated them into the RSFSR. The status of the southernmost Kuril Islands is still disputed with Japan.

**Question 0**

Which islands, apart from Sakhalin Island, were occupied by the Soviet Union after the Second World War?

**Question 1**

To which administrative division did Sakhalin Island belong?

**Question 2**

Which islands are in dispute with Japan over ownership?

**Question 3**

Which islands and Sakhalin Island were occupied by the Soviet Union after the First World War?

**Question 4**

Which islands did the Soviet Union not occupy after the Second World War, apart from Sakhalin Island?

**Question 5**

Which administrative division did Sakhalin Island not belong to?

**Question 6**

To which military provinces did Sakhalin Island belong?

**Question 7**

Which islands are not in dispute with Japan over ownership?

**Text number 23**

On 17 April 1946, the Kaliningrad region - the northern part of the former German East Prussia province - was annexed to the Soviet Union and became part of the Russian SFSR.

**Question 0**

On what day was the Kaliningrad region annexed?

**Question 1**

To which German state did the Kaliningrad region belong?

**Question 2**

To which administrative division did the Kaliningrad region belong?

**Question 3**

On what day was the Kaliningrad region sold off?

**Question 4**

On what day were the Kaliningrad Ozarks annexed?

**Question 5**

To which German state did the Kaliningrad region belong?

**Question 6**

To which German state did the Kaliningrad region cease to belong?

**Question 7**

From which administrative region did the Kaliningrad region originate?

**Text number 24**

On 8 February 1955, Malenkov was officially demoted to Deputy Prime Minister. As First Secretary of the Communist Party Central Committee, Nikita Khrushchev's authority was significantly strengthened by Malenkov's demotion.

**Question 0**

Who was demoted on 8 February 1955?

**Question 1**

To what post was Malenkov demoted?

**Question 2**

What was Nikita Khrushchev's position?

**Question 3**

Who benefited from Malenkov's demotion?

**Question 4**

Who was promoted on 8 February 1955?

**Question 5**

Who was demoted on 8 February 1945?

**Question 6**

To which post was Malenkov promoted?

**Question 7**

What post did Nikita Khrushchev not hold?

**Question 8**

Who benefited from Malenkov's promotion?

**Text number 25**

On 9 January 1957, Khrushchev restored the Karachay Autonomous Oblast and the Chechen-Ingush Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic and transferred them from the Georgian SSR back to the Russian SFSR.

**Question 0**

When was the Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic of Chechnya-Ingushetia transferred from the Georgian SSR?

**Question 1**

Which territory was transferred with the Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic of Chechnya-Ingushetia?

**Question 2**

Who transferred Chechnya-Ingushetia to the Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic in 1957?

**Question 3**

To which republic was the autonomous region of Karachay transferred in 1957?

**Question 4**

To which republic was the Autonomous Karachay Region formerly part of?

**Question 5**

When was the Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic of Chechnya-Ireland transferred from the Georgian SSR?

**Question 6**

Which territory was retained with the Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic of Chechnya-Ingushetia?

**Question 7**

Who took over the Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic of Chechnya-Ingushetia in 1975?

**Question 8**

Which republic was the autonomous region of Karachay part of in 1957?

**Question 9**

To which republic did the Autonomous Karachay Region not previously belong?

**Text number 26**

In 1964, Nikita Khrushchev was deposed and replaced by Leonid Brezhnev. During his reign, the Russian SFSR and the rest of the Soviet Union lived through a period of stagnation. Even after his death in 1982, the era did not end until Mikhail Gorbachev came to power and introduced liberal reforms in Soviet society.

**Question 0**

Who lost power in 1964?

**Question 1**

Who took power in 1964?

**Question 2**

When did Leonid Brezhnev die?

**Question 3**

Whose rise to power ended the era of stagnation?

**Question 4**

How did Mikhail Gorbachev end the era of stagnation?

**Question 5**

Who lost power in 1946?

**Question 6**

Who took power in 1946?

**Question 7**

When did Leonard Brezhnev die?

**Question 8**

Whose rise to power extended the era of stagnation?

**Question 9**

How did Mikhail Gorbachev start the era of stagnation?

**Text number 27**

On 12 June 1990, the Congress of People's Deputies of the Republic of Russia adopted the Declaration on State Sovereignty of the Russian SFSR, which was the beginning of the "war of laws" in which the Soviet Union confronted the Russian Federation and other constituent republics.

**Question 0**

On what day was the Declaration of State Sovereignty of the Russian SFSR adopted?

**Question 1**

Which body approved the declaration of state sovereignty of the Russian SFSR?

**Question 2**

What was the name of the period that began with the adoption of the Declaration of State Sovereignty of the Russian SFSR?

**Question 3**

What government was the Russian Federation fighting against during this period?

**Question 4**

On what day was the declaration of state sovereignty of the Russian SFSR rejected?

**Question 5**

Which body rejected the declaration of state sovereignty of the Russian SFSR?

**Question 6**

What was the name of the period that ended with the adoption of the Declaration of State Sovereignty by the Russian SFSR?

**Question 7**

Which government did the Russian Federation fight alongside during this period?

**Question 8**

What government did the Russian Federation not fight against during this period?

**Text number 28**

On 17 March 1991, a referendum throughout Russia created the post of President of the RSFSR. On 12 June, Boris Yeltsin was elected President of Russia by referendum. During the failed coup attempt in the Soviet-Russian capital Moscow on 19-21 August 1991, President Yeltsin strongly supported Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev.

**Question 0**

On what date was the post of President of the RSFSR created?

**Question 1**

Who was the first president of the RSFSR?

**Question 2**

Who was the President of the Soviet Union in 1991?

**Question 3**

On what day was the first presidential election in the RSFSR held?

**Question 4**

What time was the attempted coup in Moscow?

**Question 5**

On what day was the post of President of the RSFSR not created?

**Question 6**

Who was not the first president of the RSFSR?

**Question 7**

Who was the President of the Soviet Union in 1919?

**Question 8**

On what day was the second presidential election of the RSFSR held?

**Question 9**

What time was the attempted coup in Kiev?

**Text number 29**

On 23 August, in Gorbachev's presence, Yeltsin signed a decree, following the failure of the GKChP, suspending all activities of the Communist Party of the Russian Soviet Socialist Republic on Russian territory. On 6 November he went further and banned the activities of the Communist Parties of the USSR and the RSFSR on the territory of the RSFSR.

**Question 0**

On what day was the Communist Party of the Russian Soviet Socialist Republic abolished?

**Question 1**

Who signed the decree abolishing the Communist Party of the Russian SFSR?

**Question 2**

On what day were Soviet communist parties banned from operating in the RSFSR?

**Question 3**

Besides Yeltsin, which important person was present at the signing of the decree of 23 August?

**Question 4**

On what day was the Communist Party of the Russian SFSR founded?

**Question 5**

Who did not sign the decree that abolished the Communist Party of the Russian SFSR?

**Question 6**

Who signed the decree establishing the Communist Party of the Russian SFSR?

**Question 7**

On what day were Soviet socialist parties banned from operating in the RSFSR?

**Question 8**

Besides Yeltsin, which important person was present at the signing of the decree of 3 August?

**Text number 30**

On 8 December 1991, in Viskul, near Brest (Belarus), the President of the Russian SFSR and the Heads of the Belarusian SSR and the Ukrainian SSR signed the "Treaty on the Establishment of a Community of Independent States" (known in the media as the Belavezha Treaty). The document, which consisted of a preamble and fourteen articles, stated that the Soviet Union ceased to be a subject of international law and geopolitical reality. However, based on the historical community of nations, the relations between them, taking into account bilateral agreements, the desire for a democratic rule of law, the intention to develop their relations on the basis of mutual recognition and respect for the sovereignty of states, the parties agreed to form a community of independent states. On 12 December, the Supreme Soviet of the Russian SFSR ratified the Treaty by an overwhelming majority: 188 votes in favour, 6 against, 7 abstentions. On the same day, the Supreme Soviet of the Russian SFSR denounced the Treaty on the Establishment of the USSR and recalled all Russian deputies from the Supreme Soviet of the USSR. The legality of this act is being debated, as the 1978 Constitution of the Russian SFSR (the Basic Law) did not give the Russian Supreme Soviet the right to do so. However, the Soviet government had by now more or less lost its capacity to act and could not oppose it. Although the vote of 12 December is sometimes regarded as the moment when the RSFSR broke away from the disintegrating Soviet Union, this was not the case. It seems that the RSFSR felt that it was not possible to break away from an entity that no longer existed.

**Question 0**

In which country is Viskuli located?

**Question 1**

On what date was the Treaty establishing the Commonwealth of Independent States signed?

**Question 2**

What is another name for the Treaty establishing the Community of Independent States?

**Question 3**

Which body ratified the Belavezha Agreement on 12 December?

**Question 4**

How many articles did the Belavezha agreement contain?

**Question 5**

In which country is Viskuli not located?

**Question 6**

On what day was the Treaty establishing a Community of Independent States rejected?

**Question 7**

What is not another name for the Treaty establishing a Community of Independent States?

**Question 8**

Which body ratified the Belavezha Agreement on 21 December?

**Question 9**

Which body rejected the Belavezha deal on 12 December?

**Text number 31**

On 24 December, Yeltsin announced to the Secretary-General of the United Nations that, by agreement of the CIS member states, the Russian Federation would assume Soviet membership in all UN bodies (including permanent membership of the UN Security Council). Russia is thus considered an original member of the UN (since 24 October 1945), together with Ukraine (Ukrainian SSR) and Belarus (Belarusian SSR). On 25 December - just hours after Gorbachev resigned as President of the Soviet Union - the Russian Soviet Socialist Republic was renamed the Russian Federation (Russia), reflecting the fact that it was now a sovereign state with Yeltsin as its President. The change was originally published on 6 January 1992 (Rossiyskaya Gazeta). The law allowed the use of the old name of the RSFSR on official documents (forms, seals and stamps) during 1992. The 1978 Constitution of the Russian Federation (the Basic Law), albeit with amendments from 1991 to 1992, remained in force until the Russian constitutional crisis of 1993.

**Question 0**

When did the Russian Federation accept Soviet membership of the UN?

**Question 1**

On what day did Gorbachev give up the presidency of the Soviet Union?

**Question 2**

What was the new name of the Russian SFSR after Gorbachev's resignation?

**Question 3**

Who was the first president of the Russian Federation?

**Question 4**

In which journal was the new sovereign status of the Russian Federation first published?

**Question 5**

When did the Russian Federation reject the Soviet Union's membership of the UN?

**Question 6**

On what day did Gorbachev hold the presidency of the Soviet Union?

**Question 7**

What was the new name of the Russian SFSR after Gorbachev's assassination?

**Question 8**

Who was not the first president of the Russian Federation?

**Question 9**

In which journal was the last publication about the new sovereign status of the Russian Federation?

**Text number 32**

The government was officially known as the Council of People's Commissars (1917-1946), the Council of Ministers (1946-1978) and the Cabinet of Ministers (1978-1991). The first government was headed by Vladimir Lenin as "Chairman of the Council of People's Commissars of the Russian SFSR" and the last by Boris Yeltsin as "President", both as head of government and head of state.

**Question 0**

What was the name of the RSFSR government until 1946?

**Question 1**

What was the name of the RSFSR government from 1946 onwards?

**Question 2**

When the Soviet Union ended in 1991, what was the name of the government of the RSFSR?

**Question 3**

Who led the first government of the RSFSR?

**Question 4**

Who led the final government of the RSFSR?

**Question 5**

What was the government of the RSFSR until 1964?

**Question 6**

What was the name of the RSFSR government from 1964 onwards?

**Question 7**

When the Soviet Union began in 1991, what was the name of the RSFSR government?

**Question 8**

Who rejected the first government of the RSFSR?

**Question 9**

Who rejected the final government of the RSFSR?

**Text number 33**

The Russian SFSR was ruled by the Communist Party of the Soviet Union until August 1991, when a failed coup d'état resulted in President Yeltsin abolishing the Communist Party of the newly established Russian Socialist Federative Soviet Republic.

**Question 0**

Which political organisation ruled the RSFSR until 1991?

**Question 1**

Which event led to the end of the Soviet Communist Party's rule in the RSFSR?

**Question 2**

Who suspended the Communist Party of the Russian Socialist Federative Soviet Republic?

**Question 3**

Which political organisation ruled the RSFSR until 1919?

**Question 4**

Which political organisation did not govern the RSFSR until 1991?

**Question 5**

Which event led to the beginning of Soviet Communist Party control of the RSFSR?

**Question 6**

Who did not interrupt the activities of the Communist Party of the Russian Socialist Federative Soviet Republic?

**Question 7**

Who suspended the Socialist Party of the Russian Socialist Federative Soviet Republic?

**Document number 43**

**Text number 0**

Alexander Graham Bell (3 March 1847 - 2 August 1847-1922) was a Scottish-born[N 3] scientist, inventor, engineer and innovator who is credited with patenting the first practical telephone.

**Question 0**

What is Bell most famous for inventing?

**Question 1**

What year did Bell die?

**Question 2**

What was special about his phone?

**Question 3**

What is Bell's full name?

**Question 4**

What is Bell famous for inventing?

**Text number 1**

Bell's father, grandfather and brother had all been involved in speech and language work, and both his mother and wife were deaf, which played a crucial role in shaping his life's work. Research into hearing and speech led him to further experiment with hearing aids, culminating in Bell receiving the first US patent for the telephone in 1876 Bell considered his most famous invention to be an intrusion into his real work as a scientist and refused to take the telephone into his study.[N 4] Bell considered his most famous invention to be an intrusion into his real work as a scientist and refused to take the telephone into his study.[N 5]

**Question 0**

What did his relatives work on?

**Question 1**

What was interesting about his mother and wife?

**Question 2**

What year did Bell get a patent for its phone?

**Question 3**

In which country did Bell patent its phone?

**Question 4**

What did Bell never put in his study?

**Text number 2**

Bell's later life was marked by many other inventions, including pioneering work in optical telecommunications, launchers and aviation. Although Bell was not one of the founders of the National Geographic Society33 , he had a major influence on the magazine, serving as its second president until 7 January 18981903.

**Question 0**

How many people founded the National Geographic Society?

**Question 1**

Bell was co-chairman of which magazine?

**Question 2**

In addition to optical telecommunications and aeronautics, what other fields did Bell later work in?

**Question 3**

In what year did Bell become CEO of National Geographic magazine?

**Text number 3**

Alexander Bell was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, on 3 March 1847. The family home was located at 16 South Charlotte Street and has a stone engraving identifying it as the birthplace of Alexander Graham Bell. He had two brothers, Melville James Bell (1845-70) and Edward Charles Bell (1848-67), who both died of tuberculosis. His father was Professor Alexander Melville Bell, a phonetician, and his mother was Eliza Grace (née Symonds). He was born simply "Alexander Bell", but at the age of 10 he asked his father for another name, as did his two brothers. On his 11th birthday, his father agreed and gave him the name "Graham", which he chose to honour Alexander Graham, a Canadian whom his father had cared for and who had become a family friend. To close relatives and friends he remained "Aleck".

**Question 0**

In which city was Bell born?

**Question 1**

What evidence points to the Bell family home as his place of birth?

**Question 2**

What disease did his two brothers die of?

**Question 3**

At what age did Bell ask for a middle name?

**Question 4**

What did those close to him call Belli?

**Text number 4**

As a child, young Bell was naturally curious about his world, which led him to collect botanical specimens and conduct experiments from an early age. His best friend was Ben Herdman, a neighbour whose family ran a flour mill that was the scene of many expeditions. Young Bell asked what the mill was for. He was told that wheat had to be hulled by a laborious process, and at the age of 12 Bell built a homemade device combining rotating paddles and a series of claw brushes, and created a simple hulling machine that was put into service and used steadily for several years. In return, John Herdman gave both boys a small workshop in which they could "cook".

**Question 0**

What kind of objects did Bell collect as a child?

**Question 1**

Who was Bell's closest friend as a child?

**Question 2**

What kind of mill were Bell's neighbours running?

**Question 3**

Bell's dryer combined with what nail brushes?

**Question 4**

What was Bell's reward for his dryer?

**Text number 5**

From an early age, Bell showed a sensitive nature and a talent for art, poetry and music, encouraged by his mother. With no formal training, he mastered the piano and became the family pianist. Although usually quiet and introverted, he enjoyed imitating and performing 'sound tricks' resembling ventriloquism, with which he constantly entertained family guests on their occasional visits. Bell was also deeply impressed by his mother's gradual deafness (he began to lose his hearing when he was12 ) and learned manual fingering so that he could sit next to her and quietly tap out conversations that circulated in the family living room. He also developed a technique of speaking in clear, modulated tones directly into his mother's forehead, so she could hear him reasonably clearly. Bell's interest in his mother's deafness led him to study acoustics.

**Question 0**

Bell was talented in art, poetry and what else?

**Question 1**

Where did Bell succeed without teaching?

**Question 2**

How old was Bell when his mother started to go deaf?

**Question 3**

Which part of his mother's head would Bell be talking about?

**Question 4**

What was Bell investigating about his mother's deafness?

**Text number 6**

His family had a long association with elocution: his grandfather Alexander Bell in London, his uncle in Dublin and his father in Edinburgh were all elocution teachers. His father published several works on the subject, many of which are still well known, notably his The Standard Elocutionist (1860), published in Edinburgh in 1868. The Standard Elocutionist was published in British168 editions and sold over a quarter of a million copies in the United States alone. In this thesis, Father explains his methods of teaching deaf-mutes (as they were called at the time) to articulate words and read other people's lip movements to interpret meaning. Bell's father taught him and his brothers not only to write visible speech, but also to recognise any symbol and its associated sound. Bell became so skilled that he participated in his father's public performances and amazed audiences with his abilities. He was able to interpret visible speech in almost any language, including Latin, Scottish Gaelic and even Sanskrit, and could accurately pronounce written texts without knowing their pronunciation.

**Question 0**

Where did Bell's uncle live?

**Question 1**

Where was Bell's father the most famous publisher?

**Question 2**

Bell learned to read lips accurately without even knowing what?

**Question 3**

How many times was The Standard Elocutionist printed?

**Text number 7**

As a young child, Bell, like her brothers, received early education at home from her father. However, he was enrolled at an early age at the Royal High School in Edinburgh, Scotland, which he left at the age of 15 after completing only the first four grades. His school record was negligible, marked by absenteeism and poor grades. His main interest was in science, particularly biology, and he was indifferent to other subjects, to the dismay of his demanding father. After leaving school, Bell went to London to live with his grandfather, Alexander Bell. A love of learning was born during the year spent with his grandfather, and Bell spent long hours in serious discussion and study. The elder Bell worked hard to ensure that his young pupil learned to speak clearly and persuasively, qualities that his pupil would need to become a teacher himself. At the age of 16, Bell got a job as an elocution and music 'pupil' at Weston House Academy in Elgin, Moray, Scotland. Although he was enrolled as a Latin and Greek teacher, he taught classes himself in exchange for meals and £10 per session. The following year he studied at Edinburgh University; he joined his elder brother Melville, who had enrolled the previous year. In 1868, shortly before Bell left with his family for Canada, he passed his matriculation exams and was admitted to the University of London.

**Question 0**

Who taught Bell when he was very young?

**Question 1**

Which school did Bell leave at the age of 15?

**Question 2**

What was Bell's favourite substance?

**Question 3**

How old was Bell when he became a "student teacher"?

**Text number 8**

His father encouraged Bell's interest in speech and in 1863 , took his son to see a unique automaton, developed by Sir Charles Wheatstone based on the earlier work of Baron Wolfgang von Kempelen. The primitive "mechanical man" simulated the human voice. The machine fascinated Bell, and after obtaining von Kempelen's book, published in German, and painstakingly translating it, he and his older brother Melville built their own automaton. Their father, who was very interested in their project, offered to pay for all the supplies and encouraged the boys by tempting them with a "great prize" if they succeeded. While his brother built the throat and larynx, Bell tackled the more difficult task of creating a realistic skull. His work resulted in an amazingly lifelike head that could "speak", albeit only a few words. The boys carefully adjusted the 'lips', and as the bellows forced air through the trachea, a very recognisable 'mama' was created, to the delight of neighbours who came to see Bell's invention.

**Question 0**

What year did Bell's father take him to see the automaton?

**Question 1**

Who created the automaton seen by Bell?

**Question 2**

What did the machine imitate?

**Question 3**

Bell built his own automaton with whom?

**Question 4**

Which part of the vending machine did Bell create?

**Text number 9**

Interested in the results of the machine, Bell continued his experiments with a live subject, the family Skye terrier "Trouve". After teaching it to growl continuously, Bell reached into the dog's mouth and manipulated its lips and vocal cords to produce a coarse "Ow ah oo ga ma ma" sound. With a little persuasion, visitors believed that his dog could articulate "What's up, Grandma?" ' His playful nature suggests that his experiments convinced viewers that they were seeing a 'talking dog'. However, it was these first experiments with sound that led Bell to undertake his first serious work in sound communication, using tuning forks to study resonance.

**Question 0**

What living creature did Bell use in his study?

**Question 1**

What was the name of Bell's pet?

**Question 2**

What sentence did people think Bell's dog could say?

**Question 3**

Bell studied resonance using what?

**Question 4**

What did Bell tell his dog to do?

**Text number 10**

At the age of19, he wrote a report on his work and sent it to philologist Alexander Ellis, a colleague of his father (who would later be described as Professor Henry Higgins Pygmalion). Ellis immediately wrote back that the experiments were similar to the work done in Germany, and also lent Bell a copy of Hermann von Helmholtz's The Sensations of Tone as a Physiological Basis for the Theory of Music.

**Question 0**

Who got Bell to read his works?

**Question 1**

Which country did a similar job to Bell?

**Question 2**

Who wrote The Sensations of Tone as a Physiological Basis for the Theory of Music?

**Question 3**

How old was Bell when he wrote his article?

**Question 4**

Which fictional character is based on Alexander Ellis?

**Text number 11**

Stunned to discover that Helmholtz had already done pioneering work transmitting vocal sounds using a similar tuning fork, he studied the German scientist's book. Bell then accidentally deduced, from a mistranslation of the French edition, the basis for all his future work on sound transduction, and reported back: "Without knowing much about the subject, it seemed to me that if vowel sounds could be produced electronically, so could consonants, so could articulate speech." Later, he also remarked, "I thought that Helmholtz had done it ... and that my failure was only due to my ignorance of electricity. It was a worthy mistake ... If I had been able to read German at the time, I might never have started my experiments!" [N 7].

**Question 0**

By what means did Bell conclude that vowel sounds can be formed?

**Question 1**

What else did Bell decide could be created in addition to vocals?

**Question 2**

In which language was Bell happy not to be able to read?

**Question 3**

What did Bell think he didn't know well enough?

**Text number 12**

When the Bell family moved to London in 1865, Bell returned to Weston House as assistant master and continued to conduct sound experiments in his spare time, using little laboratory equipment. Bell concentrated on experimenting with electricity to transmit sound and later installed a telegraph wire from his room at Somerset College to a friend's room. Towards the end of 1867, his health deteriorated, mainly due to exhaustion. His younger brother, Edward "Ted", suffered from tuberculosis and was similarly bedridden. Although Bell recovered (he called himself 'A.G. Bell' in his correspondence) and the following year worked as a teacher at Somerset College in Bath, England, his brother's condition deteriorated. Edward never recovered. After his brother's death, Bell returned home in 1867. His elder brother Melville had married and moved away. As Bell had hoped to complete a degree at University College London, he spent the next few years preparing for his examinations and devoted his spare time to studying in his family home.

**Question 0**

What year did the Bells move to London?

**Question 1**

Where did Bell go to work in 1865?

**Question 2**

Which building was Bell in?

**Question 3**

How did Bell sign his letter?

**Question 4**

What year did Bell move home?

**Text number 13**

By helping his father with visible speech presentations and lectures, Bell was admitted to Susanna E. Hull's private school for the deaf in South Kensington, London. Her first two pupils were 'deaf and dumb' girls who made considerable progress under Bell's guidance. When his older brother seemed to succeed in many areas, including opening his own elocution school, applying for a patent for an invention and starting a family, Bell continued as a teacher. In May 1870, however, Melville died of complications from tuberculosis, causing a family crisis. His father had also suffered from a previously debilitating illness, and his health had recovered after convalescing in Newfoundland. Bell's parents embarked on a long-planned move when they discovered that their remaining son was also ill. Acting with determination, Alexander Melville Bell asked Bell to arrange the sale of the entire family fortune,[N 8] to complete all his brother's affairs (Bell took over the care of his last pupil, curing a powerful lisp) and to join his father and mother in leaving for the "new world". Reluctantly, Bell also had to enter into a relationship with Marie Eccleston, who, as he had guessed, was not prepared to leave England with him.

**Question 0**

In which city is Susanna E. Hull located?

**Question 1**

What kind of students did Susanna E. Hull study with?

**Question 2**

Who died in 1870?

**Question 3**

Where did Bell's father go to recover from illness?

**Question 4**

What did Bell help his last student get rid of?

**Text number 14**

In 1870, Bell, his brother's widow Caroline (Margaret Ottaway) and his parents travelled to Canada on the SS Nestorian.23 After landing in Quebec City, the Bells boarded another steamer to Montreal and then took a train to Paris, Ontario, to stay with Reverend Thomas Henderson, a family friend. After a short stay with the Henderson's, the Bell family purchased a 10.5 acre (42,000 m2) farm in Tutelo Heights (now Tutela Heights), near Brantford, Ontario. The property included an orchard, a large farmhouse, a stable, a piggery, a chicken coop and a carriage house that bordered the Grand River[N 9].

**Question 0**

At what age did Bell leave for Canada?

**Question 1**

What ship was Bell travelling on?

**Question 2**

In which Canadian city did Bell first arrive?

**Question 3**

Which city did Bell arrive in by train?

**Question 4**

How many hectares was the farm Bell bought in Canada?

**Text number 15**

On the homestead, Bell set up his own workshop in a converted carriage house near what he called his "dream spot", a large hollow in the trees at the back of the property above the river. Although Bell was in poor health when he arrived in Canada, the climate and environment appealed to him, and he quickly improved.[10] He continued his interest in studying the human voice, and when he discovered the Six Nations Reserve across the river in Onondaga, he learned the Mohawk language and translated its unwritten vocabulary into symbols of visible speech. For his work, Bell was awarded the title of Honorary Chief and participated in a ceremony where he dressed in Mohawk garb and danced traditional dances[N 11].

**Question 0**

Which building did Bell use as a workshop?

**Question 1**

What did Bell call his special place at the back of the plot?

**Question 2**

Which Indian language did Bell learn?

**Question 3**

What special status did Bell have in the Mohawk tribe?

**Question 4**

Where was the Six Nations Reserve located?

**Text number 16**

After setting up his workshop, Bell continued experiments based on Helmholtz's work on electricity and sound. He also modified the melodeon (a type of pump organ) so that it could transmit music electrically over a distance. Once the family was settled, both Bell and his father made plans to start teaching, and in 1871, he followed his father to Montreal, where Melville was offered a position to teach his System of Visible Speech.

**Question 0**

What did Bell modify to send the music?

**Question 1**

What is a melodeon?

**Question 2**

When did Bell leave for Montreal?

**Question 3**

Who went with Bell to Montreal?

**Question 4**

How did Bell's revamped melodeon transmit music?

**Text number 17**

Sarah Fuller, principal of the Boston School for the Deaf in Boston, Massachusetts (now the public Horace Mann School for the Deaf), invited Bell's father to introduce the Visible Speech System by providing training for Fuller's instructors, but he declined the invitation in favour of his son. Bell travelled to Boston in April 1871 and succeeded in training the school's instructors. He was later asked to repeat the programme at the American Asylum for Deaf-Mutes in Hartford, Connecticut, and the Clarke School for the Deaf in Northampton, Massachusetts.

**Question 0**

Who ran the Boston School for the Deaf and Hard of Hearing?

**Question 1**

What is the current name of the Boston School for the Deaf and Hard of Hearing?

**Question 2**

In what month did Bell leave for Boston?

**Question 3**

Who did Bell train in Boston?

**Question 4**

In which city was the American asylum located?

**Text number 18**

Returning home to Brantford after six months abroad, Bell continued his experiments with the "harmonic telegraph"[N1 2].The basic idea of his device was that messages could be sent through a single wire if each message was sent at a different pitch, but both the transmitter and receiver needed work.

**Question 0**

How many wires did Bell send the signal over?

**Question 1**

To make his system work, Bell had to change each code?

**Question 2**

Bell had to fix both the transmitter and the what?

**Question 3**

Where was Bell's home?

**Text number 19**

Unsure of his future, he first considered returning to London to complete his studies, but decided to return to Boston to become a teacher. His father helped him set up a private practice by contacting Gardiner Greene Hubbard, director of the Clarke School for the Deaf, who asked him for a reference. To teach his father's system, in October 1872, Alexander Bell opened the "School of Vocal Physiology and Mechanics of Speech" in Boston, which attracted a large number of deaf students, his first class numbering students30. While he was in private practice, one of his most famous students was Helen Keller, who came to him as a young child who could not see, hear or speak. She later said that Bell dedicated his life to eliminating "the inhuman silence that separates and alienates". In 1893, Keller performed the groundbreaking ceremony for Bell's new Volta Bureau building, dedicated to "the increase and diffusion of knowledge of the deaf."

**Question 0**

Which city did Bell decide to return to?

**Question 1**

What year did Bell open his own school?

**Question 2**

How many people were in Bell's first class?

**Question 3**

Which of Bell's students is the most famous?

**Text number 20**

Many influential people of the time, including Bell, saw deafness as something that should be eradicated, and also believed that with resources and effort, deaf people could be taught to speak and avoid using sign language, allowing them to integrate into the wider society, from which many were often excluded. In many schools, children were mistreated, for example by tying their hands behind their backs so that they could not communicate using sign language - the only language they knew - and by trying to force them to try oral communication. Because Bell sought to suppress the teaching of sign language, he is often viewed negatively by supporters of deaf culture.

**Question 0**

Bell's aim was to teach deaf people to speak and not to use what?

**Question 1**

What would happen then to some children's hands in schools?

**Question 2**

In what light do many deaf supporters see Bell?

**Question 3**

What was the only language of many deaf people?

**Text number 21**

The following year, Bell became professor of vocal physiology and elocution at Boston University's School of Elocution. During this time he alternated between Boston and Brantford, spending summers at his Canadian home. While at Boston University, Bell was 'inspired' by the excitement of the many scientists and inventors living in the city. He continued his research into sound, trying to find a way to transpose notes and articulate speech, but although he was keen to experiment, he found it difficult to devote enough time to experimentation. While his days and evenings were spent in his teaching and private lessons, Bell began staying up late into the night, conducting one experiment after another in his boarding house in rented premises. Fearful that his work would be exposed, he made sure that his notebooks and laboratory equipment were locked away. Bell had a specially made desk where he could put his notes and equipment inside a lockable lid. Worse still, his health deteriorated as he suffered from severe headaches. On his return to Boston in the autumn of 1873, Bell made the fateful decision to concentrate on his voice experiments.

**Question 0**

In which school did Bell get his next teaching job?

**Question 1**

What was Bell's discipline?

**Question 2**

What was Bell doing late at night?

**Question 3**

What was Bell's initial state of health?

**Question 4**

What year did Bell start to focus on sound research?

**Text number 22**

Having decided to give up his lucrative private practice in Boston, Bell kept only two pupils, six-year-old "Georgie" Sanders, who was deaf from birth, and 15-year-old Mabel Hubbard. Both pupils played an important role in the development that followed. Georgie's father, Thomas Sanders, a wealthy businessman, offered Bell a place to stay in nearby Salem at Georgie's grandmother's house and a room for "experiments". Although the offer was made by George's mother and followed an 1872 arrangement whereby her son and his nurse had moved Bell to premises adjacent to the boarding house, it was clear that Mr Sanders supported the proposal. Under the arrangement, teacher and pupil would continue to work together and would also receive free room and board. Mabel was a bright and attractive girl, ten years younger than Bell, but who became the object of Bell's affection. She had lost her hearing after a near-fatal case of scarlet fever near her fifth birthday[N 13] and had learned to read lips, but her father Gardiner Greene Hubbard, Bell's benefactor and personal friend, wanted her to work directly with her teacher.

**Question 0**

Bell's two remaining students were "Georgie" Sanders and who?

**Question 1**

What was Georgie's father's name?

**Question 2**

What disease made Mabel deaf?

**Question 3**

How old was Mabel when she became deaf?

**Text number 23**

By 1874, Bell's initial work on the harmonic telegraph had reached a formative stage, and progress both in his new Boston "laboratory" (a rented facility) and at his family home in Canada was a great success.[14] While working that summer in Brantford, Bell experimented with a "phonautograph", a pen-like device that could draw the shapes of sound waves on smoked glass by tracing their vibrations. Bell thought it might be possible to produce rippling electric currents that corresponded to sound waves. Bell also thought that a series of metal strings tuned to different frequencies, such as a harp, could convert the rippling currents back into sound. But he had no working model to demonstrate the feasibility of these ideas.

**Question 0**

What material did the phonautograph work on?

**Question 1**

What language did Bell want to play in?

**Question 2**

Where did Bell believe the languages would change the signal?

**Question 3**

What is a phonautograph like?

**Question 4**

What year was Bell really working on his telegraph?

**Text number 24**

By 1874, telegraph traffic was growing rapidly and, in the words of William Orton, President of Western Union, it had become "the nerve centre of commerce". Orton had made a deal with inventors Thomas Edison and Elisha Gray to find a way to send multiple telegraph messages on each telegraph line to avoid the high cost of building new lines. When Bell mentioned to Gardiner Hubbard and Thomas Sanders that he was working on a method of sending multiple voices over a telegraph line using a multiconductor device, the two wealthy patrons began to financially support Bell's experiments. Patent matters would be handled by Hubbard's patent attorney, Anthony Pollok.

**Question 0**

What business was William Orton in charge of?

**Question 1**

In 1874, the telegraph was known as what in the trade?

**Question 2**

What was the primary reason for not building new telegraph lines?

**Question 3**

Thomas Edison and what other scientists were already asked to work on a better telegraph?

**Text number 25**

In March 1875, Bell and Pollok visited the famous scientist Joseph Henry, then director of the Smithsonian Institution, and asked Henry for advice on an electronic multi-channel feeding device, which Bell hoped would transmit the human voice through a telegraph. Henry replied that Bell had the "initial impulse for a great invention". When Bell said he did not have the necessary information, Henry replied: "Get it!". "This statement encouraged Bell to keep trying, even though he lacked the necessary equipment to continue his experiments and the ability to create a working model of his ideas. But all this was changed by a chance meeting in 1874 between Bell and Thomas A. Watson, an experienced electrical engineer and mechanic at Charles Williams' electric machine shop.

**Question 0**

Who did Bell visit in 1875?

**Question 1**

Who ran the Smithsonian Museum in 1875?

**Question 2**

What was Henry's response to Bell's statement that he lacked information to complete his telescope?

**Question 3**

Who did Bell meet in 1874?

**Question 4**

What kind of company did Watson work for?

**Text number 26**

With financial support from Sanders and Hubbard, Bell hired Thomas Watson as his assistant[N1 5], and they both conducted experiments in acoustic flight. On 2 June 1875, Watson accidentally plucked one of the strings, and Bell, at the receiving end of the wire, heard the upper strings of the strings, the upper strings that would be necessary to transmit speech. This showed Bell that only one tongue or anchor was needed, not several. This led to the "gallows" sound telephone, which could convey indistinct, sound-like tones, but not clear speech.

**Question 0**

Who did Bell hire to work with him?

**Question 1**

In which month and on which day did Watson and Bell make their breakthrough?

**Question 2**

How many reeds did Bell decide he needed?

**Question 3**

What name was given to a phone that sort of worked?

**Question 4**

Who gave money to Bell and Watson?

**Text number 27**

In 1875, Bell developed the acoustic telegraph and filed a patent application for it. Having agreed to share the US profits with his investors Gardiner Hubbard and Thomas Sanders, Bell asked his Ontario-based partner George Brown to try to patent it in Britain and advised his lawyers to apply for a patent in the US only after they had been informed of the British patent (Britain would only grant patents for inventions that had not previously been patented elsewhere).

**Question 0**

What did Bell promise to share with his donors?

**Question 1**

In which country other than the United States did Bell try to patent its telegraph?

**Question 2**

In which country did Bell first try to get a patent?

**Question 3**

Who did Bell apply to for a patent in the UK?

**Question 4**

What kind of telegraph did Bell create?

**Text number 28**

At the same time, Elisha Gray was also experimenting with acoustic telegraphy and invented a way to transmit speech using a water transmitter. On 14 February 1876, Gray filed a notice of warning with the US Patent Office about a telephone design that used a water transmitter. That same morning, Bell's lawyer filed Bell's application with the Patent Office. There is much debate as to which came first, and Gray later disputed the priority of Bell's patent. Bell was in Boston on 14 February and did not arrive in Washington until 26 February.

**Question 0**

What material did Elisha Gray use to transmit sound?

**Question 1**

On what day did Gray and Bell both apply for a patent?

**Question 2**

On what day did Bell arrive in Washington?

**Question 3**

Which Washington office did Bell and Gray visit?

**Question 4**

What kind of machine were Bell and Gray both trying to patent at the same time?

**Text number 29**

The US Patent Office granted Bell a patent174,465 on 7 March 1876. Bell's patent covered "a method and apparatus for transmitting sound or other sounds by electro-electric means ... by causing electrical ripples similar in form to the vibrations of the air involved in said sound or other sound." [N 16] Bell returned to Boston the same day and continued his work the next day, drawing in his notebook a diagram similar to the one in the caveat in Gray's patent document.

**Question 0**

What is Bell's patent number?

**Question 1**

On what day did Bell receive his patent?

**Question 2**

Bell's patent was for a method and what method of transmitting sounds and other noises electrically?

**Question 3**

On what day did Bell return to Boston?

**Question 4**

Bell sketched a model that looked like the work of whom?

**Text number 30**

On 10 March 1876, three days after the patent was granted, Bell succeeded in getting his telephone to work by using a liquid-carrying device designed by Gray. The vibration of the membrane caused the needle to vibrate in water, changing the electrical resistance of the circuit. When Bell spoke the famous phrase "Mr. Watson-Come here-I want to see you" into the liquid transmitter, Watson, who was listening at the receiving end in the next room, heard the words clearly.

**Question 0**

What kind of transmitter did Bell put on his phone?

**Question 1**

How did Bell refer to his partner in his famous line?

**Question 2**

What did the vibrations cause?

**Text number 31**

Although Bell was and still is accused of stealing the telephone from Gray, Bell used Gray's model of the water transmitter only after Bell's patent had been granted, and only as a scientific experiment to prove to his own satisfaction that intelligible "articulate speech" (in Bell's words) could be transmitted electronically. After March 1876, Bell concentrated on improving the electromagnetic telephone and never used Gray's liquid telephone in public demonstrations or commercial use.

**Question 0**

Bell implemented Gray's plan to what?

**Question 1**

Bell stopped using the liquid method after what month?

**Question 2**

Bell used his own design in all his public presentations and what?

**Text number 32**

The examiner raised the issue of the priority of the variable resistor of the telephone before accepting Bell's patent application. He told Bell that his claim to the variable resistance feature was also described in Gray's note. Bell referred to the variable resistance device in Bell's earlier application, in which Bell described a mercury cup, not water. Bell had filed a mercury application with the Patent Office a year earlier on 25 February 1875, long before Elisha Gray had described the water device. In addition, Gray waived his reservation, and since he did not dispute Bell's priority, the examiner accepted Bell's patent on 3 March 1876. Gray had reinvented the variable resistance telephone, but Bell was the first to write the idea down and the first to test it on a telephone.

**Question 0**

What part of the phone did the patent attorney examine?

**Question 1**

When did Bell issue his earlier patent?

**Question 2**

What liquid did Bell use in his first application?

**Text number 33**

Patent examiner Zenas Fisk Wilber later stated in his affidavit that he was an alcoholic who owed a lot to Bell's lawyer Marcellus Bailey, with whom he had served in the Civil War. He claimed to have shown Bailey Gray's patent warning. Wilber also claimed (after Bell arrived in Washington D.C. from Boston) that he showed Gray's patent contract to Bell and that Bell paid him $100. Bell claimed that they discussed the patent only in general terms, although in a letter to Gray, Bell admitted that he had learned some technical details. Bell denied in his affidavit that he had given Wilber any money.

**Question 0**

Who declared himself an alcoholic?

**Question 1**

In which war did Wilber and Bailey fight together?

**Question 2**

How much did Wilber say Bell gave him to look at Gray's papers?

**Question 3**

What did Bell only admit to knowing in the letter?

**Text number 34**

Bell continued his experiments in Brantford and brought home a working model of his phone. On August 3, 1876, Bell sent a preliminary telegram from the telegraph office in Mount Pleasant, five miles from Brantford, announcing that he was ready. As curious onlookers packed into the office to witness the telegram, faint voices answered. The next night, he surprised both guests and family when a message arrived at Bell's home in Brantford, four miles (six kilometres) away, built along telegraph lines and fences along an improvised wire running through a tunnel. This time, the home visitors could clearly hear the Brantford residents reading and singing. These experiments clearly demonstrated that the telephone could work over long distances.

**Question 0**

From which city did Bell send his first message?

**Question 1**

Bell was sending messages through wires connected to telegraph lines and what?

**Question 2**

What did the Bells House group hear other people doing?

**Text number 35**

Bell and his partners Hubbard and Sanders offered to sell the patent directly to Western Union for $100 000. Western Union's president objected that the phone was just a toy. Two years later, he told his colleagues that if he could get the patent for $25 million, he would consider it a bargain. By then the Bell company was no longer willing to sell the patent. Bell's investors became millionaires, and he himself prospered from residual income, and at one point his fortune was close to a million dollars.

**Question 0**

How much did Bell and others try to sell their patent for?

**Question 1**

Who were Bell and others trying to sell their patents to?

**Question 2**

What did the President think was a phone that he refused to buy a patent for?

**Question 3**

How much does the CEO of Western Union want to pay for the patent later?

**Text number 36**

Bell began a series of public presentations and lectures to introduce the new invention to the scientific community and the general public. Shortly afterwards, his demonstration of an early prototype telephone at the Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia in 1876 brought the telephone to international attention. Among the influential visitors to the exhibition was the Brazilian Emperor Pedro II. Bell later had the opportunity to present the invention in person to Sir William Thomson (later Lord Kelvin), a well-known Scottish scientist, and to Queen Victoria, who had requested a private visit to Osborne House, her home on the Isle of Wight. She called the presentation "very exceptional". The enthusiasm associated with Bell's public demonstrations laid the foundations for public acceptance of the revolutionary device.

**Question 0**

In which town was the 1876 exhibition of the Satakunta?

**Question 1**

Which important person saw the phone at the Centennial Exposition?

**Question 2**

Pedro II was emperor of which country?

**Question 3**

To whom did Bell present his invention to the Queen?

**Text number 37**

The Bell Telephone Company was founded in 1877, and by 1886 over 150,000 people in the United States owned a telephone. Bell Company engineers made numerous other improvements to the telephone, which became one of the most successful products of all time. In 1879, the Bell Company bought the patents for Edison's carbon microphone from Western Union. This made the telephone practical over longer distances, and there was no longer a need to shout to be heard by the receiver.

**Question 0**

In what year was the Bell Telephone Company founded?

**Question 1**

How many people in the United States had a telephone by 1886?

**Question 2**

What year did Bell get some of Edison's patents?

**Question 3**

What's more to make people stop shouting into the phone?

**Question 4**

From which company did Bell purchase the carbon microphone?

**Text number 38**

In January 1915, Bell made the first solemn intercontinental telephone call. Bell called from AT&T headquarters at 15 Dey Street in New York, and Thomas Watson intercepted the call at 333 Grant Avenue in San Francisco. The New York Times reported:

**Question 0**

In which month and year did Bell play throughout the country?

**Question 1**

From which company office did Bell make the initial cross-country call?

**Question 2**

From which city did Bell make the first cross-country call?

**Question 3**

In which city did Bell play his first country call?

**Question 4**

Who was on the other end of the first cross-country call?

