**Document number 51**

**Text number 0**

A web browser (commonly called a browser) is a software application that is used to search, display and browse information resources on the World Wide Web. An information resource is identified by a URI/URL (Uniform Resource Identifier) and can be a web page, an image, a video or other content. Hyperlinks in information resources allow users to easily navigate their browsers to related resources.

**Question 0**

What do people usually call a web browser?

**Question 1**

Which platform is the browser used on?

**Question 2**

What does a URL mean?

**Question 3**

What allows a person to direct their browser to a resource?

**Question 4**

What is the definition of the World Wide Web?

**Question 5**

What helps you identify the WWW?

**Question 6**

What are some examples of the WWW?

**Question 7**

What does in-app content help users do?

**Question 8**

What is something that determines how a video is played in a software application?

**Text number 1**

Although browsers are primarily intended for use on the World Wide Web, they can also be used to access information provided by web servers on private networks or files on file systems.

**Question 0**

What is the primary function of a browser?

**Question 1**

Not only can browsers access the internet, they can also access data stored by web servers where?

**Question 2**

The browser can also access files wherever?

**Question 3**

What information can be accessed when it is used?

**Question 4**

What are private networks primarily used for?

**Question 5**

Where are the browsers located?

**Question 6**

Where is the browser so you can find it later?

**Question 7**

The primary role of file systems is to use what?

**Text number 2**

1990Sir Tim Berners-Lee invented the first web browser in. Berners-Lee is the director of the World Wide Web Consortium (W3C), which oversees further development of the WWW, and the founder of the World Wide Web Foundation. His browser was called WorldWideWeb and later Nexus.

**Question 0**

When was the first browser created?

**Question 1**

Who invented the first web browser?

**Question 2**

Which company was Berners-Lee the director of?

**Question 3**

Which organisation did Berners-Lee set up?

**Question 4**

When did Sir Tim Berners Le invent the web?

**Question 5**

What was the later name of the W3C?

**Question 6**

What does WordWideweb monitor?

**Question 7**

Which group was set up by Nexus?

**Question 8**

What did Nexus invent in 1990?

**Text number 3**

In 1993, Marc Andreessen further innovated browser software with the release of Mosaic, "the world's first popular browser", which made the World Wide Web system easier to use and more accessible to the average person. Andreesen's browser launched the Internet boom of the 1990s. The introduction of Mosaic in 1993 - one of the first graphical web browsers - led to an explosion in internet usage. Andreessen, head of the Mosaic team at the National Center for Supercomputing Applications (NCSA), soon set up his own company, Netscape, and released the Mosaic-inspired Netscape Navigator in 1994, which quickly became the world's most popular browser, accounting at best for 90% of all web usage (see web browser share).

**Question 0**

Who published Mosaic?

**Question 1**

When was Mosaic published?

**Question 2**

When Andreessen left the company where he was working, which new company did he start?

**Question 3**

Which browser was released by Andreessen in 1994?

**Question 4**

What did the World Wide Web help publish in the 1990s?

**Question 5**

Where did Mosaic, published by the NCSA in 1994, lead?

**Question 6**

Which company was founded by Mosaic?

**Question 7**

When did Mosaic release NCSA Navigator?

**Question 8**

What was Mosaic's highest share of online usage in 1993?

**Text number 4**

Microsoft responded with Internet Explorer in 1995, also heavily influenced by Mosaic, and launched the industry's first browser war. Internet Explorer, bundled with the Windows operating system, came to dominate the browser market, with Internet Explorer's share of the market peaking at over 95% by 2002.

**Question 0**

Who published the Internet Explorer browser?

**Question 1**

When did Microsoft release Internet Explorer?

**Question 2**

The launch of Internet Explorer started the first what?

**Question 3**

What came with Internet Explorer?

**Question 4**

When did Microsoft release Mosaic?

**Question 5**

What did Microsoft do with the release of Mosaic?

**Question 6**

Where was Mosaic connected?

**Question 7**

What has Mosaic achieved since its release by Microsoft?

**Question 8**

How much Mosaic was used in 1995?

**Text number 5**

Opera debuted in 1996; it has never achieved widespread adoption, with less than 2% browser penetration in February 2012, according to Net Applications. Its Opera mini version accounted for 1.1% of total browser usage in April 2011, but it is focused on the fast-growing mobile browser market, with over 40 million phones pre-installed. It is also available on several other embedded systems, such as Nintendo's Wii video game console.

**Question 0**

In what year was the opera introduced?

**Question 1**

What percentage of browser usage was 1.1% in April 2011?

**Question 2**

Which fast-growing markets did Opera focus on?

**Question 3**

Opera is also available for which video game console?

**Question 4**

Which programme will debut in February 2012?

**Question 5**

When was the Nintendo Wii launched?

**Question 6**

Which markets did Nintendo focus on to expand its use?

**Question 7**

How has the use of Nintendo Wii evolved over time?

**Question 8**

How many games consoles has Nintendo sold?

**Text number 6**

In 1998, Netscape established the Mozilla Foundation, which later became the Mozilla Foundation, in an attempt to produce a competitive browser using an open source software model. This browser eventually evolved into Firefox, which achieved respectable popularity while still in beta; shortly after the release of Firefox 1.0 at the end of 2004, Firefox (all versions) accounted for 7% of browser usage. In August 2011, Firefox had a 28% share.

**Question 0**

What did Netscape launch in 1998?

**Question 1**

Netscape wanted a competitive browser that used what?

**Question 2**

What was the browser that came out of the Mozilla Foundation?

**Question 3**

When was Firefox released?

**Question 4**

What did Firefox launch in 1998?

**Question 5**

What was Netscape's penetration rate in 1998?

**Question 6**

At what point did open source software gain popularity?

**Question 7**

Which software model was released in 1998?

**Question 8**

How much of the open source model was on Netscape shortly after release?

**Text number 7**

Apple's Safari was first released in beta in January 2003, and by April 2011 it dominated the Apple-based web browser market, accounting for just over 7% of the total browser market.

**Question 0**

When was the first beta version of Safari released?

**Question 1**

Who created Safari?

**Question 2**

When was Apple founded?

**Question 3**

When did web browsers become active?

**Question 4**

When did the browser market become the dominant software market?

**Question 5**

How much software did Safari release in January 2003?

**Question 6**

When did the entire browser market start releasing beta versions of software?

**Text number 8**

The latest big entrant to the browser market is Chrome, released in September 2008. Chrome's penetration has grown significantly year on year, doubling from 8% to 16% by August 2011. This growth appears to have been largely at the expense of Internet Explorer, which has generally seen its share decline month by month. In December 2011, Chrome overtook Internet Explorer 8 as the most widely used browser, but its share of the Internet was still lower than that of all versions of Internet Explorer combined. Chrome's user base continued to grow, and in May 2012 Chrome exceeded all versions of Internet Explorer. By April 2014, Chrome had reached 45%.

**Question 0**

Which browser is the latest to enter the sector?

**Question 1**

When was Chrome released?

**Question 2**

Which browser has continued to decline as Chrome usage has increased?

**Question 3**

When did Chrome start to be used more than all versions of Internet Explorer?

**Question 4**

What year was Internet Explorer released?

**Question 5**

By how much did IE double its share of usage?

**Question 6**

When did Internet Explorer 8 overtake Chrome as the most popular browser?

**Question 7**

What was the growth in the percentage of IE usage in August 2011?

**Question 8**

When did IE usage surpass all versions of Chrome combined?

**Text number 9**

Internet Explorer, on the other hand, came free with the Windows operating system (and was also free to download), so it was partly financed by sales of Windows to computer manufacturers and directly to users. Internet Explorer was previously also available for Mac. It is likely that the release of IE for the Mac was part of Microsoft's overall strategy to counter threats to its near monopoly - such as web standards and Java - by getting some web developers, or at least their managers, to assume that there was no 'need' to develop for anything other than Internet Explorer. In this respect, IE may have affected sales of Windows and Microsoft applications in another way, by being 'locked' into Microsoft's browser.

**Question 0**

What came free with the Windows operating system?

**Question 1**

Internet Explorer was partly funded in which two ways?

**Question 2**

What other operating system could use Internet Explorer?

**Question 3**

Which programme came with a free Java program?

**Question 4**

What helped to partly fund Java?

**Question 5**

Which operating system was Java previously available for?

**Question 6**

Why was Java available for Mac?

**Question 7**

In what other ways did Java contribute to sales of Windows and Microsoft applications?

**Text number 10**

In January 2009, the European Commission announced an investigation into the bundling of Internet Explorer with Microsoft's Windows operating systems, concluding that "tying Microsoft's Internet Explorer to the Windows operating system harms competition between web browsers, undermines product innovation and ultimately reduces consumer choice". Microsoft Corp v Commission

**Question 0**

Who investigated the bundling of the IE browser with the Windows operating system?

**Question 1**

When did the European Commission announce that it would investigate bundling?

**Question 2**

The Commission found that bundling the browser with Windows computers harmed what?

**Question 3**

The Commission considered that bundling undermines what?