**Text number 39**

As is sometimes the case with scientific inventions, progress can happen simultaneously, as several inventors who worked on the telephone will testify. The Bell Telephone Company had to challenge its patents in court for years587 , and five patents ended up in the US Supreme Court, but none of them succeeded in establishing priority over the original Bell patent, and the Bell Telephone Company never lost a case that went to trial. Bell's laboratory notes and family letters were key to uncovering the long lineage of his experiments. Bell's lawyers successfully fought off countless lawsuits that originally arose around the challenges of Elisha Gray and Amos Dolbear. Both Gray and Dolbear had, in personal correspondence to Bell, acknowledged his earlier work, which significantly weakened their subsequent claims.

**Question 0**

For how many years did the Bell Company fight lawsuits?

**Question 1**

How many times were Bell's patents challenged?

**Question 2**

How many cases went to the Supreme Court?

**Question 3**

Elisha Gray and which other man was behind many of the lawsuits?

**Text number 40**

January 13, 1887 U,S. The government sought to invalidate the patent granted to Bell on the grounds of fraud and misrepresentation. After several rulings and reversals, the Bell Company obtained a decision in the Supreme Court, although some of the original claims in the lower courts were left unresolved. By the time the trial dragged on through nine years of legal wrangling, the US Attorney had died, and two Bell patents (No. 174,465, dated March 7, 1876, and No. 186,787, dated January 30, 1877) were no longer valid, although the presiding justices agreed to continue the trial because the case was an important "precedent." With the change of administration and allegations of conflict of interest (on both sides) arising from the original trial, the US Attorney General dropped the case on 30 November 18,97 leaving several issues unresolved on the merits.

**Question 0**

In 1887 the US government wanted to revoke Bell's patent for fraud and for what?

**Question 1**

In which court did the US government lose its challenge to Bell's patent?

**Question 2**

How many years did Bell and the US government fight in court?

**Question 3**

What was the judges' excuse for going to court despite the fact that the patents were out of date?

**Question 4**

On what day did the US government stop legal action?

**Text number 41**

In his testimony for the 1887 trial, Italian inventor Antonio Meucci also claimed to have created the first working telephone model in Italy in 3184. In 1886, in the first of three trials in which he participated, Meucci appeared as a witness hoping to prove the privilege of his invention. Meucci's evidence was challenged in this case because there was no physical evidence of his invention, as his working models were alleged to have disappeared from the laboratory of the American District Telegraph (ADT) in New York, later incorporated as a subsidiary of Western Union in 1901. Meucci's work, like that of many other inventors of the era, was based on earlier acoustic principles, and despite evidence of earlier experiments, the final case against Meucci was eventually dismissed after Meucci's death. However, thanks to the efforts of Congressman Vito Fossella, the US House of Representatives ruled on 11 June 2002 that Meucci's "work on the invention of the telephone should be recognized", although this did not end the still controversial case[N 17] Some modern scholars disagree with the claims that Meucci's inventions influenced Bell's work on the telephone[N 18].

**Question 0**

Who claimed to have invented it in 1834?

**Question 1**

How many court cases was Meucci involved in?

**Question 2**

In which company did the Meucci prototypes supposedly disappear?

**Question 3**

In what year did Western Union merge with ADT?

**Question 4**

What was the event that caused the Meucci trials to be stopped?

**Text number 42**

The value of Bell's patent was recognised throughout the world, and patent applications were filed in most major countries, but after Bell delayed a German patent application, the electronics company Siemens & Halske (S&H) managed to establish a competing manufacturer for Bell's phones with its own patent. Siemens produced almost identical copies of Bell's phones without having to pay royalties. The establishment of the international Bell Telephone Company in Brussels, Belgium in 1880, and a series of contracts in other countries, eventually established a worldwide telephone business. The constant litigation required by the lawsuits put a strain on Bell, and he eventually resigned from the company[N 19].

**Question 0**

What did Siemens & Halske not have to give Bell because of its patent?

**Question 1**

What was the home town of the International Bell Telephone Company?

**Question 2**

In what year was the International Bell Telephone Company founded?

**Text number 43**

On 11 July 1877, a few days after the Bell Telephone Company was founded, Bell married Mabel Hubbard (1857-1923) at the Hubbard Mansion in Cambridge, Massachusetts. As a wedding gift to his bride, he gave her 1 487 of the 1 497 shares of newly formed Bell Telephone Company stock. Shortly afterwards, the newlyweds embarked on a year-long honeymoon in Europe. For this trip, Bell took a handmade model of his telephone with him, making the trip a 'working holiday'. The affair had begun years earlier, but Bell waited until she was financially secure before getting married. Although the telephone appeared to be an 'immediate' success, it was not initially a profitable venture, and Bell's main source of income came from lecturing only after 1897. One unusual request made by the bride was that Bell should use the name 'Alec' rather than the family's previously familiar name 'Aleck'. From 1876 onwards, he spelled his name 'Alec Bell'. They had four children:

**Question 0**

Who did Bell marry in 1877?

**Question 1**

How many children did Bell and Mabel have?

**Question 2**

Where did Bell and his wife go on their honeymoon?

**Question 3**

Where did Bell get most of his money from before 1897?

**Text number 44**

The Bell family home was located in Cambridge, Massachusetts, until 1880 when Bell's father-in-law bought a house in Washington, D.C., and later in 1882 he bought an apartment in the same city for the Bell family to stay with him while he handled numerous patent litigation cases.

**Question 0**

What year did Mabel's father move to Washington?

**Question 1**

What year did Bell buy a house in Washington?

**Question 2**

Where did Bell and Mabel live before 1880?

**Question 3**

Why did Bell have to go to court in Washington?

**Text number 45**

Bell was a British subject throughout his early life in Scotland and later in Canada, until 1882, when he became a citizen of the United States. In 1915 he described his status as follows. Despite this statement, Bell proudly claimed to be a 'native son' of all three countries in which he lived: the United States, Canada and the United Kingdom.

**Question 0**

In what year did Bell officially become an American?

**Question 1**

What was Bell's original nationality?

**Question 2**

What other country besides the US and the UK wants Bell to become a citizen?

**Question 3**

Why does Bell invite people who are citizens of two countries?

**Text number 46**

By 1885, a new summer residence was planned. That summer, the Bells holidayed on Cape Breton in Nova Scotia and spent time in the small village of Baddeck. When Bell returned in 1886, he began building a mansion on the peninsula opposite Baddeck, overlooking Lake Bras d'Or. By 1889, a large house called The Lodge was completed, and two years later construction began on a larger complex, including a new laboratory, which the Bells named Beinn Bhreagh (Gaelic for beautiful mountain) after the Scottish Highlands of Bell's ancestors.[N 21] Bell also built the Bell Boatyard on the estate, which employed up to 40 people to build experimental boats as well as wartime lifeboats and workboats for the Royal Canadian Navy and pleasure boats for the Bell family. An avid boater, Bell and his family sailed or rowed several vessels on Lake Bras d'Or and ordered more from H.W. Embree and Sons boatyard in Port Hawkesbury, Nova Scotia. In his last and most productive years, Bell divided his residence between Washington D.C., where he and his family initially lived most of the year, and Beinn Bhreagh, where they spent an increasing amount of time.

**Question 0**

Which Nova Scotia island did Bells go to in 1885?

**Question 1**

By which lake did Bell start building a house in 1886?

**Question 2**

What did Bells call the house, which was completed in 1889?

**Question 3**

How many people worked at the Bell boatyard?

**Text number 47**

For the rest of his life, Bell and his family alternated between the two homes, but over the next 30 years Beinn Bhreagh became more than a summer home, as Bell became so immersed in his experiments that his annual stays became longer. Both Mabel and Bell immersed themselves in the Baddeck community, and the villagers accepted them as "their own."[22] The Bells were still living in Beinn Bhreagh when the Halifax explosion occurred on December 6, 1917. Mabel and Bell mobilized the community to help the victims in Halifax.

**Question 0**

Where was Bells living at the time of the Halifax explosion?

**Question 1**

What was the date of the Halifax explosion?

**Question 2**

Which of their two homes did the Bells start to spend more time in as she got older?

**Question 3**

Which city adopted Bells?

**Question 4**

What did Bells do to help the victims of Halifax?

**Text number 48**

Although Alexander Graham Bell is most often associated with the invention of the telephone, his interests were very diverse. According to one of his biographers, Charlotte Gray, Bell worked "in an infinite variety of disciplines", and he often went to bed voraciously reading the Encyclopædia Britannica in search of new interests. The extent of Bell's inventive genius is only partly illustrated by the patents granted in his name18 and those he shared with his collaborators. There were 14 for telephones and telegraphs, four for photophones, one for phonographs, five for aircraft, four for "seaplanes" and two for selenium cells. Bell's inventions covered a wide range of interests, including a metal jacket to facilitate breathing, an audiometer to detect minor hearing problems, a device to locate icebergs, studies to extract salt from seawater and work to find alternative fuels.

**Question 0**

Which book series does Gray say Bell goes to bed reading?

**Question 1**

How many solo patents did Bell receive?

**Question 2**

How many patents was Bell involved in writing?

**Text number 49**

Bell worked extensively on medical research and invented techniques to teach speech to the deaf. During his Volta laboratory, Bell and his colleagues considered applying a magnetic field to a plate as a means of reproducing sound. Although the trio conducted brief experiments, they were unable to develop a working prototype. They abandoned the idea without realising that they had glimpsed a basic principle that would one day be applied to tape recorders, hard disk drives, disk reels and other magnetic devices.

**Question 0**

Which famous laboratory did Bell work in?

**Question 1**

What kind of energy was Bell studying in the Volta laboratory?

**Question 2**

What kind of recorder is a magnetic field part of?

**Text number 50**

Bell's own home used rudimentary air conditioning, with fans blowing air over large blocks of ice. He also anticipated modern concerns about fuel shortages and industrial pollution. Methane gas could be produced from farm and factory waste, he concluded. At his Canadian estate in Nova Scotia, he experimented with composting toilets and devices to capture water from the atmosphere. In a newspaper interview published shortly before his death, he discussed the possibility of using solar panels to heat houses.

**Question 0**

What type of water was used in the Bell home cooling system?

**Question 1**

What did Bell think could be collected from farm and factory by-products?

**Question 2**

What kind of toilet was Bell working on?

**Question 3**

What kind of energy was he speculating about just before he died?

**Text number 51**

Together, Bell and his assistant Charles Sumner Tainter invented a wireless telephone, called the photophone, which could transmit both voice and ordinary human conversations via a beam of light. Both men later became full partners in the Volta Laboratory Association.

**Question 0**

What did Bell call his cordless phone?

**Question 1**

With whom did Bell invent the cordless phone?

**Question 2**

What did Bell's cordless phone use to transmit messages?

**Question 3**

Which laboratory association did Bell and Tainter eventually join?

**Question 4**

In the photophone, the light carried sound and what?

**Text number 52**

On 21 June 1880, Bell's assistant sent a wireless telephone message a considerable distance from the roof of the Franklin School in Washington from the window of Bell's laboratory, some 213,700 metres away, years19 before the first radio transmissions.

**Question 0**

When did Bell and his assistants first use the photophone?

**Question 1**

How many metres did the first photo phone message travel?

**Question 2**

From which building was the first photo phone message sent?

**Question 3**

How many years after this photo phone message was the first message sent by radio?

**Text number 53**

Bell believed that the principles of the photophone were the "greatest achievement" of his life, and told a journalist shortly before his death that the photophone was "the greatest invention I ever made, greater than the telephone". The photophone was a precursor to the fibre-optic communication systems that became widespread worldwide in the 1980s. Its main patent was granted in December 1880, several decades before the principles of the photophone became commonplace.

**Question 0**

What did Bell call the best things he did?

**Question 1**

Bell preferred the photophone to what famous invention?

**Question 2**

What modern technology is the next step from photophones?

**Question 3**

When was optical fibre first patented?

**Question 4**

In which decade did fibre optics become widespread?

**Text number 54**

Bell is also credited with developing one of the earliest versions of the metal detector in 1881. The device was quickly assembled in an attempt to find a bullet in the body of US President James Garfield. According to some accounts, the metal detector performed flawlessly in tests, but failed to find the assassin's bullet partly because the metal bed frame on which the president was lying disturbed the device, causing static. The President's surgeons, suspicious of the device, ignored Bell's requests to move the President to a bed without metal springs. Alternatively, although Bell had detected a slight sound on his first test, the bullet may have lodged too deep for the crude device to detect it.

**Question 0**

What did Bell create in 1881?

**Question 1**

What was it about James Garfield that they wanted to get out?

**Question 2**

What did Bell think was wrong with the bed that prevented his plane from finding the bullet?

**Question 3**

On which run did Bell's metal detector give a small signal?

**Question 4**

When did the Bell metal detector work well?

**Text number 55**

Bell's own detailed account, presented to the American Association for the Advancement of Science in 1882, differs in several details from most of the many and varied versions in circulation today, in particular it concludes that the failure to locate the bullet was not due to a foreign metal. Perplexed by the extraordinary results of Garfield's investigation, Bell "...went to the Executive Mansion the next morning... to ascertain from the surgeons whether they were absolutely certain that all metal had been removed from the vicinity of the bed. Then it occurred to me that under the horsehair mattress on which the President was lying was another mattress made of steel wire. When a duplicate of the mattress was obtained, it was found to consist of a kind of net woven from steel wires with large eyes. Since the area [of the detector response] was so small compared to the surface area of the bed, it seemed reasonable to conclude that the steel mattress had no adverse effect."." In a footnote, Bell adds that "President Garfield's death and subsequent autopsy, however, indicated that the bullet was too far from the surface to have affected our device.""

**Question 0**

Bell told his story of finding the bullet to the American Association for the Advancement of what.

**Question 1**

Where did Bell go the day after he tried to find the bullet?

**Question 2**

What kind of mattress was the President on?

**Question 3**

Where did Bell report that the bullet was too deep for his machine to register it?

**Text number 56**

In a March 1906 Scientific American article, American pioneer William E. Meacham explained the basic principle of hydrofoils and water levels. Bell considered the invention of the water plane to be a very significant achievement. On the basis of the information from that article, he began to sketch out the concepts of what is now called the hydrofoil boat. Bell and his assistant Frederick W. "Casey" Baldwin began experiments with the hydrofoil in the summer of 1908 as a possible aid in getting an aircraft off the water. Baldwin studied the work of Italian inventor Enrico Forlanini and began testing models. This led him and Bell to develop practical hydrofoils.

**Question 0**

Who wrote the paper on hydrofoils and seaplanes?

**Question 1**

What nationality was Meacham?

**Question 2**

What did Bell start drawing after reading the article?

**Question 3**

Who helped Bell to research hydrofoils in 1908?

**Question 4**

Which Italian scientist was Baldwin inspired by?

**Text number 57**

In 1910-11, Bell and Baldwin met Forlanin in France during his world tour. They sailed on Forlanin's hydrofoil across Lake Maggiore. Baldwin described it as as smooth as flying. On their return to Baddeck, several preliminary concepts were built as experimental designs, including Dhonnas Beag, the first Bell-Baldwin self-propelled hydrofoil. The experimental craft were essentially concept prototypes, culminating in the more substantial HD-4 model, powered by Renault engines. With a top speed of 54 miles per hour (87 km/h), the hydrofoil had rapid acceleration, good stability and steering, and the ability to negotiate waves without difficulty. In 1913, Dr Bell hired Walter Pinaud, a Sydney-based yacht designer and builder and owner of Pinaud's Yacht Yard in Westmount, Nova Scotia, to work on the HD-4's pontoons. Pinaud soon took over Bell Laboratories' shipyard at Beinn Bhreagh, Bell's mansion near Baddeck, Nova Scotia. Pinaud's experience in boatbuilding allowed him to make useful changes to the HD-4's design. After the First World War, work on the HD-4 resumed. Thanks to Bell's report to the US Navy, he was able to acquire two 350 horsepower (260 kilowatt) engines in July 1919. On 9 September 1919, HD-4 set a world record for seagoing speed of 70.86 miles per hour (114.04 kilometres per hour), which stood for ten years.

**Question 0**

In which country did Baldwin and Forlanini meet?

**Question 1**

What did Baldwin compare the hydrofoil to?

**Question 2**

Which boat was first powered by a Renault engine?

**Text number 58**

In 1898, Bell experimented with tetrahedral box kites and wings, which consisted of a series of interconnected tetrahedral kites covered with brownish-yellow silk.[N 23] The tetrahedral wings were named Cygnet I, II and III, and were flown both unmanned and manned (Cygnet I crashed on a flight carried by Selfridge) between 1907 and 1912. Some of Bell's kites are on display at the Alexander Graham Bell National Historic Site.

**Question 0**

What colour silk were Bell's kites?

**Question 1**

Who was on Cygnet I when it crashed?

**Question 2**

Bell series were flown from 1907 to what year?

**Question 3**

How many tetrahedral wings did Bell create?

**Question 4**

Some of the kites remain at which national historic site?

**Text number 59**

Bell supported aeronautical research through the Aerial Experiment Association (AEA), which was formally established in Baddeck, Nova Scotia, in October 1907 at the suggestion of his wife Mabel and with her financial support after some of his property was sold. The AEA was headed by Bell, and its founding members were four young men: Curtiss, then a motorcycle manufacturer, who held the title of "world's fastest man" for having ridden his self-built motorcycle around the world in the shortest time, and who was later awarded the Scientific American Trophy for the first official mileage flight in the Western Hemisphere, and who later became a world-famous aircraft manufacturer; Lieutenant Thomas Selfridge, U. S.A. Curtiss, an official observer for the U.S. federal government, who was one of the few people in the military who believed aviation was the future; Frederick W. Baldwin, the first Canadian and first Briton to fly a public flight in Hammondsport, New York, and J.A.D. McCurdy - Baldwin and McCurdy were recent engineering graduates from the University of Toronto.

**Question 0**

What organisation did Bell set up because of his interest in aerospace?

**Question 1**

When was the AEA founded?

**Question 2**

Which original AEA member held the motorcycle speed records?

**Question 3**

Which branch of the defence was Lieutenant Thomas Selfridge in?

**Text number 60**

The AEA's work progressed to heavier-than-air aircraft by applying knowledge of kites to sailplanes. The group moved to Hammondport, where they designed and built the Red Wing, framed in bamboo and covered in red silk, powered by a small air-cooled engine. On March 12, 1908, over Keuka Lake, the biplane took to the skies for the first public flight in North America.[N 24] [N 25] Innovations incorporated into this design included a cockpit enclosure and tail fin (later variations of the original design added wing flaps to the controls). One AEA invention, a practical wingtip shape, became standard equipment on all aircraft [N 26] The White Wing and June Bug followed, and by the end of 1908 more than 150-air crashes had been flown. However, the AEA's initial reserves had been exhausted, and only a grant of $15,000 from Mrs Bell allowed the experiments to continue. Lieutenant Selfridge had also become the first person to die in a powered heavier-than-air flight when the Wright Flyer crashed at Fort Myer, Virginia, on 17 September 1908.

**Question 0**

What did the AEA do after the kites?

**Question 1**

What material was the Red Wing fuselage made of?

**Question 2**

What kind of plane was the Red Wing?

**Question 3**

How many accident-free flights had the AEA made by 1909?

**Question 4**

Who was the first person to die in a plane crash?

**Text number 61**

Their final aircraft design, the Silver Dart, incorporated all the advances seen in earlier aircraft. On 23 February 1909, Bell was present when J.A.D. McCurdy's Silver Dart, flown from the frozen ice of Bras d'Or, made its first aeroplane flight in Canada. Bell had been concerned that the flight was too dangerous and had arranged for a doctor to be on the scene. After a successful flight, the AEA disbanded and the Silver Dart passed to Baldwin and McCurdy, who founded the Canadian Aerodrome Company and later demonstrated the aircraft to the Canadian Army.

**Question 0**

What name did AEA give to its latest machine?

**Question 1**

Who was the first to fly the Silver Star?

**Question 2**

Which professional did Bell make sure was present on the Silver Dart's first flight?

**Question 3**

What company did Baldwin and McCurdy set up after the AEA closed?

**Question 4**

In which month and on which day did the Silver Dart first fly?

**Text number 62**

Bell was in contact with the eugenics movement in the United States. In his lecture Memoir upon the formation of a deaf variety of the human race, presented to the National Academy of Sciences on 13 November 1883, he noted that congenitally deaf parents were more likely to give birth to deaf children, and tentatively suggested that couples where both partners were deaf should not marry. However, his interest in cattle breeding led to his appointment by biologist David Starr Jordan to the Eugenics Committee of the American Cattlemen's Association. The Committee explicitly extended the principle to humans. From 1912 to 1918, he was chairman of the Board of Scientific Advisers of the Eugenics Record Office at Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory in New York, and regularly attended its meetings. In 1921 he was Honorary President of the Second International Eugenics Congress, held under the auspices of the American Museum of Natural History in New York. Such organisations advocated the enactment of laws (successfully in some states) providing for the forced sterilisation of people who were considered by Bell to be 'defective varieties of the human race'. By the late 1930s, about half of the US states had eugenics laws, and California's forced sterilisation law was used as a model for Nazi Germany.

**Question 0**

What kind of parents did Bell find were most vulnerable to deaf children?

**Question 1**

Which event was held in 1921 at the American Museum of Natural History?

**Question 2**

Which biologist headed the eugenics committee?

**Question 3**

What did Bell like to do that led to his involvement in eugenics?

**Text number 63**

Much of Bell's writings, personal correspondence, notebooks, papers and other documents are held both in the Manuscript Division of the US Library of Congress (Alexander Graham Bell Family Papers) and in the Alexander Graham Bell Institute at the University of Cape Breton in Nova Scotia, much of which is available online.

**Question 0**

What is the name of Bell's personal papers?

**Question 1**

In which part of the Library of Congress are the Bell papers kept?

**Question 2**

How else can you access Bell's many papers other than in person?

**Question 3**

Where is the Alexander Graham Bell Institute located?

**Question 4**

In which province is the Alexander Graham Bell Institute located?

**Text number 64**

In 1880, Bell was awarded the Volta Prize of 50,000 francs (about $250,000 in today's dollars) by the Académie française, the French government's university, for inventing the telephone. The prize was awarded to Victor Hugo and Alexandre Dumas, among others. The Volta Prize was created by Napoleon Bonaparte in 1801 and named in honour of Alessandro Volta, and Bell was awarded the third top prize in the history of the prize. As Bell was becoming increasingly wealthy, he used his prize money to establish endowment funds (the Volta Fund) and institutions in and around Washington, the US capital. These included the prestigious "Volta Laboratory Association" (1880), also known as the Volta Laboratory and the Alexander Graham Bell Laboratory, which eventually led to the Volta Bureau (1887), a centre for deaf research that still operates in Georgetown, Washington, D.C. The Volta Laboratory became an experimental facility dedicated to scientific discovery, and the very next year it improved Edison's phonograph by replacing the foil used as a recording medium with wax and by incising the recording instead of recessing it, key improvements later adopted by Edison himself. The laboratory was also the place where he and his colleagues invented their 'proudest achievement', the 'photophone', the 'optical telephone' that anticipated fibre-optic telecommunications, and the Volta Bureau later evolved into the Alexander Graham Bell Association for the Deaf and Hard of Hearing (AG Bell), a leading centre for deaf research and education.

**Question 0**

Adjusted for inflation, how many dollars did Bell receive in addition to the Volta Prize?

**Question 1**

Victor Hugo and which other author took part in the judging of the Volta Prize in 1880?

**Question 2**

Who was the first to set up the Volta Prize?

**Question 3**

Volta's laboratory improved the phonograph by replacing the foil with what substance?

**Question 4**

Which institution founded by Bell is still operating in Georgetown today?

**Text number 65**

Together with Gardiner Greene Hubbard, Bell helped found the journal Science in the early 1880s. In 1898, Bell was elected second president of the National Geographic Society, serving until 1903, and was chiefly responsible for the extensive use of illustrations, including photographs, in the journal. he also became a regent of the Smithsonian Institution (1898-1922). He was awarded the Légion d'honneur by the French government, the Albert Medal by the Royal Society of Arts in London in 1902, a doctorate by the University of Würzburg in Bavaria and the Elliott Cresson Medal by the Franklin Institute in 1912. He was one of the founders of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers in 1884 and served as its president from 1891-92. Bell was later awarded the AIEE Edison Medal in 1914 for "meritorious achievement in the invention of the telephone".

**Question 0**

Which magazine did Bell set up alongside Hubbard?

**Question 1**

When did Bell cease to be President of the National Geographic Society?

**Question 2**

Which permanent feature of National Geographic did Bell help to make a reality?

**Question 3**

Which prize did Bell win in 1902?

**Text number 66**

As his most famous invention became a household word and his personal reputation grew, more and more honours and accolades poured in for Bell. Bell received countless honorary doctorates from colleges and universities, to the point where the number of requests became almost overwhelming. During his lifetime, he also received dozens of major awards, medals and other honours. These included memorials both to him and to the new form of communication created by his telephone, notably the Bell Telephone Memorial, erected in his honour in Alexander Graham Bell Gardens in Brantford, Ontario, in 1917.

**Question 0**

What did Bell get from the many post-secondary education centres?

**Question 1**

What is the most famous statue built for Bell and his creation?

**Question 2**

When was the Bell Telephone Memorial built?

**Question 3**

In which city was the Bell Telephone Memorial built?

**Question 4**

In which garden was the Bell Telephone Memorial built?

**Text number 67**

In 1936, the US Patent and Trademark Office declared Bell first on its list of the country's greatest inventors, leading the US Postal Service to issue a Bell commemorative stamp in 1940 as part of its "Famous Americans Series". The First Day of Issue ceremony was held on 28 October in Boston, Massachusetts, a city where Bell spent considerable time researching and working with the deaf. Bell's stamp became extremely popular and sold out in a short period of time. It became the most valuable stamp in the series and remains so today.

**Question 0**

What was Bell's ranking in the 1936 list of the best inventors?

**Question 1**

What was created as Bell's image in 1940?

**Question 2**

The Bell stamp is part of what line?

**Question 3**

On what date was the stamp officially released?

**Question 4**

In which city was the stamp officially issued?

**Text number 68**

On the 150th anniversary of Bell's birth in 1997, the Royal Bank of Scotland issued a special £1 banknote. The reverse of the note features Bell's face in profile, his autograph and artefacts from Bell's life and career: telephone users throughout the ages, a sound wave signal, a diagram of a telephone receiver, geometric shapes of engineering structures, representations of sign language and the phonetic alphabet, geese that helped him understand flight and sheep that he studied to understand genetics. In addition, the Canadian government honoured Bell in 1997 with a $100 gold coin to mark the 150th anniversary of his birth and a silver dollar coin in 2009 to mark the 100th anniversary of flight in Canada. The first flight was made by an aircraft designed under Dr Bell's direction, named the Silver Dart. Images of Bell and his many inventions have graced paper money, coins and stamps in many countries around the world for decades.

**Question 0**

Which bird is depicted on the Scottish banknote?

**Question 1**

What do the sheep on the Scottish banknote represent?

**Question 2**

Which currency was issued by Canada in 1997 in honour of Bell?

**Question 3**

In what year did Canada issue a coin to commemorate the Silver Bullion?

**Text number 69**

Alexander Graham Bell was ranked 57th in the BBC's official nationwide poll of the 100 greatest Britons (2002), among the top ten greatest Canadians (2004) and among the top 100 greatest Americans (2005). In 2006, Bell was also named one of the 10 greatest Scottish scientists in history by the National Library of Scotland's Scottish Science Hall of Fame. Bell's name is still widely known and is used as part of the names of dozens of educational institutions, companies, streets and places around the world.

**Question 0**

Where did Bell rank in 2002 on the list of the greatest British people?

**Question 1**

In 2004, Bell was listed among how many of the best Canadians?

**Question 2**

Which Scottish Hall of Fame is Bell in?

**Question 3**

Which institution has listed Bell in the Hall of Fame?

**Text number 70**

Bell died of complications from diabetes on 2 August 1922 at his private estate in Beinn Bhreagh, Nova Scotia, aged 75. Bell had also suffered from pernicious anaemia. His last view of the land he had inhabited was by moonlight on his mountain farm at 2.00 a.m.[N 29][N 30] While nursing him after a long illness, his wife Mabel whispered: "Don't leave me". In response, Bell drew a "no" in the air - and then he died.

**Question 0**

What illness contributed greatly to Bell's death?

**Question 1**

On what day and month did Bell die?

**Question 2**

Who was the last person to see Bell alive?

**Question 3**

In which province did Bell die?

**Text number 71**

Bell's laboratory staff built Bell's coffin from Beinn Bhreagh pine, and lined it with the same red silk cloth he used in his tetrahedral kite experiments. To celebrate Bell's life, his wife asked guests not to wear black (the traditional funeral colour) when attending the funeral service, during which soloist Jean MacDonald sang a verse from Robert Louis Stevenson's Requiem:

**Question 0**

What kind of wood was Bell's coffin made of?

**Question 1**

What colour silk was used in Bell's coffin?

**Question 2**

What colour clothes were participants asked not to wear to Bell's funeral?

**Question 3**

Which singer performed at Bell's funeral?

**Text number 72**

Dr Alexander Graham Bell was buried at the top of Mount Beinn Bhreagh on his estate, where he lived increasingly during the last years of his life35 and overlooked Lake Bras d'Or. He is survived by his wife Mabel, two daughters Elsie May and Marian and nine grandchildren.

**Question 0**

Where was Bell buried?

**Question 1**

Bell's surviving daughters were named Elsie May and which?

**Question 2**

How many years did Bell spend a lot of time in Beinn Bhreagh?

**Text number 73**

The Bel (B) and the lower decibel (dB) are units of measurement of sound intensity invented by Bell Labs and named after him.[N 28] The 1976IEEE Alexander Graham Bell Medal has since been awarded in honour of outstanding achievements in telecommunications.

**Question 0**

Which unit is named after Bell?

**Question 1**

What do bel and decibel measure?

**Question 2**

Which laboratory invented the term "bel".

**Question 3**

In which sector is the Alexander Graham Bell Medal awarded?

**Question 4**

In what year was the Alexander Graham Bell Medal first awarded?

**Document number 44**

**Text number 0**

A pub /pʌb/ is a private house, but is called a pub because it is licensed to sell alcohol to the general public. It is a drinking place in the UK, Ireland, New Zealand, Australia, Canada, Denmark and New England. In many places, especially villages, a pub can be a focal point for the community. In Samuel Pepys' writings, pubs are described as the heart of England.

**Question 0**

What does the term "pub" mean?

**Question 1**

Where in the US are pubs located?

**Question 2**

Which country in continental Europe has pubs?

**Question 3**

Where else in North America other than the US do you find pubs?

**Question 4**

Who said pubs are the heart of England?

**Text number 1**

The history of pubs stretches from Roman taverns through the Anglo-Saxon alehouse to the development of the modern pub system in the 19th century.

**Question 0**

Which Roman businesses were the equivalent of today's pubs?

**Question 1**

What were similar institutions in the Anglo-Saxon world?

**Question 2**

In which century did the tied house system evolve?

**Text number 2**

Historically, pubs have been socially and culturally distinct from cafés, bars and German beer halls. Most pubs serve a variety of beers, wines, spirits, soft drinks and snacks. The windows of city pubs have traditionally been smoked or frosted glass to keep customers out of the street, but since the 1990s there has been a move to clear glass to match the brighter decor.

**Question 0**

What are traditional pub windows made of?

**Question 1**

What are the windows of pubs from the 1990s and later often made of?

**Question 2**

What kind of food is usually served in pubs in addition to drinks?

**Text number 3**

The owner, tenant or manager (licence holder) of the pub is called the "pub landlord". The term publican (in historical Roman usage, public contractor or tax farmer) has come into use since Victorian times to designate the landlord of the pub. Pubs are known by regulars as 'local' and are usually chosen because they are close to home or work, have a particular beer on tap, allow (or avoid) smoking, have a darts team, have a pool or snooker table or attract friends.

**Question 0**

What is the correct term for a pub licensee?

**Question 1**

What name was the landlord of a pub often called in Victorian times?

**Question 2**

What do pubs call those who visit them regularly?

**Question 3**

Which sport teams meet in pubs?

**Question 4**

Which gaming tables are often found in pubs?

**Text number 4**

Until the 1970s, most larger pubs also had a counter or attached shop selling beers, wines and spirits for home consumption.In the 1970s, newly built supermarkets and large chain stores or off-licences undercut pub prices to such an extent that within a decade all but a handful of pubs had closed their counters, often colloquially referred to as jugs and bottles.

**Question 0**

In which decade did pubs generally stop selling alcohol for off-premise drinking?

**Question 1**

What was the name of the counter where pubs traditionally sold alcohol to drink at home?

**Question 2**

What was the colloquial term for a sales counter?

**Question 3**

Which shops and chain stores undercut pub alcohol sales in the 1970s?

**Text number 5**

The inhabitants of the British Isles have been drinking beer since the Bronze Age, but it was only with the arrival of the Roman Empire on its shores in the 1st century and the construction of the Roman road networks that the first inns, called tabernae, began to appear, where travellers could get refreshments. After the end of Roman rule in the 5th century and the break-up of the Romano-British kingdoms, Anglo-Saxons set up inns in their households, and the Anglo-Saxon beer woman put up a green bush on a pole to let people know that her beer was ready. These beer houses quickly evolved into meeting houses where people could socialise, gossip and organise mutual aid in their communities. This is the origin of the modern pub, or 'pub' as it is called in England. Pubs quickly spread across the kingdom, becoming so common that in 965 King Edgar decreed that there could be no more than one alehouse in a village.

**Question 0**

During which historical period did the British start drinking ale?

**Question 1**

In which century did the Romans arrive in Britain?

**Question 2**

What was the Latin term for Roman inns?

**Question 3**

In which century did the Romans leave Britain?

**Question 4**

What colour bush did the Anglo-Saxon woman lift up to show that her beer was ready?

**Text number 6**

In the early Middle Ages, a tourist could stay in monasteries, but later the demand for inns grew with the popularity of pilgrimages and travel. The London Innkeepers were granted guild status in , and in 1446 in 1514 the guild was renamed the Worshipful Company of Innholders.

**Question 0**

When did London hostels become a guild?

**Question 1**

In what year did the London Innkeepers change their name to the Worshipful Company of Innholders?

**Question 2**

Where did travellers often find accommodation in the early Middle Ages?

**Question 3**

What religious activities led to the increased demand for hostels?

**Text number 7**

Guesthouses are buildings where travellers can pick up accommodation and usually also food and drink. They are usually located in the countryside or along a road. In Europe, they may have first appeared when the Romans built a network of roads two millennia ago.[citation needed] Some inns in Europe are several centuries old. In addition to meeting the needs of travellers, inns have traditionally served as community gathering places.

**Question 0**

What facilities are often offered in guesthouses in addition to accommodation?

**Question 1**

Which road is the guesthouse often located on?

**Question 2**

How many thousands of years ago did the Romans build their road system?

**Question 3**

How old are the oldest guesthouses in Europe?

**Question 4**

What was the function of the inns other than to accommodate travellers?

**Text number 8**

In Europe, inns are now distinguished from taverns, beer halls and pubs mainly by the accommodation they offer. The latter usually offer alcohol (and in the UK soft drinks and often food) but less often accommodation. Inns tend to be older and more upmarket establishments: historically they provided not only food and accommodation but also stabling and feed for the traveller's horse or horses and, on some roads, fresh horses for the stagecoach. Well-known London inns include The George, Southwark and The Tabard. However, there is no longer any formal distinction between inns and other guesthouses. Many pubs use the word 'Inn' in their name, either because they are long-established former inns, or because they evoke a certain image, or in many cases simply as a play on the word 'in', such as 'The Welcome Inn', which is the name of many Scottish pubs.

**Question 0**

What does an inn offer that pubs, beer halls and taverns don't usually?

**Question 1**

Which country's pubs often serve food?

**Question 2**

What is a major London inn alongside Southwark and The Tabard?

**Question 3**

In which country is "The Welcome Inn" often used as the name of a pub?

**Question 4**

What non-human creatures were traditionally catered for in inns?

**Text number 9**

The original services of an inn are now available in other accommodation establishments, such as hotels, guesthouses and motels, which focus more on accommodating guests than on other services, although they usually offer meals; pubs, which are mainly alcohol establishments, and restaurants and taverns, which offer food and drink. In North America, the lodging aspect of the word "inn" still lives on in hotel brands such as Holiday Inn and in some state laws, which refer to operators of lodging establishments as innkeepers.

**Question 0**

What is the main service offered by a guesthouse, which is now also available in motels, hotels and guesthouses?

**Question 1**

What is the main offer in pubs?

**Question 2**

What are customers looking for when they visit restaurants or pubs?

**Question 3**

What is a well-known hotel brand throughout North America?

**Question 4**

What are accommodation operators called in the United States?

**Text number 10**

The Inns of Court and Inns of Chancery in London began as ordinary inns where lawyers met to do business, but they became institutions of the legal profession in England and Wales.

**Question 0**

Which inns did British lawyers traditionally trade in besides the Inns of Chancery?

**Question 1**

In which city are the offices of the Chancellor of Justice located?

**Question 2**

In which country other than England is there a legal system based around the Inns of Court?

**Text number 11**

Traditional English ale was made exclusively from fermented malt. The addition of hops to beer was introduced in the Netherlands in the early 1400s. Alehouses each produced their own type of ale, but independent breweries began to emerge in the late 17th century. By the end of the century, almost all beer was produced by commercial breweries.

**Question 0**

What was one of the ingredients in traditional English beer?

**Question 1**

Which country pioneered the use of hops in beer production?

**Question 2**

In which century was the use of hops for beer production introduced in England?

**Question 3**

In which century did the first independent breweries appear in England?

**Question 4**

Which companies were the dominant brewers in England in the late 17th century?

**Text number 12**

The 1700s saw a huge increase in the number of watering holes, mainly due to the introduction of gin. Gin was introduced to England by the Dutch after the Glorious Revolution, and became very popular in 1688 after the government created a market for 'cuckoo' or 'cuckoo malt', which could not be used for brewing and distilling purposes, by allowing unlicensed gin and beer production while imposing high duties on all imported spirits. As thousands of gin shops sprang up across England, brewers responded by increasing the number of beer restaurants. By 1740, gin production had grown six times that of beer, and because it was cheap, it became a favourite of the poor, leading to the so-called gin craze. More than half of London's 15 000 drinking establishments were gin shops.

**Question 0**

After what political upheaval was gin brought to England?

**Question 1**

Who were the people who brought gin to England?

**Question 2**

In what year did the Glorious Revolution take place?

**Question 3**

How much more gin than beer was produced in England in 1740?

**Question 4**

What proportion of London drinking establishments were gin shops in 1740?

**Text number 13**

The drunkenness and lawlessness of the gin was seen as leading to the downfall and degradation of the working class. William Hogarth illustrated this distinction with his engravings of Beer Street and Gin Lane. The Gin Act 1736 imposed high taxes on retailers and led to riots in the streets. The prohibition tax was gradually reduced and finally abolished in 1742. However, the Gin Act of 1751 was more successful. It forced distillers to sell only to licensed dealers and placed the gin trade under the jurisdiction of local magistrates.

**Question 0**

Which artist created the engraving Beer Street and Gin Lane?

**Question 1**

What was the law that imposed the high tax on gin shops that led to the riots?

**Question 2**

When were the duties under the Gin Act 1736 abolished?

**Question 3**

How were gin shops placed under the control of local judges?

**Text number 14**

By the early 19th century, encouraged by the lowering of gin duties, gin houses or "gin palaces" had spread from London to most cities in Britain, and most new establishments were illegal and unlicensed. So often described by Charles Dickens in his Sketches by Boz (published 1835-1836), these lewd, noisy and uninhibited drinking places increasingly came to be seen as unbridled cesspools of vice or crime, the source of much disease and alcoholism among the working classes.

**Question 0**

In which century did gin houses proliferate across Britain?

**Question 1**

In which Dickens book is there a description of the action in a soldering house?

**Question 2**

During which two years was Sketches by Boz written?

**Question 3**

What was another name for gin houses in the early 19th century?

**Question 4**

In which British city did gin houses first appear?

**Text number 15**

The Beer Act of 1830 introduced a new lower level for premises that were allowed to sell alcohol, namely beer restaurants, which were intended to "reduce public drunkenness". At the time, beer was considered harmless, nutritious and even healthy. Young children were often given what was known as "small beer", which was brewed to have a low alcohol content because the local water was often unsafe. Even the evangelical church and temperance movements of the time considered drinking beer to be very much a secondary evil and a normal accompaniment to a meal. The purpose of freely available beer was therefore to wean drinkers off the ill effects of gin, or so it was thought.

**Question 0**

Which law allowed the existence of beer restaurants?

**Question 1**

How was small beer different from regular beer?

**Question 2**

What alcohol was considered bad compared to beer?

**Question 3**

What was the purpose of the 1830 Beer Act?

**Text number 16**

Under the 1830 Act, any tax-paying family landlord could apply for a one-off payment of two guineas (worth around £168 today) to sell beer or cider in his home (usually in a front room) and even brew his own beer or cider on his own premises. The licence did not cover the sale of spirits and fortified wines, and any beer restaurant found to be selling these products was closed and the owner heavily fined. On Sundays, beer restaurants were not allowed to be open. Beer was usually served in jugs or dispensed directly from wooden barrels on a table in the corner of the room. Often the profits were so high that the owners were able to buy the house next door to live in and convert all the rooms in their former home into bars and lounges for customers.

**Question 0**

What is the approximate modern value of two guineas in 1830?

**Question 1**

What did the Beer Act allow a householder to sell in his home?

**Question 2**

On what day did the beer restaurants close?

**Question 3**

In addition to kegs, where was beer usually dispensed from?

**Question 4**

What was not allowed to be sold in beer restaurants?

**Text number 17**

In the first year, 400 beer restaurants opened, and within eight years there were 46,000 in the country, far more than the combined number of old pubs, taverns, inns and hotels. Because it was so easy to obtain licences, and because the profits could be huge compared to the low cost of obtaining licences, the number of pubs grew steadily, and in some towns almost every second house on the street could be a pub. Eventually, in 1869, the growth had to be controlled by official controls and new licensing laws were introduced. Only then was it made more difficult to obtain a licence and the current licensing laws were drawn up.

**Question 0**

How many beer houses opened their doors in the first year of the Beer Act?

**Question 1**

How many beer restaurants were there in Britain eight years after the Beer Act was passed?

**Question 2**

In which year were the laws on additional licences for beer restaurants introduced?

**Text number 18**

Although new licensing laws prevented the establishment of new beer bars, existing ones were allowed to continue operating, and many of them were not closed until almost the end of the 19th century. A very small number of them survived into the 21st century. The vast majority applied for new licences and became fully-fledged pubs. These usually small pubs can still be seen in many towns and cities, and are seemingly oddly located in the middle of terraced houses along the street, unlike purpose-built pubs, which are usually located on street corners or at road junctions. Many of today's prestigious real ale microbreweries in the UK started life as home pubs under the 1830 Act.

**Question 0**

What kind of establishments did the beer houses become after the purchase of the additional licence?

**Question 1**

By the end of what century were most breweries closed?

**Question 2**

Where are purpose-built pubs typically located?

**Question 3**

Which modern breweries often started out as brewpubs first?

**Text number 19**

Beer restaurants tried to avoid traditional pub names such as The Crown, The Red Lion, The Royal Oak etc., and if they did not simply call their place Smith's Beer, they used current pub names in an attempt to reflect the mood of the times.

**Question 0**

What is the traditional pub name alongside the Royal Oak and the Crown?

**Question 1**

What is an example of a beer house name?

**Text number 20**

Public drinking establishments were already regulated in the 1700s and 1700s, and the Crown benefited from the revenue generated by licensed premises. Tavern keepers were required to have a licence to sell beer and a separate licence to sell spirits.

**Question 0**

Why did pub owners need a licence to sell alcohol in addition to a licence to sell spirits?

**Question 1**

In which century were public drinking regulations first introduced in England?

**Question 2**

Who received the revenue from the sale of public soldering licences?

**Text number 21**

In the UK, the opening hours of licensed premises were restricted from the mid-19th century. However, licensing was gradually liberalised after the 1960s, until controversial licence applications became very rare and the remaining administrative tasks were transferred to local authorities in 2005.

**Question 0**

In which century were the opening hours of drinking establishments first restricted?

**Question 1**

In which decade were the restrictions on licensing of public drinking establishments relaxed?

**Question 2**

Which bodies supervised the licensing of drinking establishments since 2005?

**Text number 22**

The Wine and Beer Act of 1869 reintroduced the stricter controls of the previous century. The sale of beer, wine or spirits required a licence from a local magistrate. Additional provisions regulated gambling, drunkenness, prostitution and undesirable behaviour in licensed premises, and could be enforced by prosecution or, more effectively, by threatening the landlord with the loss of his licence. Licences were granted, transferred or renewed only in a special Licensing Sessions Court and were restricted to respectable persons only. Often these were former soldiers or policemen; running a pub was popular with military officers after leaving the service. The conditions of the licence varied greatly according to local practice. They set out the permitted opening hours, which might require Sunday closure or allow all-night opening in the vicinity of the market. Typically, they could require opening for the full permitted hours and the provision of food or toilets. Once a permit was obtained, licensees jealously guarded it (licensees were usually expected to be present, not the absentee owner or business), and even "occasional permits" to serve drinks in temporary spaces, such as at parties, were usually only granted to existing licensees. The police, competing landlords or anyone else could raise objections to offences such as serving drunks, untidy or dirty premises or failure to observe permitted opening hours.

**Question 0**

Under which law did you need a licence from the local register office to sell beer?

**Question 1**

In which places were licences issued?

**Question 2**

Which two professions were the two most common for pensioners to apply for pub licences?

**Question 3**

What was the name given to the licences allowing the sale of spirits on temporary premises?

**Text number 23**

Detailed records of licensing were kept, showing the pub, its address, the owner, the licensee and the offences committed by licensees, often going back hundreds of years [citation needed]. Many of these documents have survived and can be consulted, for example, at the London Metropolitan Archives.

**Question 0**

Where can historical licensing data be researched?

**Question 1**

In addition to the address of the licensed premises, the licensee and the offences committed by the licensee, what information was kept in the licensing records?

**Text number 24**

Restrictions were tightened by the Defence of the Realm Act of August 1914, which, together with the introduction of rationing and censorship of the press, restricted pub opening hours to 12.00-14.30 and 18.30-21.30. Opening hours were compulsory, and the police enforced closing times with equal rigour; a landlord could lose his licence for breaches. Pubs were closed by law and compensation was paid, for example in Pembrokeshire.

**Question 0**

How were public houses further restricted?

**Question 1**

In what month and year was the National Defence Act passed?

**Question 2**

Which opening hours were acceptable under the National Defence Act in addition to 18.30-21.30?

**Question 3**

What is an example of a county where counties were closed for violating the National Defence Act?

**Question 4**

Which body controlled pub closing times under the Defence of the Realm Act?

**Text number 25**

Under the state management system, there was a special case where the state bought the brewery and the licensed premises and managed them until 1973, particularly in Carlisle. Elsewhere in the 20th century, both licensing laws and enforcement were gradually relaxed, and there were differences between parishes. In the 1960s, during the 10.30pm closing time in Kensington, drinkers would rush across the parish boundary to make it in time for the 'last order' before 11pm in Knightsbridge, and this practice was followed in many pubs bordering licensed premises. Some Scottish and Welsh parishes officially remained 'dry' on Sundays (although often this required no more than a knock at the back door of the pub). Restricted opening hours led to a tradition of locked pubs.

**Question 0**

What was the compulsory closing time for pubs in Kensington in the 1960s?

**Question 1**

What was the mandatory closing time for pubs in Knightsbridge in the 1960s?

**Question 2**

What is an example of an English town where the breweries were state-owned?

**Question 3**

In what year was the state administration abolished?

**Question 4**

In my day, Scottish and Welsh pubs were often "dry"?

**Text number 26**

However, closing times were increasingly not respected in rural pubs. In England and Wales, pubs were legally allowed to stay open from 11am (12 noon on Sundays) to 11.30pm (10.30pm on Sundays) by 2000. That year also marked the first year that pubs were allowed to remain open for 36 hours on New Year's Eve from 11am to 11pm on New Year's Day. In addition, many cities had regulations allowing some pubs to stay open until midnight or one in the morning, and nightclubs had long been granted late licenses to serve alcohol until dawn. Pubs in the vicinity of London's Smithfield Market, Billingsgate Fish Market and Covent Garden Fruit and Flower Market have been able to stay open for 24 hours a day since Victorian times to cater for the market's shift workers.

**Question 0**

Around 2000, what was the last time pubs in Wales could be open every day except Sunday?

**Question 1**

What was the last legal closing time for pubs in England on Sundays in 2000?

**Question 2**

How many hours a day were the pubs near the Billingsgate fish market allowed to be open?

**Question 3**

When in 2000 were Welsh and English pubs allowed to open on Sundays?

**Question 4**

When in 2000 were Welsh and English pubs allowed to be open on days other than Sunday?

**Text number 27**

Licensing laws in Scotland and Northern Ireland have long been more flexible, allowing local authorities to set opening and closing times for pubs. In Scotland, this was due to the late repeal of wartime licensing laws, which remained in force until 1976.

**Question 0**

When did Scotland stop applying wartime licensing laws?

**Question 1**

Which aspects of UK licensing law were particularly flexible?

**Text number 28**

The Licensing Act 2003, which came into force on 24 November 2005, consolidated several laws into one. It allows pubs in England and Wales to apply to their local council for the opening hours they want. It was claimed that this would stop the concentration of violence at 11.30pm, when people had to leave the pub, and make policing easier. In practice, alcohol-related hospital admissions increased after the law change, with alcohol being a factor in 207,800 hospital admissions in 2006/7. Critics claimed that these laws would lead to "24-hour drinking". By the time the law came into force, 60,326 establishments1,121 had applied for longer opening hours and permission to sell alcohol 24 hours a day. Nine months later, however, many pubs had not changed their opening hours, although some pubs did stay open longer at weekends, but rarely beyond 1am.

**Question 0**

When did the 2003 Licensing Act enter into force?

**Question 1**

Who set the opening hours of pubs after the 2003 Licensing Act?

**Question 2**

When did traditional closing times lead to frequent violence outside pubs?

**Question 3**

How many alcohol-related hospital admissions were made in 2006/7?

**Question 4**

How many pubs applied for a licence to sell alcohol 24 hours a day?

**Text number 29**

Locking means that the pub owner allows drinkers to stay in the pub after legal closing time on the basis that once the doors are locked, the pub becomes a private party rather than a pub. Customers can put money behind the bar before the official closing time and redeem their drinks during the unlocking period, so technically drinks are not sold after closing time. The British lock-in was originally a reaction to amendments to the English and Welsh licensing laws of 1915, which restricted opening hours to prevent factory workers from turning up drunk and interfering with the war effort. Since 1915, UK licensing laws had changed very little and the closing time was relatively early. The tradition of lock-in was therefore preserved. Since the Licensing Act 2003 came into force, premises in England and Wales can apply to extend their opening hours beyond 11pm, allowing drinking 24 hours a day and largely removing the need for lock-in times. After the smoking ban came into force, some pubs had a lock-in period during which remaining customers could smoke without penalty, but unlike the drinking lock-in, allowing smoking in a pub was still a prosecutable offence.

**Question 0**

What is it called when a pub owner allows customers to stay when the pub should have closed?

**Question 1**

Under which law can pubs apply for permission to extend their closing times after 23.00?

**Question 2**

What year's law led to the existence of the "lock-in"?

**Question 3**

What actions by a pub owner could lead to his prosecution?

**Text number 30**

In March 2006, legislation was passed to ban smoking in all enclosed public places in Scotland. Wales followed suit in April 2007, and in England the ban was introduced in July 2007. Before the law came into force, pub landlords had expressed concerns that the smoking ban would have a negative impact on sales. After two years, the impact of the ban was mixed, with some pubs seeing a drop in sales while others saw an increase in food sales. The Wetherspoon pub chain reported in June 2009 that its performance was ahead of expectations; however, Scottish & Newcastle, which was taken over by Carlsberg and Heineken in January 2008, was said to be partly responsible for its weakness due to a fall in sales caused by the ban. Similar bans apply in Australian pubs, where smoking is only allowed in designated areas.

**Question 0**

In which month and year was smoking banned in public places in Scotland?

**Question 1**

When did Wales ban smoking in public places?

**Question 2**

In which month and year did England ban public smoking?

**Question 3**

Which company took over the Scottish & Newcastle pubs?

**Question 4**

Which pub chain reported favourable profits in June 2009?

**Text number 31**

In the late 1700s, a new room was created in the pub: the saloon. In the late 1700s, pubs had always provided some form of entertainment - singing, gambling or sport. Balls Pond Road in Islington was named after a restaurant run by a Mr Ball, which had a duck pond at the back where, for a fee, drinkers could go out and shoot ducks. More common, however, was a card room or billiard room. A saloon was a room where, for an admission fee or a higher price for a drink, a song, dance, drama or comedy was performed and drinks were served at a table. this gave rise to the popular entertainment form of the music hall - a show consisting of a variety of performances. The most famous London saloon was the Grecian saloon at The Eagle on the City Road, still famous for its nursery rhyme: 'Up and down the City Road / In and out The Eagle / That's the way the money goes / Pop goes the weasel'. This meant that the customer had spent all his money at The Eagle and had to pawn the 'weasel' to get more. The meaning of "weasel" is unclear, but the two most likely definitions are: a flat iron used to finish clothes, or rhyming slang for a coat (weasel and stoat).

**Question 0**

Which street in Islington is named after the pub owned by Mr Ball?

**Question 1**

On which street was the Grecian Saloon located?

**Question 2**

Which pub was the Grecian Saloon in?

**Question 3**

What is the rhyming slang for "jacket"?

**Question 4**

In which century did saloons become established?

**Text number 32**

A few pubs have stage shows such as serious drama, stand-up comedy, musical bands, cabaret or striptease; however, juke boxes, karaoke and other forms of pre-recorded music have otherwise replaced the musical tradition of piano or guitar playing and singing.[citation needed].

**Question 0**

Besides cabaret, striptease, bands and drama, what is the kind of stage show that can be performed in pubs?

**Question 1**

Besides karaoke, what kind of pre-recorded music is often used in pubs?

**Text number 33**

By the turn of the 20th century, the saloon or lounge bar had become a middle-class room - carpets on the floor, cushions on the seats and a penny or two in the price, while the public bar or taproom remained working-class with bare boards, sometimes with sawdust to absorb spit and splatter (known as "spit and sawdust"), hard seats and cheap beer[1]. This bar was known as a four-ale bar from the days when the cheapest beer served there cost pence4 (4d) per litre[citation needed].

**Question 0**

Which socio-economic class was associated with the lounge bar in the 20th century?

**Question 1**

Which economic category was most likely to be found in the licensed premises?

**Question 2**

How much was the cheapest beer in pennies in a four-beer bar?

**Question 3**

What was the name of the sawdust in the tap room, which was used to absorb splashes and spittle?

**Question 4**

What is another name for a lounge bar?

**Text number 34**

Later, public bars gradually improved until sometimes almost the only difference was in price, so that customers could choose between affordability and exclusivity (or youth and age, jukebox or dartboard). In the 1960s and 1970s, as class distinctions blurred, the difference between a saloon and a public bar was often seen as old-fashioned, and was often removed, usually by removing a partition or partition wall.[Although pub doors may still bear the names saloon and pub bar, prices (and often furniture and decor) are the same in all premises, and many pubs now have one large room. However, the modern importance of restaurant food in pubs encourages some establishments to maintain separate rooms or areas.

**Question 0**

In which decades did class divisions break down in Britain?

**Question 1**

What was a common way of eliminating the division between saloon and bar?

**Text number 35**

The smoking room, sometimes called the smoke room, was typically a small, very private room with access to the bar and a frosted glass window at head height. In the booth, you paid a higher price for a beer and no one could look in and see the drinkers. These rooms were not only used by wealthy guests. The tavern was for customers who didn't want to be seen in a public bar. Women often enjoyed private drinks in the tavern at a time when it was frowned upon for women to be in the pub. The local police might drop in for a quiet pint, the vicar for an evening whisky or a meeting of lovers.

**Question 0**

What is another name for a smoke room?

**Question 1**

What was the ratio between the price of beer in the smoke room and the rest of the bar?

**Question 2**

Apart from the local police, which profession is mentioned as an example of a person who could use a snug?

**Question 3**

What were the windows made of?

**Text number 36**

CAMRA has surveyed 50,000 UK pubs and believes that very few still have classic snugs. These are on the list of historic interiors to be preserved.

**Question 0**

How many pubs participated in the CAMRA survey?

**Question 1**

How many pubs in the UK have classic pubs, according to CAMRA?

**Text number 37**

It was a pub that first introduced the concept of using the bar counter to serve beer. Until then, in beer bars, beer was brought to the tables or benches, as is still the case in beer gardens and other drinking places in Germany. There might be a counter table at the bar where the manager could do paperwork while keeping an eye on the customers, but the beer kegs were kept in a separate dispensing room. When the first pubs were built, the main room was a public room with a large serving counter, copied from gin houses, designed to serve as many people as possible in as little time as possible. It became known as the public bar[citation needed]. Other, more private rooms did not have a serving counter, but had beer brought to them from the public bar. There are several pubs in the Midlands and the North that still retain this system, but nowadays the customer picks up the beer from the taproom or public bar themselves. One of these is The Vine, known locally as The Bull and Bladder, in Brierley Hill near Birmingham, and another is the Cock at Broom in Bedfordshire, a series of small rooms where waiters serve drinks and food. In the Manchester area, the public bar was known as the 'vault', and other spaces were lounge and snug as elsewhere. By the early 1970s there was a move towards one large drinks room, and brewers invested heavily in decor and theming.

**Question 0**

What do servants do in Germany to serve beer in beer gardens?

**Question 1**

Where did breweries keep their kegs before the pub?

**Question 2**

Which institutions inspired pubs to set up bar bars?

**Question 3**

Where is The Vine pub located?

**Question 4**

What do the locals call The Vine?

**Text number 38**

Isambard Kingdom Brunel, a British engineer and railway builder, introduced the idea of a circular bar at Swindon station pub to ensure that customers were served quickly and did not miss trains. These island bars became popular because they also allowed staff to serve customers in several different rooms around the bar.

**Question 0**

Who was the pioneer of the round bar?

**Question 1**

In which institution was the round bar introduced?

**Question 2**

What was Isambard Brunel's occupation?

**Question 3**

What was Isambard Brunel's nationality?

**Text number 39**

A beer engine is a beer pumping device, originally hand-operated, usually used to dispense beer from a keg or tank in the cellar or basement of a pub.

**Question 0**

What is a "beer engine"?

**Question 1**

What is the role of the "beer engine"?

**Text number 40**

The first known beer pump in England is believed to have been invented by John Lofting (b. Netherlands 1659- d. Great Marlow Buckinghamshire1742 ), a London inventor, manufacturer and merchant.

**Question 0**

Who invented the beer pump in England?

**Question 1**

In which city was the beer pump invented?

**Question 2**

In which country was John Lofting born?

**Question 3**

What was the year of John Lofting's death?

**Question 4**

When was John Lofting born?

**Text number 41**

John Lofting's patent for a fire engine was published in the London Gazette of 17 March 1691, but it mentioned and recommended his other invention, the beer pump:

**Question 0**

In which newspaper did John Lofting mention his beer pump?

**Question 1**

On what date was Lofting's fire engine patent published?

**Text number 42**

"Their Majesties have kindly granted to John Lofting, a London merchant, letters patent for a new invention of a fire-extinguishing engine, which has met with great favor. The said patentee has also designed a very useful engine for starting beer and other spirits, which will produce from 20 to 30 barrels per hour, fully secured by brass fittings and screws at a reasonable price. Any person having any interest in the said engines may apply to the patentee at his house near St Thomas Apostle in London, or to Mr Nicholas Wall at the Workshopspe near Saddlers Wells in Islington, or to Mr William Tillcar, Turner, who is his agent at his house in Woodtree next to the Sun Tavern in London."

**Question 0**

How many barrels did Lofting promise that his beer pump would deliver by the hour?

**Question 1**

What place did John Lofting live near?

**Question 2**

Which London borough did Nicholas Wall live in?

**Question 3**

What was William Tillcar's occupation?

**Question 4**

Which tavern did William Tillcar live next to?

**Text number 43**

Strictly speaking, the term refers to the pump itself, which is usually manual, although electric and gas pumps are sometimes used. When a pump is hand-operated, the term "hand pump" is often used to refer to both the pump and the handle associated with it.

**Question 0**

What is the common name for a manual beer pump?

**Question 1**

In addition to electricity, what is sometimes used to operate beer pumps that are not operated by hand?

**Text number 44**

After the development of the large London porter breweries, in the 1700s a trend began to emerge whereby pubs became tied pubs, which could only sell beer from one brewery (a pub that was not tied in this way was called a free pub). The pub was usually owned by the brewery, but was rented to an individual (the landlord) who ran it as a separate business (although he was obliged to buy beer from the brewer). Another very common arrangement was (and still is) that the landlord owned the premises (whether freehold or leasehold) independently of the brewer, but took out a mortgage loan from the brewer either to finance the purchase of the pub initially or to refurbish it, subject to the condition that the loan was solus linked.

**Question 0**

What was the name of a pub that could sell beer from more than one brewery?

**Question 1**

In which century did the custom of pubs selling only one brewery's beer come about?

**Question 2**

What was the name of the individual who rented the pub owned by the brewery?

**Text number 45**

Towards the end of the 20th century, breweries started to manage their pubs directly, using restaurant managers instead of tenants. Most such brewers, such as the regional brewery Shepherd Neame in Kent and Young's and Fuller's in London, control hundreds of pubs in a particular area of the UK, while a few, such as Greene King, operate nationwide. The landlord of a tied pub may be an employee of the brewer, in which case he is the manager of the managed pub, or a self-employed tenant who has entered into a lease agreement with the brewer, which is conditional on a legal obligation (a commercial contract) to purchase only beer from that brewer. The range of beers is limited mainly to those brewed by the brewer. The Beer Regulations of 1989 , were intended to require tied houses to offer at least one alternative beer, known as a 'guest beer', from another brewery. This law has now been repealed, but while it was in force it changed the industry dramatically. Some pubs still have a regularly changing selection of guest beers.

**Question 0**

What is a major brewery in Kent that owns hundreds of pubs?

**Question 1**

Which London breweries each own many pubs?

**Question 2**

What is an example of a brewery that owns pubs across the UK?

**Question 3**

Which law required a pub to serve at least one beer from a brewery with which it was not affiliated?

**Question 4**

What year were the beer regulations issued?

**Text number 46**

In the UK, organisations such as Wetherspoons, Punch Taverns and O'Neill's were set up as a result of the beer regulations. A PubCo is a company that is engaged in the retail sale of drinks but not in the manufacture, while a pub chain can be run either by a PubCo or a brewer.

**Question 0**

What was the organisation set up as a result of the beer regulations alongside Punch Tavern and Weatherspoon?

**Question 1**

What is the name of a company that is engaged in retail trade but does not produce beverages?

**Question 2**

What kind of company can run a pub chain in addition to breweries?

**Question 3**

In which country was Punch Taverns founded?

**Text number 47**

The pubs in a chain usually have common features such as decor, promotions, atmosphere and food and drink offerings. The pub chain positions itself in the market for the target audience. One company may operate several pub chains, each targeting a different market segment. Pubs for the chain are bought and sold in large units, often from regional breweries, which are then closed down. New owners often rename the new pubs, and many people resent the loss of traditional names, especially if their favourite beer disappears at the same time.

**Question 0**

What often happens to a pub when a new owner buys it?

**Question 1**

What often happens to regional breweries after they sell their pubs?

**Text number 48**

The brewery tap is the closest point of sale for the brewery's beers. It is usually the brewery's own room or bar, but can also be referred to as the nearest pub. The term is not used for a brewpub, which brews and sells its beer on the same premises.

**Question 0**

What is the nearest point of sale for brewery beers?

**Question 1**

If the tap is not located in the brewery, where is it usually located?

**Question 2**

What is the term for a pub that brews and sells its own beer?

**Text number 49**

A country pub is a pub traditionally located in the countryside. However, the particular culture associated with country pubs, which act as a social hub for the village and rural community, has changed over the last thirty years or so. In the past, many rural pubs provided a place for rural people to meet and exchange (often local) news, while others - particularly those outside village centres - served as inns for travellers before the advent of motorised transport.

**Question 0**

What is another name for a rural pub?

**Question 1**

What was the role of remote country pubs before the advent of motor vehicles?

**Question 2**

Over what period of time has the traditional role of country pubs changed?

**Text number 50**

In recent years, however, many country pubs have either closed or been converted into establishments designed to provide seating for food rather than a place for members of the local community to meet and drink.

**Question 0**

What is the general modern role of country pubs?

**Question 1**

What was the traditional purpose of country pubs apart from community meetings?

**Text number 51**

Themed pubs are pubs that cater to a narrow clientele, such as sports fans or people of certain nationalities. Examples of themed pubs include sports bars, rock pubs, biker pubs, goth pubs, strip pubs, gay bars, karaoke bars and Irish pubs.

**Question 0**

What is the general term for pubs that cater for sports fans, for example?

**Question 1**

What is an example of a theme pub that caters for a particular nationality?

**Question 2**

What is an example of a theme pub that caters to people with specific musical interests?

**Question 3**

What kind of themed pub would be likely to have strippers?

**Question 4**

What kind of themed pub did the visitors sing to?

**Text number 52**

In 1393, King Richard II forced landlords to put up signs outside their premises. The legislation stated that "anyone brewing beer in the town with the intention of selling it must hang out a sign, otherwise he will lose his beer". This was so that passing inspectors, borough ale tasters, who would decide on the quality of the beer they were serving, could easily see the beer shops. William Shakespeare's father, John Shakespeare, was one such inspector.

**Question 0**

Which monarch required landlords to put up a sign if they wanted to sell beer?

**Question 1**

What year did the King require beer sellers to put up a sign on pain of losing it?

**Question 2**

What was William Shakespeare's father's first name?

**Question 3**

What was John Shakespeare's profession?

**Question 4**

If a beer seller refused to put up a sign, what would be the penalty?

**Text number 53**

Another important factor was that in the Middle Ages a large part of the population was illiterate, so the images on the sign were more useful than the words in identifying the pub. For this reason, there was often no reason to write the name of the inn on the sign, and inns were opened without a formal written name, the name being derived later from the image on the pub sign.

**Question 0**

In which historical period was a large part of the population illiterate?

**Question 1**

Where did pubs without a written name get their name?

**Text number 54**

The earliest signs were often not painted, but consisted of paraphernalia related to the brewing process, such as hops or brewing equipment, hung above the pub door. In some cases, local nicknames, agricultural terms and puns were used. Local events were often commemorated on pub signs. Simple natural or religious symbols such as 'sun', 'star' and 'cross' were incorporated into pub signs, and sometimes modified to include elements of local heraldry (e.g. the coat of arms) associated with the local lords who owned the land on which the pub was located. Some pubs have inscriptions in Latin.

**Question 0**

What language was once used for labels on pubic hair?

**Question 1**

Along with The Star and The Sun, what was the typical symbol used on a pub sign?

**Question 2**

Which local gentleman's graphic was once included on a pub sign?

**Question 3**

Which plants were once displayed on pub signs?

**Question 4**

The nicknames of local pubs were often related to which profession?

**Text number 55**

Other subjects suitable for visual representation included names of battles (e.g. Trafalgar), explorers, local landmarks, discoveries, sports heroes and members of the royal family. Some pub signs are in the form of a pictorial pun or rebus. For example, a pub called The Crow and Gate in Crowborough, East Sussex, has a picture of a crow with gates as wings.

**Question 0**

What was an example of a battle that could fit the name of a pub?

**Question 1**

In which city is The Crow and Gate located?

**Question 2**

In which province is The Crow and Gate located?

**Question 3**

Which family name was once used as the name of a pub?

**Text number 56**

Most British pubs still have decorative signs above their doors, which retain their original function of identifying the pub. Today, pub signs almost always bear the name of the pub, both verbally and pictorially. More remote rural pubs often have separate signs directing potential customers to their doors.

**Question 0**

What hangs over the doors of most British pubs these days?

**Question 1**

What information is almost always mentioned on a pub sign?

**Question 2**

What is the purpose of separate signs in rural pubs?

**Text number 57**

Pub names are used to identify and distinguish one pub from another. Modern names are sometimes a marketing ploy or an attempt to create 'brand awareness', often using a comical theme that is thought to be memorable, such as the Slug and Lettuce pub chain. However, the interesting origin is not limited to old or traditional names. Names and their origins can be divided into a relatively small number of categories.

**Question 0**

What is an example of a memorable name for a pub chain?

**Question 1**

What is a memorable theme in a modern pub name?

**Question 2**

What is the purpose of the pub's name?

**Text number 58**

Because many pubs are centuries old, many of their early customers could not read, and pictorial signs were easy to identify when letters and words were illegible.

**Question 0**

What kind of pub signs were useful for illiterate customers?

**Text number 59**

Pub names are often traditional. A common name is "Marquis of Granby". These pubs are named after John Manners, Marquis of Granby, son of John Manners, third Duke of Rutland and a general in the British army in the 1700s. He cared deeply for the welfare of his men, and when they retired, he gave many of them funds to establish the taverns that were later named after him. All the pubs licensed in 1780 were named after King George III and the 20th anniversary of his coronation, Royal George.

**Question 0**

Who was the Marquis of Granby pub named after?

**Question 1**

Who was the father of John Manners of Granby Marquee?

**Question 2**

What was the military rank of the third Duke of Rutland?

**Question 3**

In which century did the third Duke of Rutland live?

**Question 4**

What were the names of the pubs licensed in 1780?

**Text number 60**

Many of the seemingly absurd pub names may have been derived from variations on old slogans or phrases, such as 'The Bag o' Nails' (Bacchanals), 'The Goat and Compasses' (God Encompasseth Us), 'The Cat and the Fiddle' (Chaton Fidèle: Faithful Kitten) and 'The Bull and Bush', supposedly celebrating the victory of Henry VIII at Boulogne Bouche, the port of Boulogne-sur-Mer.

**Question 0**

Pub "The Bag o' Nails" was a variant of what word?

**Question 1**

Which sentence in "The goat and the compasses" was a variation?

**Question 2**

What does Chaton Fidèle mean in English?

**Question 3**

What place does Boulogne Bouche refer to?

**Question 4**

Who won the port of Boulogne-sur-Mer?

**Text number 61**

Pubs play traditional games like darts, bowling, dominoes, cards and bar billiards, as well as more obscure games like Aunt Sally, Nine Men's Morris and Ringing the Bull. In the UK, betting is legally restricted to certain low-stakes games such as cribbage or dominoes. In recent decades, billiards (both the British and American versions) has grown in popularity, and other table games such as snooker and table football have also become more common.

**Question 0**

Which game, played in both Britain and America, has become increasingly popular in pubs?

**Question 1**

Along with Aunt Sally and bullfighting, what is one of the most obscure pub games?

**Question 2**

What is the pub game known alongside darts, bowling, dominoes and bar billiards?

**Question 3**

Which pub game is legal to bet on in the UK besides dominoes?

**Question 4**

Which table-based version of football is the increasingly popular pub game?

**Text number 62**

More and more modern games are available, such as video games and slot machines. Pubs organise special events such as tournaments for the above games, karaoke nights and quizzes. Some play pop music and hip hop (dance bar) or show football and rugby union on big TVs (sports bar). Shove ha'penny and bat and trap were also popular in pubs south of London.

**Question 0**

Besides slot machines, what is the modern game that is increasingly present in pubs?

**Question 1**

What is the name of a pub that plays pop and hip hop music?

**Question 2**

What kind of pub can you watch rugby union on TV?

**Question 3**

Which game is popular in South London pubs alongside Bat and Trap?

**Text number 63**

Some UK pubs also have football teams made up of regular customers. Many of these teams belong to leagues that play matches on Sundays, hence the term "Sunday League Football". In some parts of the country, bowling is played in pubs, with the local team playing matches against visiting teams in the pub's bowling alley.

**Question 0**

What is the term for pub-based football, often played on Sundays?

**Question 1**

What sport is played on a pub bowling green?

**Text number 64**

Pubs can be venues for pub songs and live music. In the 1970s, pubs hosted a number of bands such as Kilburn and the High Roads, Dr Feelgood and The Kursaal Flyers, who formed a genre of music called pub rock, the precursor to punk music.

**Question 0**

Dr. Feelgood and The Kursaal Flyers are examples of bands that represent which style of music?

**Question 1**

What genre of music is pub rock influenced by?

**Question 2**

In which decade was pub rock popular?

**Text number 65**

Many pubs were watering holes, and little attention was paid to serving food, except for sandwiches and 'bar snacks' such as pork chips, salted eggs, salted crisps and peanuts, which helped boost beer sales. In the south-east of England (particularly London), until recently it was common for vendors selling cockles, mussels, clams and other seafood to sell to customers in the evenings and at closing time. Many mobile shellfish stalls were set up near pubs and this practice continues in London's East End. Otherwise, pubs may offer pickles and mussels in tins or packets.

**Question 0**

What types of food are, for example, pork chops, pickled eggs and salted crisps?

**Question 1**

What food vendors are often found in London pubs?

**Question 2**

Which London borough still has mobile shellfish boxes today?

**Question 3**

What seafood can often be bought in cans in pubs?

**Text number 66**

In the 1950s, some British pubs offered "a pie and a pint", where the owner's wife would cook individual hot steaks and ale steaks on the premises at lunchtime. Ploughman's lunch became popular in the late 1960s. In the late 1960s, "chicken in a basket", which was fried chicken and French fries served on a napkin in a wicker basket, became popular because of its convenience.

**Question 0**

In which decade did some British pubs offer "pie and pint"?

**Question 1**

In which decade did pubs often serve the ploughman's lunch?

**Question 2**

In which decade did "chicken in a basket" gain popularity?

**Question 3**

Where was the "chicken in a basket" served?

**Question 4**

What food did "chicken in a basket" contain besides chicken?

**Text number 67**

Quality declined, but variety increased with the introduction of microwaves and frozen meals. "Pub grub grub" expanded to include British dishes such as steak and beer pie, shepherd's pie, fish and chips, roast beef and mash, Sunday roast beef, lunch and pasties. Hamburgers, chicken wings, lasagne and chilli con carne are also often served. Some pubs offer free hot and cold snacks at Sunday lunch time to prevent customers going home hungry for lunch.

**Question 0**

What do you call fish and chips and chicken wings when they are served in a pub?

**Question 1**

On what day do pubs sometimes offer free snacks?

**Question 2**

To which culture does the ploughman's lunch belong?

**Text number 68**

Since the 1990s, food has become an increasingly important part of a pub's business, and today most pubs serve lunches and dinners in addition to (or instead of) snacks at the bar. They may have a separate dining room. In some pubs, meals are served at a higher standard to match that of a good restaurant; these are sometimes called gastropubs.

**Question 0**

In which decade did food become an important part of the pub business?

**Question 1**

What meals do modern pubs often serve in addition to dinner?

**Question 2**

What is the term for pubs that serve restaurant quality food?

**Question 3**

Where else can pub customers eat other than at the bar?

**Text number 69**

Gastropub focuses on quality food. The name is a portmanteau of the words pub and gastronomy, and was coined when in 1991 David Eyre and Mike Belben took over The Eagle pub in Clerkenwell, London. The restaurant in a pub concept has revitalised both pub culture and British dining, although it has sometimes been criticised for potentially removing the character of traditional pubs.

**Question 0**

What two words in "gastropub" make up a portanteau?

**Question 1**

What year was the term gastropub invented?

**Question 2**

Who took over the Eagle pub from David Eyre?

**Question 3**

In which city is Eagle-pub located?

**Question 4**

In which area of London is the Eagle pub located?

**Text number 70**

CAMRA maintains a "national list" of pubs of historical, architectural and decorative interest. The National Trust owns 36 historically significant pubs, including the George Inn, Southwark, London and The Crown Liquor Saloon, Belfast, Northern Ireland.

**Question 0**

How many pubs does the National Trust own?

**Question 1**

In which city is George Inn located?

**Question 2**

In which city is The Crown Liquor Saloon located?

**Question 3**

What part of the UK is Belfast in?

**Question 4**

Which body maintains the national list of important pubs?

**Text number 71**

The highest pub in the UK is the Tan Hill Inn, Yorkshire, at 1 732 feet (528 m) above sea level. The most remote pub on the British mainland is The Old Forge in the village of Inverie, Lochaber, Scotland. It is not accessible by road and is only a 29 km (18 mile) walk over the mountains or 11 km (7 mile) by sea. There is also no road access to The Berney Arms in Norfolk. It can be reached by foot or by boat and train, as it is served by the nearby Berney Arms railway station, which is also not served by road and does not serve any other settlement.

**Question 0**

Which pub in England is the highest above sea level?

**Question 1**

In which county is Tan Hill Inn located?

**Question 2**

How many metres above sea level is Tan Hill Inn?

**Question 3**

Where is The Old Forge pub located?

**Question 4**

Where in the UK is the Old Forge pub located?

**Text number 72**

Several pubs claim to be the oldest surviving pubs in the UK, although in many cases the original buildings have been demolished and replaced on the same site. Others are ancient buildings that have been in non-pub use throughout their history. Ye Olde Fighting Cocks in St Albans, Hertfordshire, holds the Guinness World Record for being the oldest pub in England, as it is an 1100s building on a site dating back to the 800s. The Ye Olde Trip to Jerusalem pub in Nottingham is claimed to be "the oldest inn in England". It was built in 1189 on the site of a brewery building at Nottingham Castle; the present building dates from around 1650. Similarly, The Nags Head in Burntwood, Staffordshire, dates from only the 16th century, but there has been a pub on the site since at least 1086, as it is mentioned in the Domesday Book.

**Question 0**

Which pub holds the Guinness World Record for being the oldest pub in England?

**Question 1**

In which century was the building occupied by Ye Olde Fighting Cocks built?

**Question 2**

Where is Ye Olde Trip to Jerusalem?

**Question 3**

When did Ye Olde Trip to Jerusalem claim to have been founded?

**Question 4**

When was there evidence of a pub on the current site of the Nags Head?

**Text number 73**

There is archaeological evidence that parts of the foundations of The Old Ferryboat Inn in Holywell may date back to AD 460 and that there is evidence that beer was served there as early as AD 560.

**Question 0**

Where is The Old Ferryboat Inn located?

**Question 1**

How long has it been since The Old Ferryboat Inn was founded?

**Question 2**

When was the first beer served at The Old Ferryboat Inn?

**Text number 74**

The Bingley Arms, Bardsey, Yorkshire, is said to date from AD905. Ye Olde Salutation Inn in Nottingham dates from 1240, although the building was a tannery and private residence before becoming an inn sometime before the English Civil War. The Adam and Eve Inn in Norwich is first mentioned in 1249, when it served as a beerhouse for workers building the nearby Norwich Cathedral. Ye Olde Man & Scythe in Bolton, Lancashire, is mentioned in the 1251 probate, but the present building dates from 1631, and its cellars are the only surviving part of the older building.

**Question 0**

When does The Bingley Arms claim to have been founded?

**Question 1**

In which county is the Bingley Arms located?

**Question 2**

When was Ye Olde Salutation Inn built?

**Question 3**

Where is Ye Olde Salutation Inn located?

**Question 4**

When was Ye Olde Man & Scythe built?

**Text number 75**

Stalybridge in Cheshire is believed to have pubs with both the longest and shortest names in the UK - The Old 13th Cheshire Rifleman Corps Inn and the Q Inn.

**Question 0**

In which city is Q Inn located?

**Question 1**

In which county is The Old 13th Cheshire Rifleman Corps Inn located?

**Question 2**

Which pub has the shortest name in the UK?

**Question 3**

What is the pub with the longest name in the UK?

**Question 4**

What county is Stalybridge in?

**Text number 76**

The number of pubs in the UK has been falling year on year since at least 1982, for a variety of reasons, including the failure of some pubs to meet customer demand. Others argue that the smoking ban in 2007, fierce competition from gastropubs, the availability of cheap alcohol in supermarkets or the general economic climate are either to blame or are factors in the decline. Demographic changes may be an additional factor.

**Question 0**

When did the UK adopt a smoking ban?

**Question 1**

In what year did the number of pubs in the UK in general start to decline?

**Question 2**

What new competition from new establishments is sometimes blamed for the decline of pubs?

**Question 3**

Which company selling cheap alcohol has sometimes been credited with the decline in pubs?

**Text number 77**

On 21 April, the Lost Pubs Project listed 28,095 pubs closed in 2015, many of which were photographed. In 2015, the number of pub closures came under scrutiny by the UK Parliament, which promised legislation to improve relations between landlords and tenants.

**Question 0**

How many closed pubs were listed by The Lost Pubs Project?

**Question 1**

In what year did Parliament investigate the frequency of pub closures?

**Question 2**

What did Parliament promise to adopt as a result of increased pub closures?

**Text number 78**

The Swan Inn in Woughton-on-the-Green, Buckinghamshire, was used as a base by Land Surveyor Dick Turpin. John Fothergill (1876-1957) was landlord of the Spread Eagle Inn in Thame, Berkshire, in the 1920s and published his autobiography: An Innkeeper's Diary (London: Chatto & Windus,1931 ). During his idiosyncratic occupation, many famous people stayed overnight, including H. G. Wells. US President George W. Bush fulfilled a lifelong ambition to visit a 'real British pub' during his November 2003 state visit to the United Kingdom when he had lunch and a pint of non-alcoholic lager (Bush is a stickler) with British Prime Minister Tony Blair at the Dun Cow pub in Sedgefield, County Durham, Blair's home constituency. In 2009, there were around 53 500 pubs in the UK. The number has fallen every year, so that almost half of small villages no longer have a local pub.

**Question 0**

Who worked at the Swan Inn?

**Question 1**

In which county was the Swan Inn located?

**Question 2**

What was the name of the innkeeper at Spread Eagle in the 1920s?

**Question 3**

What year was An Innkeeper's Diary published?

**Question 4**

Which publishing house published An Innkeeper's Diary?

**Text number 79**

Many London pubs are known to have been used by famous people, but in some cases, such as Samuel Johnson and Ye Olde Cheshire Cheese, this is speculative and based only on the fact that the person is known to have lived nearby. However, Charles Dickens is known to have visited the Cheshire Cheese, the Prospect of Whitby, Ye Olde Cock Tavern and many others. Samuel Pepys is also associated with the Prospect of Whitby and the Cock Tavern.

**Question 0**

Which pub was associated with Samuel Johnson, perhaps incorrectly?

**Question 1**

Which pub did Samuel Pepys join alongside the Whitby Lookout?

**Question 2**

Which author is known to have visited both Cheshire Cheese and Whitby Lookout?

**Question 3**

Which pub did Dickens visit, apart from the Whitby View and the Cheshire Cheese?

**Text number 80**

Fitzroy Tavern is a pub located at 16 Charlotte Street 16 in the Fitzrovia neighbourhood, from which it takes its name. It became famous (or infamous, according to others) in the period from the 1920s to the mid-1950s as a meeting place for many London artists, intellectuals and bohemians, including Dylan Thomas, Augustus John and George Orwell. A number of London's Soho establishments, such as Pillars of Hercules, The Colony Room and Coach and Horses, are associated with famous post-war literary and artistic figures. The Canonbury Tavern, Canonbury, was the prototype for Orwell's ideal English pub, The Moon Under Water.

**Question 0**

What is the street address of The Fitzroy Tavern?

**Question 1**

In which London borough is The Fitzroy Tavern located?

**Question 2**

Which London borough is Pillars of Hercules in?

**Question 3**

Which real-life pub was the inspiration for Orwell's Moon Under Water?

**Question 4**

In which London borough is The Canonbury Tavern located?

**Text number 81**

The Red Lion in Parliament Square is close to the Palace of Westminster, so it is used by political journalists and MPs. The pub has a bell that calls MPs back to the chamber when they need to take part in a vote. The Punch Bowl, Mayfair was once co-owned by Madonna and Guy Ritchie. The Coleherne Public House in Earls Court was a well-known gay pub from the 1950s onwards. It attracted many famous customers, including Freddie Mercury, Kenny Everett and Rudolph Nureyev. It was used by serial killer Colin Ireland to pick up victims.

**Question 0**

Where is Red Lion located?

**Question 1**

What is a significant feature of the Red Lion that reflects its parliamentary connections?

**Question 2**

Who owned the Punch Bowl with Guy Ritchie?

**Question 3**

In which London borough was the Punch Bowl located?

**Question 4**

Which pub did Freddie Mercury visit?

**Text number 82**

In 1966, The Blind Beggar in Whitechapel became infamous as the scene of the murder of gangster Ronnie Kray. The ten bells are linked to several of Jack the Ripper's victims. In 1955, Ruth Ellis, the last woman executed in the UK, shot David Blakely as he stepped out of The Magdala restaurant in South Hill Park, Hampstead, and bullet holes can still be seen in the outside wall. It is said that Vladimir Lenin and a young Joseph Stalin met at the Crown and Anchor pub on Clerkenwell Green (now The Crown Tavern) when the latter visited London in 1903.

**Question 0**

In which pub did Ronnie Kray kill someone in 1966?

**Question 1**

Which pub is linked to some of the Jack the Ripper victims?

**Question 2**

Outside which pub was David Blakely shot?

**Question 3**

What is the current name of the former Crown and Anchor?

**Question 4**

What year did Joseph Stalin visit London?

**Text number 83**

The Angel, Islington was a former inn, the first on the route north from London, where Thomas Paine is believed to have written much of The Rights of Man. Mentioned by Charles Dickens, it became Lyons Corner House, and is now a co-operative bank.

**Question 0**

In which pub did Thomas Paine write The Rights of Man?

**Question 1**

In which London borough is The Angel located?

**Question 2**

Which author mentioned the Angel Pub in his writings?

**Question 3**

What is the current state of the Angel Pub?

**Question 4**

What was Angel like before it became a pub?

**Text number 84**

The Eagle and Child and The Lamb and Flag, Oxford, were regular meeting places for the Inklings writers' group, which included J. R. R. Tolkien and C. S. Lewis. The Eagle in Cambridge is where Francis Crick interrupted the lunch hour of customers on 28 February 1953 to announce that he and James Watson had 'discovered the secret of life' when they came up with their proposal for the structure of DNA. The anecdote is recounted in Watson's book The Double Helix and commemorated by a blue plaque on the outside wall.

**Question 0**

In which pub did the Inklings meet regularly, apart from Kotka and Lapse?

**Question 1**

Where are the Eagle and the child located?

**Question 2**

Who was a well-known member of the Inklings alongside J. R. R. Tolkien?

**Question 3**

Where is the Eagle pub located?

**Question 4**

On what day did Francis Crick announce to the public that he had found DNA?

**Text number 85**

The big soap operas on British TV each feature a pub, and these pubs have become household names. The Rovers Return is the pub in the British soap Coronation Street, broadcast on ITV. The Queen Vic (short for Queen Victoria) is the pub in the BBC One soap EastEnders and the Woolpack in ITV's Emmerdale. Members of the Royal Family, including Queen Elizabeth II, have visited the sets of each of the three major TV soap operas. The centrepiece of each visit was a trip to the Rovers, Queen Vic or Woolpack, where drinks were served. In BBC Radio 4's soap opera The Archers, The Bull is an important meeting place.

**Question 0**

Which pub is part of the British soap opera Coronation Street?

**Question 1**

Which pub is featured in EastEnders?

**Question 2**

Which channel is EastEnders on?

**Question 3**

Which channel is showing the soap opera Emmerdale?

**Question 4**

Which pub is featured in Emmerdale?

**Text number 86**

Although 'British' pubs outside Britain and its former colonies are often themed bars that bear little resemblance to the original British pub, there are many 'real' pubs around the world.

**Question 0**

What would be a more accurate classification for many "British" pubs outside the UK?

**Text number 87**

In Denmark - a country with a long brewing tradition like the UK - a number of pubs have opened, eschewing 'themes' and focusing instead on serving carefully crafted beer, often independent of any particular brewery or chain, in an environment that would not be alien to the British pub-goer. Some bring British cask ale instead of cask ale, so that customers can enjoy the full British real ale experience. Denmark's recent interest in British draught beer and the British pub tradition is reflected in the fact that some British56 draught beers were available at the 2008 European Beer Festival in Copenhagen, which was attended by over 20,000 people.