**Question 4**

What would Microsoft be investigating in January 2009?

**Question 5**

What year did Microsoft investigate the European Commission?

**Question 6**

What does Microsoft say the Commission has undermined?

**Question 7**

What has the Commission reduced, according to Microsoft?

**Question 8**

What actions does the Commission say Microsoft is against?

**Text number 11**

Safari and Mobile Safari were always included with OS X and iOS, so they were originally funded by Apple's sales of PCs and mobile devices, and were part of the overall Apple experience for customers.

**Question 0**

Which browser was automatically included with OS X?

**Question 1**

What is included in mobile devices?

**Question 2**

How were Apple's computer sales financed?

**Question 3**

What originally funded Apple?

**Question 4**

What did Apple's customers offer Apple?

**Question 5**

What do OS X and i OS offer?

**Text number 12**

Today, search engine companies pay most commercial web browsers to have their search engine enabled by default or to have search engines as a second choice. For example, Google pays Mozilla, the maker of Firefox, to make Google Search the default search engine for Firefox. Mozilla gets so much money from this deal that it does not have to charge users for Firefox. In addition, Google Search is (as you might expect) also the default search engine for Google Chrome. Users searching for websites or items on the Internet are directed to Google's search results page, which increases advertising revenue and funds the development of Google and Google Chrome.

**Question 0**

What company pays Firefox to make its search engine the default in its browser?

**Question 1**

Which other browser has Google as its default search engine?

**Question 2**

What else will be funded with the increased revenues besides Google?

**Question 3**

Why do browsers pay search engine companies?

**Question 4**

Why does Mozilla pay Google?

**Question 5**

Why doesn't Google charge users for using Chrome?

**Question 6**

What will increase Firefox's advertising revenue?

**Question 7**

How will Mozilla's development be funded?

**Text number 13**

The primary purpose of a web browser is to bring information resources to the user ("search" or "retrieval"), to allow the user to view information ("display", "rendering") and to access other information ("navigation", "following links").

**Question 0**

What is the main purpose of the browser?

**Question 1**

What is the primary purpose of computer access?

**Question 2**

How does screen rendering work?

**Question 3**

How does the operating system use other data?

**Question 4**

What allows the operating system to see the data?

**Question 5**

How does the operating system find other information?

**Text number 14**

This process starts when a user enters a Uniform Resource Locator (URL), for example http://en.wikipedia.org/, into a browser. The URL prefix, the Uniform Resource Identifier or URI, determines how the URL is interpreted. The most commonly used URI starts with the letter http: and identifies the resource that is being requested via the Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP). Many browsers also support several other prefixes, such as https: for HTTPS, ftp: for file transfer protocol, and file: for local files. Prefixes that cannot be handled directly by a web browser are often passed entirely to another application. For example, mailto: URIs are usually passed to the user's default email application and news: URIs are usually passed to the user's default newsgroup reader.

**Question 0**

What does a URL mean?

**Question 1**

What is the deciding factor in how a URL is interpreted?

**Question 2**

What does http mean?

**Question 3**

What is ftp?

**Question 4**

News: prefix given to user which?

**Question 5**

What does the default reader prefix for newsgroups specify?

**Question 6**

What is the name of the most common local file?

**Question 7**

What does a general browser recognise?

**Question 8**

What happens to readers of newsgroups that cannot be directly addressed by the web law?

**Question 9**

Where are ftp files forwarded to?

**Text number 15**

For http, https, file and other links, the browser displays the resource when it is requested. The HTML and associated content (image files, formatting information such as CSS, etc.) is passed to the browser's layout engine, which transforms the markup into an interactive document, a process called "rendering". In addition to HTML, web browsers can usually display any kind of content that may be part of a web page. Most browsers can display images, audio, video and XML files, and often have plug-ins that support Flash applications and Java plug-ins. When a user encounters a file of an unsupported type, or a file that is set to be downloaded rather than displayed, the browser prompts the user to save the file to disk.

**Question 0**

What is it called when content is transformed from an annotation into an interactive document?

**Question 1**

Browsers usually have plug-ins that support what?

**Question 2**

Browsers must be stored on disk to support what?

**Question 3**

What is it called when resources are converted from unsupported to loadable?

**Question 4**

What files can be displayed when a file is not supported?

**Question 5**

What unsupported content can resources display that is part of a web page?

**Question 6**

What happens to the add-ons stored on the disk?

**Text number 16**

Sources of information may contain hyperlinks to other sources of information. Each link contains the URI of the resource to which it links. When the link is clicked, the browser will navigate to the resource indicated by the link's target URI, and the content delivery to the user will start from the beginning.

**Question 0**

How can resources be linked to other resources?

**Question 1**

How does the user read the URI?

**Question 2**

Why does the computer create hyperlinks?

**Question 3**

What happens when a hyperlink is created?

**Question 4**

What makes a computer take longer to search for information?

**Question 5**

What happens when a user cannot find information?

**Text number 17**

Available web browsers range in features from minimal, text-based interfaces with HTML-only support to full-featured interfaces supporting a wide range of file formats and protocols. Browsers that include additional components to support e-mail, Usenet news and Internet Relay Chat (IRC) are sometimes called "Internet browsers" rather than just "web browsers".

**Question 0**

Browser features can range from minimal and poorly supported features to what?

**Question 1**

When a browser has a lot of extra features, it can be called a why?

**Question 2**

What is IRC?

**Question 3**

What are the features of IRC?

**Question 4**

What is IRC sometimes called?

**Question 5**

What are the features of HTML?

**Question 6**

What additional features does IRC include?

**Question 7**

What does email support?

**Text number 18**

In all the most common web browsers, users can open several data resources simultaneously, either in different browser windows or in different tabs of the same window. Most browsers also have pop-up blockers that prevent unwanted windows from "popping up" without the user's consent.

**Question 0**

What does not allow pop-up windows without consent?

**Question 1**

What do all the pop-up blockers allow in the window?

**Question 2**

What can be opened in a window without the user's consent?

**Question 3**

Where do unwanted windows open in the browser?

**Question 4**

Where do browsers allow you to open pop-ups?

**Question 5**

What do the information resources allow in the pop-up window?

**Text number 19**

A browser extension is a computer program that extends the functionality of a web browser. All major web browsers support the development of browser extensions.

**Question 0**

What is called a computer program that continues to operate the browser?

**Question 1**

What extends the development of computer functionality?

**Question 2**

Why does the computer create a browser extension?

**Question 3**

What does computer programming support?

**Question 4**

What does every computer program support?

**Question 5**

What happens when a computer program is created?

**Text number 20**

Most web browsers can display a list of web pages that the user has bookmarked, so that the user can return to them quickly. In Internet Explorer, bookmarks are also called favourites. In addition, all major browsers have some kind of built-in web bookmarking tool. In Firefox, web feeds are formatted as "live bookmarks" and behave like a folder of bookmarks corresponding to the most recent entries in the feed. Opera has a more traditional feed reader that stores and displays the contents of the feed.

**Question 0**

The list of websites that the user can easily click on to return to has been what the user?

**Question 1**

What is the name of bookmarks in Internet Explorer?

**Question 2**

Top-end lamps have built-in what?

**Question 3**

Firefox does web feeds what?

**Question 4**

Opera feed reader is more what?

**Question 5**

What is the name of the live bookmarks in Opera?

**Question 6**

What is built into all bookmarks?

**Question 7**

How do bookmarks behave in IE?

**Question 8**

How are input aggregators formatted in Opera?

**Question 9**

What kind of websites are included in IE?

**Text number 21**

Most browsers support HTTP Secure and offer quick and easy ways to clear cache, download history, form and search history, cookies and browsing history. For a comparison of current browser security vulnerabilities, see Comparison of web browsers.

**Question 0**

What supports HTTP Secure?

**Question 1**

Cache, download history, cookies, browsing and what else can be quickly removed from browsers?

**Question 2**

The comparison browser needs to see to know what?

**Question 3**

What do most cookies support?

**Question 4**

What does comparing your browsing history tell you about your computer?

**Question 5**

What does a comparison of web browsers offer you to make it quick?

**Question 6**

How do you know if your online cache is safe?

**Question 7**

What do most browser comparisons support?

**Text number 22**

Early web browsers supported only a very simple version of HTML. The rapid development of proprietary web browsers led to the development of non-standard dialects of HTML, which led to interoperability problems. Modern web browsers support a combination of standards-based and real HTML and XHTML, which should be presented in the same way in all browsers.

**Question 0**

Which browsers' rapid development led to atypical HTML shortcuts?

**Question 1**

What did the unestablished dialects lead to?

**Question 2**

Modern browser support based on standards and defacto what?

**Question 3**

What should HTML and XHTML be in all browsers?

**Question 4**

What did the early versions of XHTML support?

**Question 5**

What led to the rapid development of modern web browsers?

**Question 6**

What problems arose after the development of modern web browsers?

**Question 7**

How should all browsers handle non-standard shortcuts?

**Question 8**

What two things does a simple version of HTML support?