**Question 0**

Which continental European country has a pub that would be familiar to a Brit?

**Question 1**

How many British cask beers were present at the 2008 European Beer Festival?

**Question 2**

Which city hosted the 2008 European Beer Festival?

**Question 3**

How many people visited the 2008 European Beer Festival?

**Text number 88**

In Ireland, pubs are known for their atmosphere or "craic". In Irish, a pub is known as a teach tábhairne ('tavern') or teach óil ('watering hole'). Irish pubs often play live music, either traditional Irish music or modern popular music. Pubs in Northern Ireland are very similar to their counterparts in the Republic of Ireland, except that they do not have alcohol traders. A side effect of the Troubles was that, in the absence of a tourist industry, a larger proportion of traditional bars have survived the extensive refurbishment of Irish pub interiors in the 'English style' of the 1950s and 1960s. There are a number of Irish pubs in New Zealand.

**Question 0**

What is the Irish term for the atmosphere of a pub?

**Question 1**

What does teach tábhairne mean in English?

**Question 2**

What is the Irish term for "soldering iron"?

**Question 3**

What is missing from Northern Ireland pubs compared to Irish pubs?

**Question 4**

Which country outside Ireland is known for its Irish pubs?

**Text number 89**

In English-speaking Canada, the most popular term for a drinking establishment was "tavern" until the 1970s, when the term "bar" became common, as in the United States. In the 19th century, the term "public house" was used, as in England, but the pub culture did not spread to Canada. In the 1990s, a fake "English-looking" pub trend began, built in existing commercial premises like a regular bar. Most Canadian universities have campus pubs, which play a central role in student life, as it would be bad form to serve students alcohol without some basic food. Often these pubs are run by the student union. The concept of the gastropub has become widespread, as many Canadian dishes have traditional British influences. There are now pubs in major Canadian cities that cater to anyone interested in a "pub" style drinking environment.

**Question 0**

What was traditionally the popular term for a drinking establishment in English-speaking Canada?

**Question 1**

In what decade did "bar" become a popular term for a drinking establishment in English-speaking Canada?

**Question 2**

What term was used in 19th century English-speaking Canada to describe a drinking establishment?

**Question 3**

Who often runs pubs on Canadian university campuses?

**Question 4**

In which decade did Canada discover the "English-looking" pub trend?

**Document number 45**

**Text number 0**

An Internet Service Provider (ISP) is an organisation that provides services for using the Internet. ISPs can take different forms, such as commercial, community-owned, non-profit or otherwise privately owned.

**Question 0**

What does ISP stand for?

**Question 1**

what does isp do?

**Question 2**

What forms can isp take?

**Question 3**

What are the initials of the Internet proxy server?

**Question 4**

Which service providers are always commercial service providers?

**Question 5**

What kind of organisation is for-profit?

**Text number 1**

Typical Internet services provided by ISPs include Internet access, Internet transit, domain name registration, web hosting, Usenet services and offloading.

**Question 0**

What type of organisation provides internet access?

**Question 1**

What services does isp offer?

**Question 2**

What kind of organisation blocks Internet access

**Question 3**

What services does your ISP not provide?

**Text number 2**

The Internet was developed as a network between government research laboratories and participating university departments. In the late 1980s, a process was launched to make the Internet available for public, commercial use. The remaining restrictions were lifted in 1995, four years after the launch of the World Wide Web.

**Question 0**

Why was the internet developed?

**Question 1**

When was the internet developed?

**Question 2**

what happened to the internet in the late 1980s?

**Question 3**

When were the remaining internet restrictions lifted?

**Question 4**

How long after the launch of the global internet was 1995?

**Question 5**

What was developed for communication between different universities?

**Question 6**

What process was launched in the early 1980s?

**Question 7**

When was the internet further restricted?

**Question 8**

What happened four years after the launch of the World Wide Web?

**Text number 3**

In 1989, the first Internet Service Providers were established in Australia and the United States. In Brookline, Massachusetts, The World became the first commercial ISP in the United States. Its first customer was served in November 1989.

**Question 0**

Where were the first isps set up?

**Question 1**

where was the first commercial isp located in the United States?

**Question 2**

When was the first commercial isp customer served?

**Question 3**

When were the first commercial isps set up?

**Question 4**

what was the name of the first commercial isp in the United States?

**Question 5**

Where was the first ISP S set up in 1999?

**Question 6**

What was founded in Boston, Massachusetts?

**Question 7**

What was the name of the first private Internet service provider?

**Question 8**

What was the world doing in 1999?

**Text number 4**

On 23 April 2014, the US Federal Communications Commission (FCC) was reported to be considering a new rule that would allow internet service providers to offer content providers a faster route to deliver content, reversing their previous position on net neutrality. According to Susan Crawford, a law and technology expert at Harvard Law School, a possible solution to net neutrality concerns could be municipal broadband. On 15 May 2014, the FCC decided to consider two options for Internet services: first, allowing fast and slow broadband, which would compromise net neutrality, and second, reclassifying broadband as a telecommunications service, which would preserve net neutrality. On 10 November 2014, President Barack Obama recommended that the FCC reclassify broadband Internet service as a telecommunications service to preserve net neutrality. On January 16, 2015, Republicans introduced legislation in the form of an H.R. debate bill in the U.S. Congress that would make concessions on net neutrality, but prohibit the FCC from achieving the goal or enacting additional regulation affecting ISPs. On January 31, 2015, AP News reported that the FCC will propose the idea of applying Title II of the Communications Act of 1934 (common carrier) to the Internet ("with certain reservations") in a vote expected on February 26, 2015. Adoption of this idea would reclassify Internet service from an information service to a telecommunications service and would ensure net neutrality, according to FCC Chairman Tom Wheeler. According to the New York Times, the FCC is expected to enforce net neutrality in its vote.

**Question 0**

What would the absence of net neutrality enable?

**Question 1**

what could possibly be a solution to concerns about net neutrality?

**Question 2**

how did president obama recommend the classification of the internet?

**Question 3**

what did the fcc decide to apply to the internet?

**Question 4**

Where should the internet be classified under Title II?

**Question 5**

What did the implementation of net neutrality enable?

**Question 6**

What was net neutrality the solution to?

**Question 7**

What cries out as a law professor considers options regarding internet service?

**Question 8**

What the Democrats proposed in 2015

**Question 9**

What is the FCC expected to vote against?

**Text number 5**

On February 26, 2015, the FCC issued a net neutrality order approving the application of Title II of the Communications Act of 1934 (common carrier) and Section 706 of the Telecommunications Act of 1996 to the Internet. FCC Chairman Tom Wheeler commented, "This is no more a plan to regulate the Internet than the First Amendment is a plan to regulate free speech. Both represent the same concept."

**Question 0**

When did the FCC decide on the scope of the net?

**Question 1**

How did the FCC decide on net neutrality?

**Question 2**

What did the FCC approve for the internet?

**Question 3**

What change was the FCC Chairman comparing this decision to?

**Question 4**

What did the FCC Chairman say both the Internet and the First Amendment represent?

**Question 5**

Who decided against neutrality in February 2015?

**Question 6**

What to ask about the FCC's rule?

**Question 7**

Who compared his decision to the Fourth Amendment?

**Question 8**

How was the 1934 Telecommunications Act compared to the internet?

**Text number 6**

On 12 March 2015, the FCC published the details of its net neutrality rules. On April 13, 2015, the FCC published a final rule on the new "net neutrality rules."

**Question 0**

When did the FCC publish its final rules on net neutrality rules?

**Question 1**

When was the general summary on net neutrality published?

**Question 2**

When were the first draft net neutrality rules published?

**Text number 7**

Internet service providers (ISPs) provide Internet access and use different technologies to connect users to their networks. The technologies available have ranged from computer modems with acoustic switches to telephone lines, CATV, wireless Ethernet (wi-fi) and optical fibre.

**Question 0**

What do ISPs offer?

**Question 1**

how does isps provide internet access?

**Question 2**

What kind of technology is used to connect to the Internet?

**Question 3**

What technology is used to connect to the wireless Internet?

**Question 4**

What was the earliest technology used to connect to the Internet?

**Question 5**

Who provides the Internet?

**Question 6**

What old technology could not be used to connect to the Internet?

**Question 7**

What technology is used to connect the Internet over the wires?

**Question 8**

What are computer motherboards used for?

**Text number 8**

For users and small businesses, the traditional options are copper wires offering dial-up access, DSL (usually asymmetric digital subscriber line, ADSL), cable modem or Integrated Services Digital Network (ISDN) (usually basic access). The use of fibre to the end-user is referred to as Fiber To The Home or similar.

**Question 0**

what traditional options were available for users and small businesses?

**Question 1**

what is it called when fibre is used for end-users?

**Question 2**

who is served by dial-up, dsl, adsl, cable modem or isdns?

**Question 3**

What options were available to large companies?

**Question 4**

What is called fibre to the premises?

**Question 5**

What modern options are available to users and small businesses?

**Text number 9**

Customers with more demanding requirements (such as medium and large enterprises or other ISPs) can use faster DSL (such as single-pair high-speed digital subscriber lines), Ethernet, metropolitan Ethernet, gigabit Ethernet, Frame Relay, ISDN Primary Rate Interface, ATM (asynchronous transfer mode) and Synchronous Optical Network (SONET).

**Question 0**

Which customers typically have more demanding requirements?

**Question 1**

what does atm mean in the context of internet service providers?

**Question 2**

what is high-speed dsl access used for?

**Question 3**

what is SONET?

**Question 4**

What is on offer for customers with less demanding requirements?

**Question 5**

What is the abbreviation for synchronous transfer mode?

**Question 6**

What are the abbreviations for asynchronous optical network?

**Text number 10**

A mailbox service provider is an organisation that provides services for hosting domains and storing mailboxes for electronic mail. It provides email servers for sending, receiving, accepting and storing email to end users or other organisations.

**Question 0**

What is your mailbox provider?

**Question 1**

What is the organisation that provides email domain hosting?

**Question 2**

what is the purpose of a mailbox provider?

**Question 3**

how does the user store electronic mail?

**Question 4**

What is an Internet Service Provider?

**Question 5**

Which online service does not offer storage?

**Question 6**

Who allows people to send but not receive mail sent in a shop?

**Question 7**

Who invented domain names for men?

**Text number 11**

Many mailbox providers are also connection providers, others are not (e.g. Yahoo! Mail, Outlook.com, Gmail, AOL Mail, Po box). The definition given in RFC 6650 covers email hosting services as well as the relevant department of companies, universities, organisations, groups and individuals who manage their own email servers. This is typically done by implementing the SMTP (Simple Mail Transfer Protocol) protocol and possibly providing access to messages via IMAP (Internet Message Access Protocol), Post Office Protocol, Webmail or a proprietary protocol.

**Question 0**

What is SMTP?

**Question 1**

What is IMAP?

**Question 2**

How is the post available?

**Question 3**

what are most mailbox providers?

**Question 4**

who, if anyone, monitors their own email servers?

**Question 5**

All mailbox providers were also what?

**Question 6**

What are some examples of service providers?

**Question 7**

What is used by organisations that depend on the provision of other postal services?

**Question 8**

How is the traditional male offered?

**Text number 12**

Internet hosting services offer email, web hosting or web storage services. Other services include virtual server, cloud services or the use of a physical server.

**Question 0**

What do internet hosting services offer?

**Question 1**

Who provides the virtual server service?

**Question 2**

who provides cloud services?

**Question 3**

What do Internet hosting protocols offer?

**Question 4**

Who provides physical servers to customers

**Question 5**

Who provides offline storage services

**Text number 13**

Just as customers pay customers for Internet access, ISPs themselves pay upstream ISPs for Internet access. The upstream ISP usually has a larger network than the upstream ISP or is able to provide the upstream ISP with access to parts of the Internet to which the upstream ISP itself does not have access.

**Question 0**

Who does your ISP pay for your Internet connection?

**Question 1**

Why does the ISP have to pay the upstream ISP?

**Question 2**

What does the ISP offer the ISP?

**Question 3**

which usually has the larger network, the customer's ISP or the upstream ISP?

**Question 4**

What do ISPs pay customers for?

**Question 5**

What is usually a smaller network than a contracted ISP?

**Question 6**

What does the provider offer customers?

**Question 7**

What does the contracted service provider have at its disposal that the upstream service provider does not?

**Text number 14**

In the simplest case, a single connection to the upstream ISP is established and used to transfer data to and from Internet areas outside the home network; this interconnection method is often used several times until a Level 1 operator is reached. In reality, the situation is often more complex. ISPs with more than one site may have separate connections to the upstream ISP at several sites, or they may be customers of several upstream ISPs and have connections to each of them at one or more sites. Interconnection providers offer large amounts of bandwidth to connect hosting providers and access providers.

**Question 0**

What is the simplest case of an ISP using a predecessor ISP?

**Question 1**

what do transit providers offer?

**Question 2**

The interconnection method is often cascaded several times until you reach what?

**Question 3**

What is PoP?

**Question 4**

What provides the bandwidth for connections between hosting providers and access providers?

**Question 5**

Who provides a minimum amount of bandwidth to Internet Service Providers?

**Question 6**

What is the abbreviation for a protocol point?

**Question 7**

Which has the same connection to the previous ISP?

**Question 8**

What transmits the Internet inside the home?

**Text number 15**

A virtual Internet service provider (VISP) is a company that purchases services from another Internet service provider, sometimes referred to herein as a wholesale Internet service provider, and allows the VISP's customers to access the Internet using services and infrastructure owned and operated by the wholesale Internet service provider. VISPs are similar to mobile virtual network operators (MVNOs) and competing local access network operators (LNOs) in the voice communications sector.

**Question 0**

What is VISP?

**Question 1**

What do VISPs look like?

**Question 2**

Where can visps buy services?

**Question 3**

Who does your ISP buy services from?

**Question 4**

Who does a wholesale ISP buy services from?

**Question 5**

What do virtual network operators look like?

**Question 6**

How do VISP customers use the internet?

**Text number 16**

Free ISPs are Internet Service Providers (ISPs) that offer services for free. Many free ISPs display advertisements when a user is connected to the Internet; like commercial television, they in a way sell the user's attention to the advertiser. Other free ISPs, sometimes called freenets, are run for profit, usually on a voluntary basis [citation needed].

**Question 0**

What are free internet service providers?

**Question 1**

What do free internet service providers show in return for the service?

**Question 2**

What do free internet service providers remind you of?

**Question 3**

How are freenets used?

**Question 4**

Which ISPs are free from restrictions?

**Question 5**

Who will accept donations instead of charging for services?

**Question 6**

What kind of TV is your free internet service provider?

**Question 7**

What is the name of the for-profit ISPs?

**Text number 17**

A wireless Internet service provider (WISP) is an Internet service provider whose network is based on a wireless network. The technology may include standard Wi-Fi wireless networks or proprietary equipment designed to operate in the open 900 MHz, 2.4 GHz, 4.9 GHz, 4.9 GHz, 5.2 GHz, 5.4 GHz, 5.4 GHz, 5.7 GHz and 5.8 GHz bands:5.7 GHz or licensed frequencies such as 2.5 GHz bands (EBS/BRS), 3.65 GHz bands (NN) and UHF (including MMDS) and LMDS bands.[Reference )

**Question 0**

What is WISP?

**Question 1**

What technology is involved in WISP?

**Question 2**

What frequency bands can Wi-Fi operate in?

**Question 3**

What is your wireless internet service provider's network based on?

**Question 4**

What is your wired internet service provider?

**Question 5**

What kind of infrequent networking is used in WISP?

**Question 6**

What works on unauthorised frequencies?

**Question 7**

What is designed to operate in the open 900 MHz band

**Question 8**

W ISP does not work in which frequency band?

**Text number 18**

ISPs may engage in peering, where several ISPs connect to each other at peering points or Internet Exchange Points (IXs), which allows data to be routed between each network without charging for the data transmitted from each other - data that would otherwise have passed through a third upstream ISP, thus charging the upstream ISP.

**Question 0**

What is peering?

**Question 1**

What does peering enable?

**Question 2**

Why use a peer-to-peer network?

**Question 3**

What are IXs?

**Question 4**

Where do several ISPs merge?

**Question 5**

Who is not allowed to peep?

**Question 6**

What do different networks charge each other for?

**Question 7**

What would have happened if the data had gone through a third-party service provider?

**Question 8**

Nothing that costs Internet service providers more money?

**Text number 19**

Network hardware, software and specifications, as well as the expertise of network management staff, are important in ensuring that data travels along the most efficient path and upstream connections work reliably. A trade-off between cost and efficiency is possible[citation needed].

**Question 0**

Is there a trade-off between efficiency and cost?

**Question 1**

What is the route of the data?

**Question 2**

What compromise is not possible?

**Question 3**

Which follows the least efficient route?

**Question 4**

What works unreliably?

**Question 5**

What ensures that upstream connections are not reliable?

**Text number 20**

ISPs in many countries are required by law (for example, in the United States, under the Communications Assistance for Law Enforcement Act (CALEA)) to allow law enforcement to monitor all or part of the information sent by the ISP. In addition, in some countries intelligence agencies monitor ISPs. In the US, the National Security Agency's controversial PRISM programme, which allows extensive monitoring of Internet users' traffic, has raised concerns that the Fourth Amendment privacy rights of the US Constitution may be violated. Modern ISPs integrate a wide range of surveillance and packet sniffing devices into their networks, which then transmit the data to law enforcement and intelligence networks (such as DCSNet in the US or SORM in Russia), enabling real-time monitoring of Internet traffic.

**Question 0**

What ISPs are regulated in some countries?

**Question 1**

What is the controversial NSA programme used in the US?

**Question 2**

What does PRISM do?

**Question 3**

What do ISPs include in their network to provide information to intelligence services?

**Question 4**

What are DCSnet in the US and SORM in Russia doing?

**Question 5**

What is the law not requiring ISPs to do?

**Question 6**

What did this PRISM prevent the National Security Agency from doing?

**Question 7**

Who opposes PRISM

**Question 8**

What are ISPs removing from their networks to discourage intelligence services?

**Question 9**

What do many people think breaks the First Amendment?

**Document number 46**

**Text number 0**

Cartoons are a medium used to express ideas through images, often combined with text or other visual information. Cartoons are often a parallel series of panels of images. Often textual media, such as speech balloons, captions and onomatopoeias, express dialogue, narration, sound effects or other information. The size and placement of the panels contribute to the pace of the narrative. The cartoon and similar forms of illustration are the most common means of image creation in comics; fumetti is a form that uses photographs. Since the late 20th century, bound volumes such as graphic novels, comic albums and tankōbo have become more common, and the 21st century has seen an increase in online comics.

**Question 0**

In which cartoon format are photographs used?

**Question 1**

Besides onomatopoeia and captions, what other means can be used to present dialogue in comics?

**Question 2**

Which type of comic has emerged in the 2000s?

**Question 3**

Different sizes and panel layouts help which aspect of the cartoon?

**Question 4**

In which cartoon format are autographic images used?

**Question 5**

Apart from onomatopoeia and captions, what can't be used to represent the dialogue in comics?

**Question 6**

What other means than onomatopoeia and captions can be used to show the absence of dialogue in comics?

**Question 7**

What type of comic strip has emerged in the 20th century?

**Question 8**

Different sizes and panel layouts don't help with any aspect of the cartoon?

**Text number 1**

The history of comics has followed different paths in different cultures. Scholars have traced its prehistory as far back as Lascaux's cave paintings. By the mid-20th century, comics were flourishing, particularly in the United States, Western Europe (especially France and Belgium) and Japan. The history of the European comic strip often goes back to the comic book supplements published by Rodolphe Töpffer in the 1830s, and became popular in the 1930s with the success of comic strips and books such as The Adventures of Tintin. American comics became a mass medium in the early 20th century with newspaper comics, followed in the 1930s by magazine comics, where the superhero genre took off with the appearance of Superman in 1938. In the history of Japanese comics and comic book drawing (manga), it has been suggested that comics originated as early as the 13th century. Modern comics emerged in Japan in the early 20th century, and the production of comic magazines and books grew rapidly in the post-World War II period with the popularity of cartoonists such as Osamu Tezuka. Comics have had a modest reputation for most of their history, but towards the end of the 20th century they began to gain more acceptance among the public and academics.

**Question 0**

When did Rodolphe Töpffer create comics?

**Question 1**

Which superhero appeared in comic books in 1938?

**Question 2**

What is Japanese comics known as?

**Question 3**

When did Rodolphe Töpffer create news?

**Question 4**

Which superhero appeared in comics in 1983?

**Question 5**

Which anti-hero appeared in comics in 1938?

**Question 6**

What is the name of the Chinese cartoon?

**Question 7**

What Japanese cartoon art is not known?

**Text number 2**

The English term comics is used in the singular when referring to a medium and in the plural when referring to individual instances, such as individual strips or comic books. Although the term has its origins in the humorous (or comic) works that dominated early American newspaper comics, it has also become established for non-humorous works. In English, it is common to refer to comics from different cultures by the terms used in their original languages, such as manga for Japanese comics or bandes dessinées for French comics. Theorists and historians do not agree on the definition of comics; some emphasise the combination of images and text, some on serialism or other image relationships, and some on historical aspects such as mass production or the use of recurring characters. The increasing cross-fertilisation of concepts from different comic book cultures and periods has further complicated the definition.

**Question 0**

French comics are also known as what?

**Question 1**

When is the term cartoon singular and not plural?

**Question 2**

The historical perspective of comics can be applied to mass production, right?

**Question 3**

Some experts believe that a cartoon is a combination of what two things?

**Question 4**

What are the names of Japanese comics?

**Question 5**

French cartoons are not known for what?

**Question 6**

When is the term cartoon considered plural and not plural?

**Question 7**

The non-historical side of comics can be applied to mass production, right?

**Question 8**

Experts do not believe that a cartoon is a combination of what two things?

**Question 9**

Why are Japanese cartoons never invited?

**Text number 3**

The European, American and Japanese comic traditions have followed different paths. Europeans have seen their tradition as beginning with the Swiss Rodolphe Töpffer as early as 1827, while Americans have seen theirs as beginning with Richard F. Outcault's 1890s newspaper cartoon The Yellow Kid, although many Americans have begun to acknowledge Töpffer's lead. Japan has a long history of satirical cartoons and comics, dating back to the Second World War. In the early 19th century, Ukiyo-e artist Hokusai popularised the concept of the Japanese comic strip and cartoon, the manga. In the post-war period, modern Japanese comics began to flourish, with Osamu Tezuka's prolific output. Towards the end of the 20th century, the three traditions merged and evolved towards the literary comic: the comic album in Europe, tankōbon[a] in Japan and the graphic novel in English-speaking countries.

**Question 0**

Who is best known for being Europe's first comic book creator?

**Question 1**

Who is considered America's first cartoonist?

**Question 2**

When did Outcault's The Yellow Kid appear in newspapers?

**Question 3**

Which cartoon style did Japan have a long history with before the Second World War?

**Question 4**

Who is best known for being Europe's last cartoonist?

**Question 5**

Who is least known for being Europe's first comic book creator?

**Question 6**

Who is considered the last American cartoonist?

**Question 7**

When did Outcault's The Yellow Kid appear in the books?

**Question 8**

Which cartoon style did Japan have a long history with before the First World War?

**Text number 4**

Outside these genealogical tables, comics theorists and historians have seen precedents for comics in Lascaux's cave paintings in France (some of which appear to be chronological series of images), in Egyptian hieroglyphics and in Trajan's column in Rome, the 12th century Norman Bayeux tapestries, the 1370 bois Protat woodcut, the 15th century Ars moriendi and block books, Michelangelo's Last Judgement in the Sistine Chapel and William Hogarth's 17th century successive engravings.[b]

**Question 0**

What did historians find in France that they consider a precedent for comics?

**Question 1**

Which of Michelangelo's works do historians consider a precedent for comic books?

**Question 2**

In Egypt, what do historians consider a precedent for comics?

**Question 3**

What do historians consider to be the precedent for Roman comics?

**Question 4**

What have historians found in France that they consider irrelevant to comics?

**Question 5**

Which of Michelangelo's works do historians consider irrelevant to comics?

**Question 6**

Which of Donatello's works do historians consider a precedent for comics?

**Question 7**

In Egypt, what do historians consider irrelevant in cartoons?

**Question 8**

In Rome, what do researchers consider to be a precedent for comics?

**Text number 5**

Illustrated humour magazines were popular in 19th century Britain, the earliest being the short-lived The Glasgow Looking Glass in 1825. The most popular was Punch, which popularised the term cartoon for its humorous caricatures. Sometimes the cartoons in these magazines appeared as a series; the character of Ally Sloper was in the earliest cartoon when the character began appearing in her own weekly magazine in 1884.

**Question 0**

What was the first illustrated humour publication in Britain in the 19th century?

**Question 1**

When did The Glasgow Looking Glass start?

**Question 2**

What was the most popular illustrated humour magazine in Britain?

**Question 3**

Which cartoon character was the first to appear in a weekly magazine?

**Question 4**

When did Ally Sloper first appear?

**Question 5**

What was the last illustrated humour magazine in Britain in the 19th century?

**Question 6**

When did Glasgow's looking glass end?

**Question 7**

What was the least popular illustrated humour magazine in Britain?

**Question 8**

Which cartoon character was the last to appear in a weekly magazine?

**Question 9**

When was the last time Ally Sloper performed?

**Text number 6**

American comics developed from magazines such as Puck, Judge and Life. The success of illustrated humour supplements published in the New York World and later the New York American, notably Outcault's The Yellow Kid, led to the development of newspaper comics. Early Sunday comics were full-page and often in colour. Between 1896 and 1901, cartoonists experimented with cartoons, movement and speech balloons.

**Question 0**

Where did the comic book supplements succeed?

**Question 1**

Which strip did well as a comic strip?

**Question 2**

Which outlets failed to sell comic strips?

**Question 3**

In which channel were the news supplements successful?

**Question 4**

In which channel did the cartoon adverts fail?

**Question 5**

Which strip was not successful as a cartoon?

**Question 6**

Which strip did well as a news article?

**Text number 7**

Shorter, black-and-white daily cartoons began to appear in the early 1900s, and were established in newspapers in 1907, following the success of Bud Fisher's Mutt and Jeff in that year. Humour strips were initially dominant, and in the 1920s and 1930s strips with ongoing stories in genres such as adventure and drama also gained popularity. The 1930s saw the appearance of thin periodicals called comic books, which initially reprinted newspaper comics; by the end of the decade, original content began to dominate. The success of Action Comics in 1938 and its main hero, Superman, marked the beginning of the golden age of comics, when the superhero genre played a major role.

**Question 0**

Which comic strip was Bud Fisher's biggest success?

**Question 1**

When did Mutt and Jeff appear?

**Question 2**

When did the cartoons appear?

**Question 3**

Which comic book had its first successful superhero in 1938?

**Question 4**

Which cartoon did Bud Fisher fail with?

**Question 5**

Which news column was Bud Fisher successful on?

**Question 6**

When did Mutt and Jeff end?

**Question 7**

When did the newsletters appear?

**Question 8**

Which comic book failed with its first superhero in 1938?

**Text number 8**

The popularity of superhero comics declined after the Second World War, while sales of comics continued to grow as other comic genres such as romance, westerns, crime, horror and humour increased. As sales peaked in the early 1950s, the content of comic books (especially crime and horror books) came under scrutiny from older groups and government agencies, culminating in the Senate hearings that led to the creation of the Comics Code Authority. The Code has been accused of stunting the growth of American comics and maintaining its low status in American society for most of the rest of the century. By the early 1960s, superheroes had re-established themselves as a major comic genre. Underground comics challenged the code and readers with adult, counter-cultural content in the late 1960s and early 1970s. In the 1980s, the Underground gave birth to the alternative comics movement and its mature, often experimental content in non-superhero genres.

**Question 0**

What genre of comic were parents concerned about?

**Question 1**

Which group was set up after the Senate hearing on the content of comics?

**Question 2**

When did superheroes become popular again in comics?

**Question 3**

When did the alternative comics movement start?

**Question 4**

Which cartoon genre were the children concerned about?

**Question 5**

What cartoon genre got parents excited?

**Question 6**

Which group was abolished after the Senate hearing on the content of comics?

**Question 7**

When did superheroes lose their popularity in comics again?

**Question 8**

When did the alternative comics movement end?

**Text number 9**

From the 1980s onwards, the mainstream sensibility was strengthened and comic strips declined as the number of comic magazines decreased and many comics began to be published directly as albums. Smaller publishers, such as L'Association, which published longer works in non-traditional formats by auteurist authors, also became more common. From the 1990s onwards, the number of large publishers declined as a result of mergers, while smaller publishers increased. Sales continued to grow despite the shrinking market for printed books.

**Question 0**

The popularity of comic strips declined when?

**Question 1**

How were comics published when comic books were in decline?

**Question 2**

Which small publisher published non-traditional formats?

**Question 3**

In which markets will comics continue to thrive despite the downturn?

**Question 4**

Comic strips became more popular when?

**Question 5**

Newspaper serials lost popularity when?

**Question 6**

How were comics published when comic book publishing became more common?

**Question 7**

Which major publisher published non-traditional formats?

**Question 8**

Will comics continue to decline regardless of which markets continue to decline?

**Text number 10**

Japanese comics and cartoons (manga)[g] have a history that stretches as far back as the anthropomorphic characters of the Chōjū-jinbutsu-giga of the 1200-1300s, the toba-e and kibyōshi picture books of the 1600s, and woodblock prints such as ukiyo-e that were popular in the 1600s and 1900s. Kibyōshi included examples of sequential images, movement sequences and sound effects.

**Question 0**

Which 17th century picture books show the origin of manga?

**Question 1**

What is ukiyo-e an example of?

**Question 2**

Which 16th century picture books show the origin of manga?

**Question 3**

Which 17th century newspapers show the origin of manga?

**Question 4**

Which 17th century picture books do not show the origin of manga?

**Question 5**

What is ukiyo-e not an example of?

**Question 6**

what did not become popular in the 1600s and 1900s?

**Text number 11**

Western expatriate Finnish illustrated magazines brought Western satirical cartoons to Japan in the late 19th century. New publications in both Western and Japanese styles became popular, and by the late 1890s, American-style newspaper cartoon supplements and some American cartoons began to appear in Japan. The Jiji Shinpō newspaper was the first to publish Jiji manga - the first modern use of the word 'manga' - and in 1900, in 1902, Rakuten Kitazawa began writing the first modern Japanese comic strip. By the 1930s, comics were being published as comics in large monthly magazines for girls and boys and collected in hardback volumes.

**Question 0**

When did comic books start appearing in Japan?

**Question 1**

Who brought satirical strips to Japan?

**Question 2**

When did Jiji Manga debut?

**Question 3**

Who started the first Japanese comic book in modern times?

**Question 4**

When did comics start to be published in hardback collections?

**Question 5**

When did cartoon magazines stop appearing in Japan?

**Question 6**

When did comic books start appearing in China?

**Question 7**

Who never brought satirical strips to Japan?

**Question 8**

When did Jiji Manga end?

**Question 9**

Who started the last Japanese comic book in modern times?

**Text number 12**

The modern era of comics began in Japan after the Second World War, fuelled by the success of the prolific Osamu Tezuka comics and Sazae-san comics. In the following decades, genres and audiences diversified. Stories are usually first published as comics in magazines, often hundreds of pages thick and containing more than a dozen stories; later they are collected in tankōbon books. At the turn of the 1900s and 2000s, almost a quarter of all printed material in Japan was comics. Translations became very popular in foreign markets - in some cases matching or exceeding sales of domestic comics.

**Question 0**

Which cartoon was created by Osamu Tezuka?

**Question 1**

Where were comic stories first published as comics?

**Question 2**

What is considered the beginning of modern comics in Japan?

**Question 3**

Which comic book did Osamu Tezuka finish?

**Question 4**

What comic did Osamu Tezuka not create?

**Question 5**

Where were comic stories never serialised?

**Question 6**

What is considered the end of modern comics in Japan?

**Question 7**

What is considered the beginning of ancient comics in Japan?

**Text number 13**

Cartoons are usually short, multi-panel cartoons, which have traditionally appeared most commonly in newspapers. In the United States, daily comics have generally been single-page, while Sunday comics have been multi-page. In the early 20th century, daily strips were usually in black and white and Sunday comics were usually in colour and often full-page.

**Question 0**

Where do comics usually appear?

**Question 1**

Where do comics never appear?

**Question 2**

In which country do weekly strips usually occupy one floor?

**Question 3**

In which country are daily tapes abnormally occupying one floor?

**Question 4**

In which country are daily strips usually occupied by a double plane?

**Question 5**

while on Saturday the strips have got how many levels?

**Text number 14**

The format of magazines specialising in comics varies greatly from one culture to another. Comics, which are mainly an American format, are thin magazines that are usually published in colour. European and Japanese comics are often published as comic magazines - monthly or weekly in Europe and usually in black and white and weekly in Japan. Japanese comic books are typically hundreds of pages long.

**Question 0**

Where in Japan are comics usually published?

**Question 1**

How often do European magazines carry comics?

**Question 2**

How often do comic strips usually appear in Japanese magazines?

**Question 3**

How long is a typical Japanese comic book magazine?

**Question 4**

Where in Japan do unpublished comics usually appear?

**Question 5**

Where do comic strips appear atypically in Japan?

**Question 6**

How often do American comics appear in magazines?

**Question 7**

How often do comic strips usually appear in Chinese magazines?

**Question 8**

How long is an atypical Japanese comic book?

**Text number 15**

Book-length cartoons take different forms in different cultures. European comic albums are most commonly printed in A4 colour volumes. In English-speaking countries, bound comic books are called graphic novels and are available in various formats. Although "graphic novel" includes the term "novel", which is usually associated with fiction, it also includes non-fiction and collections of short works. Japanese comics are collected in volumes called tankōbon after the publication of magazine comics.

**Question 0**

What are comic book bindings called in America?

**Question 1**

What is the name of the volumes of Japanese comics?

**Question 2**

What kind of work is the word novel usually aimed at?

**Question 3**

Which term can mean a non-fiction book or a collection of short works?

**Question 4**

What are newspaper bindings called in America?

**Question 5**

What is the name that is not given to Japanese cartoon versions?

**Question 6**

What kind of play is your prose novel usually aimed at?

**Question 7**

Which term can mean a work of fiction or a collection of short works?

**Question 8**

What term can mean a non-fiction book from a collection of long works?

**Text number 16**

Cartoons and editorial cartoons usually consist of a single panel, often with a caption or speech balloon. Cartoons, editorial cartoons and other single-panel cartoons are not usually included in definitions of cartoons that emphasise the cartoon; they may be included in definitions that emphasise a word and image combination. Cartoons became popular in Europe in the 1700s and 1800s in broadsheet magazines, and the term "cartoon"[h] was first used for them in the British 1843 humour magazine Punch.

**Question 0**

Where did gag cartoons first appear?

**Question 1**

When did one-screen gag cartoons become comics?

**Question 2**

In which publication was comics first used to illustrate one-screen gags?

**Question 3**

Where were the cartoons last displayed?

**Question 4**

Where did serious comics first appear?

**Question 5**

When did serious monochrome illustrations become comics?

**Question 6**

When did one-screen gag cartoons become comics?

**Question 7**

In which publication was the comic last used to describe gags?

**Text number 17**

Comic books have had a modest reputation in the United States due to their roots in mass culture; popular culture was sometimes seen by the cultural elite as a threat to culture and society. In the second half of the 20th century, popular culture became more accepted and the boundaries between high culture and low culture began to blur. However, comics continued to be stigmatised as a form of entertainment for children and the illiterate.

**Question 0**

What did comics have in the United States because of their cultural roots?

**Question 1**

Who thought pop culture was a risk?

**Question 2**

What was considered good only for children and those who could not read or write?

**Question 3**

What did comics have in the US for their sporting roots?

**Question 4**

What did comics not have in the US because of their cultural roots?

**Question 5**

Who thought pop culture was not in danger?

**Question 6**

What was considered bad for children and those who could not read or write?

**Question 7**

What was considered good only for children and those who could read or write?

**Text number 18**

The graphic novel - a book-length cartoon - began to gain attention after Will Eisner popularised the term in his book A Contract with God (1978). The term became widely known to the general public after the commercial success of Maus, Watchmen and The Dark Knight Returns in the mid-1980s. In the 2000s, graphic novels became established in mainstream bookshops and libraries, and webcomics became more common.

**Question 0**

What is the name of a comic strip that is as long as a book?

**Question 1**

Who helped the "graphic novel" to gain public attention?

**Question 2**

In which decade did the term "graphic novel" come into the public consciousness?

**Question 3**

In addition to printed graphic novels sold in shops, what became popular online?

**Question 4**

The popularity of Watchmen, The Dark Knight Returns and which other comic book helped popularise the term "graphic novel"?

**Question 5**

What is the name of a comic that is as short as a book?

**Question 6**

Who helped the "graphic novel" to lose public attention?

**Question 7**

In which decade did the term "graphic novel" become less well known to the general public?

**Question 8**

Besides printed graphic novels sold in shops, what became popular offline?

**Question 9**

Did the loss of popularity of Watchmen, The Dark Knight Returns and which other comic book helped popularise "graphic novel" as a term?

**Text number 19**

The French-speaking Swiss artist Rodolphe Töpffer produced cartoons from 1827 onwards and published theories behind the form of the cartoon. Cartoons appeared widely in newspapers and magazines from the 19th century onwards. The success of Zig et Puce in 1925 popularised the use of speech balloons in European comics, after which Franco-Belgian comics began to dominate. The Adventures of Tintin, characterised by a distinct line style, was first published in serial form in newspaper comic supplements from 1929 and became an icon of Franco-Belgian comics.

**Question 0**

Who started producing cartoons and theories about them in 1827?

**Question 1**

In which century were comics widely produced?

**Question 2**

Which 1925 cartoon made speech bubbles popular?

**Question 3**

Which comics started to dominate Europe?

**Question 4**

When was "The Adventures of Tintin" published as a series?

**Question 5**

Who started producing cartoons and theories about them in 1872?

**Question 6**

In which century were comics produced locally?

**Question 7**

Which 1925 cartoon made speech bubbles unpopular?

**Question 8**

When was "The Adventures of Tintin" published as a serial?

**Text number 20**

After the success of Le Journal de Mickey (1934-44), comic magazines dedicated to comics and full-colour comic albums became the primary outlet for comics in the mid-20th century. As in the United States, comics were then considered childish and a threat to culture and literacy, with commentators stating that "no comic could stand the slightest serious analysis"[c] and that comics were "sabotage to all art and all literature"[d].

**Question 0**

In the United States in the mid-20th century, comics were seen as a risk to culture and to what?

**Question 1**

What was considered "childish" in the United States?

**Question 2**

Cartoons were quoted as sabotaging art and what?

**Question 3**

In the United States in the mid-19th century, comics were seen as a risk to culture and to what?

**Question 4**

In the United States in the mid-20th century, comics were considered a cultural and what?

**Question 5**

What was considered sophisticated reading in the US?

**Question 6**

Cartoons were quoted as a product of art and what?

**Question 7**

Cartoons were quoted as sabotaging writing and what?

**Text number 21**

In the 1960s, the term bandes dessinées ("drawn strips") became widely used in French to describe the instrument. Cartoonists began to create comics for an adult audience, and the term "ninth art"[e] was introduced as comics began to attract public and academic attention as an art form. The group, which included René Goscinny and Albert Uderzo, founded Pilote magazine in 1959 to give artists greater freedom over their work. Goscinny and Uderzo's The Adventures of Asterix appeared in it and it became the best-selling French-language comic series. Published from 1960, the satirical and taboo-breaking Hara-Kiri defied censorship laws in a spirit of counterculture that led to the events of May 1968.

**Question 0**

Comics for adults started to be called Why?

**Question 1**

What year did the Pilot start?

**Question 2**

Where did the best-selling French-language comic book come from?

**Question 3**

What does bandes dessinées not mean?

**Question 4**

What were the cartoons for children started to be called?

**Question 5**

What year did the Pilot end?

**Question 6**

Where did the best-selling comic book in English come from?

**Question 7**

Where did the French-language cheap comic come from?

**Text number 22**

Frustration with censorship and editorial interference led a group of Pilote cartoonists to set up the adults-only magazine L'Écho des savanes in 1972. Adult and experimental comics flourished in the 1970s, including the experimental science fiction of Mœbius and others in Métal Hurlant, and even mainstream publishers began to publish respected adult comics.

**Question 0**

Pilot cartoonists angry about censorship and why?

**Question 1**

When did L'Écho des savanes start?

**Question 2**

Métal hurlant was what genre?

**Question 3**

In what format did adult comics start to be published?

**Question 4**

The pilot cartoonists were happy with censorship and what for?

**Question 5**

Pilote readers angry about censorship and what for?

**Question 6**

When was L'Écho des savanes closed?

**Question 7**

Métal hurlant did not belong to any genre?

**Question 8**

In what format did children's cartoons start to be published?

**Text number 23**

Manga's historical narratives tend to focus either on its recent history, post-World War II, or on attempts to trace deep roots in the past, such as the Chōjū-jinbutsu-giga scroll of the 13th and 13th centuries or the Hokusai Manga of the early 19th century. The first historical survey of Japanese comics was Seiki Hosokibara's Nihon Manga-Shi[i] in 1924. Early post-war Japanese criticism was mostly left-wing political until the 1986 publication of Tomofusa Kure's Modern Manga: The Complete Picture,[j] which emphasised politics over formal aspects such as structure and the "grammar" of comics. The field of manga studies grew rapidly, with numerous books on the subject appearing in the 1990s. Formal theories of manga have focused on developing a "theory of manga expression"[k], which emphasises spatial relationships in the structure of the images on the page and distinguishes this medium from film or literature, where the passage of time is the basic organising element. Courses in cartoon studies have proliferated in Japanese universities, and the Japan Society for Studies in Cartoon and Comics (ja)[l] was founded in 2001 to promote cartoon studies. Frederik L. Schodt's Manga! Manga! The World of Japanese Comics in 1983 led to the word manga being used outside Japan to mean "Japanese comics" or "Japanese-style comics".

**Question 0**

What historical overview did Seiki Hosokibara create?

**Question 1**

When did Hosokibara create Nihon Manga-Shin?

**Question 2**

What was set up in 2001 to award comics scholarships to students?

**Question 3**

Who helped the rest of the world to use the word manga outside Japan's borders?

**Question 4**

Which publication is Schodt responsible for?

**Question 5**

Which historical review was rejected by Seiki Hosokibara?

**Question 6**

When did Hosokibara reject Nihon Manga-Shi?

**Question 7**

What was abolished in 2001 to give students comic book scholarships?

**Question 8**

Who helped the rest of the world to use the word manga within Japan's borders?

**Question 9**

For which publication is Schodt not responsible?

**Text number 24**

Coulton Waugh attempted the first comprehensive history of American comics in The Comics (1947), while Will Eisner's Comics and Sequential Art (1985) and Scott McCloud's Understanding Comics (1993) were early attempts to formalize comics studies in English. David Carrier's The Aesthetics of Comics (2000) was the first full-length philosophical treatment of comics. Notable American attempts to define comics include Eisner's, McCloud's and Harvey's. Eisner described what he called 'sequential art' as 'the arrangement of pictures or pictures and words to tell a story or dramatise an idea'; Scott McCloud defined comics as 'the juxtaposition of pictures and other images in a deliberate sequence, intended to convey information and/or to evoke an aesthetic response in the viewer', a strictly formal definition that detaches comics from its historical and cultural characteristics. R. C. Harvey defined comics as "pictorial narratives or commentaries in which the words (often written on the image within the speech balloons) usually contribute to the meaning of the images and vice versa". Each definition has had its opponents. Harvey considered McCloud's definition to exclude single-panel comics, and objected to McCloud's lack of emphasis on verbal elements, arguing that 'the essential feature of the comic is the inclusion of verbal content'. Aaron Meskin saw McCloud's theories as an artificial attempt to legitimise the role of the comic in art history.

**Question 0**

Who compiled the history of American comics in 1947?

**Question 1**

What was the title of Waugh's work?

**Question 2**

Who created a book about comics from a philosophical point of view?

**Question 3**

Which book did Will Eisner create in 1985?

**Question 4**

Who compiled the history of American comics in 1974?

**Question 5**

Who didn't compile the history of American comics in 1947?

**Question 6**

What was not the title of Waugh's work?

**Question 7**

Who created a book about comics from a biographical perspective?

**Question 8**

Which book did Will Eisner create in 1958?

**Text number 25**

Cross-cultural research on comics is complicated by the fact that the meaning and scope of the word "comic" differ considerably between languages. The French term bandes dessinées ("drawn strips") emphasises the juxtaposition of drawn images as a defining factor, which may even imply the exclusion of photographic comics. In Japanese, the term manga is used to refer to all forms of cartoon, caricature and caricature.

**Question 0**

What word is used in France for comics?

**Question 1**

What is the word used in Japan for comics?

**Question 2**

What does bandes dessinées mean?

**Question 3**

What is the decisive factor for bandes dessinées?

**Question 4**

What word is banned for comics in France?

**Question 5**

What is the word used in France for comedies?

**Question 6**

What word is not used in Japan for comics?

**Question 7**

What does bandes dessinées not mean?

**Question 8**

What is the undefined element of bandes dessinées?

**Text number 26**

Online comics are comics that are available on the internet. They reach a wide audience, and new readers can usually access archived episodes. Online comics can use infinite canvas, which means they are not limited by page size or dimensions.

**Question 0**

What cartoons are on the internet?

**Question 1**

Online comics reach a large audience and new what?

**Question 2**

What can readers access in a webcomic?

**Question 3**

Size limits don't hold back, and webcomics are said to be what?

**Question 4**

What cartoons are not on the internet?

**Question 5**

Online comics reach small audiences and new what?

**Question 6**

Webcomics reach a large audience and old what?

**Question 7**

What do readers not get to read in online cartoons?

**Question 8**

Curbed by size restrictions, webcomics are said to be what?

**Text number 27**

Some people think storyboards and non-fiction novels are comics. Film studios, especially in the animation industry, often use storyboards as a guide to film sequences. These storyboards are not intended as a final product and are rarely seen by the public. Non-verbal novels are books that use a series of images without captions to convey a narrative.

**Question 0**

Storyboards and what some consider to be comics?

**Question 1**

What uses a lot of storyboards?

**Question 2**

What is not considered a storyboard?

**Question 3**

Who doesn't often see storyboards used in filmmaking?

**Question 4**

What do you call a book with pictures without captions that tell a story?

**Question 5**

Storyboards and what everyone thinks are comics?

**Question 6**

Storyboards are not used much for what?

**Question 7**

Where are a lot of scripts used?

**Question 8**

What are storyboards?

**Question 9**

What do you call a book that has no pictures without captions to tell a story?

**Text number 28**

As with the definition of literature and film, there is no consensus on the definition of comic media, and there have been numerous exceptions in attempts to define and describe it. Theorists such as Töpffer, R. C. Harvey, Will Eisner, David Carrier, Alain Rey and Lawrence Grove emphasise the combination of text and image, although there are significant examples of pantomime comics throughout the history of comics. Other critics, such as Thierry Groensteen and Scott McCloud, have stressed the primacy of the image sequence. In the late 20th century, the discovery of different cultures in each other's comic traditions, the rediscovery of forgotten early comic forms, and the rise of new forms made the task of defining comics even more complex.

**Question 0**

What has not been achieved in the definition of the cartoon?

**Question 1**

R. C. Harvey, Will Eisner and others are considered to be what?

**Question 2**

What are some prominent examples in the history of comics?

**Question 3**

Comic critics, such as McCloud, pointed out that sequences of what should be a priority?

**Question 4**

In which century were forgotten cartoon forms rediscovered?

**Question 5**

What has been achieved in the definition of the comic strip?

**Question 6**

R. C. Harvey, Will Eisner and others are not considered to be cartoonists, what?

**Question 7**

Where are there no visible examples in the history of comics?

**Question 8**

Comic critics, such as McCloud, pointed out that sequences of what should be secondary?

**Question 9**

In which century were the cartoon forms remembered rediscovered?

**Text number 29**

European cartoon studies began with Töpffer's theories of the 1840s, which emphasised panel transitions and the combination of the visual and the verbal. No further progress was made before the 1970s. Pierre Fresnault-Deruelle then introduced a semiotic approach to the study of comics by analysing text-image relations, lateral image relations and image discontinuity, what Scott McCloud later called 'enclosure'. In 1987, Henri Vanlier introduced the term multicadre, or 'multiframe', to refer to the comic as a semantic unit on the page. In the 1990s, theorists such as Benoît Peeters and Thierry Groensteen turned their attention to the poetic creative choices of artists. Thierry Smolderen and Harry Morgan have put forward relativist views on the definition of the comic strip, as the comic strip medium has taken different, equally valid forms throughout its history. Morgan considers comics to be a subcategory of "les littératures dessinées" (i.e. "drawn literatures"). French theory has begun to pay particular attention to the page as distinct from American theories, such as McCloud's, which focus on transitions between panels. Since the mid-2000s, Neil Cohn has begun to analyse the understanding of comics through cognitive science, extending the theory using psychological and neuroscientific experiments. This work has argued that there are distinct rule-bound 'grammars' for understanding sequential images and page layouts that go beyond panel-to-panel transitions and categorical distinctions between layout types, and that the brain understands comics in the same way as other domains such as language and music.

**Question 0**

In the 1840s, Töpffer wrote theories about whose work?

**Question 1**

Who introduced the term "multiframe"?

**Question 2**

Who used the semiotics method to study comics in the 1970s?

**Question 3**

Who used cognitive science to learn how people understand cartoons?

**Question 4**

In the 1940s, Töpffer wrote theories about whose work?

**Question 5**

Who rejected the term "multiframe"?

**Question 6**

Who never used the semiotics method to study comics in the 1970s?

**Question 7**

Who used the semiotics method to study comics in the 1980s?

**Question 8**

Who used cognitive science to learn how dogs understand cartoons?

**Text number 30**

Many cultures have adopted English words for comics, such as Russian (Komiks in Russian) and German (comic). Similarly, the Chinese term manhua and the Korean manhwa are derived from the Chinese characters used to spell the Japanese term manga.

**Question 0**

What is the Russian word for comics?

**Question 1**

What is the German word for comics?

**Question 2**

Which Chinese word is derived from the Japanese word manga?

**Question 3**

Which Korean word is derived from the Japanese word manga?

**Question 4**

What Russian word is not used in comics?

**Question 5**

What is the Prussian word for comics?

**Question 6**

What German word is not used for comics?

**Question 7**

Which Chinese word is not derived from the Japanese word manga?

**Question 8**

Which Korean word is not derived from the Japanese word manga?

**Text number 31**

The English term comics derives from the humorous (or "cartoonish") works that were prevalent in early American newspaper comics; the term has also become common for non-humorous works. The term "comic" has an equally confused history: they are mostly neither humorous nor ordinary books, but rather magazines. In English, it is common to refer to comics from different cultures by the terms used in their original languages, such as manga for Japanese comics or bandes dessinées for French-speaking Franco-Belgian comics.

**Question 0**

The word cartoon comes from humorous songs, which can be found where?

**Question 1**

For what other type of work than humorous work is a comic used?

**Question 2**

What type of books are comics?

**Question 3**

What term do the English use for Japanese comics?

**Question 4**

What is the English term for Belgian comics?

**Question 5**

The word cartoon comes from non-humorous songs, which can be found where?

**Question 6**

What kind of work, especially humorous work, is used for a comic strip?

**Question 7**

Comic books are not what kind of books?

**Question 8**

What is the term the French use for Japanese comics?

**Question 9**

What is the English term for comics that do not come from Belgium?

**Text number 32**

Although comics are often the work of a single author, their creation is often shared between several specialists. Writers and artists may be separate, and artists may specialise in creating characters or backgrounds, for example, as is the case in Japan. In American superhero comics in particular, the art can be divided between a draughtsman who draws the work in pencil, a draughtsman who finishes the work in ink, a colourist and a writer who adds captions and speech balloons.

**Question 0**

Although a cartoon is usually created by one person, it is usually designed by several people.

**Question 1**

What do you call someone who does the original pencil work for a work of art?

**Question 2**

What does a cartoonist do?

**Question 3**

Although a comic is always created by one person, the actual design is usually done by several people.

**Question 4**

Why invite someone who does not do the original pencil work for a work of art?

**Question 5**

Why is the person doing the original pencil work on the artwork called?

**Question 6**

What does a linker do?

**Question 7**

What doesn't a cartoonist do?

**Text number 33**

Panels are individual images that contain a break in the action, often surrounded by a border. The key moments in the narrative are divided into panels through a process called encapsulation. The reader puts the pieces together through a process of encapsulation, using background information and an understanding of the relationships between the panels to mentally connect the panels into events. The size, shape and placement of the panels affect the timing and pace of the narrative. Panel content can be asynchronous, where events depicted in the same image may not occur at the same time.

**Question 0**

Why are individual pictures with action called cartoons?

**Question 1**

The narrative is placed in panels using what?

**Question 2**

Who assembles the panels by closing them?

**Question 3**

The timing and pacing of the cartoons is done by adjusting the size, shape and what?

**Question 4**

When a cartoon panel has events that do not occur at the same time, the panel is considered to be a what?

**Question 5**

Why are cartoons called several pictures with action?

**Question 6**

The narrative is not placed on panels using what?

**Question 7**

Who will dismantle the panels by closing them?

**Question 8**

The timing and pacing of the cartoons is done without adjusting the size, shape and what?

**Question 9**

When a cartoon panel has events that coincide, the panel is considered to be a what?

**Text number 34**

Text is often incorporated into cartoons through speech balloons, captions and sound effects. Speech balloons express dialogue (or ideas, in the case of thought balloons), with their tails pointing at the speaker. Captions can give voice to the narrator, convey the dialogue or ideas of the characters, or indicate place or time. The speech balloons themselves are strongly associated with cartoons, and the addition of a single speech balloon to a picture is enough to turn it into a cartoon. Sound effects mimic non-voice sounds in the text by using onomatopoeic sound words.

**Question 0**

What is your strong association with comics?

**Question 1**

The presence of a single speech balloon in a picture makes it what?

**Question 2**

What kind of words are used in comics to create sound effects?

**Question 3**

What is the weak link with cartoons?

**Question 4**

What is the strong disproportion to cartoons?

**Question 5**

Does the presence of a double speech balloon in a picture change it to what?

**Question 6**

The absence of a single speech balloon in the picture makes it what?

**Question 7**

What kind of words are used in cartoons to create word effects?

**Text number 35**

Cartoons are most often drawn, traditionally in ink (especially Indian ink) and ink pens or brushes; nowadays, mixed media and digital techniques are also used. Cartooning techniques such as moving lines and abstract symbols are often used.

**Question 0**

What kind of ink is often used to make comics?

**Question 1**

What is the most common method used to make comics?

**Question 2**

Mixed media and what else is becoming popular in comics?

**Question 3**

Moving lines and what is often used in cartoons?

**Question 4**

What kind of ink is never used to make comics?

**Question 5**

What kind of ink is often used in comedy?

**Question 6**

What is the least used method for making comics?

**Question 7**

Mixed media and what else is becoming unpopular in comics?

**Question 8**

Boundaries and what is never used in cartoons?

**Text number 36**

The term comic refers to the comics media when used as an uncountable noun and is therefore singular: "comics are media" rather than "comics are media". When a comic appears as a countable noun, it refers to individuals in the medium, such as individual comics or comic books: 'Tom's comics are in the basement'.

**Question 0**

What is comedy?

**Question 1**

What does the term cartoon not refer to?

**Question 2**

When comic occurs as a countable verb, it refers to what?

**Question 3**

When comedy occurs as a countable noun, it refers to what?

**Question 4**

When comic strip does not appear as a countable noun, it refers to what?

**Document number 47**

**Text number 0**

Saint Helena (/ˌseɪnt həˈliːnə/ SAYNT-hə-LEE-nə) is a volcanic tropical island in the South Atlantic Ocean, 4 000 kilometres east of Rio de Janeiro and 1 950 kilometres west of the Cunene River, which forms the border between Namibia and Angola in southwest Africa. It is part of the British Overseas Territory of Saint Helena, Ascension and Tristan da Cunha. Saint Helena covers an area of about 16 x 8 km and has a population of about 1,000 inhabitants (4,2552008 census). It is named after Saint Helena of Constantinople.

**Question 0**

What is the tropical island of Saint Helena named after?

**Question 1**

In which ocean is Saint Helena located?

**Question 2**

What is the population of Saint Helena?

**Question 3**

How big is the tropical island of Saint Helena?

**Text number 1**

The island was uninhabited when the Portuguese discovered it in 1502. It is one of the most remote islands in the world, and for centuries it was an important stopping point for ships sailing from Asia and South Africa to Europe. The British captured Napoleon in exile there, Dinuzulu kaCetshwayo (for leading a Zulu army against the British regime) and more than 5 000 Boers captured during the Second Boer War.

**Question 0**

When was the island discovered?

**Question 1**

How many Boers were captured during the second Boer War?

**Question 2**

Why was Dinuzulu kaCetshwayo imprisoned on the island?

**Text number 2**

Between 1791 and 1833, several experiments in conservation and afforestation and attempts to increase rainfall artificially took place on Saint Helena. These environmental efforts were closely linked to the conceptualisation of environmental change processes and helped to establish the roots of environmentalism.

**Question 0**

What roots were laid for Saint Helena?

**Question 1**

What were the scientists trying to artificially insert on Saint Helena?

**Question 2**

The environmental intervention was related to the conceptualisation of which process?

**Text number 3**

According to most historical accounts, the island was discovered on 21 May 1502 by the Galician navigator João da Nova, sailing for Portugal, who named it Santa Helena after Helena of Constantinople. According to another theory, the island discovered by da Nova was in fact Tristan da Cunha, 2 430 km to the south, and that Saint Helena was discovered by some ships belonging to the Estêvão da Gama expedition on 30 July 1503 (as reported by the scribe Thomé Lopes). However, an article published in 2015 revised the date of the discovery and dismissed 18 August as too late for da Nova to have made the discovery and returned to Lisbon by 11 September 1502, whether he sailed from St Helena or Tristan da Cunha. It shows that 21 May is probably a Protestant rather than a Catholic or Orthodox feast day, and was first mentioned in 1596 by Jan Huyghen van Linschoten, who was probably mistaken, as the island was discovered several decades before the Reformation and the beginning of Protestantism. The alternative discovery date of 3 May, mentioned by Odoardo Duarte Lopes and Sir Thomas Herbert, which is the Catholic feast day of the real cross found by St Helena in Jerusalem, is considered more historically plausible.

**Question 0**

On what day was the island discovered?

**Question 1**

Which sailor found the island?

**Question 2**

Which country did João da Nova work for?

**Question 3**

After which person is the island of Saint Helena named?

**Text number 4**

The Portuguese found the island uninhabited, with plenty of trees and fresh water. They brought in cattle, fruit trees and vegetables and built a chapel and a couple of houses. Although they did not establish a permanent settlement, the island was an important meeting place and source of food for ships travelling from Asia to Europe, and sick sailors were often left on the island to recover before they could catch the next ship that visited the island.

**Question 0**

What was abundant on the island when it was discovered?

**Question 1**

What did the island's settlers bring to the country?

**Question 2**

What kind of buildings did settlers build?

**Question 3**

Who stayed on the island to recover when they fell ill?

**Question 4**

What did the island offer to ships travelling from Asia to Europe?

**Text number 5**

The Englishman Sir Francis Drake probably located the island on the last leg of his circumnavigation of the world (1577-1580). Other visits by English explorers followed, and as the location of Saint Helena became more widely known, English warships began to ambush the area to attack Portuguese Indian caravansers on their way home. The Dutch also began to visit the island to develop their Far East trade. The Portuguese and Spanish soon gave up regular visits to the island, partly because they used the ports on the West African coast, but also because Dutch and English sailors attacked their shipping, desecrated their chapels and religious icons, destroyed their livestock and razed their plantations.

**Question 0**

Who probably found the island on the last leg of their circumnavigation?

**Question 1**

Where did the British warships attack on the island?

**Question 2**

Who developed the Far East trade and started visiting the island?

**Question 3**

Who gave up visiting the island because of attacks on their shipping?

**Text number 6**

The Dutch Republic officially claimed Saint Helena in 1633, although there is no evidence that it was ever occupied, settled or fortified. By 1651, the Dutch had largely abandoned the island's bona fides in favour of their settlement on the peninsula.

**Question 0**

Who claimed Saint Helena in 1633?

**Question 1**

What year did the Dutch abandon the island?

**Question 2**

What was the reason for the Dutch abandoning the island?

**Text number 7**

In 1657, Oliver Cromwell granted the English East India Company a charter to govern Saint Helena, and the following year the company decided to fortify the island and settle it with farmers. The first governor, Captain John Dutton, arrived in 1659, making Saint Helena one of Britain's oldest colonies outside North America and the Caribbean. A fort and houses were built on the island. After the restoration of the British monarchy in 1660, the East India Company was granted a Royal Charter giving it the exclusive right to fortify and colonise the island. The fort was renamed James Fort and the town Jamestown in honour of the Duke of York, later James II of England.

**Question 0**

Who was granted the charter to govern Saint Helena?

**Question 1**

Who gave the English Company of the East a character to rule the island?

**Question 2**

Who was the first governor of Saint Helena?

**Question 3**

What year did the first governor arrive in Saint Helena?

**Question 4**

Who had the exclusive right to fortify and colonise the island?

**Text number 8**

Between January and May 1673, the Dutch East India Company took the island by force before English reinforcements restored control of the English East India Company. The company had difficulty attracting new immigrants and there was unrest and rebellion among the inhabitants. Ecological problems such as deforestation, soil erosion, pests and drought led Governor Isaac Pyke to propose in 1715 that the population be transferred to Mauritius, but this was not done and the Company continued to support the community because of the island's strategic location. A census in 1723 recorded 1 110 people, including slaves. 610

**Question 0**

What was it that attracted the British East India Company?

**Question 1**

What problems led to the proposal to relocate the population?

**Question 2**

What was the name of the governor who proposed the transfer of the population of Saint Helena?

**Question 3**

Where was the population proposed to be relocated to?

**Question 4**

How many slaves were on the island in 1723?

**Text number 9**

In the 1700s, governors tried to solve the island's problems by planting trees, improving fortifications, eliminating corruption, building a hospital, tackling neglect of crops and livestock, controlling alcohol consumption and introducing legal reforms. From around 1770, the island enjoyed a long period of prosperity. Captain James Cook visited the island in 1775 on the last leg of his second circumnavigation of the world. St James' Church was erected in Jamestown in 1774, and Plantation House was built in 1791-92 and has been the Governor's residence ever since.

**Question 0**

When did the island's heyday begin?

**Question 1**

Which captain visited the island in 1775 on his circumnavigation of the world?

**Question 2**

Which church was built in Jamestown in 1774?

**Question 3**

What is the official residence of the Governor?

**Text number 10**

On leaving Oxford University in 1676, Edmond Halley visited Saint Helena and set up an astronomical observatory with a 7.3 by 24-metre air telescope to study the stars of the southern hemisphere. The telescope is located near Saint Mathew's Church in Hutt's Gate, Longwood. The 680-metre-high hill there is named after him and is called Halley's Mount.

**Question 0**

Who founded the astronomical observatory on Saint Helena?

**Question 1**

Which university did Edmond Halley study at?

**Question 2**

How many feet was the telescope set up in the observatory?

**Question 3**

In which district is the telescope located?

**Question 4**

Which hemisphere did Edmond Halley want to study with a telescope?

**Text number 11**

Saint Helena was throughout this period an important port of call for the East India Company. East India ships stopped there on their return voyages to British India and China. At Saint Helena, ships could replenish their water and provisions and, in time of war, form convoys to sail under the protection of Royal Navy ships. Captain James Cook's ship HMS Endeavour anchored and resupplied off the coast of St Helena in May 1771 on her return after the rediscovery of the east coast of Australia and New Zealand.

**Question 0**

Which company's major port was Saint Helena?

**Question 1**

What did the ships complement in Saint Helena?

**Question 2**

Which ship did Captain James own?

**Question 3**

Which ship was added to the island's supplies in May 1771?

**Question 4**

Which navy ships protected the convoys?

**Text number 12**

The importation of slaves was made illegal in 1792. Governor Robert Patton (1802-1807) recommended that the company import Chinese labour to supplement the rural workforce. Coolie workers arrived in 1810, reaching a level of 600 by 181818. Many were allowed to stay and their descendants were integrated into the population. In the 1814 census there were people on the island3,507 .

**Question 0**

What was outlawed in 1792?

**Question 1**

What year did the Coolie workers arrive?

**Question 2**

How many coolie workers were on the island by 1818?

**Question 3**

What was the population of the island in 1814?

**Text number 13**

In 1815, the British government chose Saint Helena as the place of detention for Napoleon Bonaparte. He was taken to the island in October 1815. Napoleon lived in the Briars Pavilion on the grounds of the Balcombe family home until his permanent residence, Longwood House, was completed in December 1815. Napoleon died there on 5 May 1821.

**Question 0**

Who was arrested by the British government in Saint Helena?

**Question 1**

What year was Napoleon Bonaparte taken to the island?

**Question 2**

Where did Napoleon Bonaparte live until he found a permanent home?

**Question 3**

What was the permanent residence of Napoleon Bonaparte?

**Question 4**

In what year did Napoleon Bonaparte die?

**Text number 14**

After Napoleon's death, the thousands of temporary visitors soon withdrew, and the East India Company regained full control of Saint Helena. Between 1815 and 1830, the EIC provided the island government with the packet schooner St Helena, which made several trips a year between the island and the Cape, carrying passengers in both directions and wine and provisions back to the island.

**Question 0**

Who took full control of the island after Napoleon's death?

**Question 1**

What did the EIC make available to the island government between 1815 and 1830?

**Question 2**

What kind of stuff did the St Helena Moon bring to the island?

**Text number 15**

Because Napoleon praised Saint Helena coffee during his stay on the island, the product gained brief popularity in Paris in the years after his death.

**Question 0**

Which Saint Helena product did Napoleon praise?

**Question 1**

What made Saint Helena coffee so popular after Napoleon's death?

**Question 2**

Which product became popular in Paris after Napolese's death?

**Text number 16**

Although the importation of slaves to St Helena had been banned in 1792, the gradual emancipation of over 800 slaves did not take place until 1827, some six years before the British Parliament passed legislation to ban slavery in the colonies.

**Question 0**

When were slave imports banned in Saint Helena?

**Question 1**

The liberation of the slaves of Saint Helena did not happen until what year?

**Question 2**

Who banned slavery in their colonies?

**Question 3**

How many slaves were freed on Saint Helena?

**Text number 17**

Under the provisions of the India Act of 1833, the administration of Saint Helena was transferred from the East India Company to the British Crown and it became a colony of the Crown. Subsequent administrative cost-cutting measures triggered a long-term population decline, with those who could afford to do so seeking to leave the island for better opportunities elsewhere. The second half of the 19th century saw the introduction of steamships, which were not dependent on trade winds, and a shift in Far Eastern trade away from the traditional South Atlantic shipping routes to the Red Sea route (which, before the Suez Canal, included a short stretch of land). These factors contributed to a decline in the number of ships visiting the island from 1,100,855 to only 288,189.

**Question 0**

By what act did Saint Helena come under the control of the British Crown?

**Question 1**

Who handed over control of Saint Helena to the British Crown?

**Question 2**

Which ships became common in the second half of the 19th century that did not depend on trade winds?

**Question 3**

How many ships sailed to the island in 1855?

**Question 4**

How many ships sailed to the island by 1889?

**Text number 18**

In 1840, a British naval station was established on the island to suppress the African slave trade, and between 1840 and 1849, more than 15,000 freed slaves, known as "freed Africans", were landed there.

**Question 0**

Who established a naval station to stop the African slave trade on an island in 1840?

**Question 1**

How many freed slaves arrived on the island between 1840 and 1849?

**Question 2**

What were the freed slaves known as?

**Text number 19**

In 1858, the French Emperor Napoleon III seized Longwood House and the surrounding land on behalf of the French government, the last residence of Napoleon I (who died there in 1821). It is still French property, managed by a French agent under the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

**Question 0**

Which French emperor took possession of Longwood House and surrounding land?

**Question 1**

In what year did the French Emperor Napoleon III take control of Longwood House?

**Question 2**

Who was the last occupant of Longwood House before Napoleon III took it over?

**Question 3**

Who controls the Longwood house?

**Text number 20**

On 11 April 1898, American Joshua Slocum arrived in Jamestown on his famous and epic solo journey around the world. On 20 April 1898 he set off on the final leg of his round-the-world journey, after receiving a warm welcome from the Governor, His Excellency Sir R. A. Standale, after presenting two lectures on his journey and receiving an invitation to Longwood from the French Consular Agent.

**Question 0**

Who arrived in Jamestown during their solo round-the-world trip?

**Question 1**

When did Joshua Slocum arrive in Jamestown?

**Question 2**

When did Joshua Slocum leave Jamestown to continue his journey?

**Question 3**

Who gave two lectures on their trip?

**Text number 21**

A local industry producing fibre from New Zealand flax was re-established in 1907 and generated substantial revenue during the First World War. Ascension Island was made a dependent island of Saint Helena in 1922, followed by Tristan da Cunha in 1938. During World War II, the United States built Wideawake Airfield on Ascension in 1942, but Saint Helena was not used for military purposes.

**Question 0**

Where does the local fibre industry get its flax from?

**Question 1**

Which island was made a dependent island of Saint Helena in 1922?

**Question 2**

What was the name of the airport built by the United States on Ascension Island?

**Question 3**

What year was Wideawake Airport built?

**Text number 22**

During this period, the island's income grew from the sale of flax, with prices peaking in 1951. However, the industry declined due to transport costs and competition from synthetic fibres. The British Post Office's decision to use synthetic fibres in its postal bags was a further blow and led to the closure of the island's flax mills in 1965.

**Question 0**

What did the island sell to generate additional income during this period?

**Question 1**

What year was the price of flax at its peak?

**Question 2**

Did the UK Post Office's decision to use what fibres hurt the flax industry?

**Question 3**

In what year were the island's flax mills closed?

**Text number 23**

From 1958 , the Union Castle shipping company gradually reduced its services to the island. Curnow Shipping, based in Avonmouth, replaced the Union-Castle Line in 1977, using the RMS (Royal Mail Ship) St Helena.

**Question 0**

In what year did the Union Castle shipyard start to gradually reduce the number of service visits to the island?

**Question 1**

Which shipping company replaced Union-Castle Line's postal service?

**Question 2**

What year was the Union-Castle Line mail boat replaced?

**Text number 24**

The British Nationality Act 1981 reclassified Saint Helena and the other Crown Dependencies as British Dependencies. The islanders lost their right of residence in Britain. Over the next 20 years, many received only low-paid work from the island government, and the only jobs available outside Saint Helena were in the Falkland Islands and Ascension Island. The Department of Development and Economic Planning, which is still in operation, was set up in 1988 to help raise the standard of living of the people of Saint Helena.

**Question 0**

What right did the citizens of the islands lose because of the law?

**Question 1**

Which department was set up to help raise the standard of living of the citizens of Saint Helena?

**Question 2**

In what year was the Development and Economic Planning Department set up?

**Question 3**

Where was the only job outside Saint Helena?

**Text number 25**

In 1989, Prince Andrew launched the replacement RMS St Helena to ply the island; the ship was built specifically for the Cardiff to Cape Town route and features a mixed cargo/passenger ship.

**Question 0**

What year was the launch of the replacement for the RMS St Helena?

**Question 1**

Who launched the replacement RMS St Helena?

**Question 2**

On which route was the replacement ship for the RMS St Helena built?

**Question 3**

What was the layout of the RMS St Helena like?

**Text number 26**

The Constitution of Saint Helena came into force in 1989 and established that the island is governed by a Governor and a Commander-in-Chief, as well as an elected Executive and Legislative Council. The British Overseas Territories Act 2002 granted full British citizenship to the island's inhabitants and renamed the dependent territories (including Saint Helena) as British Overseas Territories. In 2009, Saint Helena and its two territories were given equal status under the new Constitution, and the name of the British Overseas Territories was changed to Saint Helena, Ascension and Tristan da Cunha.

**Question 0**

In what year did the Saint Helena Constitution officially come into force?

**Question 1**

Which 2002 Act granted full UK citizenship to citizens of the islands?

**Question 2**

By what names were the dependent areas renamed?

**Text number 27**

The UK government has spent £250 million to build an airport on the island. The airport is expected to be fully operational by early 2016 and is expected to help the island towards self-sufficiency, boosting economic development and reducing dependence on UK government support. The airport is also expected to kick-start the tourism industry, with up to 30,000 visitors expected annually. As of August 2015, ticket sales were delayed until the airline could be finally named.

**Question 0**

How much money was spent on building the island's airport?

**Question 1**

Which government built the airport on the island?

**Question 2**

When was the airport expected to be fully operational?

**Question 3**

What industry will the airport help when it is completed?

**Question 4**

How many tourists are expected each year thanks to the airport?

**Text number 28**

Located in the South Atlantic Ocean on the Mid-Atlantic Ridge, more than 2 000 km from the nearest major landmass, Saint Helena is one of the most remote places in the world. The nearest mainland port is Namibe in southern Angola and the nearest international airport is the Quatro de Fevereiro airport in the Angolan capital Luanda; links to Cape Town in South Africa cater for most shipping needs, including the RMS St Helena, a mail ship serving the island. The island is connected to two other isolated islands in the South Atlantic, which are also British territories: the island of Ascension, located some 1 300 km north-west in equatorial waters, and Tristan da Cunha, far out in the tropics, 2 430 km to the south. The island is in the western hemisphere and has the same longitude as Cornwall in the UK. Despite its remoteness, the United Nations classifies it as West Africa.

**Question 0**

What is the nearest port to Saint Helena?

**Question 1**

What is the nearest international airport to Saint Helena?

**Question 2**

What is the name of the mail boat serving the island?

**Question 3**

In which hemisphere is the island located?

**Question 4**

Which region has the island been classified by the United Nations?

**Text number 29**

The island of Saint Helena covers a total area of 122 47 square kilometres and is largely made up of rugged terrain of volcanic origin (the last volcanic eruptions occurred around 7 million years ago). The coastal areas are covered with volcanic rock and are warmer and drier than the centre. The highest point on the island is Diana's Peak at 818 m (2,684 ft). In 1996 it became the island's first national park. Much of the island is covered in New Zealand flax, a legacy of former industry, but there are also some native trees that have been replanted, including in the Millennium Forest project, which was established in 2002 to replant part of the lost Great Wood forest and is now managed by the Saint Helena National Trust. When the island was discovered, it was covered in unique native vegetation, including a significant cabbage tree species. The interior of the island must have been dense tropical forest, but the coastal areas were probably also quite green. The present landscape is very different, with largely bare rock in the lowlands, while the interior is green, mainly due to introduced vegetation. There are no native terrestrial mammals, but cattle, cats, dogs, donkeys, goats, mice, rabbits, rats and sheep have been introduced, which has adversely affected the native species. The dramatic change in the landscape is due to these newcomers. As a result, the bow tree (Acalypha rubrinervis) and the Saint Helena olive (Nesiota elliptica) are now extinct, and many other endemic plants are threatened with extinction.

**Question 0**

How many square kilometres is Saint Helena?

**Question 1**

What type of rock is the coastal areas of Saint Helena?

**Question 2**

How many metres high is the highest peak of Saint Helena?

**Question 3**

In what year did Diana's Peak officially become a state park?

**Question 4**

What was created in 2002 to replant parts of a large forest?

**Text number 30**

Off the coast there are several cliffs and islands, including: These include Castle Rock, Speery Island, Needle, Lower Black Rock, Upper Black Rock (south), Bird Island (southwest), Black Rock, Thompson's Valley Island, Peaked Island, Egg Island, Lady's Chair, Lighter Rock (west), Long Ledge (northwest), Shore Island, George Island, Rough Rock Island, Flat Rock (east), buoys, Sandy Bay Island, Chimney, White Bird Island and Frightus Rock (southeast), all within a one-mile radius (0.62 miles) from the beach.

**Question 0**

How close are the rockets and islands off the coast?

**Question 1**

In which direction is the island of Upper Black Rock located?

**Question 2**

In which direction is Bird Island located?

**Question 3**

In which direction from the island is Lighter Rock located?

**Question 4**

In which direction is Frightus Rock located?

**Text number 31**

Saint Helena's national bird is the Saint Helena shovel, known locally as the wading bird. It appears on the coat of arms and flag of Saint Helena.

**Question 0**

What is the national bird of Saint Helena?

**Question 1**

What is the local name?

**Text number 32**

Saint Helena has a tropical, maritime and temperate climate, tempered by the Benguela Current and almost constant trade winds. The climate varies considerably across the island. In Jamestown, on the north leeward coast, temperatures range from 21-28°C in summer (January-April) to 17-24°C during the rest of the year. Temperatures in the central region average 5-6 °C (9.0-10.8 °F) lower. Jamestown also receives very little annual precipitation, while the higher elevations and the southern coast receive between 750 and 1,000 mm (4.5 and 4.5 in) per year, and are also significantly cloudier. There are weather stations in Longwood and Blue Hill.

**Question 0**

Which current affects the environment of Saint Helena?

**Question 1**

How much lower are the average temperatures in degrees Celsius in the central regions?

**Text number 33**

Saint Helena is divided into eight neighbourhoods, each with its own community centre. The districts also serve as statistical subdivisions. The island is a single electoral district, electing twelve representatives to the fifteen-member Legislative Council.

**Question 0**

How many districts is the island of Saint Helena divided into?

**Question 1**

What do districts also do?

**Text number 34**

First settled by the British in 1659, Saint Helena has a population of around 4,250, descended mainly from people who came from Britain - settlers ('planters') and soldiers - and slaves who were brought to the island from the beginning of settlement - first from Africa (early documents mention the Cape Verde Islands, the Gold Coast and the west coast of Africa), then from India and Madagascar. Eventually, the plantation farmers felt that there were too many slaves and they were no longer imported after 1792.

**Question 0**

When was Saint Helena first settled?

**Question 1**

What was the population of the island in 1659?

**Question 2**

Where were slaves originally brought to the island?

**Question 3**

From which two places were slaves brought later?

**Question 4**

In what year did the inhabitants decide that there were too many slaves?

**Text number 35**

In 1840, St Helena became a supply station for the British West African Squadron, preventing the slave trade (mainly) to Brazil, and several thousand slaves were freed on the island. They were all Africans, and about 500 of them remained there, while the rest were sent to the West Indies and Cape Town and eventually Sierra Leone.

**Question 0**

What did Saint Helena become in 1840?

**Question 1**

Which squadron was the supply station at Saint Helena?

**Question 2**

To which country did the British West African Squadron prevent slaves from being sent?

**Question 3**

How many slaves remained on the island after their release?

**Question 4**

How many slaves were freed from the island?

**Text number 36**

Chinese workers were imported in1810 , reaching their peak in618 ,1818 after which numbers declined. Only a few older men remained after the British Crown took over the administration of the island from the East India Company in 1834. Most were sent back to China, although according to Cape Town records they never made it beyond Cape Town. A few Indian lascars also worked under the harbour master.

**Question 0**

When did the imported Chinese labour arrive?

**Question 1**

How many Chinese workers were at the peak of importation?

**Question 2**

In which year were imports of Chinese workers at their peak?

**Text number 37**

Citizens of Saint Helena have British Overseas Territories citizenship. Full British citizenship was restored on 21 May 2002 by the British Overseas Territories Act 2002. See also the British Nationality Act.

**Question 0**

What is the citizenship of Saint Helena citizens?

**Question 1**

On what day was British citizenship restored to the island's citizens?

**Question 2**

Which act restored full British citizenship to the citizens of Saint Helena?

**Text number 38**

During periods of unemployment, people have long moved off the island since the post-Napoleonic era. Most of the 'saints' emigrated to the UK, South Africa and, in the early years, Australia. The population has declined steadily since the late 1980s, from 5 157 in the 1998 census to 4 255 in 2008. In the past, emigration was characterised by young unaccompanied migrants going to work on long-term contracts in the Ascension and Falkland Islands, but since the re-award of UK citizenship to 'saints' in 2002, emigration to the UK by a wider group of workers has accelerated due to higher wages and better career prospects.

**Question 0**

What left the island long after Napoleon?

**Question 1**

When did the island's population start to decline steadily?

**Question 2**

What was a major factor in emigration to the UK?

**Text number 39**

Most residents belong to the Anglican denomination and belong to the diocese of St Helena, which has its own bishop and includes the island of Ascension. The diocese celebrated its 150th anniversary in June 2009.

**Question 0**

Which community are most of the island's inhabitants members of?

**Question 1**

When was the 150th anniversary of the diocese celebrated?

**Question 2**

Most of the island's inhabitants belong to the Anglican denomination, but what else?

**Question 3**

The Diocese of St Helena has its own what?

**Text number 40**

Other Christian denominations on the island include: (since 1852), the Salvation Army (since 1884 ), Baptists (since 1845 ) and more recently Seventh-day Adventists (since 1949 ), Neo-Postolics and Jehovah's Witnesses (with one in every 35 residents, the highest proportion of any country). Catholics are served pastorally by the sui iuris mission of Saint Helena, Ascension and Tristan da Cunha, under the ecclesiastical authority of the Apostolic Prefecture of the Falkland Islands.

**Question 0**

When did Roman Catholics start appearing on the island?

**Question 1**

In what year did the Salvation Army appear on St Helena?

**Question 2**

When did the Baptists come to the island?

**Question 3**

How many of Johova's witnesses were on the island?

**Question 4**

When did the Seventh-day Adventists arrive on the island?

**Text number 41**

The executive power of Saint Helena belongs to Queen Elizabeth II and is exercised on her behalf by the Governor of Saint Helena. The Governor is appointed by the Queen on the recommendation of the British Government. Defence and foreign affairs remain the responsibility of the United Kingdom.

**Question 0**

Who has executive power in Saint Helena?

**Question 1**

Who wields power on behalf of the Queen in Saint Helena?

**Question 2**

Who is responsible for defence and foreign affairs?

**Text number 42**

The Saint Helena Legislative Council, a unicameral legislative body, has fifteen seats plus a President and Vice-President. Twelve of the fifteen members are elected in elections held every four years. The three ex officio members are the Secretary-General, the Minister of Finance and the Minister of Justice. The Executive Council is chaired by the Governor and consists of three ex officio officers and five elected members of the Legislative Council, appointed by the Governor. There is no elected Prime Minister and the Governor serves as the head of the government. In January 2013, it was proposed that the Executive Council be headed by a "Chief Councillor", elected by the members of the Legislative Council and appointing the other members of the Executive Council. The proposals were put to a referendum on 23 March 2013, where they were rejected by 158 votes to 42 with a 10% turnout.

**Question 0**

How many seats are there in the Saint Helena Legislative Council?

**Question 1**

Who chairs the Executive Council?

**Question 2**

Who is the head of the island's government?

**Question 3**

When were the proposals for the appointment of the lead adviser suspended?

**Text number 43**

One commentator has pointed out that despite high unemployment due to the loss of full passports between 1981 and 2002, the loyalty of the population of St Helena to the British monarchy is unlikely to be exceeded anywhere else in the world. King George VI is the only reigning monarch to have visited the island. This was in 1947The King travelled to South Africa with Queen Elizabeth (later Queen Mother), Princess Elizabeth (later Queen Elizabeth II) and Princess Margaret. Prince Philip arrived on St Helena in , and in 1957 his son Prince Andrew visited as a member of the armed forces in , and in 1984 his sister Princess Royal arrived in 2002.

**Question 0**

What caused high unemployment on the island?

**Question 1**

Who is the only reigning monarch to have visited the island?

**Question 2**

What year did King George VI visit the island?

**Question 3**

When did Prince Philip arrive in Saint Helena?

**Question 4**

Prince Andrews, son of Prince Phillip, visited here the year?

**Text number 44**

In 2012, Helena's Board of Directors funded the preparation of Helena's Human Rights Action Plan 2012-2015. Work under the Action Plan includes publishing awareness-raising articles in local newspapers, providing support to the public on human rights issues and extending several UN human rights conventions to Saint Helena.

**Question 0**

What did the Saint Helena government fund in 2012?

**Question 1**

What kind of articles were published to support this plan?

**Question 2**

How was public support provided?

**Text number 45**

In recent years[when?] there have been reports of child abuse in St Helena. The UK Foreign and Commonwealth Office has been accused of lying to the United Nations about child abuse in St Helena to cover up allegations, including cases of a four-year-old girl being raped by police and a two-year-old girl being mutilated by police.

**Question 0**

What has been reported more in Saint Helena in recent years?

**Question 1**

Who has been accused of lying in the Saint Helena child abuse case?

**Question 2**

Which British Foreign and Commonwealth Office has been accused of lying about child abuse?

**Text number 46**

St Helena has long been known for its abundance of native birds and vascular plants. The uplands contain most of the 400 endemic species known to date. BirdLife International has identified a large part of the island as important for bird conservation, particularly for the endemic Saint Helena species, the ironbird, and for seabirds, which nest on the islands and islets off the coast, in the North-East and South-West Important Bird Areas. Because of these endemic birds and exceptional habitats, Saint Helena is on the UK's provisional list of future UNESCO World Heritage sites.

**Question 0**

Which species of bird is most abundant in Saint Helena?

**Question 1**

What plants are commonly found on Saint Helena?

**Question 2**

Which organisation identified Saint Helena as important for bird conservation?

**Question 3**

Saint Helena is on the UK's list of future what?

**Text number 47**

However, Helena's biodiversity also includes marine vertebrates, invertebrates (freshwater, terrestrial and marine animals), fungi (including lichen species), non-vascular plants, seaweeds and other biological groups. Very little is known about these so far, although over 200 lichen-forming fungi have been identified, including endemic9 species, suggesting that many important discoveries remain to be made.

**Question 0**

How many lichen-forming fungi have been observed on the island?

**Question 1**

How many endemic mushroom species have been found?

**Question 2**

What invertebrates have been found on the island?

**Text number 48**

The island's economy was a monoculture economy until 1966, based on the cultivation and processing of New Zealand flax for rope and twine. Today, St Helena's economy is weak and relies almost entirely on subsidies from the UK government. The public sector dominates the economy, accounting for around 50% of GDP. Inflation was 4 % in 2005. Prices of fuel, electricity and all imported goods have risen.

**Question 0**

What kind of farming was originally practised on the island?

**Question 1**

What year did the crop economy change?

**Question 2**

What was produced during the period when the island was a monoculture?

**Question 3**

What now sustains Saint Helena's economy almost entirely?

**Question 4**

How much of production is covered by the public sector?

**Text number 49**

The tourism industry relies heavily on advertising the capture of Napoleon. There is also a golf course in the area, and there is great potential for sport fishing tourism. There are three hotels on the island, but tourist arrivals are directly linked to the arrival and departure schedules of the RMS St Helena. In 2013, around 3,200 short-term visitors arrived on the island.

**Question 0**

What is the tourism industry mainly based on?

**Question 1**

What kind of fishing tourism is practised on the island?

**Question 2**

How many hotels are there on the island?

**Question 3**

Tourism is entirely based on what arrives on the island?

**Text number 50**

Saint Helena is said to produce the most expensive coffee in the world. It also produces and exports Tungi Spirit, an alcohol made from the fruit of the Opuntia ficus-indica (cactus pear) plant (Tungi is the local Holy Hemp name for the plant). Ascension Island, Tristan da Cunha and Saint Helena all issue their own stamps, which generate substantial revenue.

**Question 0**

What does Saint Helena have most?

**Question 1**

What is Tungi Spirit made from?

**Question 2**

Ascension Island, Tristan da Cunha and Saint Helena all give their own what?

**Text number 51**

At constant 2002 prices, GDP fell from £12 million in 1999-2000 to £11 million in 2005-2006. Imports are mainly from the UK and South Africa and amounted to £6.4 million in 2004-2005 (FOB value). Exports are much lower at £0.2 million in 2004-2005. Exports are mainly fish and coffee; philatelists' sales were £0.06 million in 2004-2005. The small number of tourists spent around £0.4 million in 2004-2005, equivalent to a 3% contribution to GDP.

**Question 0**

What was the island's GDP in 1999-2000?