**Text number 23**

Web browsers consist of a user interface, a layout engine, a rendering engine, a JavaScript interpreter, an interface backend, a web component and a data persistence component. These components achieve the various functions of the browser, and together they provide all the features of the browser.

**Question 0**

The user interface, interface backend, layout engine and other things are part of what?

**Question 1**

The layout engine, rendering engine, user interface and other things are components that provide different what web browsers?

**Question 2**

Which two things make up the backend of the UI?

**Question 3**

What does the JavaScript interpreter do in the layout engine?

**Question 4**

What do the rendering engine and the user interface create when they are only used together?

**Question 5**

Which parts of the external load engine make up the data persistence component?

**Question 6**

What does the UI achieve when it is part of the underlying system of the UI?

**Document number 52**

**Text number 0**

BeiDou Navigation Satellite System (BDS, simplified Chinese: 北斗卫星导航系统; traditional Chinese: 北斗衛星導航系統; pinyin: Běidǒu wèixīng dǎoháng xìtǒng) is a Chinese satellite navigation system. It consists of two separate satellite constellations - a limited test system that has been operational since 2000 and a full-scale global navigation system that is currently under construction.

**Question 0**

What is the BeiDou navigation satellite system?

**Question 1**

How many satellite constellations are there in the BeiDou navigation satellite system?

**Question 2**

What are the two satellite constellations?

**Question 3**

How long has the limited testing regime been in place?

**Question 4**

How is the BeiDou navigation satellite system written in traditional Chinese?

**Question 5**

What is a limited satellite navigation system?

**Question 6**

The BeiDou navigation satellite system consists of three separate what?

**Question 7**

What kind of system has been in place since 2010?

**Question 8**

Which system is no longer under construction?

**Text number 1**

The first BeiDou system, officially called BeiDou Satellite Navigation Experimental System (simplified Chinese: 北斗卫星导航试验系统; traditional Chinese: 北斗衛星導航試驗系統; pinyin: Běidǒu wèixīng dǎoháng shìyàn xìtǒng) and also known as BeiDou-1, consists of three satellites and offers limited coverage and applications. It has been providing navigation services mainly to customers in China and the surrounding areas since 2000.

**Question 0**

What was the name of the first BeiDou system?

**Question 1**

Who is BeiDou-1 for?

**Question 2**

What is another name for the BeiDou satellite navigation test system?

**Question 3**

How many satellites does BeiDou-1 have?

**Question 4**

How long has BeiDou-1 been in operation?

**Question 5**

Which scheme has been providing services to customers in China since 1997?

**Question 6**

Which system is also known as BeiDou-2?

**Question 7**

BeiDou-1 consists of seven satellites, and what does it offer?

**Question 8**

Which system provides services to customers in and around Peru?

**Text number 2**

The second generation of the system, officially named BeiDou Navigation Satellite System (BDS) and also known as COMPASS or BeiDou-2, is a global satellite navigation system consisting of satellites35 which is under construction as of January 2015[update]. It was deployed in China in December 2011, when the satellites10 were operational, and started providing services to customers in the Asia-Pacific region in December2012 . It is expected to start serving global customers upon its completion in 2020.

**Question 0**

What is the name of the second generation of BDS?

**Question 1**

What is another name for the BeiDou navigation satellite system?

**Question 2**

How many satellites does BeiDou-2 have?

**Question 3**

When did the construction of BeiDou-2 start?

**Question 4**

When did BeiDou-2 become operational?

**Question 5**

Which scheme is under construction until May 2017?

**Question 6**

Which system is also known as COMPANION or BeiDou-23?

**Question 7**

Which system has been in place in China since December 2012?

**Question 8**

How many BeiDou-1 satellites are in service?

**Question 9**

In what year did BeiDou-2 start providing services to customers in South America?

**Text number 3**

In mid-2015, China started building the third generation of the BeiDou system (BDS-3) for global coverage. The first BDS-3 satellite was launched on 30 September 2015. By March 2016, the validation satellites in orbit of BDS-34 will have been launched.

**Question 0**

When did China start building the third BeiDou system?

**Question 1**

What is the name of the third BeiDou system?

**Question 2**

When was the first BDS-3 satellite launched?

**Question 3**

How many BDS-3 satellites have been launched?

**Question 4**

Which system did China start building in March 2017?

**Question 5**

Which satellite was first launched on 27 September 2015?

**Question 6**

Which month in 2016 had 17 BDS-3 satellites in orbit?

**Question 7**

When did Africa start building the third BeiDou system?

**Question 8**

How many BDS-20 satellites have been launched?

**Text number 4**

according to the China daily. Fifteen years after its launch, the satellite system now generates $31.5 billion for major companies such as China Aerospace Science and Industry Corp, AutoNavi Holdings Ltd and China North Industries Group Corp.

**Question 0**

How long ago was the BeiDou satellite system first launched?

**Question 1**

How much revenue does the BDS system generate for businesses?

**Question 2**

Which companies will benefit from BDS?

**Question 3**

How long ago was the BlueDynamite satellite system first launched?

**Question 4**

How much revenue does the ABC system generate for businesses?

**Question 5**

Which companies are suffering losses from BDS?

**Question 6**

How much profit is the satellite system making 17 years after launch?

**Text number 5**

The official English name of the system is BeiDou Navigation Satellite System. It is named after the constellation of the Big Dipper, known in Chinese as Běidǒu. The name literally means "Northern Dipper", the name given by ancient Chinese astronomers to the seven brightest stars in the Ursa Major constellation. Historically, this cluster was used in navigation to locate the North Star Polaris. Thus, the BeiDou name also serves as a metaphor for the purpose of the satellite navigation system.

**Question 0**

What is the BeiDou navigation satellite system named after?

**Question 1**

What is the name of the Big Dipper constellation in Chinese?

**Question 2**

What does Běidǒu mean?

**Question 3**

Who named the constellation Běidǒu?

**Question 4**

What was the Běidǒu constellation used for?

**Question 5**

Which satellite system is named after Little Dipper?

**Question 6**

What is the name of the Big Dipper in Japanese?

**Question 7**

What does Yuèliàng mean?

**Question 8**

What was the Little Dipper constellation used for?

**Question 9**

What name did anthropologists give to the constellation?

**Text number 6**

The original idea for a Chinese satellite navigation system was conceived by Chen Fangyun and his colleagues in the 1980s. According to the Chinese National Space Administration, the system would be developed in three phases:

**Question 0**

Who first came up with the idea of a Chinese satellite navigation system?

**Question 1**

When did Chen Fangyun get the idea for a satellite navigation system?

**Question 2**

According to the Chinese National Space Administration, the satellite navigation system will be developed in how many phases?

**Question 3**

Who first invented the Japanese satellite navigation system?

**Question 4**

When did Chen Fangyun get the idea for a marine navigation system?

**Question 5**

The US National Space Administration said that a satellite navigation system would be developed in how many stages?

**Question 6**

What idea did Chen Fangyun come up with in 1924?

**Question 7**

Who said the system would be developed in four stages?

**Text number 7**

The first satellite, BeiDou-1A, was launched on 30 October 2000 and BeiDou-1B on 20 December 2000. The third satellite, BeiDou-1C (backup satellite), was placed in orbit on 25 May 2003. The successful launch of BeiDou-1C also marked the establishment of the BeiDou-1 navigation system.

**Question 0**

What was the name of the first satellite in the system?

**Question 1**

When was BeiDou-1A launched?

**Question 2**

What was the name of the third satellite in the system?

**Question 3**

What was the purpose of the launch of the BeiDou-1C satellite?

**Question 4**

When was the BeiDou-1C satellite launched?

**Question 5**

What was the name of the eighth satellite in the system?

**Question 6**

When was BeiDou-1D launched?

**Question 7**

What was the name of the third submarine in the system?

**Question 8**

When was the BeiDou-1C rocket launched?

**Question 9**

When did the failed launch of BeiDou-1E take place?

**Text number 8**

On 2 November 2006, China announced that from 2008 BeiDou will offer an open service with an accuracy of 10 metres, a timing of 0.2 microseconds and a speed of 0.2 metres per second. [referred ]

**Question 0**

When did China announce its service plans for BeiDou?

**Question 1**

What was the accuracy range that China promised to provide in 2008 with the BeiDou system?

**Question 2**

What was the timing and speed that China promised to provide in 2008 through the BeiDou system?

**Question 3**

China would offer a closed service with what accuracy?

**Question 4**

What was announced by Japan on 2 November 2006?

**Question 5**

With its open service, Japan promised what kind of timing speed?

**Question 6**

With its open service, Japan promised what speed?

**Question 7**

What did China announce on 22 November 2006?

**Text number 9**

In February 2007, the fourth and final satellite of the BeiDou-1 system, BeiDou-1D (sometimes called BeiDou-2A because it acts as a backup satellite), was launched into space. The satellite was reported to have suffered a control system malfunction, but was then fully restored.

**Question 0**

When was the fourth BeiDou-1 satellite launched?

**Question 1**

What is the name of the fourth BeiDou-1 satellite?

**Question 2**

What is the name of the BeiDou-1D satellite?

**Question 3**

What is the purpose of the BeiDou-1D satellite?