**Question 1**

By 2006, GDP had fallen to what point?

**Question 2**

Which countries import the most goods to the island?

**Question 3**

What are the island's main exports?

**Question 4**

How much did tourists spend in 2004-2005?

**Text number 52**

Public spending increased from £10 million in 2001-2002 to £12 million in 2005-2006 and £28 million in 2012-2013, with the UK's share of total SHG public spending increasing from £4.6 million to £6.4 million and £12.1 million respectively over the same period. Wages and salaries account for around 38% of recurrent expenditure.

**Question 0**

How much public expenditure was there on the island in 2001-2002?

**Question 1**

By how much had public spending increased by 2005-2006?

**Question 2**

What was public spending in 2012-2013?

**Question 3**

How much had UK aid increased over the same period?

**Question 4**

What percentage of the island's expenditure is wages and salaries?

**Text number 53**

Unemployment rates are low (only 31 single people in 2013, compared to 50 in 2004 and 342 in 1998). Employment is dominated by the public sector, and the number of government posts has fallen from 1 142 in 2006 to just over 800 in 2013. The private sector in St Helena employs around45% of the employed workforce and is largely dominated by small and micro enterprises, with private218 enterprises employing 886 people in 2004.

**Question 0**

How many people were unemployed on the island in 2013?

**Question 1**

Which sector has the most jobs on the island?

**Question 2**

What was the number of government jobs in 2013?

**Question 3**

What percentage of people work in the private sector in Saint Helena?

**Question 4**

How many private companies employ people in Saint Helena?

**Text number 54**

According to the Household Budget Survey results, the proportion of households spending less than £20 per week per head fell from 27% to 8% between 2000 and 2004, a reduction in income poverty. However, 22% of the population claimed social security benefits in 2006 and 2007, the majority of whom were aged over 60, representing 20% of the population.

**Question 0**

What percentage of households spent less than £20 a week in 2004?

**Question 1**

What percentage of the population claimed social security benefits in 2006/7?

**Question 2**

What proportion of the population is over 60 years old?

**Text number 55**

In 1821, Saul Solomon issued copper 70,560 copper coins, worth half a penny each, which Solomon, Dickson and Taylor - presumably London partners - paid in Saint Helena, and circulated alongside the East India Company's local coinage until the Crown took over the island in 1836. The coin is still readily available to collectors.

**Question 0**

How many copper coins were issued in 1821?

**Question 1**

Who issued copper coins in 1821?

**Question 2**

How much was each copper stamp worth?

**Question 3**

When did the Crown take over the island?

**Text number 56**

Today, Saint Helena has its own currency, the Saint Helena pound, which is at parity with the pound sterling. The Saint Helena government produces its own coins and banknotes. The Bank of Saint Helena and Ascension Island was established on Saint Helena and Ascension Island in 2004 with branches in Jamestown on Saint Helena and Georgetown on Ascension Island, and took over the business of the Saint Helena Government Savings Bank and the Ascension Island Savings Bank.

**Question 0**

What is the currency in Saint Helena?

**Question 1**

What does the Saint Helena government produce itself?

**Question 2**

In what year was the Bank of Saint Helena founded?

**Question 3**

With which other currency is the Saint Helena pound at parity?

**Text number 57**

Saint Helena is one of the most remote islands in the world, with a single commercial airport under construction and access only by boat. Ascension Island has a large military airport with two Friday flights to RAF Brize Norton (from September 1200). These RAF flights offer a limited number of seats to civilians.

**Question 0**

How many commercial airports are under construction in Saint Helena?

**Question 1**

What is the only mode of travel currently available to Saint Helena?

**Question 2**

In which part of the island is the major airport located?

**Question 3**

What kind of flights are offered to restricted civilians?

**Text number 58**

The RMS Saint Helena operates a five-day service between Saint Helena and Cape Town, including visits to Ascension Island and Walvis Bay, and occasional trips north to Tenerife and Portland, UK. It calls at James Bay, Saint Helena about thirty times a year. The RMS Saint Helena was due to be decommissioned in 2010. However, its service life has been extended indefinitely until the airport is completed.

**Question 0**

Which vessel operates a five-day service between Saint Helena and Cape Town?

**Question 1**

In what year was the RMS Saint Helena due to be decommissioned?

**Question 2**

What needs to be done before RMS Saint Helena can be decommissioned?

**Text number 59**

After lengthy rumours and negotiations, the UK government announced in March 2005 plans to build an airport at Saint Helena. The airport was expected to be completed by 2010. However, the successful bidder, the Italian company Impregilo, was not selected until 2008 and the project was suspended in November 2008, allegedly due to new financial pressures caused by the financial crisis of 2007-2010. By January 2009, construction had not started and no final contracts had been signed. Governor Andrew Gurr went to London to try to speed up the process and resolve the problems.

**Question 0**

When was it announced that an airport would be built in Saint Helena?

**Question 1**

By what year was the airport expected to be completed?

**Question 2**

Who was the approved bidder for the airport?

**Question 3**

Which governor went to London to try to speed up the airport?

**Text number 60**

On 22 July 2010, the British government agreed to pay for the construction of the new airport with taxpayers' money. In November 2011, a new contract was signed between the British government and the South African construction company Basil Read, and the airport was due to open in February 2016, with flights from South Africa and the UK. In March 2015, the South African airline Comair became the preferred provider, offering weekly flights between the island and Johannesburg from 2016.

**Question 0**

When did the UK government agree to help finance the new airport at Saint Helena?

**Question 1**

Which South African company is helping with airport design?

**Question 2**

When will the new airport open?

**Question 3**

Which countries can fly to Saint Helena via the airport?

**Question 4**

Which airline operates weekly flights to Saint Helena?

**Text number 61**

The first aircraft, a South African Beechcraft King Air 200, landed at the new airport on 15 September 2015, before performing several flights to calibrate the airport's radio navigation equipment.

**Question 0**

What was the first plane to land at the new airport?

**Question 1**

When did the plane land at the new airport?

**Question 2**

What do they calibrate during test flights at the airport?

**Text number 62**

The first helicopter landing at the new airfield was made by Wildcat HMA.2 ZZ377 from 825 Squadron 201 Flight, which arrived for a visit to HMS Lancaster on 23 October 2015.

**Question 0**

Who made the first helicopter landing on the ground?

**Question 1**

Where did the helicopter go?

**Question 2**

When did the aircraft visit HMS Lancaster?

**Text number 63**

The minibus provides a basic service to transport people around Saint Helena, and most services are designed to transport people to Jamestown for a few hours on weekdays to run errands. Visitors can rent a car.

**Question 0**

What kind of vehicle provides basic transport for Saint Helena residents?

**Question 1**

Where does the minibus travel?

**Question 2**

On what days does the minibus take people to Jamestown?

**Text number 64**

Radio St Helena, which started operating on Christmas Day 1967, provided a local radio service with a range of about 100 km62 from the island, and also broadcast internationally on shortwave radio (11092.5 kHz) one day a year. The station broadcast news, stories and music in collaboration with its sister newspaper, the St Helena Herald. The station closed on 25 December 2012 to make way for a new three-channel FM service, also funded by the St Helena Government and managed by South Atlantic Media Services (formerly St Helena Broadcasting (Guarantee) Corporation).

**Question 0**

On what day did Radio Saint Helena start operating?

**Question 1**

What was the range of Radio Saint Helena in kilometres?

**Question 2**

How many days a year did Radio Saint Helena broadcast internationally?

**Question 3**

Which newspaper did Radio Saint Helena work with?

**Question 4**

On what day was Saint Helena Radio closed?

**Text number 65**

Saint FM provided a local radio service to the island, which was also available on Internet radio and transmitted to Ascension Island. The station was not state-funded. It started operating in January 2005 and ceased operations on 21 December 2012. It broadcast news, stories and music in partnership with its sister paper, the St Helena Independent (which continues to operate).

**Question 0**

When was Saint FM radio launched?

**Question 1**

When was Saint FM radio closed?

**Question 2**

Which newspaper is the sister company of Saint FM radio?

**Text number 66**

Saint FM Community Radio took over the vacant radio stations of Saint FM and started operating on 10 March 2013. The station operates as a guarantee company owned by its members and is registered as a fundraising association. Membership is open to all and provides direct access to the airwaves.

**Question 0**

Which company took over the channels vacated by Saint FM?

**Question 1**

When did Saint FM Community Radio start?

**Question 2**

What kind of people can join the Saint Fm radio community?

**Text number 67**

St Helena Online is a not-for-profit internet news service run from the UK by a former print newspaper and BBC journalist, in partnership with Saint FM and St Helena Independent.

**Question 0**

Who maintains the Saint Helena website?

**Question 1**

Who is Saint Helena's online partner?

**Text number 68**

Sure South Atlantic Ltd ("Sure") provides television services on the island via analogue terrestrial17 UHF channels, which include British, US and South African programmes. The channels are DSTV channels and include Mnet, SuperSport and BBC channels. South Africa's MultiChoice DStv feed signal is received on the satellite dish at Bryant's Beacon from Intelsat 7 in the Ku-band.

**Question 0**

What does Sure South Atlantic LTD offer?

**Question 1**

How many terrestrial analogue UHF channels does Sure South Atlantic LTD have?

**Question 2**

What receives the Sure South Atlantic feed signal?

**Text number 69**

SURE provides telecommunications services in the region via a digital copper-based telephone network, including ADSL broadband services. In August 2011, the first fibre optic link was installed on the island, connecting the TV reception antennas at Bryant's Beacon to the Cable & Wireless technical centre in Briars.

**Question 0**

What kind of service does SURE provide to the region?

**Question 1**

What kind of network does SURE use to provide its services?

**Question 2**

When was the first fibre optic network installed?

**Text number 70**

The 7,256-metre satellite dish, installed in 1989 in the Briars region, is the only international link providing satellite access to Ascension Island and the United Kingdom via Intelsat 707. As all international telephone and Internet access depends on this single satellite link, both Internet and telephone services can be disrupted in sunny weather.

**Question 0**

How large is the satellite dish at the satellite earth station in metres?

**Question 1**

When was the satellite dish installed?

**Question 2**

Where was the satellite dish installed?

**Question 3**

What applies to both telephone and Internet services?

**Text number 71**

Saint Helena has an international dialling code +290, which has been used by Tristan da Cunha since 2006. On 1 October 2013, Saint Helena's telephone numbers changed from 4 digits to 4 digits5 , preceded by the number "2", i.e. 2xxxxxxxx, with the range 5xxxxxxxxxx reserved for mobile numbering and 8xxxxx for Tristan da Cunha numbers (these numbers remain 4 digits).

**Question 0**

What is the international dialling code for Saint Helena?

**Question 1**

Who has a +290 call code in common with Saint Helena?

**Question 2**

How many digits did Saint Helena change her phone number to?

**Question 3**

When did Saint Helena change the number of telephone numbers?

**Question 4**

What is the prefix of the Saint Helena telephone numbers?

**Text number 72**

Saint Helena has a 10/3.6 Mbit/s internet connection via Intelsat 707, provided by SURE. This single satellite connection, which serves more than 4 000 inhabitants, is considered insufficient in terms of bandwidth.

**Question 0**

What is the speed of the internet connection in Saint Helena?

**Question 1**

How is the internet service provided?

**Question 2**

Who provides Internet services in Saint Helena?

**Question 3**

What kind of population does SURE serve?

**Question 4**

How many satellites connect to the Internet?

**Text number 73**

The ADSL broadband service has a maximum speed of up to 1536kbps downstream and 512kbps upstream, and is available at contract levels ranging from a £16 per month lite service to a £190 per month gold+ service. There are a few public WiFi hotspots in Jamestown, also operated by SURE (formerly Cable & Wireless).

**Question 0**

What kind of broadband service is provided on the island?

**Question 1**

What is the maximum speed of my broadband service?

**Question 2**

What is the lite price of a broadband service?

**Question 3**

What is the gold price of broadband service?

**Question 4**

Where are there a few public wifi points available to the public?

**Text number 74**

The South Atlantic Express Cable, a 10 000 km6,214 submarine communications cable linking Africa to South America, operated by the submarine fibre provider eFive, runs relatively close to and past St Helena. There were no plans to land the cable and install a landing station on land that could provide the population of Helena with sufficient bandwidth to take full advantage of the benefits of today's information society. In January 2012, a group of supporters petitioned the UK government to bear the cost of landing the cable at St Helena. On 6 October 2012, eFive agreed to reroute the cable through St Helena after successful lobbying by A Human Right, a San Francisco-based civil society coalition working on initiatives to ensure that all people have access to the internet. Islanders have asked for help from the UK Department for International Development and the Foreign and Commonwealth Office to fund the £10 million needed to connect a cable from the local junction box to the island. The UK government has indicated that the island's finances will have to be reviewed before such funding can be agreed.

**Question 0**

How long is the South Atlantic Express in kilometres?

**Question 1**

Who is running the South Atlantic Express?

**Question 2**

On what day did eFive announce that it was going to route the cable through Saint Helena?

**Question 3**

Who pushed for the cable to be moved to South Helena?

**Text number 75**

There are two local newspapers on the island, both available on the internet. The St Helena Independent has been published since November 2005. The Sentinel newspaper was launched in 2012.

**Question 0**

How many local newspapers are there on the island?

**Question 1**

Where are both newspapers available?

**Question 2**

Since when has the St Helena Independent been published?

**Question 3**

When was Sentinel Newspaper launched?

**Text number 76**

The training is free of charge and compulsory for 5-16 year olds. There are three primary schools on the island for pupils aged 4-11: Harford, Pilling and St Paul's. Prince Andrew School provides secondary education for students aged 11-18. At the beginning of the 2009-10 academic year, the primary school had 230oli students and the secondary school had 286 students.

**Question 0**

How many primary schools are there on the island?

**Question 1**

What are the names of the three primary schools?

**Question 2**

What is the name of the high school on the island?

**Question 3**

How many pupils attended primary school in 2010?

**Text number 77**

The Education and Employment Department also offers programmes for students with special needs, vocational training, adult education, evening classes and distance learning. The island has a public library (the oldest in the southern hemisphere) and a mobile library service that operates weekly in rural areas.

**Question 0**

When does the mobile library service work?

**Question 1**

Who provides programmes for pupils with special needs?

**Text number 78**

The UK national curriculum will be adapted for local use. A range of qualifications are available - from GCSEs, A/S and A2 to Level 3 diplomas and VRQs:

**Question 0**

Which curriculum will the island adapt?

**Question 1**

What qualifications are offered?

**Text number 79**

On the island you can play football, cricket, volleyball, tennis, golf, motocross, shooting sports, sailing, etc. Saint Helena has sent teams to several Commonwealth Games. Saint Helena is a member of the International Island Games Association. The Saint Helena cricket team made its international cricket debut in the third division of the World Cricket League's Africa Region in 2011.

**Question 0**

Which organisation is Saint Helena a member of?

**Question 1**

Where did the Saint Helena cricket team make its international cricket debut?

**Question 2**

When did the Saint Helena cricket team make its debut in international cricket?

**Text number 80**

The Governor's Cup is a sailing race between Cape Town and Saint Helena Island, held every two years between December and January, the last one being in December 2010. Every year, Jamestown hosts the Jacob's Ladder race, which attracts people from all over the world.

**Question 0**

Where will the Governor's Cup take place?

**Question 1**

In which month will the Governor's Cup take place?

**Question 2**

When was the last Governor's Cup held?

**Text number 81**

There are scout and guide groups on Saint Helena and Ascension Island. Scouting was established on the island of Saint Helena in 1912. Lord and Lady Baden-Powell visited the Scouts on Saint Helena on their return from their 1937 trip to Africa. The visit is described in Lord Baden-Powell's book The Adventures of Africa.

**Question 0**

What kind of groups are there on Saint Helena and Ascension Island?

**Question 1**

When was Scouting established on Saint Helena?

**Question 2**

Who visited the scouts when they returned from their trip to Africa in 1937?

**Question 3**

Which book describes the visit of Lord and Lady Baden-Powell?

**Document number 48**

**Text number 0**

In phonetics, aspiration is a strong release of breath that follows either the release of some obstrals or, in the case of preaspiration, the closure of some obstrals. In English, aspirated consonants are allophones that complement each other with unaspirated consonants, but in some other languages, especially most Indian and East Asian languages, the difference is contrastive.

**Question 0**

Where is aspiration and pre-aspiration used?

**Question 1**

Aspirated consonants are what in English?

**Question 2**

What are the two types of language where the difference is contrastive?

**Question 3**

What causes severe shortness of breath?

**Question 4**

What are the aspirated consonants of the Asian language?

**Question 5**

In which two languages are the allophones similar?

**Question 6**

What is involved in the opening of some obstructions?

**Question 7**

What uses a weak breath?

**Text number 1**

You can feel or see the difference between aspirated and unaspirated sounds by putting your hand or a lit candle in front of your mouth and saying pin [pʰɪn] and then spin [spɪn]. With pin you should either feel the air flow or see the flicker of the candle flame, which you don't get with spin. In most dialects of English, the initial consonant is aspirated in pin and unaspirated in spin.

**Question 0**

What word should you use to see a candle flicker or feel the air blowing?

**Question 1**

What is the first consonant in the English word "pin"?

**Question 2**

When should you put your hand or a lit candle in front of your eyes?

**Question 3**

In which dialect would the initial consonant be unaspirated in pin and aspirated in spin?

**Question 4**

Which word would be aspirated in most English dialects?

**Question 5**

What would you see if you used your hand to detect the difference between inhaled and exhaled sounds?

**Question 6**

What would you do if you saw similarities between the sounds of sucked and un-sucked sounds?

**Text number 2**

In the International Phonetic Alphabet (IPA), aspirated consonants are written using the symbols for voiceless consonants followed by the aspiration modifier ⟨◌ʰ⟩, which is the higher form of the symbol for the voiceless glottal fricative ⟨h⟩. For example, ⟨p⟩ represents a voiceless bilabial stop and ⟨pʰ⟩ represents an aspirated bilabial stop.

**Question 0**

What does IPA stand for?

**Question 1**

The written IPA consonants use the symbols for what?

**Question 2**

Which modifier indicates a silent bilabial stop?

**Question 3**

pʰ represents what?

**Question 4**

What is considered an unbreathable consonant?

**Question 5**

Aspiration modifiers are represented by what?

**Question 6**

What precedes silent consonants?

**Question 7**

Which letter is used to indicate the phonetic glottal fricative?

**Question 8**

What letter is represented by a non-breathable bilabial stop?

**Text number 3**

Phonetic consonants are rarely actually aspirated. Symbols for voiced consonants followed by ⟨◌ʰ⟩, such as ⟨bʰ⟩, typically represent consonants with a breathy voiced release (see below). In the Sanskrit grammatical tradition, breathy consonants are called voiceless breathy consonants, and breathy consonants are called voiced breathy consonants.

**Question 0**

What is not often breastfed?

**Question 1**

The symbol followed by bʰ would probably mean that the consonant has what kind of release?

**Question 2**

What are the types of phonetic aspirated consonants?

**Question 3**

What are the rarely used sound symbols?

**Question 4**

In which language are the symbols for silent consonants typical?

**Question 5**

What are called breathless consonants?

**Question 6**

What do the symbols typically represent?

**Question 7**

What are called breathy aspirated consonants?

**Text number 4**

There are no specific IPA symbols for aspiration grades, and typically only two grades are indicated: unbreathed ⟨k⟩ and inhaled ⟨kʰ⟩. The old symbol for light aspiration was ⟨ʻ⟩, but this is now obsolete. The aspiration modifier can be doubled to indicate particularly strong or long aspiration. Thus, the two degrees of aspiration in Korean stops are sometimes written ⟨kʰ kʰʰ⟩ or ⟨kʻ⟩ and ⟨kʰ⟩, but they are usually written [k] and [kʰ], and the phonetic time details are given numerically.

**Question 0**

What are the IPA symbols for?

**Question 1**

What can be a double sign of a long quest?

**Question 2**

In which language, according to the text, can double signs be needed to indicate the length of an aspiration?

**Question 3**

How is information about the start time of the vote usually presented?

**Question 4**

Which two IPA symbols are indicated?

**Question 5**

The two degrees of aspiration in English stops are written in transcription what?

**Question 6**

How are the details of the tone symbols indicated?

**Question 7**

Which old letter for light effort is now obsolete?

**Question 8**

The aspiration modifier can be tripled to indicate what?

**Text number 5**

Preaspirated consonants are marked by placing the letter of the aspiration attribute in front of the consonant symbol: ⟨ʰp⟩ represents a preaspirated bilabial stop.

**Question 0**

How do you mark a pre-drawn consonant?

**Question 1**

What represents a preaspirational bilabial stop?

**Question 2**

How are the pre-drawn symbols labelled?

**Question 3**

What represents an uninhaled bilobed trap?

**Question 4**

What stands for aspiration modifier?

**Question 5**

What represents a preaspirational bilabial onset?

**Question 6**

How are unexpressed consonants marked?

**Text number 6**

Unaspirated or tenuis consonants are sometimes marked with the modifier of unaspiratedness ⟨◌˭⟩, which is the upper equalizer: ⟨t˭⟩. Usually, however, consonants without aspirators are not marked: ⟨t⟩.

**Question 0**

How are breathless or tenuis consonants sometimes marked as breathless?

**Question 1**

What is the equals sign above?

**Question 2**

What are the most common breathless consonants?

**Question 3**

How to leave unaspirated consonants unmarked?

**Question 4**

Aspirated or tenuis consonants are sometimes marked how?

**Question 5**

How are aspirated consonants marked?

**Question 6**

How are aspirated consonants usually left?

**Question 7**

What is sometimes indicated by the letter aspiration?

**Question 8**

What letter is sometimes used to denote the non-spiral or tenuis symbols?

**Text number 7**

Silent consonants are produced when the vocal cords are open (wide open) and do not vibrate, and voiced consonants are produced when the vocal cords are partially closed and vibrate (modal sound). Silent aspiration occurs when the vocal cords remain open after a consonant is released. An easy way to measure this is to note the time it takes to pronounce a consonant, since the next vowel cannot be pronounced until the vocal cords close.

**Question 0**

What happens when the vocal cords are wide and do not vibrate?

**Question 1**

What happens when the vocal cords are slightly closed and vibrate?

**Question 2**

What is it called when a person's vocal cords are left open after a consonant?

**Question 3**

Phonetic consonants are formed when which one opens?

**Question 4**

How would you measure the expressed ambition?

**Question 5**

When the vocal cords vibrate, what is created?

**Question 6**

What can only start after the vocal cords have opened?

**Question 7**

What happens when the vocal cords are open and vibrating?

**Text number 8**

In some languages, such as Navajo, aspiration of stops is realized as a silent velar airflow; aspiration of affricates is realized as an extended fricative length.

**Question 0**

Aspiration of stops is seen as a silent velar airflow in some languages, such as what?

**Question 1**

In the Navajo language, affricate aspiration can be seen as what?

**Question 2**

What is realised as an extended length of airflow?

**Question 3**

In which language is the breathless expression of pauses usually realised as a silent velar airflow?

**Question 4**

What is realised as a sonic velaar airflow?

**Question 5**

In which language is there no silent velar airflow?

**Question 6**

Airflow suction is achieved by what?

**Text number 9**

Aspirated consonants are not always followed by a vowel or other phonetic sound. For example, in Eastern Armenian, aspiration is contrastive even at the end of a word, and aspirated consonants occur in consonant compounds. In Wahg, consonants are aspirated only in the final position.

**Question 0**

In Eastern Armenian, aspirated consonants occur where?

**Question 1**

Where are consonants aspirated only in the final position?

**Question 2**

What does not always follow after unaspirated consonants?

**Question 3**

In which language is unaspiration contrastive?

**Question 4**

In which language do consonants aspirate only in the initial position?

**Question 5**

What happens in sound clusters?

**Question 6**

What does not always follow vowels or silent sounds?

**Text number 10**

Armenian and Cantonese languages have aspiration that lasts about as long as English aspirate stops, in addition to aspirate stops. Korean has lightly aspirated pauses that fall between the unaspirated and aspirated pauses of Armenian and Cantonese, and heavily aspirated pauses that take longer to aspirate than Armenian or Cantonese. (See time of onset of sound.)

**Question 0**

Besides the fact that Armenian and Cantonese aspiration takes as long as English aspiration, Armenian and Cantonese aspiration takes as long as what?

**Question 1**

In which languages does aspiration take about as long as the aspiration end in Korean?

**Question 2**

Whose effort lasts longer than that of an Armenian or a Korean?

**Question 3**

Whose stops are shorter than in Armenian or Cantonese?

**Question 4**

What are the breathless pauses in Korean?

**Question 5**

Armenian unaspirated stops last longer than whose?

**Text number 11**

Aspiration varies according to the place of articulation. Spanish silent stops /p t k/ have a VOT of about 5, 10 and 30 milliseconds, while English aspirated stops /p t k/ have VOTs of about 60, 70 and 80 ms. The onset time of the Korean /p t k/ sound is measured at 20, 25 and 50 ms, and that of the /pʰ tʰ kʰ/ sound at 90, 95 and 125 ms.

**Question 0**

The ambition changes with what?

**Question 1**

The start times of a sound in Armenian are 20, 25 and what?

**Question 2**

Breathlessness varies with what?

**Question 3**

Which language measures 60, 70 and 50 ms?

**Question 4**

What does the Spanish sound like when it closes?

**Question 5**

Spanish phonetic stops are?

**Text number 12**

When aspirated consonants are doubled or geminated, the stop is held longer and then released as aspirated. An aspirated affricate consists of a stop, a fricative and an aspirated release. The stop of the double aspirated affricate is longer, and then it is released in fricative and aspirate.

**Question 0**

What happens when an aspirated consonant is doubled or geminated?

**Question 1**

What consists of a stop, a fricative and an aspirated release?

**Question 2**

What happens when aspirated consonants are tripled or sprouted?

**Question 3**

What is the release of fricative and unaspiration?

**Question 4**

What is an aspirated consonant made of?

**Question 5**

What consists of a stop, a fricative and an inhalable release?

**Question 6**

A triply aspirated affricate has a longer what?

**Text number 13**

Icelandic and Faroese have preaspiratives [ʰp ʰt ʰk]; some researchers interpret these as consonant clusters as well. In Icelandic, preaspirated stops are in contrast to double stops and single stops:

**Question 0**

Which two languages have the preaspirant [ʰp ʰt ʰk]?

**Question 1**

What do researchers say that the preaspiratives [ʰp ʰt ʰk] are too?

**Question 2**

What is the difference between preaspirational stops in Icelandic?

**Question 3**

What are the differences between triple and single stops?

**Question 4**

Icelandic and English are preaspirants of what?

**Question 5**

Aspirated stops contrast with what?

**Question 6**

In the Faroe Islands, preaspirational stops are different from what?

**Question 7**

Which two languages have clusters of symbols?

**Text number 14**

Most Sámi languages also have preaspirational stops; for example, in North Sami, the silent stops and affricate phonemes /p/, /t/, /ts/, /tʃ/, /k/ are pronounced as preaspirates ([ʰp], [ʰt] [ʰts], [ʰtʃ], [ʰk]) when they occur in the medial or final position.

**Question 0**

What is also in the Sámi language?

**Question 1**

In which Sámi language are the silent stop and affricate phonemes pronounced as preaspiros?

**Question 2**

In which languages are breathless stops found?

**Question 3**

What happens in the middle or initial position?

**Question 4**

In which position do the phonetic stop and affricate phonemes occur?

**Question 5**

What is pronounced unaspirated?

**Question 6**

In South Sami what is pronounced preaspirated?

**Text number 15**

Although most of the aspirated obstruents in world languages are stops and affricates, aspirated fricatives such as [sʰ], [fʰ] or [ɕʰ] have been found in Korean, some Tibeto-Burman languages, some Oto-Manguean languages and Siouan in Ofo. Some languages, such as Choni Tibetan, even have four contrastive aspirated fricatives [sʰ] [ɕʰ], [ʂʰ] and [xʰ].

**Question 0**

How many contrastive aspirated fricatives are there in Choni Tibetan?

**Question 1**

In which language have aspirate-free fricatives been documented?

**Question 2**

Which language has up to five contrastive aspirated fricatives?

**Question 3**

What are most non-breathable obstructions?

**Question 4**

How many contrastive aspirated fricatives are there in Siouan Ofo?

**Question 5**

How many unbreathable fricatives are there in choni tibet?

**Text number 16**

True aspirated phonetic consonants are extremely rare, unlike broken consonants such as [bʱ], [dʱ] and [ɡʱ], which are common in Indian languages. They have been documented in the Kelabit Taa and Kx'a languages. Reported aspirated phonetic stops, affricates and clicks include [b͡pʰ, d͡tʰ, d͡tsʰ, d͡tʃʰ, ɡ͡kʰ, ɢ͡qʰ, ᶢʘʰ, ᶢǀʰ, ᶢǁʰ, ᶢǃʰ, ᶢǂʰ].

**Question 0**

Instead of which consonants do Indian languages commonly have broken consonants?

**Question 1**

What are considered proper aspirated consonants?

**Question 2**

Kelabit In Taja, real aspirated consonants have been found and what else?

**Question 3**

Are truly aspirated silent consonants common or rare?

**Question 4**

What do English languages have in common?

**Question 5**

Broken consonants are rare in which country's language?

**Question 6**

What is documented about the Kelabit Taa and Kx'a languages?

**Question 7**

In which countries are true aspirated consonants common?

**Text number 17**

Aspiration has different meanings in different languages. It is either allophonic or phonemic, and can be analysed as an underlying consonant group.

**Question 0**

What things have different meanings in different languages?

**Question 1**

In which two forms can aspiration take?

**Question 2**

What can be analysed as an underlying cluster of symbols?

**Question 3**

Aspiration can vary in which two languages?

**Question 4**

Breathlessness has varying meanings where?

**Question 5**

What can be analysed as an underlying phonemic cluster?

**Question 6**

Which is either allophonic or cluster?

**Text number 18**

In some languages, such as English, aspiration is allophonic. Pauses are distinguished primarily by their phoneticity, with silent pauses sometimes being aspirated, while phonetic pauses are usually unaspirated.

**Question 0**

Aspiration is what, in English and some other languages?

**Question 1**

How are stops separated?

**Question 2**

Silent stops are sometimes what?

**Question 3**

What are the most common phonetic stops?

**Question 4**

In which language is unaspiration an allophone?

**Question 5**

Silent languages are sometimes what?

**Question 6**

How can the symbols be distinguished from each other?

**Question 7**

Loud breaths are usually what?

**Question 8**

Which are sometimes allophonic?

**Text number 19**

Almost all speakers use them without aspiration when they immediately follow the s of the initial part of the word, as in spill, still, skill. They are also usually unaspirated after the s elsewhere in the word, except sometimes in compound words. When the consonants of a cluster like st are analysed as belonging to different morphemes (heteromorphemic), the stop is aspirated, but when they are analysed as belonging to a single morpheme, the stop is unaspirated. For example, the word distend has an unaspirated [t] because it is not analysed as two morphemes, but the word distaste has an aspirated middle [tʰ] because it is analysed as dis- + taste and the word taste has an aspirated initial state.

**Question 0**

When they follow a word, such as spill, they are what for most speakers?

**Question 1**

If the letter s is in a different place in a word, it is typically the letter s, unless the word is what?

**Question 2**

If there is a cluster like st and it belongs to different morphemes, the stop is which?

**Question 3**

If st belongs to one morpheme, what is stop?

**Question 4**

What is unaspirated because it is not analysed as three morphemes?

**Question 5**

Which word has an aspirated initial in almost all speakers?

**Question 6**

When is a consonant unaspirated?

**Question 7**

Disgust has an unbreathable middle part why?

**Question 8**

What are they usually after the k in the rest of the word?

**Text number 20**

In many languages, such as Armenian, Korean, Thai, Indo-Aryan, Dravidian, Icelandic, Ancient Greek and Chinese, tenuous and aspirated consonants are phonemic. Unaspirated consonants, such as [p˭ s˭], and aspirated consonants, such as [pʰ ʰp sʰ], are separate phonemes, and words are distinguished according to whether they contain either one.

**Question 0**

What are tenuis and aspirated consonants in languages such as Thai and Icelandic?

**Question 1**

[p˭ s˭] and [pʰ ʰp sʰ] are separate what?

**Question 2**

What are tenuis and breathless stops in Armenian?

**Question 3**

What are compound phonemes made of?

**Question 4**

On what basis are sentences distinguished from each other?

**Question 5**

What are tenuis and aspirated consonants in English?

**Question 6**

An example of a non-breathable stop is?

**Text number 21**

The "lenis" consonants of Danish and most southern German variants, which for historical reasons are transcribed as ⟨b d ɡ⟩, differ from the fortis consonants ⟨p t k⟩ mainly in that they have no aspiration.

**Question 0**

How do lenis consonants differ from fortis consonants?

**Question 1**

If the lenses are ⟨b d ɡ⟩, what are the fortis resistors?

**Question 2**

What is often written off for numerical reasons?

**Question 3**

In English, "lenis" consonants are known as what?

**Question 4**

How do the consonants "lenis" differ from their modern equivalents?

**Question 5**

Fortis resistors are known in Spanish as what?

**Question 6**

The Chinese translation of Fortis is: what?

**Text number 22**

Standard Chinese (Mandarin) has stops and affricates that differ according to aspiration: for example, /t tʰ/, /t͡s t͡sʰ/. In pinyin, tenuis stops are written with letters representing pronounced consonants in English, and aspirated stops with letters representing voiceless consonants. Thus, d stands for /t/ and t stands for /tʰ/.

**Question 0**

Mandarin Chinese has stops and affricates, which are differentiated by what?

**Question 1**

The letters in the Tenuis stops represent the English phonetic consonant what?

**Question 2**

What kind of stops in pinyin are written with letters representing silent consonants?

**Question 3**

English has stops and affricates, which differ according to what?

**Question 4**

How are tenuis consonants spelled in pinyin?

**Question 5**

How do you spell breathless pauses in pinyin?

**Question 6**

What is written with a letter that represents a pronounced consonant?

**Question 7**

What stands for d?

**Text number 23**

In Wu Chinese, there is a threefold distinction between stops and affricates: /p pʰ b/. In addition to aspirated and unaspirated consonants, there are a number of mutated consonants, such as /b/. These are pronounced with a loose or breathy sound: that is, they are weakly pronounced. Muddy consonants as initial consonants cause the syllable to be pronounced in a low or light (陽 yáng) tone.

**Question 0**

What is the three-way difference between stops and affricates?

**Question 1**

What is the real difference between the Wu Chinese?

**Question 2**

What does /b/ represent in addition to aspirated and unaspirated consonants?

**Question 3**

How are muddy consonants pronounced?

**Question 4**

In Wu-China there is a four-way difference between what?

**Question 5**

What is strongly expressed?

**Question 6**

What causes a syllable to be pronounced with a high or low tone?

**Question 7**

What is an example of a breathy consonant?

**Question 8**

What causes a stop to be pronounced at a low pitch or with a light sound?

**Text number 24**

Many Indo-Aryan languages have aspirated stops. Sanskrit, Hindi, Bengali, Marathi and Gujarati have four types of stops: voiceless, aspirated, voiced and breath voiced or voiced aspirated, such as /p pʰ b bʱ/. Punjabi has lost the breath-vowel consonants, which led to the phonetic system, and therefore distinguishes between voiceless, aspirated and voiced consonants: /p pʰ b/.

**Question 0**

How many differences are there between stops in languages like Bengali and Hindi?

**Question 1**

What is another term for voice-aspirated?

**Question 2**

What difference has Punjabi lost?

**Question 3**

Which languages have breathless pauses?

**Question 4**

Sanskrit has a threefold distinction between what?

**Question 5**

What has got breathy consonants?

**Question 6**

What happened that resulted in a silent system?

**Question 7**

What is an example of two-way separation at a standstill?

**Text number 25**

In some Dravidian languages, such as Telugu, Tamil, Malayalam and Kannada, the distinction between voiced and unvoiced, aspirated and unaspirated is only made in loanwords from Indo-Aryan languages. In the original Dravidian words, there is no distinction between these categories, and the stops are non-specific in pronunciation and aspiration.

**Question 0**

Telegu, Kannada and others are what languages?

**Question 1**

Where is no distinction made between the categories of voiced, unvoiced, aspirated and unaspirated?

**Question 2**

There is no difference in native English words between which?

**Question 3**

What is used in loanwords from Spanish only?

**Question 4**

What is undersized in terms of pronunciation and sleep piracy?

**Question 5**

Which language has many category distinctions?

**Question 6**

In all Dravidian languages there is a difference between what?

**Text number 26**

In Western Armenian there is a two-way distinction between aspirated and voiced: /tʰ d/. The aspirated /tʰ/ of Western Armenian corresponds to the aspirated /tʰ/ and voiced /d/ of Eastern Armenian, and the voiced /d/ of Western Armenian corresponds to the voiceless /t/ of Eastern Armenian.

**Question 0**

In which language is there a bidirectional distinction between aspirated and voiced?

**Question 1**

Western Armenian /tʰ/ versus Eastern Armenian /tʰ/ and which?

**Question 2**

The Western Armenian phonetic /d/ is compared to the Eastern Armenian voiceless what?

**Question 3**

In Western Armenia there is a threefold difference between what?

**Question 4**

Western Armenians are trying to match the East American what?

**Question 5**

The Western phonetic /d/ corresponds to the Eastern phonetic what?

**Question 6**

In Eastern Armenia there is a two-way divide between what?

**Question 7**

What does the Western silent /d/ stand for?

**Text number 27**

Some forms of Greek before Koine Greek have been reconstructed as having aspirated stops. In the classical Attic dialect of Ancient Greek, as in Eastern Armenian, there was a threefold distinction in stops: /t tʰ d/. Koine Greek grammarians called these stops ψιλά, δασέα, μέσα 'thin, thick, middle'.

**Question 0**

Early Greek (pre-Koine) has been renewed with what?

**Question 1**

In which Greek dialect was there a three-way separation like in the Eastern Armenian dialect?

**Question 2**

Who referred to the stoppages in the classical Attic dialect with the three distinctions?

**Question 3**

What is called two-way separation at stops?

**Question 4**

Some forms of English are reconstructed from what?

**Question 5**

In which Armenian language was there a two-way difference in stops?

**Question 6**

To which country did the classic Arctic dialect belong?

**Question 7**

Which languages have been reconstructed to have aspirate-free stops?

**Text number 28**

Aspirated stops were found in three places of articulation: labial, coronal and velaar /pʰ tʰ kʰ/. In Early Greek, represented by Mycenaean Greek, there was probably a labial-velar aspiration stop /kʷʰ/, which later became labial, coronal or velar, depending on the dialect and the phonetic environment.

**Question 0**

What is the representation of the three joints?

**Question 1**

What used to represent Greece?

**Question 2**

Whether the stop was labial, coronal or velaar depended on which two things?

**Question 3**

In which three places of articulation were there breathless pauses?

**Question 4**

What did early Greece stand for?

**Question 5**

What probably was the unaspirated stop?

**Question 6**

The three sites of articulation are labial, cortical and which?

**Question 7**

What does labialised velaar unaspirated arrest represent?

**Text number 29**

The other Ancient Greek dialects, Ionic, Dorian, Aeolian and Archaic Cypriot, probably had the same triple distinction at some point, but Dorian seems to have had a fricative in place of /tʰ/ in the classical period, and Ionic and Aeolian dialects have sometimes lost aspiration (psilosis).

**Question 0**

How many differences were there between dialects like Aeolian and Doric, which were the same at some point?

**Question 1**

Which two dialects occasionally lost their aspirations?

**Question 2**

Which Dorian dialect was used instead of /tʰ/ in the classical period?

**Question 3**

Which ancient dialects had the same two-way distinction at some point?

**Question 4**

Which dialect had the fricative in the new period?

**Question 5**

Which four dialects sometimes lost aspiration?

**Question 6**

Which two dialects sometimes got a try?

**Question 7**

What was the name of the ambition achieved?

**Text number 30**

Later, during Koine Greek, the aspirated and voiceless stops /tʰ d/ of Attic Greek became voiceless and phonetic fricatives, giving rise to /θ ð/ in Medieval and Modern Greek.

**Question 0**

Attic Greek lenited to what?

**Question 1**

In which periods did the lenticulated attic crest produce /θ ð/?

**Question 2**

Arctic Greek produced what other versions of Greek?

**Question 3**

Over what period of time did the aspiratorless and silent stops become lenient as silent and audible fricatives?

**Question 4**

What represents breathless and silent stops?

**Question 5**

Arctic Greek lenited where?

**Text number 31**

The term aspiration sometimes refers to the phonetic change of debuccalization, where the consonant is lenited (weakened) and becomes a glottal stop or fricative [ʔ h ɦ].

**Question 0**

Aspiration can refer to a change in the sound of what?

**Question 1**

Debuccalisation is when consonants weaken and change why?

**Question 2**

What is another term for consonant weakening?

**Question 3**

The term unaspiration sometimes refers to what?

**Question 4**

When does a consonant become a glottal stop or fricative?

**Question 5**

What is sometimes called a debuccalisation pronunciation change?

**Question 6**

What sometimes becomes a global stop or a fricative?

**Question 7**

When sound is lowered, it becomes what?

**Text number 32**

So-called phonetic aspirated consonants are almost always pronounced with a breathy sound, which is a kind of phonation or vibration of the vocal cords. The modifier ⟨◌ʰ⟩ after a voiced consonant actually represents a breathy pronunciation or a broken dental stop, such as the "voiced aspirated" bilabial stop ⟨bʰ⟩ in Indo-Aryan. This consonant is therefore more accurately written as ⟨b̤⟩, which is a diacritical marker for the breathy sound, or as the modifier ⟨bʱ⟩, which is an overhead form of the phonetic glottal fricative symbol ⟨bʱ⟩.

**Question 0**

What is a breathable sound?

**Question 1**

In Indo-Aryan languages, ⟨bʰ⟩ is better written as a breathy sound?

**Question 2**

What is the higher form of the silent glottal fricative symbol?

**Question 3**

Indirect consonants are almost always pronounced how?

**Question 4**

What causes noise in the vocal cords?

**Question 5**

What represents a loudly sounding or breathing dental stop?

**Question 6**

What represents the "phonetically spaced" bilabial stop in the English language?

**Text number 33**

Some linguists restrict the double-dot notation ⟨◌̤⟩ to broken sonorants, such as vowels and nasals, which are broken throughout their duration, and use the upper hook notation ⟨◌ʱ⟩ for the breath-sound release of obstruents.

**Question 0**

To what do some linguists restrict the use of the colon ⟨◌̤⟩?

**Question 1**

Which are, according to the text, mumbling for their duration?

**Question 2**

What is ⟨◌ʱ⟩ used for?

**Question 3**

Some linguists limit what to loud sonorants?

**Question 4**

What are the muttering thoughts part of their duration?

**Question 5**

What represents the double point hook bait?

**Question 6**

What is used for the noisy release of obstructions?

**Question 7**

All linguists restrict the colon to the underscore of what?

**Document number 49**

**Text number 0**

Hydrogen is a chemical element with the chemical symbol H and atomic number1 . With an atomic weight of 70001007940000000000000♠1.00794 u, hydrogen is the lightest element in the periodic table. Its monatomic form (H) is the most abundant chemical in the universe, accounting for about 75% of all baryonic mass.[note 1] Non-destructive stars consist mainly of hydrogen in its plasma state. The most common isotope of hydrogen, protium (name rarely used, symbol 1H), has one proton and no neutrons.

**Question 0**

What is the chemical symbol for hydrogen?

**Question 1**

What is the atomic number of hydrogen?

**Question 2**

What is the atomic weight of hydrogen?

**Question 3**

Which element is considered the lightest?

**Text number 1**

Hydrogen atoms first emerged universally in the age of recombination. At constant temperature and pressure, hydrogen is a colourless, odourless, tasteless, non-toxic, non-metallic, highly flammable diatomic gas with the molecular formula H2. Because hydrogen readily forms covalent compounds with most non-metallic elements, most of the hydrogen on Earth is found in molecular form, such as water or organic compounds. Hydrogen plays a particularly important role in acid-base reactions, as many acid-base reactions involve the exchange of protons between soluble molecules. In ionic compounds, hydrogen can occur as a negatively charged (i.e. anion), known as a hydride, or as a positively charged (i.e. cation), known as H+. The hydrogen cation is written as if it consisted of a single proton, but in reality hydrogen cations in ionic compounds are always more complex species than this suggests. As the hydrogen atom is the only neutral atom for which the Schrödinger equation can be solved analytically, the study of hydrogen atom energetics and bonding has been a key element in the development of quantum mechanics.

**Question 0**

What form does hydrogen take on Earth?

**Question 1**

What is the molecular structure of hydrogen?

**Question 2**

What are the three properties of hydrogen at normal temperature and pressure?

**Question 3**

What charge does hydrogen have in ionic compounds when it is called a hydride?

**Question 4**

In which field of research has hydrogen and its properties played a key role in development?

**Text number 2**

Hydrogen gas was first produced artificially in the early 1500s by mixing metals with acids. In 1766-81, Henry Cavendish was the first to discover that hydrogen gas was a separate substance and that it produced water when burnt, a property from which it later took its name: in Greek, hydrogen means 'water-former'.

**Question 0**

When was hydrogen gas first produced artificially?

**Question 1**

Who was the first to recognise that hydrogen is a separate substance?

**Question 2**

What hydrogen is produced when it is burned?

**Question 3**

What is the Greek translation of the word hydrogen?

**Text number 3**

In industry, hydrogen is mainly produced by steam reforming of natural gas and, less frequently, by more energy-intensive hydrogen production processes such as electrolysis of water. Most hydrogen is used close to where it is produced, with the two main uses being fossil fuel refining (e.g. hydrogen cracking) and ammonia production, mainly for the fertiliser market. Hydrogen is a concern in metallurgy because it can embrittle many metals, making it difficult to design pipelines and storage tanks.

**Question 0**

Which markets are primarily used for ammonia production?

**Question 1**

Name the process that uses fossil fuels in combination with hydrogen.

**Text number 4**

Hydrogen gas (divety or molecular hydrogen) is highly flammable and burns in air over a very wide concentration range between 4% and 75% by volume. The hydrogen has a calorific value of -286 kJ/mol:

**Question 0**

What is the enthalpy of hydrogen combustion?

**Question 1**

What are the two forms of hydrogen gas?

**Question 2**

Which element has a calorific value of -286 kJ/mol?

**Text number 5**

Hydrogen gas forms explosive mixtures with air at concentrations of 4-74% and with chlorine at concentrations of 5-95%. The mixtures may be ignited by sparks, heat or sunlight. The self-ignition temperature of hydrogen, or self-ignition temperature in air, is 500 °C (932 °F). A pure hydrogen-oxygen disk emits ultraviolet light, and when the oxygen mixture is large, it is almost invisible to the naked eye, like the faint cloud of smoke from a space shuttle main engine compared to the highly visible cloud of smoke from a space shuttle solid rocket booster. Detection of a flaming hydrogen leak may require a flame detector; such leaks can be very dangerous. Hydrogen flames under other conditions are blue, resembling a blue natural gas flame. The destruction of the Hindenburg airship was a notorious example of hydrogen combustion; the cause is disputed, but the visible orange flames were the result of a rich mixture of hydrogen and oxygen combined with carbon compounds in the outer shell of the airship.

**Question 0**

What kind of light do hydrogen-oxygen flames produce?

**Question 1**

What caused the Hindenburg explosion?

**Text number 6**

H2 reacts with all oxidising elements. Hydrogen can react spontaneously and violently at room temperature with chlorine and fluorine to form the corresponding hydrogen halides, hydrogen chloride and hydrogen fluoride, which are also potentially dangerous acids.

**Question 0**

What are the other two dangerous acids?

**Question 1**

At what temperature does hydrogen react with these elements?

**Text number 7**

The energy levels of hydrogen can be calculated fairly accurately using Bohr's atomic model, where the electron is thought to 'orbit' around the proton in a way analogous to the Earth-Sun orbit. However, electrons and protons are attracted by the electromagnetic force, while planets and celestial bodies are attracted by gravity. Because of the discretisation of angular momentum introduced by Bohr in early quantum mechanics, in Bohr's model an electron can only exist at certain allowed distances from a proton and thus only at certain allowed energies.

**Question 0**

What model is used to calculate the energy levels of hydrogen?

**Question 1**

What attracts planets and celestial bodies?

**Question 2**

What is the electromagnetic force attracting?

**Text number 8**

A more accurate description of the hydrogen atom is obtained by a purely quantum mechanical treatment, using Schrödinger's equation, Dirac's equation or even Feynman's path integral to calculate the probability density of an electron around a proton. The most complex treatments take into account the small effects of special relativity and vacuum polarisation. In the quantum mechanical treatment, the electron in the ground state of the hydrogen atom has no angular momentum at all - a demonstration of how the 'planetary orbit' concept of electron motion differs from reality.

**Question 0**

What kind of motion does an electron not have in the ground state?

**Text number 9**

Hydrogen-containing diatomic molecules have two different spin isomers, which differ in the relative spin of their nuclei. In the ortho hydrogen form, the spins of the two protons are parallel and form a triplet state with a spin quantum number of 1 (1⁄+1⁄22); in the parabolic form, the spins are opposite and form a singlet state with a spin quantum number of 0 (1⁄2-1⁄2). At constant temperature and pressure, hydrogen gas contains about 25% of the para form and 75% of the ortho form, also known as the 'normal form'. The equilibrium ratio of ortho and para hydrogen depends on temperature, but because the ortho form is an accelerated state and has higher energy than the para form, it is unstable and cannot be purified. At very low temperatures, the equilibrium state consists almost exclusively of the para form. The thermal properties of the liquid and gas phases of pure parahydrogen differ significantly from the thermal properties of the normal form because of the difference in rotational heat capacities, as discussed in more detail in the section on hydrogen spin isomers. The ortho/para difference also occurs in other hydrogen-containing molecules or functional groups, such as hydrogen and methylene, but is of minor importance for their thermal properties.

**Question 0**

How many different types of spin isomers are there?

**Question 1**

What state are protons in when they are in the ortho-hydrogen form?

**Question 2**

When hydrogen gas is at a constant temperature and pressure, in which form is it kept>>.

**Question 3**

What percentage of the para form does hydrogen gas contain?

**Question 4**

What percentage of hydrogen gas is in the ortho form?

**Text number 10**

The uncatalysed conversion between para- and ortho-H2 increases with increasing temperature; thus, rapidly condensing H2 contains large amounts of the high-energy ortho form, which converts to the para form very slowly. The ortho/para ratio of condensed H2 is an important consideration in the production and storage of liquid hydrogen: the conversion from ortho to para is exothermic and generates sufficient heat to evaporate some of the liquid hydrogen, leading to the loss of the liquefied material. Hydrogen cooling uses catalysts such as iron oxide, activated carbon, platinised asbestos, rare earth metals, uranium compounds, chromium oxide or some nickel compounds.

**Question 0**

What catalysts are used to cool hydrogen?

**Text number 11**

Although H2 is not very reactive under normal conditions, it forms compounds with most elements. Hydrogen can form compounds with more electronegative elements, such as halogens (e.g. F, Cl, Br, I) or oxygen; in these compounds, hydrogen acquires a partially positive charge. When hydrogen is bound to fluorine, oxygen or nitrogen, it can participate in a moderately strong non-covalent bond with other similar molecules, called hydrogen bonding, which is critical for the stability of many biological molecules. Hydrogen also forms compounds with less electronegative elements, such as metals and metalloids, where it acquires a partially negative charge. These compounds are often called hydrides.

**Question 0**

What ind charge does hydrogen take when it mixes with electronegative particles?

**Question 1**

What charge does hydrogen take when combined with metal?

**Question 2**

When hydrogen forms with a metal, what is called a compound?

**Question 3**

Is H2 reactive under normal conditions?

**Text number 12**

Hydrogen forms a wide range of compounds with carbon, called hydrocarbons, and an even wider range of heteroatoms, called organic compounds because they are commonly associated with living things. Studying their properties is known as organic chemistry, and studying them in the context of living organisms is known as biochemistry. By some definitions, 'organic' compounds are required to contain only carbon. However, most of them also contain hydrogen, and since it is the carbon-hydrogen bond that gives this group of compounds most of their special chemical properties, some definitions of the word 'organic' in chemistry require carbon-hydrogen bonds. There are millions of known hydrocarbons, and they are usually formed by complex synthetic pathways that rarely involve an elementary hydrogen.

**Question 0**

What is the form of hydrogen and carbon?

**Question 1**

What is the shape of hydrogen and heteroatoms?

**Question 2**

What is the study of the properties of organic compounds called?

**Question 3**

What is research on living organisms called?

**Question 4**

Organic compounds are only needed to conatin what?

**Text number 13**

Hydrogen compounds are often called hydrides, and this term is used rather loosely. The term "hydride" refers to the negative or anionic nature (H-) of the H atom and is used when hydrogen forms a compound with a more electropositive element. The existence of the hydride anion, proposed by Gilbert N. Lewis in 1916 for Group I and Group II salt-like hydrides, was demonstrated by Moers in 1920 by electrolysis of molten lithium hydride (LiH) to produce a stoichiometric amount of hydrogen at the anode. For hydrides of metals other than Group I and II, the term is rather misleading, given the low electronegativity of hydrogen. An exception to group II hydrides is BeH2  
which is polymericIn lithium aluminium hydride,the AlH-4 anion  
 has hydride centres that are tightly bound to Al(III)-

**Question 0**

Who suggested that hydride anions exist?The H atom has a shape in hydride?

**Question 1**

Which group of hydrides is BEH considered a polymer?

**Text number 14**

Although hydrides can be formed with almost any element of the main group, the number of possible compounds and combinations varies widely; for example, more than 100 binary borane hydrides are known, but only one binary aluminium hydride. A binary indium hydride has not yet been identified, although larger complexes exist.

**Question 0**

How many binary borane hydrides are known?

**Question 1**

How many binary aluminium hydrides are there?

**Text number 15**

In inorganic chemistry, hydrides can also act as bridging ligands, connecting two metal centres in a coordination complex. This function is particularly common in group 13 elements, especially boranes (borohydrides) and aluminium complexes and clustered carboranes.

**Question 0**

In which chemistry do hydrides act as bridging ligands?

**Question 1**

What are the bridging ligands that the hydrides connect?

**Question 2**

In which group are briginging ligands most common?

**Text number 16**

The oxidation of hydrogen removes the hydrogen electron to form H+, which contains no electrons and usually has a single proton in its nucleus. H+ is therefore often called a proton. This species is central to the debate on acids. According to Bronsted-Lowry's theory, acids are donors of protons and bases are acceptors of protons.

**Question 0**

When hydrogen oxidises, what does it remove?

**Question 1**

When hydrogen oxidises, what does it eventually give?

**Question 2**

According to which theory are acids donors of protons?

**Text number 17**

The bare proton, H+, cannot exist in solution or ionic crystals because it is attracted irreversibly to other atoms or molecules with electrons. Such protons cannot be detached from the electron clouds of atoms and molecules, but remain attached to them, except at high temperatures in plasmas. However, the term 'proton' is sometimes used loosely and metaphorically to refer to positively charged or cationic hydrogen attached to other species in this way, and as such is labelled 'H+' without implying that individual protons exist freely as a species.

**Question 0**

What is another term for a bare proton?

**Text number 18**

To avoid the presence of a naked "dissolved proton" in solution, acidic aqueous solutions are sometimes considered to contain a less unlikely fictitious species called a "hydronium ion" (H3O+  
)However, even in this case, such dissolved hydrogen cations are thought to be more realistically organised in clusters, forming species closer to H9O+4  
  
.Other oxonium  
  
  
 ions occur when water is in acidicsolution with other solvents.

**Question 0**

Where can oxonium ions be found?

**Question 1**

What is another term for dissolved protons?

**Text number 19**

Although exotic on Earth, one of the most common ions in the universe is the H+3 ion  
, known as the protonatedmolecular hydrogen or trivalent hydrogen cation.

**Question 0**

What kind of molecular hydrogen is H+3?

**Question 1**

What kind of cation is H+3?

**Text number 20**

Vedy has three naturally occurring isotopes, 1H, 2H and 3H. Other highly unstable nuclei (4H-7H) have been synthesised in the laboratory but have not been found in nature.

**Question 0**

How many natural isotopes does hydrogen have>

**Question 1**

What are the names of these isotopes?

**Question 2**

Which isotopes have unstable nuclei?

**Text number 21**

Hydrogen is the only element whose isotopes currently have different names. In the early days of radioactivity research, different heavy radioactive isotopes were given their own names, but these are no longer used, with the exception of deuterium and tritium. The symbols D and T are sometimes used for deuterium and tritium (instead of 2H and 3H), but the equivalent symbol P for prothium is already used for phosphorus and is therefore not available for prothium. The International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry allows the use of any of D, T, 2H and 3H in its nomenclature guidelines, although 2H and 3H are preferred.

**Question 0**

Which element is the only one with different isotopic names?

**Question 1**

What are the only two names still used for radioactive isotopes?

**Question 2**

What symbols are used for deuterium and tritium?

**Question 3**

What does the symbol P stand for?

**Question 4**

What are the symbols for deuterium and tritium?

**Text number 22**

In 1671, Robert Boyle discovered and described that the reaction between iron flakes and dilute acids leads to the formation of hydrogen gas. In 1766, Henry Cavendish was the first to identify hydrogen gas as a separate substance, naming the gas produced by the reaction of metallic acids "flammable air". He speculated that 'combustible air' was in fact identical to a hypothetical substance called 'flogiston', and in 1781 concluded that the gas produced water when burnt. He is generally credited with its discovery as an element. In 1783, Antoine Lavoisier named the element hydrogen (from the Greek ὑδρο- hydro, meaning water, and -γενής genes, meaning creator) when he and Laplace repeated Cavendish's observation that burning hydrogen produced water.

**Question 0**

What year was hydrogen gas discovered?

**Question 1**

Who discovered hydrogen gas?

**Question 2**

Who identified hydrogen gas as an invisible substance?

**Question 3**

In what year did Henry Cavendish recognise hydrogen gas as an invisible substance?

**Question 4**

What does gas produce when it burns?

**Text number 23**

Lavoisier produced hydrogen for his mass conservation experiments by reacting with a stream of steam and metallic iron through a glowing iron tube heated in a fire. The anaerobic oxidation of iron by water protons at high temperature can be represented schematically by the following reactions:

**Question 0**

How did Lavoisier prepare hydrogen for his experiments?

**Text number 24**

James Dewar first liquefied hydrogen in 1898 using regenerative refrigeration and his invention, the vacuum flask. The following year he produced solid hydrogen. In 1931, Harold Urey discovered deuterium in December, and in 1934, Ernest Rutherford, Mark Oliphant and Paul Harteck produced tritium. Heavy water, consisting of deuterium instead of ordinary hydrogen, was discovered by Urey's team in 1932. François Isaac de Rivaz built the first de Rivaz engine, an internal combustion engine using a mixture of hydrogen and oxygen, in 1806. Edward Daniel Clarke invented the hydrogen gas blowpipe in 1819. Döbereiner's lamp and floodlight were invented in 1823.

**Question 0**

Who was the first to liquefy hydrogen?

**Question 1**

What year did James Dewar first liquefy hydrogen?

**Question 2**

What year was deuterium discovered?

**Question 3**

Who was the first to discover deuterium?

**Question 4**

What year was tritium discovered?

**Text number 25**

The first retractable balloon was invented by Jacques Charles in 1783. Hydrogen provided the lifting power for the first reliable air travel after Henri Giffard invented the first hydrogen-powered airship in 1852. The German Count Ferdinand von Zeppelin promoted the idea of hydrogen-powered rigid airships, later called Zeppelins, the first of which made its maiden flight in 1900. Regular scheduled flights began in 1910 and by the outbreak of the First World War in August 1914 they had carried 35 000 passengers without serious incident. Hydrogen-powered airships were used during the war as observation ships and bombers.

**Question 0**

Who invented retractable balloons?

**Question 1**

What year was the invention of the balloon with a pull-fill invented?

**Question 2**

what were hydrogen-powered airships called?

**Question 3**

What year did the first zeppelin fly?

**Text number 26**

The first non-stop crossing of the Atlantic was made by the British airship R34 in 1919. Regular passenger traffic continued in the 1920s, and the discovery of helium reserves in the United States promised more safety, but the US government refused to sell gas for this purpose. H2 was therefore used in the Hindenburg airship, which was destroyed in a fire over New Jersey on 6 May 1937. The event was broadcast live on radio and filmed. The cause is generally attributed to the ignition of leaking hydrogen, but later investigations showed that the ignition of the aluminised fabric coating was due to static electricity. However, the reputation of hydrogen as a lifting gas had already been damaged.

**Question 0**

Who made the first non-stop crossing of the Atlantic?

**Question 1**

What year was this done?

**Question 2**

What year was the airship destroyed?

**Question 3**

Which city was the ship over when it caught fire?

**Text number 27**

The same year saw the introduction of the first hydrogen-cooled turbogenerator, using gaseous hydrogen as a coolant for the rotor and stator, by the Dayton Power & Light Co. in Dayton, Ohio in 1937; due to the thermal conductivity of hydrogen gas, this is the most common type in the industry today.

**Question 0**

What year was the first hydrogen-cooled turbogenerator introduced?

**Question 1**

In which state is Dayton Power and light Company located?

**Text number 28**

Nickel hydrogen was first used on the US Navy's Navigation Technology Satellite-2 (NTS-2) in 1977. The ISS, Mars Odyssey and Mars Global Surveyor are among the satellites equipped with nickel hydrogen batteries. The Hubble Space Telescope also uses nickel fuel cells in the dark part of its orbit, which were finally replaced in May 2009 , more than 19 years after launch and 13 years beyond their planned lifetime.

**Question 0**

What year was the first use of nickel lacquer?

**Question 1**

What year did the Hubble Space Telescope finally get a nickel hydrogen battery?

**Text number 29**

the hydrogen atom is simple, consisting of only a proton and an electron  
, the hydrogen atom and the spectrum of light it produces or absorbs have played a central role in the development of atomic structure theory. In addition, the hydrogen molecule and its corresponding cation H+2  
allowed a more complete understanding of the nature of the chemical bond, which occurred shortly after the quantum mechanical treatment of the hydrogen atom was developed in the mid-1920s

**Question 0**

What is a hydrogen atom made of?

**Question 1**

Which theory has a hydrogen atom as a major component?

**Question 2**

When was the quantum mechanical treatment of the hydrogen atom developed?

**Text number 30**

One of the first clearly observed (but at the time not yet understood) quantum effects was Maxwell's observation of hydrogen, half a century before the emergence of a complete quantum mechanical theory. Maxwell observed that the specific heat capacity of H2 inexplicably diverges from that of a diatomic gas below room temperature and begins to increasingly resemble the specific heat capacity of a monatomic gas at cryogenic temperatures. According to quantum theory, this behaviour is due to the distance between the (quantized) rotational energy levels, which is particularly large for H2 due to its low mass. These widely separated levels prevent hydrogen from splitting from thermal energy to rotational motion at uniformly low temperatures. Diatomic gases composed of heavier atoms do not have such wide levels and do not have the same effect.

**Question 0**

Who observed the specific heat capacity of H2?

**Question 1**

What makes H2 resemble a monatomic gas?

**Question 2**

What theory supports this?

**Text number 31**

Hydrogen, atom H, is the most abundant chemical element in the universe, making up 75% of normal matter by mass and more than 90% of the number of atoms (however, most of the mass of the universe is not chemical element type matter, but is assumed to exist in as yet undetected mass forms such as dark matter and dark energy). This element is abundant in stars and gas giant planets. Molecular clouds of H2 are associated with star formation. Vedy plays an important role in powering stars in the proton-proton reaction and in the nuclear fusion of the CNO cycle.

**Question 0**

What percentage of normal matter is hydrogen?

**Question 1**

What percentage of atoms is hydrogen?

**Question 2**

Which two masses make up most of the universe?

**Question 3**

What are the H2 clouds?

**Text number 32**

Throughout the universe, hydrogen exists mostly in the atomic and plasma states, which have properties very different from molecular hydrogen. In the plasma state, the electron and proton of hydrogen are not bound together, which makes hydrogen very electrically conductive and highly emissive (producing light from the Sun and other stars). Magnetic and electric fields strongly affect charged particles. In the solar wind, for example, they interact with the Earth's magnetosphere to produce Birkeland currents and auroras. Hydrogen exists in a neutral atomic state in the interstellar medium. The large amount of neutral hydrogen present in quenched Lyman-alpha systems is believed to dominate the cosmological baryon density of the universe up to the redshift z=4.

**Question 0**

In which spaces in the universe is hydrogen most often found?

**Question 1**

In which state are the hydrogen electron and proton not bound together?

**Question 2**

what state is hydrogen in the interstellar medium?

**Question 3**

What is dominated by neutral hydrogen, which is present in quenched Lyman-alpha systems?

**Text number 33**

Under normal terrestrial conditions, the element hydrogen occurs as the diatomic gas H2. However, hydrogen gas is very rare in the Earth's atmosphere (1% by volume) because it is light, which allows it to escape from the Earth's gravity more easily than heavier gases. However, hydrogen is the third most abundant element on the Earth's surface, mostly in the form of chemical compounds such as hydrocarbons and water. Hydrogen gas is produced by some bacteria and algae and is a natural component of flatulence, as is methane, an increasingly important source of hydrogen.

**Question 0**

How much hydrogen is there on the Earth's surface?

**Question 1**

what produces hydrogen gas?

**Text number 34**

A molecular form called protonated molecular water (H+3  
occurs in the interstellar medium, where it is formedthe ionisation of   
molecular waterby cosmic rays. This charged ion has also been detected in the upper atmosphere of Jupiter. The ion is relatively stable in the outer space environment due to its low temperature and density. H+3  
is one of the most abundant ions in the universe, and plays a significant role in the chemistry of the interstellar medium.The neutraltrinuclear hydrogen H3 can only exist in an acceleratedform and is unstableThe positive hydrogen ion (H+2  
) is a rare molecule in the universe

**Question 0**

What molecular form is found in the interstellar medium?

**Question 1**

What produces protonated molecular hydrogen?

**Question 2**

On which planet is protonated molecular hydrogen found?

**Question 3**

In what ways can neutral trinitrogen exist?

**Text number 35**

H2 is produced in chemistry and biology laboratories, often as a by-product of   
other reactions, in industry in the hydrogenation of unsaturated substrates and in nature as a scavenger of reducing equivalents in biochemical reactions.

**Question 0**

How does nature produce H2?

**Question 1**

How do laboratories produce H2?

**Text number 36**

Electrolysis of water is a simple way to produce hydrogen. A low-voltage current is passed through the water, producing gaseous oxygen at the anode and gaseous hydrogen at the cathode. When hydrogen is produced for storage, the cathode is usually made of platinum or other inert metal. However, if the gas is burned on site, oxygen is desirable to facilitate combustion, so both electrodes are made of an inert metal (for example, iron would oxidise, reducing the amount of oxygen released). The theoretical maximum efficiency (electricity used in relation to the energy content of the hydrogen produced) is 80-94%.

**Question 0**

What is an easy way to produce hydrogen?

**Question 1**

Where is gaseous oxygen formed?

**Question 2**

Where is gaseous hydrogen formed?

**Text number 37**

A mixture of aluminium and gallium added to water can be used to produce hydrogen. The process also produces aluminium oxide, but the expensive gallium, which prevents the formation of an oxide layer on the pellets, can be reused. This has significant potential implications for the hydrogen economy, as hydrogen can be produced on site and does not need to be transported.

**Question 0**

When a mixture of aluminium and gallium is combined with water, what do you get?

**Question 1**

What else can it produce?

**Question 2**

What can be used after reconstitution?

**Text number 38**

Hydrogen can be produced in a number of ways, but the most economically important processes involve the removal of hydrogen from hydrocarbons. Commercial bulk hydrogen is usually produced by steam reforming of natural gas. At high temperatures (1000-1400 K, 700-1100 °C or 1300-2000 °F),   
steam (water vapour) reacts with methane to produce carbon monoxide and   
H2.

**Question 0**

The most economical way to produce hydrogen is to extract it from where?

**Question 1**

At what temperature does steam react with methane?

**Text number 39**

This reaction is favourable at low pressures, but it occurs at high pressures (2.0 MPa, 20 atm or 600 inHg)This is because high-pressure  
H2 is the most marketable product and because Pressure Swing Adsorption (PSA) purification systems work better at higher pressuresThe product mixture is called a "synthesis gas" because it is often used directlyfor the production of   
methanoland related compounds. Non-methane hydrocarbons can also be used to produce synthesis gas in varying product ratios. One of the many complications of this highly optimised technique is the formation of coke or coal:

**Question 0**

At what pressure does PSA work best?

**Question 1**

What is synthesis gas used for?

**Question 2**

From which substance other than methane can synthesis gas be produced?

**Text number 40**

additional  
H2Ois usually used in steam reforming.Additional hydrogen can be recovered by vapour oxidation  
 ofcarbon monoxide in a water-gas transfer reaction, in particular by means of an iron oxide catalyst. This reaction is also a common industrial source of carbon dioxide:

**Question 0**

How can it be recovered by steam?

**Text number 41**

Hydrogen is sometimes produced and consumed in the same industrial process without being separated. In the Haber process for ammonia production, hydrogen is produced from natural gas. Hydrogen is also produced as a by-product in the electrolysis of brine to produce chlorine.

**Question 0**

When hydrogen is produced from natural gas, what does it produce?

**Question 1**

How is hydrogen produced as a by-product?

**Text number 42**

More than 200 thermochemical cycles can be used to split water, of which a dozen, such as the iron oxide cycle, cerium(IV) oxide-cerium(III) oxide cycle, zinc-zinc oxide cycle, sulphur-iodine cycle, copper-chlorine cycle and hybrid sulphur cycle, are under research and testing and can produce hydrogen from hydrogen and oxygen and oxygen from water and heat without the use of electricity. Several laboratories (in France, Germany, Greece, Japan, the USA, etc.) are developing thermochemical methods to produce hydrogen from solar energy and water.

**Question 0**

What are thermochemical cycles for in the testing phase?

**Question 1**

What are laboratories trying to produce hydrogen from?

**Question 2**

In which countries is this being tested?

**Text number 43**

Under anaerobic conditions, iron-steel alloys are slowly oxidised by water protons, which are simultaneously reduced to molecular hydrogen (  
H2)Anaerobic corrosion of iron leads first tothe formation of   
iron hydroxide(green rust) and can be described by the following reaction:

**Question 0**

At what temperature do iron and steel alloys oxidise slowly?

**Question 1**

What does anaerobic corrosion of iron lead to?

**Question 2**

What is another name for the formation of iron hydroxide?

**Text number 44**

Under anaerobic conditions, the protons in water can in turn oxidise iron hydroxide(Fe(OH)  
2to form magnetiteand molecular hydrogen. This process is described by the Schikorr reaction:

**Question 0**

Under what conditions can iron hydroxide oxidise?

**Question 1**

What constitutes this process?

**Question 2**

Which reaction describes this process?

**Text number 45**

In theabsence of atmospheric oxygen (O2  
in deep geological conditions, far from the Earth's atmosphere, hydrogen (  
H2) is producedduring the serpentinization process as a result of the anaerobic oxidation of ferrous (Fe2+) silicate (H+)   
  
  
  
  
  
in the ferruginous (Fe2SiO4  
  
  
  
  
  
, olivine iron-rich member crystalline orecorresponding reaction leadingthe formation ofmagnetite (Fe3O4  
  
, quartz (SiO2  
and hydrogen (  
  
  
H2is  
  
  
  
  
  
follows:

**Question 0**

How is hydrogen produced when there is no oxygen in the atmosphere?

**Question 1**

Where can you find silicate?

**Text number 46**

Of all fault gases, hydrogen is the most common transformer fault and is generated in most fault situations. Thus, the formation of hydrogen is an early indication of serious problems during the transformer's life cycle.

**Question 0**

What is the most common gas found in power converters?

**Text number 47**

The oil and chemical industries need largequantities  
H2:  
  
.  
  
  
The  
  
mainuses  
H2fossil fuel refining and ammonia productionin thepetrochemicalplant  
  
  
main consumers ofH2are hydrodealkylation, hydrodesulphurisation and hydraulic cracking.  
H2 has several other important uses  
H2 is used as a hydrating agent, in particular to increase the saturation of unsaturated fats and oils (e.g. in margarine) and in the production of methanol It is also a source of hydrogen in the production of hydrochloric acid.  
H2 is also used as a reducing agent for metal ores

**Question 0**

Where are large amounts of H2 needed?

**Question 1**

Who are the consumers of H2 in a petrochemical plant?

**Text number 48**

Hydrogen is very soluble in many rare earths and transition metals and is soluble in both nanocrystals and amorphous metals. The hydrogen solubility of metals is affected by local distortions or impurities in the crystal lattice. These properties can be useful for purifying hydrogen by passing it through hot palladium plates, but the high solubility of the gas is a metallurgical problem, as it embrittles many metals and complicates the design of pipelines and storage tanks.

**Question 0**

What does hydrogen dissolve well in?

**Question 1**

Where can I find soluble hydrogen?

**Question 2**

What affects the solubility of hydrogen in metals?

**Question 3**

When are these useful?

**Question 4**

When is it harmful?

**Text number 49**

Its  
H2is used as a reactant,  
has wide applications in physics and engineering. It is used as a shielding gas in welding processes such as hydro-atomic welding. H2 is used as a rotor coolant in electric generators in power plants because it has the highest thermal conductivity of all gases. Liquid H2 is used in cryogenic   
research, including superconductivity studies. Because  
H2 is lighter than air, with a density of just over 1⁄14 of that of air, it was once widely used as a lifting gas for balloons and airships

**Question 0**

Where else is H2 used?

**Question 1**

How is H2 used in the electrical generators of power plants?

**Question 2**

Why is it used as a rotor coolant?

**Question 3**

Which study uses liquid H2?

**Text number 50**

In more recent applications, hydrogen is used pure or mixed with nitrogen (sometimes called forming gas) as a tracer gas to detect small leaks. Applications include the automotive, chemical, power generation, aerospace and telecommunications industries. Hydrogen is an approved food additive (E 949), which allows leak detection in food packaging along with other anti-oxidant properties.

**Question 0**

Why use hydrogen mixed with nitrogen?

**Question 1**

In which industries can these applications be found?

**Question 2**

How is hydrogen used as a food additive?

**Text number 51**

The rarer isotopes of hydrogen also have specific applications. Deuterium (hydrogen-2) is used in nuclear fission applications as a neutron decelerator and in nuclear fusion reactions. Deuterium compounds are used in chemistry and biology to study the isotopic effects of reactions. Tritium (hydrogen-3) produced in nuclear reactors is used in the manufacture of hydrogen bombs, as an isotopic tracer in life sciences and as a source of radiation for photoluminescence.

**Question 0**

What isotope is used in nuclear fission?

**Question 1**

Where is tritium produced?

**Question 2**

What is tritium used for?

**Text number 52**

Hydrogen is commonly used in power plants as a coolant for generators, as it has several favourable properties directly attributable to its lightweight diatomic molecules. These properties include low density, low viscosity and the highest specific heat and thermal conductivity of all gases.

**Question 0**

How is hydrogen used in power plants?

**Question 1**

Why is it used as a coolant?

**Question 2**

What are these features?

**Text number 53**

Hydrogen is not an energy source, except hypothetically in commercial nuclear fusion power plants using deuterium or tritium, which is currently far from being developed. Solar energy comes from the nuclear fusion of hydrogen, but this process is difficult to control on Earth. It takes more energy to produce elemental hydrogen from the sun, biological or electrical sources than to burn it, so in these cases hydrogen acts as an energy carrier, like a battery. Hydrogen can be obtained from fossil sources (such as methane), but these sources are unsustainable.

**Question 0**

Is hydrogen an energy source?

**Question 1**

Where does the sun get its energy from?

**Question 2**

How does hydrogen work when it is burned?

**Text number 54**

Both liquid hydrogen and compressed hydrogen gas have significantly lower energy densities per unit volume than conventional fuel sources at all usable pressures, although the energy density per unit mass of fuel is higher. Nevertheless,   
  
hydrogenas a primary energy source has been widely discussed in the energy sector as a potential future energy source on an economy-wide scaleFor example,  
carbon capture and subsequent carbon dioxide capture and storage could be achieved byproducinghydrogenfossilfuels  
hydrogen Hydrogentransport would burn relatively cleanly, with some NOx emissions, but with no carbon dioxide emissions However, the infrastructure costs associated with a full transition to a hydrogen economy would be significant. Fuel cells can convert hydrogen and oxygen directly into electricity more efficiently than internal combustion engines.

**Question 0**

What form of hydrogen has been discussed as a fuel?

**Text number 55**

Hydrogen is used to saturate the broken ("dangling") bonds between amorphous silicon and amorphous carbon, which helps to stabilise the properties of materials. It is also a potential electron donor in various oxide materials such as ZnO, SnO2, CdO, MgO, ZrO2, HfO2, La2O3, Y2O3, TiO2, SrTiO3, LaAlO3, SiO2, Al2O3, ZrSiO4, HfSiO4 and SrZrO3.

**Question 0**

Why is hydrogen used?

**Question 1**

How is hydrogen used in oxide materials?

**Question 2**

Which oxide materials use hydrogen as an electron donor?

**Text number 56**

H2 is a product of some types of anaerobic metabolism and is produced by many micro-organisms, usually through reactions catalysed by iron- or nickel-containing enzymes called hydrogenases. These enzymes catalyse a reversible redox reaction between H2 and its two protons and two electrons. Hydrogen gas is generated by the transfer of reducing equivalents produced during the pyruvic transition to water. The natural cycle of hydrogen production and consumption in organisms is called the hydrogen cycle.

**Question 0**

What enzymes are used to produce H2?

**Question 1**

When does hydrogen gas occur?

**Question 2**

What is the natural cycle of hydrogen production and consumption in organisms?

**Text number 57**

Water decomposition, where water is broken down into protons, electrons and oxygen, occurs in light reactions in all photosynthetic organisms. In some such organisms, such as Chlamydomonas reinhardtii algae and cyanobacteria, a second phase has evolved in dark reactions in which protons and electrons are reduced to H2 gas by specialised hydrogenases in the chloroplast. Genetic modification of cyanobacterial hydrogenases has been attempted so that they synthesise H2 gas efficiently even in the presence of oxygen. Efforts have also been made to use genetically modified algae in bioreactors.

**Question 0**

Why is the breakdown of water called its constituents?

**Question 1**

Where does the water splitting take place?

**Question 2**

Which organisms can form H2 gas?

**Question 3**

How are these gases formed?

**Text number 58**

Hydrogen poses several hazards to human safety: it can explode and ignite in a fire when mixed with air, and it can be suffocating in its pure, oxygen-free form. In addition, liquid hydrogen is a cryogen and poses hazards (such as frostbite) associated with very cold liquids. Hydrogen dissolves in many metals and, in addition to leaking out, can have harmful effects on them, such as hydrogen embrittlement leading to cracks and explosions. Hydrogen gas leaking into the atmosphere can spontaneously ignite. In addition, a hydrogen fire is extremely hot but almost invisible, so it can cause accidental burns.

**Question 0**

What threats can hydrogen pose to human safety?

**Question 1**

What can hydrogen embrittlement lead to?

**Text number 59**

Even the interpretation of hydrogen data (including safety data) is complicated by several phenomena. Many physical and chemical properties of hydrogen depend on the parahydrogen/ortho hydrogen ratio (it often takes days or weeks to reach an equilibrium ratio at a given temperature, which is why the data are usually provided). Hydrogen explosion parameters, such as critical explosion pressure and temperature, depend strongly on the geometry of the container.

**Question 0**

What do the physical and chemical properties of hydrogen depend on?

**Question 1**

How long can it take to reach a balance?

**Question 2**

What do the parameters of a hydrogen explosion depend on?

**Document number 50**

**Text number 0**

The space race in the 20th century was a competition between two Cold War rivals, the Soviet Union (USSR) and the United States (USA), for supremacy of space flight capacity. It originated in the post-World War II missile-based nuclear arms race between the two countries, made possible by the missile technology and personnel that Germany had acquired. The technological superiority required for such supremacy was seen as necessary for national security and a symbol of ideological superiority. The space race spawned pioneering efforts to launch artificial satellites, unmanned space probes to the Moon, Venus and Mars, and human spaceflights to low Earth orbit and the Moon. The competition began on 2 August 1955, when the Soviet Union responded to a US announcement four days earlier that it intended to launch artificial satellites for the International Geophysical Year by announcing that it would also launch a satellite 'in the near future'. The Soviet Union beat the United States to the launch of Sputnik 1 on 4 October 1957, and later beat the United States to the launch of Yuri Gagarin on 12 April 1961. The space race reached its peak when the United States landed the first humans on the Moon on 20 July 1969 on Apollo 11. The Soviet Union attempted manned missions to the Moon, but failed, and eventually cancelled them and concentrated on space stations in Earth orbit. There followed a period of conciliation, with the agreement in April 1972 to cooperate on the Apollo-Soyuz experimental project, which resulted in a rendezvous between US astronaut and Soviet cosmonaut personnel in Earth orbit in July 1975.

**Question 0**

On what day did the space race begin?

**Question 1**

On what day did Sputnik 1 go into orbit?

**Question 2**

Who was the first man in space?

**Question 3**

When did the first man go into space?

**Text number 1**

The space race began in Germany in the 1930s and continued during the Second World War as Nazi Germany researched and built working ballistic missiles. In the late 1930s, in the late Weimar Republic, German aeronautical engineers experimented with liquid-fuelled rockets, with the aim of one day reaching high altitudes and long distances. Lieutenant Colonel Karl Emil Becker, head of the German Army's Ballistics and Munitions Department, assembled a small team of engineers, including Walter Dornberger and Leo Zanssen, to work out how rockets could be used as long-range artillery to circumvent the Versailles Treaty's ban on research and development of long-range guns. Becker and Dornberger recruited the young engineering prodigy Wernher von Braun to join the secret army programme at Kummersdorf-West in 1932. Von Braun dreamed of conquering space with rockets and did not initially see the military value of missile technology.

**Question 0**

During which war did the space race start?

**Question 1**

In what year was the secret military installation started in Kummersdorf-West?

**Text number 2**

During the Second World War, General Dornberger was the military head of the army's missile programme, Zanssen became the commander of the Peenemünde Army Missile Centre, and von Braun was the technical director of the ballistic missile programme. They would lead the team that built the Aggregate-4 rocket (A-4), which became the first vehicle to enter space during its test flight programme in 1942 and 1943. By 1943, Germany began mass production of the A-4 as the Vergeltungswaffe 2 ("revenge weapon" 2, or more commonly V2), a ballistic missile with a range of 320 kilometers that carried a 1,130-kilogram warhead at 4,000 kilometers per hour. Its supersonic speed meant that there was no defence against it, and radar detection gave little warning. Germany bombed southern England and parts of liberated western Europe from 1944 to 1945. After the war, the V-2 became the basis of American and Soviet missile plans.

**Question 0**

Who was responsible for the German army's rocket programme during the Second World War?

**Question 1**

What was the first object to arrive in space?

**Question 2**

When did the Aggregate-4 rocket (A-4) reach space?

**Text number 3**

At the end of the war, American, British and Soviet intelligence groups competed to gain control of German rocket engineers and the German rockets themselves and the designs on which they were based. Each of the Allies gained control of some of the available members of the German rocket team, but it was the United States that benefited most from Operation Paperclip, in which it recruited von Braun and most of his engineering team, who later helped to develop American missile and space research programmes. The US also acquired a large number of complete V2 rockets.

**Question 0**

What military operation enabled the United States to hire the German engineer Von Braun?

**Question 1**

What types of missiles had the United States acquired during Operation Paperclip?

**Text number 4**

The German Peenemünde rocket centre was located in the eastern part of Germany, which became a Soviet occupation zone. On Stalin's orders, the Soviet Union sent its best rocket engineers to this area to see what they could salvage for future weapons systems. The Soviet rocket engineers were led by Sergei Korolev. He had been involved in space clubs and the early stages of Soviet rocket design in the 1930s, but was arrested in 1938 in Joseph Stalin's Great Purge and imprisoned for six years in Siberia. After the war, he became the Soviet Union's leading rocket and spacecraft engineer, effectively the Soviet equivalent of von Braun. His identity was kept a state secret throughout the Cold War, and he was publicly referred to only as the 'chief designer'. In the West, his name was not officially revealed until his death in 1966.

**Question 0**

In which city was the German rocket centre located?

**Question 1**

Who led the Soviet rocket engineering team that went to Germany?

**Question 2**

What year was Sergei Korolev arrested?

**Question 3**

In what year did Sergei Korolev die?

**Question 4**

What was Sergei Korolev known as after the war?

**Text number 5**

After nearly a year in Peenemünde, the Soviet authorities transferred most of the captured German rocket experts to Gorodomlya Island in Lake Seliger, some 240 kilometres north-west of Moscow. They were not allowed to participate in Soviet missile design, but were used as problem-solving consultants for Soviet engineers. They helped in the following areas: the creation of a Soviet version of the A-4, working on 'organisation charts', research to improve the main engine of the A-4, development of a 100-ton engine, assistance with the 'layout' of the factory production facilities and preparation of the rocket assembly using German components. With their help, in particular that of Helmut Groettrup's team, Korolev redesigned the A-4 and built his own version of the rocket, the R-1, in 1948. He later developed his own separate designs, although many of these were inspired by the Groettrup group's G4-R10 of 1949. The Germans were finally repatriated in 1951-53.

**Question 0**

What year was the R1 rocket born?

**Text number 6**

American professor Robert H. Goddard had been working on the development of solid-fuel rockets since 1914 and presented the lightweight battlefield missile to the US Army Signal Corps just five days before the signing of the armistice that ended the First World War. He also began developing liquid-fuel rockets in 1921; yet he was not taken seriously by the public, nor was he sponsored by the government in post-World War II rocket development. Von Braun, himself inspired by Goddard's work, was puzzled by this when his American handlers asked him, "Why didn't you just ask Dr. Goddard?"[citation needed].

**Question 0**

Which professor started working on solid fuel rockets in 1914?

**Question 1**

In what year were liquid-fuel rockets developed?

**Text number 7**

Von Braun and his team were sent to the US Army's White Sands Proving Ground, located in New Mexico, in 1945. They set about assembling captured V2 machines and began a program to launch them and train American engineers in their use. These tests resulted in the first rocket to take photographs from space and the first two-stage rocket, the WAC Corporal V2 combination, in 1949. The German rocket team was transferred from Fort Bliss to the Army's new Redstone Arsenal in Huntsville, Alabama, in 1950. From there, von Braun and his team developed the Army's first operational medium-range ballistic missile, the Redstone missile, which, in slightly modified versions, launched both America's first satellite and Mercury's first space missions. It became the basis for both the Jupiter and Saturn families of rockets.

**Question 0**

Where is the US Army White Sands Proving Ground?

**Question 1**

Von Braun and his partner were sent to the US Army's White Sands test site in what year?

**Question 2**

What year was the first two-stage rocket?

**Question 3**

In which city and state is the new Redstone Arsenal for the army located?

**Question 4**

What year was the German rocket group moved to Alabama?

**Text number 8**

Put simply, the Cold War can be seen as a manifestation of the ideological struggle between communism and capitalism. The United States faced a new uncertainty from September 1949, when it lost its monopoly on the atomic bomb. The American intelligence services discovered that the Soviet Union had detonated its first atomic bomb, with the result that the United States might in future be faced with a possible nuclear war that could, for the first time, destroy its cities. Faced with this new threat, the United States entered into an arms race with the Soviet Union, which included the development of a hydrogen bomb and the development of intercontinental strategic bombers and intercontinental ballistic missiles (ICBMs) capable of delivering nuclear weapons. A new fear of communism and its adherents took hold of the United States in the 1950s, and it became a paranoid McCarthyism. As communism spread in China, Korea and Eastern Europe, Americans felt so threatened that popular and political culture tolerated large-scale 'witch-hunts' to expose communist spies. One response to Soviet atomic and hydrogen bomb tests was to maintain control of the large air forces under the control of the Strategic Air Command (SAC). The SAC operated intercontinental strategic bombers and medium bombers capable of carrying nuclear warheads stationed near Soviet airspace (Western Europe and Turkey).

**Question 0**

In what year did the US lose its monopoly on the atomic bomb?