**Question 4**

What happened to the BeiDou-1D satellite that needed to be repaired?

**Question 5**

In which month of 2007 was the fifth satellite of the BeiDou-1 system launched?

**Question 6**

What is the official name of the fifth BeiDou-2 satellite?

**Question 7**

Which satellite acts as the prime satellite?

**Question 8**

Which satellite is sometimes called BeiDou-2C?

**Question 9**

According to reports, the satellite had problems with which system and was never fully restored?

**Text number 10**

In April 2007, the first BeiDou-2 satellite, Compass-M1 (used to validate the BeiDou-2 frequencies), was successfully placed in orbit. The second BeiDou-2 constellation satellite, Compass-G2, was launched on 15 April 2009. The official website of the BeiDou navigation satellite system was launched on 15 January 2010 and the third satellite of the system (Compass-G1) was put into orbit on 17 January 2010 on board the Long March 3C rocket. The fourth satellite was successfully launched into orbit on 2 June 2010. The fifth satellite was launched into space from the Xichang Satellite Launch Centre on the LM-3I launcher on 1 August 2010. Three months later, on 1 November 2010, the sixth satellite was launched into orbit on the LM-3C rocket. The second satellite, the Beidou-2/Compass IGSO-5 satellite (fifth inclined geosynchronous orbit) was launched from the Xichang Satellite Launch Centre on 1 December 2011 (UTC) on the Long Mars-3A launcher.

**Question 0**

When was the first BeiDou-2 satellite launched?

**Question 1**

What is the name of the first satellite of the BeiDou-2 system?

**Question 2**

When was the second satellite of the BeiDou-2 system launched?

**Question 3**

When was the third satellite of the BeiDou-2 system launched?

**Question 4**

In which month of 2007 was BeiDou-X launched into orbit?

**Question 5**

In which month of 2007 was BeiDou-z launched into orbit?

**Question 6**

In which month of 2007 was BeiDou-Y33 put into orbit?

**Question 7**

In which month of 2007 was BeiJang-X launched into orbit?

**Question 8**

In which month of 2007 was SweiDou-X launched into orbit?

**Text number 11**

In September 2003, China agreed to join the European Galileo positioning system project and invest €230 million (USD 296 million, GBP 160 million) in Galileo over the next few years. At the time, it was believed that China's BeiDou navigation system would only be used by its armed forces. In October 2004, China formally joined the Galileo project by signing an agreement between the Galileo Joint Undertaking (GJU) and the National Remote Sensing Centre of China (NRSCC) to cooperate in the Galileo programme. Following the Sino-European cooperation agreement on Galileo, China Galileo Industries (CGI) was established in December 2004 as the prime contractor for China's participation in the Galileo programmes. By April 2006, eleven Galileo cooperation projects had been signed between China and the EU. However, the Hong Kong-based South China Morning Post reported in January 2008 that China was unhappy with its role in Galileo and intended to compete with Galileo in the Asian market.

**Question 0**

How much was China going to invest in the European Galileo positioning system project?

**Question 1**

What was the intended purpose of the BeiDou navigation system in 2003?

**Question 2**

When did China join the Galileo project?

**Question 3**

When was China Galileo Industries (CGI) founded?

**Question 4**

Who said in 2008 that China was unhappy with its participation in the Galileo project?

**Question 5**

In January 2015, China planned to invest how much in Galileo over the next few years?

**Question 6**

How many millions of US dollars are equivalent to 160 million rupees?

**Question 7**

What agreement did Japan sign to formally join the Galileo project?

**Question 8**

Where in the programme does it say that CGI was founded in 2008?

**Question 9**

How many cooperation projects had been signed between Japan and the EU by April 2006?

**Text number 12**

BeiDou-1 is an experimental regional navigation system consisting of four satellites (three operational satellites and one backup satellite), based on the Chinese DFH-3 geostationary communication satellite, with a launch weight of 1 000 kg.

**Question 0**

What is BeiDou-1?

**Question 1**

How many satellites does BeiDou-1 consist of?

**Question 2**

How many satellites are used as backup in the BeiDou-1 system?

**Question 3**

What were the BeiDou-1 satellites based on?

**Question 4**

How much did each BeiDou-1 satellite weigh?

**Question 5**

Which navigation system is regional and consists of five satellites?

**Question 6**

Launch weight what was over 3000 kilos?

**Question 7**

BeiDou-1 consists of four operational satellites and how many spare satellites?

**Question 8**

BeiDou-1 consists of four spare satellites and how many working satellites?

**Question 9**

Which navigation system is national and consists of four satellites?

**Text number 13**

Unlike the American GPS, Russian GLONASS and European Galileo systems, which use satellites in medium Earth orbit, BeiDou-1 uses satellites in geostationary orbit. This means that the system does not need a large constellation of satellites, but it also limits the coverage to areas where the satellites are visible. The area that can be served is 70° east longitude to 140° east longitude and 5° north latitude to 55° north latitude. The frequency of the system is 2491.75 MHz.

**Question 0**

What kind of satellites does the American GPS system use?

**Question 1**

What kind of satellites does the BeiDou-1 system use?

**Question 2**

What is the purpose of the BeiDou-1 system, which uses geostationary orbiting stallites?

**Question 3**

Which service area is covered by BeiDou-1?

**Question 4**

What is the frequency of the BeiDou-1 system?

**Question 5**

What type of satellites are used by BeiDou-1 and the American GPS?

**Question 6**

What type of satellites are used by BeiDou-1 and the Russian GLONASS?

**Question 7**

What type of satellites are used by BeiDou-1 and the European Galileo systems?

**Question 8**

What is the frequency of the vehicle system?

**Question 9**

While BeiDou-1 uses medium earth orbit satellites, what satellites do American GPS systems use?

**Text number 14**

The first satellite, BeiDou-1A, was launched on October 31, 2000. The second satellite, BeiDou-1B, was successfully launched on December 21,2000 . The last operational satellite of the constellation, BeiDou-1C, was launched on May 25,2003 .

**Question 0**

When was the first BeiDou-1 satellite launched?

**Question 1**

What was the name of the first satellite of the BeiDou-1 system?

**Question 2**

When was the second satellite of the BeiDou-1 system launched?

**Question 3**

What was the name of the second satellite of the BeiDou-1 system?

**Question 4**

When was the last BeiDou-1 satellite launched?

**Question 5**

What year was the fifth and final satellite launched?

**Question 6**

In which month was the fourth and last satellite launched?

**Question 7**

What year was the first satellite, BeiDou-1C, launched?

**Question 8**

In which month was the first satellite, BeiDou-1X, launched?

**Question 9**

The second satellite was named BeiDou-12b, and was launched in December of what year?

**Text number 15**

In 2007, the official Xinhua news agency reported that the BeiDou system had an accuracy of up to 0.5 metres. With current user terminals, it appears that the calibrated accuracy is 20 metres (100 metres when uncalibrated).

**Question 0**

What was the declared resolution of the BeiDou system in 2007?

**Question 1**

What is the calibrated accuracy of the BeiDou system?

**Question 2**

What is the uncalibrated accuracy of the BeiDou system?

**Question 3**

Who announced the resolution of the BeiDou system in 2007?

**Question 4**

According to which news agency, BeiDou had a resolution of up to 0.7 metres?

**Question 5**

In 2008, the XinHuang news agency reported that the resolution of the BeiDou system was how high?

**Question 6**

There are no terminals, but the calibration accuracy is still what?

**Question 7**

According to which news agency, the BeiDou-1X had a screen resolution of up to 0.08 metres?

**Question 8**

What is the uncalibrated accuracy of the second generation BeiDou system?

**Text number 16**

The BeiDou-1 terminal cost around CN¥20,000 RMB (US$2,929),2008 which is almost 10 times more than the price of a modern GPS terminal. The price of the terminals was explained as being due to the cost of imported microchips. A BeiDou terminal was introduced at the Chinese high-tech fair ELEXCON in Shenzhen in November 2009 at a price of RMB 3 000 CN¥.

**Question 0**

How much did the BeiDou-1 landhead cost in 2008?

**Question 1**

How much more did the BeiDou-1 land terminal cost than the current GPS terminal?

**Question 2**

Why is the BeiDou-1 land terminal so expensive?

**Question 3**

Where was ELEXCON held in 2009?

**Question 4**

What was on show at ELEXCON 2009?

**Question 5**

What year was the price of the BeiDou-1 terminal US$250?

**Question 6**

The cost of the port was due to what?

**Question 7**

Which price was due to imported macrochips?

**Question 8**

What price was due to the price of the motherboards?

**Question 9**

Where was the terminal with a price above CNY2000RMB?

**Text number 17**

According to Sun Jiadong, chief designer of the navigation system, "Many organisations have been using our system for some time and they really like it."

**Question 0**

Who is the main designer of the BeiDou navigation system?

**Question 1**

What did Sun Jiadong have to say about the BeiDou navigation system?

**Question 2**

Who is Sun Jiadong?

**Question 3**

Who says many organisations don't like the system?

**Question 4**

Moon Jiadong says that many organisations have done what?

**Question 5**

How do many organisations view the system according to the CEO?

**Question 6**

According to whom, not many organisations have used the system?

**Text number 18**

BeiDou-2 (formerly COMPASS) is not an extension of the older BeiDou-1, but replaces it completely. The new system is a satellite constellation35 comprising five satellites in geostationary orbit, backward compatible with BeiDou-1, and non-geostationary satellites (27 in medium Earth orbit and 3 in inclined geosynchronous orbit) covering the entire Earth. 30

**Question 0**

What was the BeiDou-2 system previously known as?

**Question 1**

How many satellites are there in the BeiDou-2 system?

**Question 2**

How many satellites in geostationary orbit are there in the BeiDou-2 system?

**Question 3**

How many non-geostationary orbit satellites are there in the BeiDou-2 system?

**Question 4**

What is the purpose of the satellites in geostationary orbit in the BeiDou-2 system?

**Question 5**

What was the BeiDou-3 previously known as?

**Question 6**

MAPS is the former name of which satellite?

**Question 7**

Which system consists of 40 satellites?

**Question 8**

How many non-geostationary satellites are there in the old system?

**Text number 19**

The measurement signals are based on the CDMA principle and have a complex structure typical of Galileo or modernised GPS. Like other GNSS systems, the positioning service has two levels: open and restricted (military). The public service must be available to general users worldwide. With the deployment of all the GNSS systems currently planned, users will benefit from a total constellation of more than 75 satellites, which will significantly improve all aspects of positioning, in particular the availability of signals in so-called urban canyons. The COMPASS navigation system will be designed by Sun Jiadong, who is also the main designer of its predecessor, the original BeiDou navigation system.

**Question 0**

What are the BeiDou distance signals based on?

**Question 1**

What positioning levels does the BeiDou system offer?

**Question 2**

Where is the BeiDou public service available?

**Question 3**

Who designed the COMPASS navigation system?

**Question 4**

How many satellites does the COMPASS navigation system use?

**Question 5**

Which signals are based on the ABCD principle?

**Question 6**

The measurement signals are simple in structure and based on what principle?

**Question 7**

What is the structure of Galileo-based distance signals?

**Question 8**

Who designed the COMPASS system for international trade?

**Question 9**

Which system is the predecessor of GNSS?

**Text number 20**

The service is offered at two levels - a free service for civilians and a licensed service for the Chinese government and military. The free civilian service has a positioning accuracy of 10 metres, synchronises clocks to 10 nanoseconds and measures speeds to 0.2 m/s. The limited military service has a positioning accuracy of 10 centimetres, can be used for communication and provides the user with information on the status of the system. To date, military service has only been provided to the People's Liberation Army and the Pakistan Army.

**Question 0**

What services does BeiDou offer?

**Question 1**

What is the accuracy range of the free service provided to civilians?

**Question 2**

What is the accuracy range of the licensed service used by the Chinese government and military?

**Question 3**

Who is currently using licensed military service?

**Question 4**

What can licensed military service be used for?

**Question 5**

What is the level of service other than the paid service provided to civilians?

**Question 6**

What other services are provided in addition to the permits issued to Japanese civilians?

**Question 7**

What features does the civilian paid service offer?

**Question 8**

What is the service licensed to the Japanese government with location accuracy?

**Question 9**

How many metres is the positional accuracy of the paid civilian service?

**Text number 21**

The COMPASS frequencies are divided into four bands: E1, E2, E5B and E6, and overlap with Galileo. This overlap may be convenient for receiver design, but on the other hand it raises questions about interference between the systems, particularly in the E1 and E2 bands, which are reserved for Galileo's publicly regulated service. However, according to the principles of the International Telecommunications Union (ITU), the first country to start transmitting on a given frequency has priority on that frequency and all subsequent users must obtain authorisation before using the frequency and otherwise ensure that their transmissions do not interfere with the transmissions of the initial country. It now appears that the Chinese COMPASS satellites will start transmitting in the E1, E2, E5B and E6 bands before the European Galileo satellites and will therefore have priority rights in these bands.

**Question 0**

How many frequencies does the COMPASS system use?

**Question 1**

What are the four frequency bands used by the COMPASS system called?

**Question 2**

Which frequency bands are most likely to interfere with the Galileo system?

**Question 3**

Which frequency bands will the Galileo system use for its public service?

**Question 4**

According to the principles of the International Telecommunications Union (ITU), who is given priority in a given band?

**Question 5**

The COMPASS frequencies overlap with Genesis, and they are split over how many frequency bands?

**Question 6**

Which country's satellites will broadcast at E3 before the Galileo satellites?

**Question 7**

Which country's satellites will broadcast at E3 before the COMPASS satellites?

**Question 8**

How many frequency bands are NASA's frequencies divided into?

**Question 9**

What other frequency bands does COMPASS use besides B3, E1 and E34?

**Text number 22**

Although the Chinese authorities officially announced little about the signals from the new system, the launch of the first COMPASS satellite enabled independent scientists to study not only the general characteristics of the signals, but also to build a COMPASS receiver.

**Question 0**

How much information have the Chinese authorities provided on COMPASS?

**Question 1**

What is one thing that scientists can do thanks to the launch of the first COMPASS satellite?

**Question 2**

What else can scientists do thanks to the launch of the first COMPASS satellite?

**Question 3**

How much information have the Japanese authorities released on the signals of the new system?

**Question 4**

What kind of receiver did the FBI investigators build?

**Question 5**

The launch of the third COMPASS satellite allowed researchers to what?

**Question 6**

How much information did the Taiwanese authorities provide about the signals of the old system?

**Text number 23**

Compass-M1 is an experimental satellite launched on 14 April 2007 for signal testing, validation and frequency registration. The role of Compass-M1 in the Compass system is similar to that of the GIOVE satellites in the Galileo system. Compass-M1 has a nearly circular orbit with an altitude of 21.150 km and a slope of 55.5 degrees.

**Question 0**

When was the Compass-M1 satellite launched?

**Question 1**

What is the purpose of the Compass-M1 satellite?

**Question 2**

Is the purpose of the Compass-M1 satellite similar to that of any other satellite?

**Question 3**

What is the altitude of the Compass-M1 satellite?

**Question 4**

What is the inclination of the Compass-M1 satellite?

**Question 5**

Compass-L1 is an experimental satellite that was launched in 2007?

**Question 6**

Compass-L1 is an experimental satellite that was launched in what year?

**Question 7**

Compass-L1 is an experimental satellite that was launched on what day?

**Question 8**

What is the role of a satellite like Compass-L3?

**Question 9**

The orbit of the M-1 compass is square and has a height of how many kilometres?

**Text number 24**

Compass-M1 transmits in bands:3 E2, E5B and E6. In each band, two coherent sub-signals with a phase of 90 degrees (in quadrature) are observed. These signal components are referred to as "I" and "Q". The I components have shorter codes and are probably intended for open service. Q components have much longer codes, are more resistant to interference and are likely to be intended for limited use. IQ modulation has been a method in both wired and wireless digital modulation since the advent of carrier morphing years100 years ago.

**Question 0**

In which frequency bands does Compass-M1 transmit?

**Question 1**

What is the phasing of the sub-signals detected by the Compass-M1 in each frequency band?

**Question 2**

What are the two partial signals in each frequency band called?

**Question 3**

What is the purpose of the I-component?

**Question 4**

What is the purpose of the Q-component?

**Question 5**

How many frequency bands does the Nerf-M1 transmit in?

**Question 6**

In which frequency bands does Compass-M3 transmit?

**Question 7**

How many coherent partial signals have been observed in each orbit?

**Question 8**

Which components have much shorter codes and are likely to be for limited use?

**Question 9**

IQ modulation has been the only method in wired technology for how many years now?

**Text number 25**

The study of the transmitted signals started immediately after the launch of Compass-M1 on 14 April 2007. Shortly afterwards, in June 2007, CNES engineers reported on the spectrum and structure of the signals. A month later, researchers at Stanford University reported on the complete decoding of the components of the I-signals. Knowing the codes, the Septentrio engineering team was able to build the COMPASS receiver and report the tracking and multipath characteristics of the E2 and E5B I-signals.

**Question 0**

When did you start studying the signals transmitted by Compass -M1?

**Question 1**

What did the CNES engineers report in June 2007?

**Question 2**

Who announced the complete decoding of the components of I-signals?

**Question 3**

Who built the COMPASS receiver?

**Question 4**

What was the purpose of building the COMPASS receiver?

**Question 5**

In what month of 2008 was the Compass-M1 launched?

**Question 6**

In March of what year was the Compass-M1 launched?

**Question 7**

Yale University researchers decoded what?

**Question 8**

Knowing the codes enabled Stanford researchers to build which receiver?

**Question 9**

By knowing the codes, Stanford researchers were able to build a NERF receiver and report what?

**Text number 26**

The characteristics of the "I" signals of E2 and E5B are generally similar to those of the civil GPS codes (L1-CA and L2C), but the power of the compass signals is slightly higher. The labels used for the compass signals on this page follow the frequency band designations and correspond to those used in the American literature, but the Chinese labeling appears to be different and is shown in the first row of the table.