**Question 1**

What type of bomb was first developed during the Cold War?

**Question 2**

ICBM is short for what?

**Question 3**

SAC is an abbreviation for which US force?

**Question 4**

In which decade did the fear of communism take over the United States?

**Text number 9**

The Soviet Union, for its part, feared an invasion. The Soviet Union had suffered at least 27 million deaths during the Second World War after being invaded by Nazi Germany in 1941. The Soviet Union had reservations about its former ally, the United States, which until 1949 was the only nuclear weapons holder. The United States had used these weapons operationally during the Second World War and could use them again against the Soviet Union, destroying its cities and military centres. Because the Americans had a much larger air force than the Soviet Union and because the United States had forward air bases near Soviet territory, Stalin in 1947 ordered the development of intercontinental ballistic missiles (ICBMs) to counter the perceived American threat.

**Question 0**

How many casualties did the Soviet Union suffer during the Second World War?

**Question 1**

In what year did Nazi-ruled Germany first attack the Soviet Union?

**Question 2**

Until what year did the United States alone possess the atomic bomb?

**Question 3**

In what year did Stalin order the development of the ICBM?

**Question 4**

What kind of military power did the United States have a much larger navy than the Soviet Union?

**Text number 10**

In 1953, Korolev was given permission to develop the R-7 Semyorka rocket, a major advance on the German design. Although some of its components (especially the launchers) still resembled the German G-4, the new rocket featured a staggered rocket structure, a completely new guidance system and a new fuel. It was successfully tested on 21 August 1957 and became the world's first fully operational ICBM the following month. It later launched the first satellite into space and its derivatives launched all Soviet spacecraft.

**Question 0**

Who started the development of the R-7 Semyorka rocket?

**Question 1**

The R-7 Semyorka missile closely resembled what other missile?

**Question 2**

When was the R-7 Semyorka rocket successfully tested?

**Question 3**

What rocket was used for the first satellite launched into space?

**Text number 11**

The US had several missile programmes, which were divided between the different branches of the US armed forces, which meant that each branch developed its own ICBM programme. The Air Force began ICBM research in 1945 with the MX-774 . However, its funding was withdrawn and only three partially successful launches were carried out in 1947-1950. In 1950, von Braun began testing the Air Force's PGM-11 Redstone family of missiles at Cape Canaveral. In 1951, the Air Force began a new ICBM program called MX-1593, and by 1955 this program received priority funding. The MX-1593 programme evolved into the Atlas-A, whose maiden launch on 11 June 1957 became the first successful American ICBM, and its upgraded version, the Atlas-D, later served as the operational ICBM core rocket, as well as the Mercury orbital launcher and the Agena remotely operated target vehicle for the Gemini project.

**Question 0**

In what year did the US Air Force start research on ICBMs?

**Question 1**

What type of rocket did the Air Force first study?

**Question 2**

MX-774 was tested in what year?

**Question 3**

Where was the Air Force PGM-11 Redstone missile family tested?

**Question 4**

On what day was Atlas-A first launched?

**Text number 12**

In 1955, both the United States and the Soviet Union were building ballistic missiles that could be used to launch objects into space, and the "starting line" of the space race had been drawn. Both countries announced only every four days that they would launch artificial Earth satellites by 1957 or 1958. On July 29, 1955, James C. Hagerty, President Dwight D. Eisenhower's press secretary, announced that the United States intended to launch 'small Earth-orbiting satellites' between 1 July 1957 and 31 December 1958 as part of its participation in the International Geophysical Year (IGY). Sedov, speaking to international journalists at the Soviet Embassy, announced his country's intention to launch a satellite in the "near future". On 30 August 1955, Korolev persuaded the Soviet Academy of Sciences to set up a commission to beat the Americans in Earth orbit: this was the de facto starting date of the space race. The Soviet Council of Ministers began to keep the development of its space programme a secret state secret.

**Question 0**

Who was President Dwight D. Eisenhower's press secretary?

**Question 1**

What was the start date of the space race?

**Text number 13**

Originally, President Eisenhower was concerned that a satellite passing over a country at an altitude of more than 100 kilometres might be interpreted as a violation of that country's sovereign airspace. He feared that the Soviet Union would accuse the Americans of illegal overflight and thus gain a propaganda victory at his expense. Eisenhower and his advisers believed that the sovereignty of a nation's airspace did not extend into outer space, known as the Kármán Line, and he used the launches of the International Geophysical Year 1957-58 to establish this principle in international law. Eisenhower also feared that he might cause an international incident and be called a 'warmonger' if he used military missiles as launchers. He therefore chose the untested Naval Research Laboratory Vanguard rocket, a research-only launcher. This meant that von Braun's team was not allowed to place a satellite into orbit on its Jupiter-C rocket, as it was to be used in the future as a military launcher. On 20 September 1956, von Braun and his team launched the Jupiter-C rocket, which was able to place the satellite in orbit, but the launch was only used as a sub-orbital test of the nose cone recovery technique.

**Question 0**

When did Von Braum launch Jupiter-C?

**Text number 14**

The Soviet success caused public controversy in the United States, and Eisenhower ordered the civilian rocket and satellite project, Vanguard, to bring forward its schedule and launch its satellites much earlier than originally planned. The Vanguard launch failed on 6 December 1957 at Cape Canaveral Air Force Station in Florida and was broadcast live to a US television audience. It was a huge failure, exploding seconds after launch and becoming an international joke. The satellite appeared in newspapers under the names Flopnik, Stayputnik, Kaputnik and Dudnik. At the United Nations, the Russian representative offered the US representative assistance 'under the Soviet technical assistance programme for backward nations'. Only after this very public failure was von Braun's Redstone team given the go-ahead to launch their Jupiter-C rocket as soon as possible. In Britain, the US's western Cold War ally, the reaction was mixed: some people celebrated the fact that the Soviet Union had been the first to go into space, while others feared the disastrous possibilities of military use of spacecraft.

**Question 0**

What was the US civilian missile and satellite project?

**Question 1**

Project Vanguard failed to launch on what date?

**Question 2**

Cape Canaveral Air Force Station is located in which state?

**Question 3**

Which rocket did the Soviet Union launch in response to the failed launch of Project Vanguard?

**Text number 15**

On 31 January 1958, almost four months after the launch of Sputnik 1, von Braun and the United States successfully launched their first satellite at Cape Canaveral using a four-stage Juno I rocket from the US military's Redstone missile. The Explorer 1 satellite weighed 14.0 kilograms (30.8 pounds). It was equipped with a micrometeorometer and a Geiger-Müller tube. It travelled in a 194 x 1368 nautical mile (360 x 2534 km) orbit in and out of the radiation belt around the Earth, saturating the tube's capacity and proving what Dr James Van Allen, a space scientist at the University of Iowa, had theorised. The Van Allen radiation belt, called the Van Allen Radiation Belt, is a donut-shaped region of very intense radiation around the Earth above the magnetic equator. Van Allen was also the man who designed and built the Explorer 1 satellite instrument array. The satellite actually measured three phenomena: cosmic rays and radiation levels, the temperature of the spacecraft and the collision density with micrometeorites. The satellite had no memory to store the data, so it had to transmit continuously. Two months later, in March 1958, a second satellite was sent into orbit with extended cosmic-ray instruments.

**Question 0**

What was the first US satellite to be launched without failure?

**Question 1**

What three measurements did Explorer collect?

**Text number 16**

On 2 April 1958, President Eisenhower responded to Soviet space leadership in the launch of the first satellite by recommending to the US Congress that a civilian agency be established to direct non-military space activities. Senate Majority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson, the majority leader, responded by passing the National Aeronautics and Space Act, which Eisenhower signed into law on 29 July 1958. The Act transformed the National Advisory Committee on Aeronautics into the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA). It also established a Civil-Military Liaison Committee, chaired by the President, to coordinate the nation's civil and military space programs.

**Question 0**

Who was the Senate Majority Leader in 1958?

**Question 1**

What year was the National Aeronautics and Space Act established?

**Question 2**

What was the name of NASA before it became NASA?

**Question 3**

On what day was the first US satellite launched?

**Text number 17**

On 21 October 1959, Eisenhower approved the transfer of the Army's remaining space-related activities to NASA. On 1 July 1960, Redstone Arsenal became NASA's George C. Marshall Space Flight Center, and von Braun became its first director. The development of the Saturn family of rockets, which, when mature, would finally put the United States on an equal footing with the Soviet Union in lift capability, was thus transferred to NASA.

**Question 0**

When did Redstone Arsenal become the George C. Marshall Space Flight Center?

**Question 1**

Who was the first director of the George C. Marshall Space Flight Center?

**Text number 18**

In 1958, Korolev upgraded the R-7 so that it was capable of launching a 00 4kilo payload to the Moon. Three secret attempts in 1958 to launch the Luna E-1 class impact probe failed. The fourth attempt, Luna 1, was successfully launched on 2 January 1959, but failed to hit the Moon. The fifth attempt, on 18 June, also failed to launch. The 390-kilogram (860-lb) Luna 2 probe successfully crashed into the Moon on 14 September 1959. The 278.5-kilogram Luna 3 successfully flew past the Moon and sent images of the backside of the Moon on 6 October 1959.

**Question 0**

How many times did the Luna E-1 probe fail before a successful launch?

**Question 1**

What year did the first probe land on the Moon?

**Question 2**

Which Luna probe successfully imaged the back of the Moon?

**Text number 19**

The United States responded to the Luna programme by launching the Ranger programme in 1959, led by NASA's Jet Propulsion Laboratory. Block I Ranger 1 and Ranger 2 suffered launch failures from Atlas-Agena in August and November 1961. Block II Ranger 3, weighing 330 kilograms (727 pounds), was successfully launched on January 26, 1962, but failed to hit the Moon. Ranger 4 became the first US spacecraft to reach the Moon, but its solar panels and navigation system failed near the Moon, and it crashed into the far side of the Moon without returning any scientific data. Ranger 5 ran out of power and passed 725 kilometres (391 nm) from the Moon on 21 October 1962. The first successful Ranger mission was the 366 kg (806 lb) Block III Ranger 7, which crashed into the Moon on 31 July 1964.

**Question 0**

Which organisation managed the Ranger programme from 1959?

**Question 1**

What was the first spacecraft to fly to the Moon?

**Question 2**

What was the first Ranger mission that didn't fail?

**Question 3**

On what date did the Block III Ranger 7 flight successfully reach the Moon?

**Question 4**

Which programme led to the creation of the Ranger programme?

**Text number 20**

By 1959, American observers believed that the Soviet Union would be the first to put a man in space, because it took time for Mercury's first launch. On 12 April 1961, the Soviet Union surprised the world again by launching Yuri Gagarin's Vostok 1 into Earth orbit. Gagarin was called the first cosmonaut, which roughly translates from Russian and Greek as 'sailor of the universe'. Although Gagarin was able to manually take control of his spacecraft in an emergency by opening an envelope in the cabin containing a code to be entered into a computer, it was flown in automatic mode as a precaution; medical science at the time did not know what would happen to a human being in the weightlessness of space. Vostok 1 orbited the Earth for 108 minutes and landed above the Soviet Union. Gagarin disembarked at an altitude of 7 000 metres and parachuted down. The International Aeronautical Federation (Fédération Aéronautique Internationale) considered Gagarin to have made the world's first human space flight, even though its aeronautical record rules at the time required pilots to take off and land with their spacecraft. For this reason, the Soviet Union omitted from the FAI announcement that Gagarin did not land with his capsule. When the FAI declaration of German Titov's second Vostok flight in August 1961 revealed the ejection landing technique, the FAI committee decided to investigate and concluded that the technological achievement of human space flight lay in the safe launch, orbit and re-entry rather than the landing method, and revised its rules accordingly, leaving Gagarin's and Titov's records intact.

**Question 0**

Which country sent the first man into space in 1961?

**Question 1**

What was the name of the first ship to carry humans across space?

**Question 2**

How long did Yuri Gagarin orbit the Earth in a spaceship?

**Text number 21**

Gagarin became a national hero of the Soviet Union and the Eastern Bloc and a global celebrity. In Moscow and other Soviet cities, mass demonstrations were organised on a scale second only to the victory parade of World War II in 1945. 12 April was declared Cosmonautics Day in the Soviet Union and is now celebrated in Russia as one of the official Russian 'commemoration days'. In 2011, the United Nations declared it International Space Flight Day.

**Question 0**

April 12 is what special day in the Soviet Union?

**Question 1**

In what year did the United Nations declare International Space Flight Day?

**Text number 22**

The US Air Force had developed a programme to send the first man into space called Man in Space Soonest. This programme explored several different types of one-man spacecraft before settling on a ballistic, Atlas-launched capsule and selecting a team of nine candidate pilots. After the creation of NASA, the programme was transferred to a civilian agency and renamed Project Mercury on 26 November 1958. NASA selected a new group of astronaut candidates (from the Greek word for "star man") from among Navy, Air Force and Marine Corps test pilots and limited this group to seven programmes. Capsule design and astronaut training began immediately, with the aim of initial suborbital flights on the Redstone missile, followed by orbital flights on the Atlas missile. Each series of flights would start first unmanned, then with primates and finally with men.

**Question 0**

Man in Space Soonest was a programme of which organisation?

**Question 1**

The Man in Space Soonest reestablished on 26 November 1958?

**Text number 23**

Three weeks later, on 5 May 1961, Alan Shepard became the first American in space when he launched Mercury-Redstone 3 into ballistic orbit in a spacecraft he named Freedom 7. Although he did not reach orbit like Gagarin, he was the first person to manually control the attitude of his spacecraft and the launch of retro rockets. After his successful return, Shepard was hailed as a national hero, honoured with parades in Washington, New York and Los Angeles, and awarded the NASA Medal of Merit by President John F. Kennedy.

**Question 0**

Who was the first American to go into space?

**Question 1**

When did Alan Shepard first arrive in space?

**Question 2**

What was the name of the spaceship that carried Alan Shepard?

**Question 3**

Who was the first person to control his spacecraft?

**Question 4**

Which President awarded Alan Shepard the NASA Medal of Merit?

**Text number 24**

Gagarin's flight changed this; now Kennedy felt the humiliation of the American public and the fear of Soviet leadership. He sent Vice President Lyndon B. Johnson a memorandum dated April 20, 1961, asking him to examine the status of the U.S. space program and programs that might offer NASA a chance to make up the difference. The two main options at the time were either the establishment of an Earth-orbiting space station or a manned landing on the Moon. Johnson, for his part, consulted von Braun, who answered Kennedy's questions based on his estimates of the lifting capacity of US and Soviet rockets. On this basis, Johnson replied to Kennedy, stating that much more was needed to achieve a leading position and recommending that a manned landing on the Moon should be far enough in the future to give the United States the opportunity to achieve it first.

**Question 0**

On 20 April 1961, President Kennedy sent a letter to whom about the US space programme?

**Text number 25**

Kennedy eventually decided to go ahead with the Apollo programme and on 25 May used the opportunity to ask for Congressional support in a Cold War-era speech entitled "Special Message on Urgent National Needs". Full text

**Question 0**

Kennedy's speech "Special Message on Urgent National Needs" was given on what date?

**Text number 26**

He justified the programme on the grounds of its importance for national security and the fact that it would focus the nation's energies on other scientific and social areas. He rallied popular support for the program in his September 12, 1962, speech, "We Choose to Go to the Moon," delivered before a large audience at Rice University Stadium in Houston, Texas, near the construction site of the new Manned Spacecraft Center. Full text

**Question 0**

The "We decide to go to the moon" speech was given in what place in Texas?

**Text number 27**

American Virgil "Gus" Grissom repeated Shepard's suborbital flight in Liberty Bell 7 on 21 July 1961. Almost a year after the Soviet Union sent a man into orbit, astronaut John Glenn became the first American to orbit the Earth on 20 February 1962. His Mercury-Atlas 6 flight completed three orbits aboard the Friendship 7 spacecraft and landed safely in the Atlantic Ocean after a tense landing caused by what telemetry data showed to be an erroneously loose heat shield. As the first American in orbit, Glenn became a national hero and was given a parade of running skills in New York City, similar to the one given to Charles Lindbergh. On 23 February 1962, President Kennedy escorted him to the parade at Cape Canaveral Air Force Station, where he awarded Glenn the NASA Service Medal.

**Question 0**

Who was the first American to circumnavigate the globe?

**Question 1**

When did John Glenn circumnavigate the globe?

**Question 2**

Where did John Glenn land on Earth after returning from orbit?

**Question 3**

What was the name of John Glenn's spaceship when he orbited the Earth?

**Text number 28**

The United States launched three more Mercury missions after Glenn's flight: Aurora 7 on 24 May 1962 repeated Glenn's three orbits, Sigma 7 in October3 1962 six orbits and Faith 7 on 15 May 1963 22 orbits (32.4 hours), the maximum capacity of the spacecraft. NASA initially planned to launch another space flight to extend the spacecraft's endurance to three days, but as this would not have surpassed the Soviet record, it was decided to concentrate instead on the development of the Gemini project.

**Question 0**

How many Mercury flights were there after John Glenn?

**Text number 29**

Gherman Titov became the first Soviet cosmonaut to command the Vostok 2 spacecraft on 6 August 1961. On 11 and 12 August 1962, the Soviet Union demonstrated that it could launch two guided spacecraft, Vostok 3 and Vostok 4, which were in essentially identical orbits. The two spacecraft came within about 6.5 kilometres of each other, close enough for radio communication. Vostok 4 also set a record of almost four days in space. Although the orbits of the two spacecraft were as identical as possible, given the precision of the launch rocket guidance system, there were still small variations, which meant that the two spacecraft were first 6.5 km apart and then up to 2 850 km apart. Vostok did not have the manoeuvring rockets to keep the two spacecraft at a controlled distance from each other.

**Question 0**

Who was the first person in the Soviet Union to control his own space platform?

**Question 1**

On what date did the Soviet Union's Gherman Titov launch his own spacecraft?

**Question 2**

On 11 and 12 August 1962, which two spacecraft were able to communicate by radio?

**Text number 30**

The Soviet Union repeated the double launch with Vostok 5 and Vostok 6 (16 June 1963). This time they launched the first woman (also the first civilian), Valentina Tereshkova, into space on Vostok 6. The launch of the woman was reportedly Korolyov's idea, and was done purely for propaganda value. Tereshkova was one of a small group of female cosmonauts who were amateur parachutists, but Tereshkova was the only one who flew. The Soviet Union did not open its cosmonaut corps to women until 1980, two years after the United States opened its astronaut corps to women.

**Question 0**

Who was the first woman to fly into space?

**Question 1**

Which spacecraft carried Valentina Tereshkova, the first woman in space?

**Question 2**

What day was the first woman launched into space?

**Question 3**

Which country was the first woman to fly into space from?

**Text number 31**

The Soviet Union kept the details and true appearance of the Vostok capsule a secret until the Moscow Economic Exhibition in April 1965, when it was unveiled for the first time without the aerodynamic nose covering the spherical capsule. The "Vostok spacecraft" was first presented in July 1961 at the Tushino Air Show with its launcher in the third stage and the nose cone in place. An eight-fin tail section was also added, apparently to confuse Western observers. This fake tail section also appeared on official monuments and in a documentary.

**Question 0**

At which event was the Vostok spacecraft first presented to the public ?

**Text number 32**

On 20 September 1963, in a speech to the United Nations General Assembly, President Kennedy proposed that the United States and the Soviet Union join forces to reach the Moon. Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev initially rejected Kennedy's proposal.

**Question 0**

When did US President John F. Kennedy suggest in a speech that the Soviet Union should join forces with the USSR to reach the moon?

**Text number 33**

On 2 October 1997, it was reported that Khrushchev's son Sergei claimed that Khrushchev was ready to accept Kennedy's proposal at the time of Kennedy's assassination on 22 November 1963. Over the next few weeks, Khrushchev reportedly came to the conclusion that both nations could gain cost and technological advantages from a joint venture and decided to accept Kennedy's offer based on the fact that they already had some relationship while they were the leaders of the world's two superpowers, but he changed his mind and rejected the idea because he did not have the same confidence in Kennedy's successor Lyndon Johnson.

**Question 0**

When was President Kennedy killed?

**Question 1**

How did US President Kennedy die?

**Text number 34**

As President, Johnson was determined to continue the Gemini and Apollo programmes, promoting them as Kennedy's legacy to the American public. A week after Kennedy's death, he issued an executive order renaming the Cape Canaveral and Apollo launch sites after Kennedy.

**Question 0**

Which two places in Florida did President Johnson rename after Kennedy?

**Question 1**

Which two space programmes did President Johnson work hard on?

**Text number 35**

As part of the commitment to land on the Moon in 1962, the United States announced in January the Gemini project, a two-man spacecraft that would support the later three-man Apollo by developing key technologies for space flight, including the ability to rendezvous and dock two spacecraft in space, flights long enough to simulate going to and returning from the Moon, and extra-vehicular activity to do useful work outside the spacecraft.

**Question 0**

What year was the Gemini project confirmed?

**Question 1**

How many people could the Gemini project carry?

**Text number 36**

The greater progress of the Soviet space programme at the time made possible other major achievements of its space programme, such as the first EVA spacewalk and the first mission carried out by a crew in shirt sleeves. The first Gemini flight took a year longer than planned, allowing the Soviets to complete another first flight: Voskhod 1 was launched on 12 October 1964, the first spacecraft with a crew of three cosmonauts. During this flight, the Soviets touted another technical achievement: it was the first space flight during which cosmonauts operated in a shirt-sleeve environment. However, flying without spacesuits was not due to safety improvements in the Soviet spacecraft's environmental systems; this innovation was made because the spacecraft's limited cabin space did not allow the use of spacesuits. Flying without spacesuits exposed cosmonauts to a significant risk of potentially fatal depressurisation of the cabin. This feat was not repeated until the flight of the US Apollo Command Module in 1968, a later mission designed from the outset to safely transport three astronauts in a shirt-sleeve environment while in space.

**Question 0**

On what day was the first successful three-man astronaut crew?

**Question 1**

The first flight in a spaceship where you were not allowed to wear a suit was?

**Question 2**

What year did the US Apollo command module fly without spacesuits?

**Text number 37**

Between 14 and 16 October 1964, Leonid Brezhnev and a small group of high-ranking Communist Party officials ousted Khrushchev as head of the Soviet government the day after Voskhod 1 landed, in the so-called "Wednesday Conspiracy". The new political leaders, together with Korolev, ended the technically troublesome Voskhod programme, cancelled the Voskhod 3 and 4 that were in the planning stages and began to focus on the race to the Moon. Voskhod 2 was ultimately Korolev's last achievement before his death on 14 January 1966, as it became the last of many spacecraft debuts that demonstrated the Soviet Union's superior position in spacecraft technology in the early 1960s. According to historian Asif Siddiq, Korolev's achievements marked "the absolute pinnacle of the Soviet space programme, which has never been reached since". There was a two-year hiatus between Soviet guided space missions while a replacement for Voskhod, the Soyuz spacecraft, was being designed and developed.

**Question 0**

On what day did Korolev die?

**Text number 38**

On 18 March 1965, about a week before the first American-led space flight of the Gemini project, the Soviet Union accelerated the race by launching a two-cosmonaut Voskhod 2 flight with Pavel Belyayev and Alexei Leonov. Voskhod 2's design changes included the addition of an inflatable airlock to allow spacewalking (EVA), while keeping the cabin pressurised to prevent the capsule electronics from overheating. Leonov performed the first EVA as part of the mission. Death was narrowly avoided when Leonov's spacesuit expanded in the vacuum of space, preventing him from going back into the airlock. To survive this, he had to partially depressurise his spacesuit to a potentially dangerous level. Leonov managed to safely re-enter the spacecraft, but he and Belyayev faced new challenges when the spacecraft's air control system filled the cabin with 45% pure oxygen, which had to be reduced to an acceptable level before returning. Two further challenges were encountered during the landing: an ill-timed retro-rocket launch caused Voskhod 2 to land 386 kilometres from its planned destination, the city of Perm, and an instrument failure to disengage the landing gear caused the spacecraft to become unstable during the landing.

**Question 0**

On what date was the two-person Voskhod 2 launched?

**Question 1**

Who was the first person to make a spacewalk?

**Question 2**

Which of the two passengers on Voskhod 2 almost died?

**Text number 39**

Most novice pilots in early missions would command later missions. In this way, the Gemini project gathered spaceflight experience among the astronauts who would later be selected for the Apollo missions.

**Question 0**

The Gemini project helped to recruit experienced people for future flights to which moon missions?

**Text number 40**

The circumlunar (Zond) programme, created by Vladimir Chelomey's design bureau OKB-52, was designed to fly two cosmonauts on a stripped-down Soyuz 7K-L1 spacecraft launched by Chelomey's Proton UR-500 rocket. Zond sacrificed the space of a habitable cabin for equipment by omitting the Soyuz orbital module. Chelomey won Khrushchev's favour by hiring members of his family.

**Question 0**

Who created the circumlunar program Zond?

**Question 1**

What kind of ship did the two astronauts fly on during the Zond?

**Text number 41**

The Korolev moon landing programme was named N1/L3, after the N1 super booster and the more advanced Soyuz 7K-L3 spacecraft, also known as the Lunar Orbiter Module ("Lunniy Orbitalny Korabl", LOK), which carried a crew of two. A separate lunar lander ("Lunniy Korabl", LK) would carry one cosmonaut to the lunar surface.

**Question 0**

How many people could "Lunniy Korabl" or "LK" carry?

**Text number 42**

The United States and the Soviet Union began discussing the peaceful uses of space as early as 1958, when they submitted questions for discussion to the United Nations, which set up the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space in 1959.

**Question 0**

In what year was the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space established?

**Question 1**

Which organisation established the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space in 1959?

**Text number 43**

On May 10, 1962, Vice President Johnson, speaking at the Second National Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, revealed that the United States and the Soviet Union both supported a resolution adopted by the UN General Assembly's Political Committee in December 1962 calling on member states to "extend the rules of international law to outer space" and to cooperate in the exploration of space. Following the adoption of the resolution, Kennedy began his communication by proposing a joint US-Soviet space programme.

**Question 0**

Who solved the problem when both the US and the Soviet Union supported a joint space programme?

**Question 1**

On what date was the cooperative's space programme adopted?

**Text number 44**

The UN eventually created the Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and other celestial bodies, which was signed by the United States, the Soviet Union and the United Kingdom on 27 January 1967 and entered into force on 10 October 1967.

**Question 0**

When did the three countries sign an agreement on the principles governing the activities of states in the exploration and use of outer space?

**Text number 45**

In 1967, both countries faced serious challenges that temporarily halted their programmes. Both had rushed full speed ahead towards the first flights of Apollo and Soyuz without paying proper attention to the growing design and manufacturing problems. The results proved fatal for both pioneering crews.

**Question 0**

Which spacecraft crews were both killed in 1967?

**Text number 46**

On January 27, 1967, the same day the United States and the Soviet Union signed the Outer Space Treaty, the crew of the first manned Apollo flight, Command Pilot Virgil "Gus" Grissom, Senior Pilot Edward H. White and Pilot Roger Chaffee, were killed in a fire that swept through the spacecraft cabin during a ground test, less than a month before the scheduled launch on February 21. The investigators concluded that the fire was probably caused by an electrical spark and quickly got out of control as the spacecraft's clean oxygen atmosphere fed the fire. Escape by the crew was impossible because the hatch cover could not be opened against the internal pressure of the atmosphere. The Panel also found design and construction flaws and procedural errors in the spacecraft, such as a lack of understanding of the danger of a pure oxygen atmosphere and inadequate safety procedures. All these deficiencies had to be corrected over the next twenty-two months before the first controlled flight could take place. Grissom, a Mercury and Gemini veteran, had been NASA Flight Crew Operations Director Deke Slayton's preferred choice for the first flight landing.

**Question 0**

On what day did the United States and the Soviet Union sign the Outer Space Treaty?

**Question 1**

What was the cause of the fire that killed everyone on the first Apollo flight before launch?

**Question 2**

Which three people died on the first Apollo flight before the launch?

**Text number 47**

At the same time, the Soviet Union had its own problems with the Soyuz development. Engineers reported 200 design errors to party leaders, but their concerns were "overridden by political pressure for a series of space accidents to mark Lenin's birthday." On 24 April 1967, the sole pilot of Soyuz 1, Vladimir Komarov, became the first fatality of a space flight. The flight was supposed to be a three-day test, including the Soviet Union's first docking with the unmanned Soyuz 2, but problems arose during the flight. Komarov's ship did not have enough electrical power because only one of the two solar panels had been switched on. Then the automatic attitude control system began to malfunction and finally failed completely, causing the ship to spin wildly. Komarov was able to stop the rotation with a manual system that was only partially effective. Air traffic controllers suspended his mission after only one day. During the emergency landing, a failure in the landing parachute system caused the primary parachute to fail and the reserve parachute to become entangled in the reserve; Komarov was killed in the crash. The repair of the spacecraft's faults was delayed for eighteen months before piloted Soyuz flights could resume.

**Question 0**

Who was the person credited with the first death in space during a flight?

**Question 1**

When did Vladimir Komarov die in the crash of his spaceship?

**Text number 48**

The United States recovered from the Apollo 1 fire by fixing fatal flaws in an improved version of the Block II command module. The United States continued to test launch the Saturn V launch vehicle (Apollo 4 and Apollo 6) and the lunar module (Apollo 5) without guidance in the second half of 1967 and early 1968. The mission of Apollo 1 was to check the Apollo Command/Service Module in Earth orbit and was performed by Grissom's backup crew under Walter Schirra on Apollo 7, which was launched on 11 October 1968. The eleven-day mission was a complete success, with the spacecraft performing a near flawless mission, opening the way for the United States to resume its schedule of missions to the Moon.

**Question 0**

On what day was Apollo 7 launched from Earth?

**Question 1**

Who was responsible for the Apollo 7 flight on board?

**Text number 49**

The Soviet Union also fixed the parachute and guidance problems of Soyuz, and the next controlled flight, Soyuz 3, was launched on 26 October 1968. The aim was to complete Komarov's rendezvous and docking flight with the unpiloted Soyuz 2. Ground controllers brought the two ships within 200 metres (660 feet) of each other, after which cosmonaut Georgy Beregovoy took the controls. He got within 40 metres of his target, but was unable to dock until 90% of the fuel had been used up due to a steering error that caused his spacecraft to take the wrong course and forced Soyuz 2 to automatically turn away from the approaching craft. The first docking of Soviet spacecraft finally took place in January 1969 with Soyuz 4 and Soyuz 5. It was the first ever docking of two manned spacecraft and the first crew transfer from one spacecraft to another.

**Question 0**

On what day did Soyuz 3 start its space flight?

**Question 1**

When was the first successful docking of a two-man space crew?

**Question 2**

Which two space flights were the first to dock successfully with each other?

**Text number 50**

The Soviet Zond spacecraft was not yet ready for orbital spaceflight in 1968 after five failed and partially successful automatic test launches: the Cosmos 146 on 10 March 1967, the Cosmos 154 on 8 April 1967, the Zond 1967A on 27 September 1967 and the Zond 1967B on 22 November 1967. Zond 4 was launched on 2 March 1968 and made a successful orbit. After a successful lunar orbit, Zond 4 had problems returning to Earth on 9 March and was ordered to be destroyed by an explosive charge at an altitude of 15 000 metres over the Gulf of Guinea. According to the official Soviet statement, Zond 4 was an automatic test flight which ended in its deliberate destruction because its return path was over the Atlantic Ocean and not the Soviet Union.

**Question 0**

Where was Zond 4 when it was destroyed in the explosion?

**Text number 51**

In the summer of 1968, the Apollo programme had another problem: the first lunar passenger evaluated by the pilot was not ready for in-orbit tests before the December 1968 launch. NASA planners overcame this challenge by changing the mission flight order, delaying the first LM flight until March 1969 and sending Apollo 8 into lunar orbit without an LM in December. This mission was partly motivated by intelligence rumours that the Soviet Union might be ready for a Zond mission in late 1968. In September 1968, Zond 5 completed its orbit with turtles aboard and returned to Earth, completing the first successful water landing of the Soviet space programme in the Indian Ocean. It also startled NASA's designers, who took several days to realise that it was only an automated flight, not a guided one, as the craft was sending audio recordings on its way to the Moon. On 10 November 1968, another automated test flight, Zond 6, was launched, but this time it had trouble returning to Earth, depressurising and deploying its parachute too early, causing it to crash to Earth just 16 km from where it had been launched six days earlier. It turned out that a Soviet-led orbit was not possible during 1968 because of the unreliability of the Zondis.

**Question 0**

When did the Soviet Union's first successful water landing in the Indian Ocean take place?

**Question 1**

What animal was on board the Zond 5?

**Question 2**

What date was the first lunar probe delayed to?

**Text number 52**

On 21 December 1968, Frank Borman, James Lovell and William Anders were the first humans to go into space on the Saturn V rocket, Apollo 8. They also became the first to leave low Earth orbit for another celestial body, entering lunar orbit on 24 December. They made ten orbits in twenty hours and broadcast one of the most-watched television programmes in history with their Christmas Eve programme from lunar orbit, which concluded with a reading from Genesis 1. Two and a half hours after the broadcast, they fired their engines to perform the first Earth-return injection from lunar orbit. Apollo 8 landed safely in the Pacific Ocean on 27 December as NASA's first dawn landing and re-entry mission.

**Question 0**

Who were the first three people to fly into space on a Saturn V rocket?

**Question 1**

On what day did Frank Borman, James Lovell and William Anders leave Earth on Apollo 8?

**Question 2**

On which public holiday was the Apollo 8 mission sent from orbit?

**Question 3**

Which ocean did Apolo 8 land in?

**Text number 53**

The American lunar module was finally ready for a successful test flight in low Earth orbit with Apollo 9 in March 1969. The next flight, Apollo 10, carried out a 'dress rehearsal' for the first landing in May 1969, when the spacecraft flew in lunar orbit to an altitude of 14.4 kilometres (47 400 feet) above the surface, from where the powered descent to the surface would begin. With the LM proven to work, the next step was the actual landing attempt.

**Question 0**

How close to the ground was the lunar crust in May 1969 during the landing experiment?

**Question 1**

On what day did the Moon make its first low Earth orbit?

**Text number 54**

The Americans did not know that the Soviet Moon programme was in deep trouble. When two consecutive launches of the N1 rocket failed in 1969, Soviet plans for a controlled landing were delayed. The explosion of the N-1 rocket on the launch pad on 3 July 1969 was a major setback. The rocket crashed into the launch pad after engine shutdown, destroying itself and the launch vehicle. Without the N-1 rocket, the Soviet Union would not have been able to send a payload large enough to land on the Moon and return safely.

**Question 0**

The Soviet N1 rocket exploded and was destroyed on what day?

**Text number 55**

Apollo 11's goal was to land in July in the Sea of Tranquillity. The crew selected in January 1969 consisted of Commander Neil Armstrong, Command Module Pilot Michael Collins and Lunar Module Pilot Edwin "Buzz" Aldrin. They trained for the mission just before the actual launch day. At exactly 9:32 a.m. EDT on July 16, 1969, the Saturn V rocket AS-506 lifted off from Kennedy Space Center Launch Complex 39 in Florida.

**Question 0**

Where on the moon was Apollo 11 supposed to land?

**Question 1**

When did Apollo 11 take off?

**Question 2**

Which state was the Saturn V rocket launched from?

**Question 3**

When was the crew selected for Apollo 11?

**Text number 56**

The journey to the Moon took just over three days. After reaching orbit, Armstrong and Aldrin boarded the Eagle lunar module, and after a landing gear check by Collins, who remained in the command and control module Columbia, they began their descent. After surviving several computer overload alarms caused by an incorrectly positioned antenna switch and a small downward error, Armstrong took over manual flight control at an altitude of about 180 meters (590 feet) and guided the lunar spacecraft to a safe landing site at 20:18:04 UTC on July 20, 1969 (15:17:04 pm CDT). The first humans on the Moon waited another six hours before venturing out of their craft. At 02:56 UTC on July 21 (21:56 CDT on July 20), Armstrong became the first man to step on the Moon.

**Question 0**

How long did it take the Apollo 11 crew to get to the Moon?

**Question 1**

What animal was the Apollo 11 lunar probe named after?

**Question 2**

Who was the first person to take a step on the Moon?

**Question 3**

What time on Earth did Armstrong first set foot on the Moon?

**Text number 57**

The first step was seen by at least a fifth of the world's population, some 723 million people. His first words, as he stepped off the spacecraft's landing platform, were: "One small step for man, one giant leap for mankind." Aldrin joined him on the surface nearly 20 minutes later. In all, they spent just under two and a half hours outside the ship. The next day, they made the first launch from another celestial body and returned with Columbia.

**Question 0**

How many people saw the first step on the Moon?

**Question 1**

When would they launch from the Moon to reattach to Columbia?

**Text number 58**

Apollo 11 left lunar orbit and returned to Earth, landing safely in the Pacific Ocean on 24 July 1969. When the spacecraft touched down, 2,982 days had passed since Kennedy promised to land a man on the Moon and return him safely to Earth before the end of the decade, a task completed 161 days before the end. With the safe completion of the Apollo 11 mission, the Americans won the race to the Moon.

**Question 0**

When did Apollo 11 land back on Earth?

**Question 1**

Where did Apollo 11 land back on Earth?

**Text number 59**

The first landing was followed by a second precision landing on Apollo 12 in November 1969. NASA had achieved its goal for the first landing, and enough Apollo spacecraft and Saturn V launch vehicles remained for the next eight lunar landings up to Apollo 20. The Apollo Applications Program was also planned, which would develop a longer-duration Earth-orbiting workshop (later Skylab) built from the used S-IVB orbital stage using several launches of the smaller Saturn IB launcher. However, the designers soon decided that this could be accomplished more efficiently by using the two live stages of Saturn V from the S-IVB (which was also the third stage of Saturn V) to launch the prefabricated workshop, thus eliminating Apollo 20 immediately. The belt-tightening soon led NASA to also cut Apollo 18 and 19, but kept the three extended/Lunar Rover flights. Apollo 13's spacecraft developed a fault during flight and had to abort its landing on the Moon in April 1970, with the crew returning safely, but the programme was again temporarily suspended. The programme continued with four successful landings: Apollo 14 (February 1971), Apollo 15 (July 1971), Apollo 16 (April 1972) and Apollo 17 (December 1972).

**Question 0**

When was the second landing on the Moon successful?

**Question 1**

When did the Apollo 14 flight land successfully?

**Question 2**

On what day did Apollo 15 land on the Moon?

**Question 3**

On what day did Apollo 16 successfully land on the Moon?

**Question 4**

On what day did Apollo 17 land on the Moon?

**Text number 60**

Meanwhile, the Soviet Union continued to improve its N1 rocket for a short time, finally stopping in 1976 after two launch failures in 1971 and 1972.

**Question 0**

In what year did the Soviet Union cancel the N1 rocket programme after two failed launches?

**Text number 61**

After losing the race to the Moon, the Soviet Union decided to focus on building space stations in orbit. In 1969 and 1970, it launched six more Soyuz missions after Soyuz 3, and then launched the first space station, the Kerim Kerimov-designed Salyut 1 laboratory, on 19 April 1971. Three days later, the crew of Soyuz 10 attempted to dock with it, but failed to establish a secure enough connection to reach the station safely. The Soyuz 11 crew of Vladislav Volkov, Georgy Dobrovolsky and Viktor Pachayev successfully docked on 7 June and stayed at the station for a record 22 days. The crew became the second spaceflight fatality during the return on 30 June. They suffocated when the spacecraft's cabin depressurised shortly after docking. The accident was blamed on a faulty cabin pressure valve that let all the air out into space. The crew were not wearing pressure suits and had no chance of survival when the leak occurred.

**Question 0**

On what day did the Soviet Union launch its first space station?

**Question 1**

Who made up the crew of Soyuz 11?

**Text number 62**

The orbit of Salyut 1 was raised to prevent a premature return, but other flights were postponed while the Soyuz model was redesigned to address a new safety problem. The station re-entered Earth's atmosphere on 11 October after 175 days in orbit. The Soviet Union attempted to launch a second Salyut-class station, called Durable Orbital Station-2 (DOS-2) on 29 July 1972, but a rocket failure prevented it from entering orbit. After the failure of DOS-2, the Soviet Union attempted to launch four more Salyut-class stations until 1975, but again failed because the last rocket stage exploded, sending fragments into the station that failed to hold pressure. Although all the Salyuts were presented to the public as non-military scientific laboratories, some were actually shelters for the military Almaz reconnaissance stations.

**Question 0**

On what date did Salyut 1 return to Earth?

**Question 1**

How long did the Salyut 1 station remain in orbit?

**Question 2**

Why did Durable Orbital Station-2 fail to reach orbit?

**Text number 63**

The United States launched the Skylab 1 work station into orbit on 14 May 1973. It weighed 77 090 kilograms (169 950 pounds), was 18 metres (58 feet) long and 6.6 metres (21.7 feet) in diameter, with a volume of 280 m3 (10 000 cubic metres). Skylab was damaged during its ascent into orbit and lost one of its solar panels and the meteoroid's heat shield. Subsequent manned flights repaired the station, and the crew of the last flight, Skylab 4, set a space race endurance record of 84 days in orbit when the mission ended on 8 February 1974. Skylab remained in orbit for another five years before returning to Earth's atmosphere over the Indian Ocean and Western Australia on 11 July 1979.

**Question 0**

On what day was Skylab 1 launched?

**Question 1**

How much did Skylab 1 weigh?

**Question 2**

When did Skylab 1 finally return to Earth?

**Text number 64**

In May 1972, President Richard M. Nixon and Soviet Premier Leonid Brezhnev negotiated a détente, known as detente, which created a temporary "thaw" in the Cold War. In the spirit of good sportsmanship, the time seemed right for cooperation rather than competition, and the idea of a permanent 'rivalry' began to recede.

**Question 0**

Which two world leaders held negotiations that eased the Cold War?

**Question 1**

When did President Nixon and Soviet Premier Brezhnev end the Cold War?

**Text number 65**

The two nations planned a joint mission to dock the last US Apollo ship with the Soyuz, known as the Apollo-Soyuz Test Project (ASTP). To prepare for this, the US designed a docking module for the Apollo that was compatible with the Soviet docking system, allowing any of their ships to dock with any other ship (e.g. Soyuz/Soyuz and Soyuz/Salyut). The module was also needed as an airlock to allow the men to visit each other's ships, whose cabins had incompatible atmospheres. The Soviet Union used the Soyuz flight16 in December 1974 to prepare for the ASTP.

**Question 0**

What is ASTP?

**Question 1**

Which Soyuz flight in December 1974 was to be used for the ASTP?

**Text number 66**

The joint mission began with the first launch of Soyuz 19 on 15 July 1975 at 12.20 UTC, and the Apollo spacecraft was launched with the docking module six and a half hours later. The two ships rendezvoused and docked on 17 July at 16.19 UTC. The three astronauts conducted joint experiments with the two cosmonauts, and the crew shook hands, exchanged gifts and visited each other's ships.

**Question 0**

On what day did Soyuz 19 leave Earth?

**Text number 67**

In the 1970s, the United States began developing a new generation of reusable spacecraft, known as the Space Shuttle, and launched several unmanned probes. The Soviet Union continued to develop space station technology with the Salyut programme and the Mir space station ("Peace" or "World", depending on the context), supported by the Soyuz spacecraft. It developed its own large space shuttle under the Buran programme. However, the Soviet Union collapsed in , and in 1991 the remnants of its space programme were distributed to various Eastern European countries. The United States and Russia cooperated in space on the Shuttle-Mir programme and again on the International Space Station.

**Question 0**

In what year did the Soviet Union fall apart?

**Text number 68**

The Russian R-7 rocket family that launched the first Sputnik at the start of the space race is still in service. It serves the International Space Station (ISS) as a launcher for both the Soyuz and Progress spacecraft. It also transports Russian and American crews to and from the station.

**Question 0**

Which Russian rocket carries passengers to and from the International Space Station?

**Text number 69**

Americans' concern that they were falling behind the Soviet Union in the space race quickly led lawmakers and teachers to call for an emphasis on math and science in American schools. The US National Defense Education Act of 1958 increased funding to achieve these goals from childhood education through to post-secondary education.

**Question 0**

What year was the US National Defence Training Act established?