**Question 0**

What is the difference between E2 and E5B I-signals and GPS civil codes (L1-CA and L2C)?

**Question 1**

Which signal characteristics are generally similar to GPS private military codes?

**Question 2**

Compass signals are known to be less what?

**Question 3**

Which row in the table has the Japanese notation?

**Question 4**

Although the Chinese notation is the same, it is found in which row of the table?

**Text number 27**

In December 2011, the system was put into trial operation. It has started to provide navigation, positioning and timing data to China and neighbouring countries free of charge from 27 December. During the trial period, Compass will provide positioning accuracy to within 25 metres, but this will improve as more satellites are launched. At its official launch, the system promised to provide general users with positioning data at 10 metres, speed measurements at 0.2 metres per second and clock synchronisation signals at 0.02 microseconds.

**Question 0**

When did the Compass system start its trial?

**Question 1**

When did the Compass system start providing navigation, positioning and timing information for China and neighbouring regions?

**Question 2**

What improves the positioning accuracy of a compass system?

**Question 3**

What was the positioning accuracy promised to users when Compass was launched?

**Question 4**

What was the speed promised to users when Compass was introduced?

**Question 5**

In which month of 2013 did the system start the trial?

**Question 6**

In what year did the trial run of the system end?

**Question 7**

In which month did the system start charging in China and the surrounding areas?

**Question 8**

How many metres was the positioning accuracy of the NSEW system during the trial period?

**Question 9**

After the official launch, the system refused to provide customers with location data that is accurate to the nearest what?

**Text number 28**

The BeiDou-2 system started providing services in the Asia-Pacific region in December 2012, and was currently capable of providing positioning data from 55° East longitude to 180° East longitude and from 55° South latitude to 55° North latitude.

**Question 0**

When did the BeiDou-2 system start providing services?

**Question 1**

Where did the BeiDou-2 system start providing services in 2012?

**Question 2**

When the BeiDou-2 system started providing services, what positioning information was it able to provide?

**Question 3**

In which month of 2015 did the BeiDou-3 system start providing services to Japan?

**Question 4**

In October of what year did Asia-Pacific services start?

**Question 5**

The system was able to provide positioning data from 55 degrees east longitude to 180 degrees east longitude and \_\_\_\_\_\_ latitude?

**Question 6**

The system was able to provide positioning data between 55 south and 55 north latitude and \_\_\_\_\_\_ longitude?

**Question 7**

Where did the BeiDou-X system start providing services in December 2012?

**Text number 29**

In December 2011, Xinhua stated that "The basic architecture of the Beidou system is now in place, and engineers are currently carrying out a comprehensive system test and evaluation. The system will provide positioning, navigation and timing services on a trial basis in China and surrounding areas before the end of this year, according to officials." The system was deployed in China in the same month. The global navigation system should be ready by 2020. By December 2012, 16 BeiDou-2 satellites had been launched, 14 of which are operational.

**Question 0**

When did Beidou start operating in China?

**Question 1**

When is the global navigation system expected to be ready?

**Question 2**

How many satellites were launched in December 2012 for the BeiDou-2 system?

**Question 3**

How many of the 16 satellites launched for BeiDou-2 are operational?

**Question 4**

In which month of 2012 did the scheme start operating in China?

**Question 5**

In June of what year did the system start operating in China?

**Question 6**

In which month did the system start operating in Japan?

**Question 7**

What year did the system start operating in Japan?

**Question 8**

How many satellites will have been launched by November 2013?

**Text number 30**

The first satellite of the second-generation system, Compass-M1, was launched in 2007. It was followed by nine more satellites between 2009 and 2011, achieving a working regional coverage. A total of satellites were launched at this stage 16

**Question 0**

When was the Compass-M1 satellite launched?

**Question 1**

How many satellites were launched between 2009 and 2011?

**Question 2**

What was achieved by launching 9 additional satellites between 2009 and 2011?

**Question 3**

How many satellites have been launched since 2007?

**Question 4**

When was the second satellite of the first generation system launched?

**Question 5**

When was the first third-generation satellite launched?

**Question 6**

How many satellites were de-orbited during this period?

**Question 7**

How many satellites were launched between 2005 and 2007?

**Question 8**

What is the name of the second generation satellite of the first system?

**Text number 31**

In 2015, the system started the transition towards global coverage with the first launch of the new generation of satellites, the 17th satellite in the new system.

**Question 0**

When did the BeiDou system start to go global?

**Question 1**

How did the BeiDou system start to move towards global coverage?

**Question 2**

In what year did the system start to change to serve only China?

**Question 3**

What did the system first launch in 2013?

**Question 4**

In 2007, the scheme started to change to provide what kind of cover?

**Question 5**

In which year did the system start to move towards national coverage?

**Text number 32**

On 25 July 2015, the 18th and 19th satellites were successfully launched from the Xichang Satellite Launch Centre, marking the first time that China launched two satellites at once atop a Long March 3B/Expedition-1 launcher. Expedition-1 is an autonomous upper stage capable of sending one or more spacecraft to different orbits.

**Question 0**

When were the 18th and 19th BeiDou satellites launched?

**Question 1**

Where were the 18th and 19th satellites of the BeiDou system launched from?

**Question 2**

What was used to launch the 18th and 19th satellites for the BeiDou system?

**Question 3**

What is Expedition-1?

**Question 4**

In which month in 2007 was the 18th satellite launched?

**Question 5**

In which month of 2017 was the 19th satellite launched?

**Question 6**

What year was the 20th satellite launched?

**Question 7**

Where were the 2nd and 3rd satellites launched from?

**Question 8**

This was the third time China launched how many satellites at once?

**Text number 33**

The three newest satellites will jointly test the new navigation signal system and inter-satellite links, and will start providing navigation services when they are ready.

**Question 0**

What do the three latest satellites offer after testing?

**Question 1**

What kind of tests will be carried out on the three latest satellites?

**Question 2**

How many satellites will be used to test the new navigation marker system?

**Question 3**

What will be done with the four newest satellites?

**Question 4**

One by one, the satellites go through the old system testing, what?

**Question 5**

What services will the three newest terminals offer when they are ready?

**Question 6**

How many satellites will be tested separately for new signalling units?

**Question 7**

How many terminals will the new system be tested on?

**Document number 53**

**Text number 0**

Canon law is a set of laws and regulations issued by an ecclesiastical authority (church leadership) that govern the administration of a Christian organisation or church and its members. It is the internal canon law of the Catholic Church (both the Latin Church and the Eastern Catholic Church), the Eastern and Oriental Orthodox Churches and individual national churches belonging to the Anglican Communion. The way in which such ecclesiastical law is legislated, interpreted and sometimes judged varies widely between the three denominations. In all three traditions, the canon was originally a rule adopted by the Church Council; these canons formed the basis of canon law.

**Question 0**

What is the name of the rules issued by the Heads of the Church?

**Question 1**

To which religion do canonical laws apply?

**Question 2**

Which institutions make up the Catholic Church?

**Question 3**

Which body was first responsible for creating the canon?

**Question 4**

What does canon law consist of?

**Question 5**

What is the name of the rules drawn up by the laity of the Church?

**Question 6**

Which church is made up of the Latin and Western Catholic Churches?

**Question 7**

What rules apply to all religions?

**Question 8**

What did the Pope originally approve?

**Question 9**

In which three bodies is canon law interpreted in the same way?

**Text number 1**

Greek kanon / Ancient Greek κανών, Arabic Qanun / قانون, Hebrew kaneh / קנה, "straight"; rule, code, standard or measure; root meaning in all these languages is "cane" (cf. the Romance ancestors of the English word "cane").

**Question 0**

What is the Greek term for canon?

**Question 1**

What is the Hebrew term for canon?

**Question 2**

What is the Arabic term for canon?

**Question 3**

What is the general definition of the word canon as it appears in Greek, Arabic and Hebrew?

**Question 4**

Which English term is derived from the same root as the Greek, Arabic and Hebrew words for canon?

**Question 5**

What does the Hebrew word kanon mean?

**Question 6**

What is Kaneh a Greek word?

**Text number 2**

The Apostolic Canons, or ecclesiastical canons of the same holy apostles, is a collection of ancient ecclesiastical decrees (eighty-five in the Eastern Church, fifty in the Western Church) concerning the administration and discipline of the early Christian Church, incorporated into the Apostolic Constitutions, part of the Fathers of Ante-Nicene in the fourth century The First Council of Nicaea (325 ) calls the canons the disciplinary measures of the Church: The term canon, κανὠν, means rule in Greek. Very early on, a distinction is made between rules issued by the Church and legislative measures of the state, called leges, Latin for laws.

**Question 0**

How many ancient canons exist in the Eastern Church?

**Question 1**

How many ancient canons exist in the Western Church?

**Question 2**

What is another term for apostolic canons?

**Question 3**

When was the first Nikea conference held?

**Question 4**

What is the Greek definition of κανὠν?

**Question 5**

What does the Western Church have in the eighty-five?

**Question 6**

What does the Eastern Church have fifty?

**Question 7**

What is the collection of ecclesiastical ordinances and cannons?

**Question 8**

What did the fathers of antiquity call cannons?

**Question 9**

Which council met in 325 BC?

**Text number 3**

In the Catholic Church, canon law is a system of laws and legal principles established and implemented by the hierarchical authorities of the Church to regulate the external organisation and administration of the Church and to organise and guide the activities of Catholics in order to fulfil the mission of the Church.

**Question 0**

Who oversees canon law in Catholicism?

**Question 1**

What is the name of the collection of formal rules of Catholicism?

**Question 2**

What does the administration of canon law aim to regulate?

**Question 3**

What is the purpose of canon law for members of the Catholic Church?

**Question 4**

In which churches is canon law used to regulate internal organisations?

**Question 5**

What task does this canon law directly aim at in the life of all Christians?

**Question 6**

What is the name of the collection of informal rules of Catholicism?

**Question 7**

What law do individual churches follow?

**Text number 4**

The canon law of the Roman Catholic Church also includes the five main rites (groups), which are in full union with the Roman Catholic Church and the Supreme Pontiff:

**Question 0**

What is another name for the collections of other Catholic churches headed by the Supreme Pontiff?

**Question 1**

How many great rites are there?

**Question 2**

Who is the leader of the Roman Catholic Church?

**Question 3**

Which term describes the intersection of the Rite and the Roman Catholic Church?

**Question 4**

Which denomination is led by the Supreme Pontiff?

**Question 5**

How many rights are on the net of the Eastern Catholic Church?

**Question 6**

What is another name for the collection of Catholic churches run by the College of Cardinals?

**Question 7**

How many courts are not in full union with the Roman Catholic Church?

**Question 8**

Who leads all the Christian churches?

**Text number 5**

In the Roman Church, the general positive ecclesiastical laws, based either on an immutable divine and natural law or on a purely positive law based on changing circumstances, receive their formal authority and promulgation from the office of Pope, who, as supreme Pontiff, has all legislative, executive and judicial powers in his own person. The actual substance of the canons is not merely doctrinal or moral in nature, but covers the whole human condition.

**Question 0**

What are the permanent sources of positive church law?

**Question 1**

What are the permanent sources of positive church law?

**Question 2**

What does its leader give to the general positive law of the Roman Catholic Church?

**Question 3**

What is the official title of the Pope?

**Question 4**

What are the three divisions of power often found in government that the Pope has?

**Question 5**

What are the permanent sources of positive ecclesiastical law in all Christian churches?

**Question 6**

What are the permanent sources of positive canon law in all Christian churches?

**Question 7**

What do all church leaders give to the general positive law of the Roman Catholic Church?

**Question 8**

What is the official name of all the cardinals?

**Question 9**

What are the three powers normally found in government, the Pope and the College of Cardinals?

**Text number 6**

The Catholic Church is said to be the oldest continuously functioning internal legal system in Western Europe, much later than Roman law but predating the development of modern European civil law. What began with the rules ('canons') adopted by the Apostles at the Jerusalem Council in the first century has evolved into a highly complex legal system which, in addition to the norms of the New Testament, incorporates some elements of Hebrew (Old Testament), Roman, Visigothic, Germanic and Celtic legal traditions.

**Question 0**

Who believes that it has the longest-running internal legal mechanism in Western Europe?

**Question 1**

What is the legal system that is older than Catholic law?

**Question 2**

What is the term for the laws of the Jerusalem Council?

**Question 3**

When was the Jerusalem Council held?

**Question 4**

What other cultures influenced the canon besides the Old and New Testaments?

**Question 5**

What does the Catholic Church claim to be the oldest in the world?

**Question 6**

Which laws derive from both Roman law and the European civil law tradition?

**Question 7**

Which legal traditions were not included in the early canons?

**Question 8**

What advice was given in the first century BC.

**Text number 7**

The history of Latin canon law can be divided into four periods: jus antiquum, jus novum, jus novissimum and the canon law code. In the case of the Code, the history can be divided into jus vetus (all law before the Code) and jus novum (the law of the Code, or jus codicis).

**Question 0**

Which period followed the jus antiquum?

**Question 1**

What is the latest era of Latin canon law?

**Question 2**

What is the term for the period before canon law?

**Question 3**

How many periods can Greek canon law be divided into?

**Question 4**

What is the latest era of jus antiquum?

**Question 5**

What preceded the jus novum?

**Question 6**

What happened as a result?

**Text number 8**

The canon law of the Eastern Catholic Churches, which had developed some different rules and practices, underwent its own codification process, resulting in the Code of Canons of the Eastern Churches, promulgated in 1990 by Pope John Paul II.

**Question 0**

In what ways did the legal systems of the Eastern Catholic Churches differ from those of the Western countries?

**Question 1**

What led to the collection of canons of the Eastern churches?

**Question 2**

When was the law for Eastern Catholic churches promoted?

**Question 3**

Who sponsors the promulgation of the laws of the Eastern Catholic Church?

**Question 4**

What was the name of the formal version of the laws governing the Eastern Catholic Churches?

**Question 5**

What did Easter and the Western Catholic Church have in common?

**Question 6**

When were the codified canons of the Western churches promulgated?

**Question 7**

Who issued the canon of the Western churches?

**Question 8**

What was the unofficial version of the laws of the Eastern Catholic Churches?

**Text number 9**

It is a fully developed legal system with all the necessary elements: courts, lawyers, judges, a fully articulated legal code, principles of judicial interpretation and coercive sanctions, although it does not have civilly binding effect in most secular jurisdictions. Academic degrees in canon law are J.C.B. (Juris Canonici Baccalaureatus, usually a postgraduate degree), J.C.L. (Juris Canonici Licentiatus, a canon law licensee) and J.C.D. (Juris Canonici Doctor, a doctor of canon law). The study of canon law usually requires a postgraduate degree in civil law or theology because of its specialised nature.

**Question 0**

What are the professional roles of secular law also played by the Catholic Church?

**Question 1**

What does the Catholic legal system lack compared to non-religious law?

**Question 2**

What does J.C.B. stand for?

**Question 3**

What is the English equivalent of the term J.C.B.?

**Question 4**

What is the Latin term for a canon law licensee?

**Question 5**

What in the Catholic Church is not fully developed?

**Question 6**

What binding powers does the Catholic Church have that most secular legal systems do not?

**Question 7**

What is one of the non-academic examinations of canon law?

**Question 8**

What are not usually prerequisites for studying canon law?

**Text number 10**

Much of the legislative style was derived from Justinian's Roman legal code. As a result, Roman ecclesiastical courts generally followed the style of Roman law of continental Europe, with some variation, with collegiate judges and an investigative procedure called "inquisitorial", from the Latin word "inquirere", to inquire. This is in contrast to the procedure typical of the English and American common law systems, which include a jury and individual judges.

**Question 0**

Which ancient law was the forerunner of legislation like Roman Catholic law?

**Question 1**

What is the word that describes the procedure used in American and British courts?

**Question 2**

What term describes the procedure used in the Roman ecclesiastical courts?

**Question 3**

What is the English meaning of inquirere?

**Question 4**

What was Julius Caesar's code of Roman law adapted from?

**Question 5**

Which courts follow the prevailing room and court style in Eurasia?

**Question 6**

With which other legal system do ecclesiastical courts share a common form of adversarialism?

**Question 7**

What do ecclesiastical courts have instead of collegial panels of judges?

**Text number 11**

The institutions and practices of canon law paralleled legal developments in much of Europe, and thus both modern civil law and common law have been influenced by canon law. Brazilian canon law expert Edson Luiz Sampel says that canon law is embedded in the emergence of various civil law institutions, such as the laws of continental Europe and Latin America. Sampel explains that canon law has a significant impact on contemporary society.

**Question 0**

Which continent's laws developed alongside those of the Church?

**Question 1**

In which types of law can elements of canon law be seen?

**Question 2**

Who has said that the Church Act is reflected in the growth of civil law institutions?

**Question 3**

Which two areas does Sampel mention as examples of the influence of canon law?

**Question 4**

What did Sampel say he had a big influence on?

**Question 5**

What was the law like in the legal development of Europe and Latin America?

**Question 6**

What was the impact of civil law and common law?

**Question 7**

Who has said that canon law has little influence in modern society?

**Question 8**

What do the different institutions of Europe and Asia contain?

**Text number 12**

Canonical legal theory generally follows the principles of Aristotelian-tonist philosophy of law. Although the concept of 'law' is never explicitly defined in the Code, the Catechism of the Catholic Church quotes Aquinas in defining law as '... a rule of reason given for the common good, promulgated by the one who is responsible for the community', and reformulates it as '... a rule of conduct given by a competent authority for the common good'.

**Question 0**

Which school of thought serves as a model for canon theory?

**Question 1**

Whose philosophy does the Catechism quote?

**Question 2**

Which word is not explicitly given a meaning in the Church's Code of Canon Law?

**Question 3**

What does Aquinas define as the goal that the law seeks to achieve?

**Question 4**

Which term expresses the Aquinasian idea of the law as interpreted in the Catechism?

**Question 5**

What generally follows the principles of Aristotle and Plato?

**Question 6**

Which philosopher quoted from the Catechism?

**Question 7**

Which term is explicitly defined in the Code?

**Question 8**

What does Aquinas say is working for the good of the Church?

**Text number 13**

The legislation of the Eastern Catholic Churches in full union with Rome was much the same as that of the Latin or Western Church before 1917; the legislation of the various Eastern Catholic Churches was much more diverse. Each had its own specific legislation, in which customs still played an important role. In 1929 Pius XI informed the Eastern Churches of his intention to draw up a code for the whole Eastern Church. These codes of personal law for the Eastern Churches were published between 1949 and 1958, but were completed almost 30 years later.

**Question 0**

Which church before 1917 was in a similar situation as the Eastern Catholic churches in terms of its legal system?

**Question 1**

What was different about the Eastern churches from the Western?

**Question 2**

What else was the most important element in the laws of the Eastern Church?

**Question 3**

When did Pius XI announce his aim to codify the law of all the Eastern Churches?

**Question 4**

During what period of time were the codes for the churches of the Eastern Churches made available before the final version?

**Question 5**

Who is in much the same state as the Latin Church after 1917?

**Question 6**

What was the same thing in the Eastern and Western churches before 1917?

**Question 7**

When did Pius IX announce his aim to codify the law of all the Eastern Churches?

**Question 8**

What was completed in 1958?

**Question 9**

What still needs to be finalised?

**Text number 14**

The first Code of Canon Law, in 1917, was mainly concerned with the Roman Rite, and was applied in a limited way to the Eastern churches. After the Second Vatican Council (1962-1965), a second edition was published specifically for the Roman Rite in 1983. Most recently, in 1990, the Vatican issued the Code of Canons of the Eastern Churches, which became the first code of Eastern Catholic canon law.

**Question 0**

When was the original Code of Canon Law published?

**Question 1**

For which part of the Roman Catholic Church was the first code published?

**Question 2**

In which years was the Second Vatican Council held?

**Question 3**

For whom was a new edition of the canon law published in 1983?

**Question 4**

When was the first code for the Eastern churches drawn up?

**Question 5**

What was published before 1917?

**Question 6**

When was the Code of Canon Law written for all five levels?

**Question 7**

Which consultation ended in 1962?

**Question 8**

What was published specifically for the Eastern Right in 1983?

**Question 9**

When was the second jacket of the Eastern Catholic canon law published?

**Text number 15**

Greek-speaking Orthodox have collected canons and their commentaries in a work known as the Pēdálion (Greek Πηδάλιον, "rudder"), so named because it is meant to "guide" the church. In the Orthodox Christian tradition, canons are generally regarded as guidelines rather than laws, and bishops adapt them to cultural and other local circumstances. Some Orthodox canon scholars point out that if the Ecumenical Councils (which negotiated in Greek) had meant the canons to be used as laws, they would have called them nómoi/νόμοι (laws) rather than kanónes/κανόνες (rules), but almost all Orthodox follow them. However, the dogmatic decisions of church councils must be followed rather than regarded as guidelines, as they are necessary for the unity of the church.

**Question 0**

What language is used by members of the Orthodox Church?

**Question 1**

What are the components of Pēdálion?

**Question 2**

What does Pēdálion mean in English?

**Question 3**

Which Orthodox leaders are free to adapt the canon as needed?

**Question 4**

Which groups do Orthodox scholars refer to when defending their way of interpreting the canon?

**Question 5**

Which religion uses Hebrew?

**Question 6**

Which tradition considers its canons to be more like laws?

**Question 7**

Who believes that the ecumenical councils of the Church have meant the canons to be laws?

**Question 8**

Which Council decisions should be considered as guidelines?

**Question 9**

What is not considered essential for the unity of the Church?

**Text number 16**

In the Church of England, the ecclesiastical courts, which previously settled many cases, such as marriage, divorce, wills and defamation disputes, still have jurisdiction over certain church-related matters (e.g. clergy discipline, change of church property and church land). Their separate status dates back to the 13th century, when the Normans separated them from the mixed, secular and religious county and local courts used by the Germans. Unlike other English courts, the law applicable to ecclesiastical matters is at least partly civil, not common law, although it is largely governed by parliamentary rules. Since the Reformation, the English ecclesiastical courts have been royal courts. Henry VIII abolished the teaching of canon law at Oxford and Cambridge Universities; thereafter, ecclesiastical court employees received a civil law education leading to a doctorate in civil law at Oxford or a doctorate in law at Cambridge. Such lawyers (called 'doctors' and 'civilians') were concentrated in the 'Doctors Commons', a few streets south of St Paul's Cathedral in London, where they dealt exclusively with succession, matrimonial and maritime matters until their jurisdiction was transferred to the common law courts in the mid-19th century.

**Question 0**

In which institution do ecclesiastical courts still have a relevant role in secular society?

**Question 1**

In which century did the Saxons and Normans diverge?

**Question 2**

What kind of law does not exist in modern church systems?

**Question 3**

Which universities abolished canon law degrees?

**Question 4**

Who was responsible for banning the teaching of canon law at Oxford and Cambridge?

**Question 5**

Where do ecclesiastical courts no longer function in secular society?

**Question 6**

Where did the Normans diverge from in the 13th century?

**Question 7**

Are ecclesiastical matters in one country covered by the common law system?

**Question 8**

What were the ecclesiastical courts in England before the Reformation?

**Question 9**

Which universities offer canon law degrees?

**Text number 17**

Other churches in the Anglican Communion around the world (e.g. the Episcopal Church in the United States and the Anglican Church in Canada) continue to operate under their own private systems of canon law.

**Question 0**

What is the term for the Church of England and its aligned churches?

**Question 1**

What is an example of an Anglican Communion member in America?

**Question 2**

What is an example of an Anglican Communion member in Canada?

**Question 3**

On what do the current churches of the Anglican Communion still function?

**Question 4**

What is the term for the Church of England, but not for churches aligned with it?

**Question 5**

To which church does the Episcopal Church not belong?

**Question 6**

Which churches no longer operate their own private system of canon law?

**Text number 18**

At present (2004) there are principles of canon law common to the churches in the Anglican Communion; their existence can be established in fact; each province or church participates through its own legal system in the formulation of the common canon law principles of the Communion; these principles have a strong persuasive force and are fundamental to the self-understanding of each church in the Communion; these principles have a living force and contain within themselves the possibility for further development; and the existence of these principles both demonstrates and promotes unity in the Anglican Communion.

**Question 0**

What have all the churches in the Anglican Communion had in common since 2004?

**Question 1**

Which term describes the way in which the existence of canon principles can be demonstrated?

**Question 2**

How does each member of an Anglican Communion influence the law of the Church?

**Question 3**

What power could canonical principles have in the Eucharist?

**Question 4**

What do the common principles show and support for Eucharistic celebrations?

**Question 5**

What do the Anglican Communion churches no longer share since 2004?

**Question 6**

What does Anglican Church law promote for each of its members?

**Question 7**

What is not fundamental to the self-understanding of each Communion Church?

**Question 8**

What does the individual principle show?

**Text number 19**

In Presbyterian and Reformed churches, canon law is known as "polity and procedure" or "church polity" and includes laws on church administration, discipline, jurisdiction and worship.

**Question 0**

What are two other possible terms for canon law among some denominations?

**Question 1**

In what kind of institutions are canonical rules called "practices and procedures"?

**Question 2**

What area of leadership is covered by the Church Order?

**Question 3**

What do the policies and procedures cover?

**Question 4**

What areas of faith are covered by canon law?

**Question 5**

What is the difference between canon law in other denominations?

**Question 6**

What area of leadership is not covered by the Church Order?

**Question 7**

What area of the core business is not covered by the policies and procedures?

**Question 8**

What area of faith is not covered by canon law?

**Text number 20**

The Presbyterians had already criticised the Roman canon law in the 1572 Parliamentary Proclamation. At the heart of the objection was the standard defence that canon law could be maintained as long as it did not conflict with civil law. According to Polly Ha, the Reformed ecclesiastical government disputed this, arguing that the bishops had been enforcing canon law for 1500 years.

**Question 0**

Which group was at odds with the Roman canons?

**Question 1**

In what year were Presbyterians documented criticising the Roman ecclesiastical law?

**Question 2**

Who did the Presbyterians complain to in 1572?

**Question 3**

How long did the Reformed Church state that the canon was administered by church members?

**Question 4**

Which church officials were responsible for the administration of canon law?

**Question 5**

Which group supported the mobile guns?

**Question 6**

What did the Presbyterians criticise in the 1400s?

**Question 7**

Who has claimed that bishops have been following canon law for 2000 years?

**Text number 21**

The Book of Concord is the historic doctrinal statement of the Lutheran Church, consisting of ten creeds that have been recognised as authoritative documents of Lutheranism since the 16th century. However, the Book of Concord is a confessional document (expressing the orthodox faith) rather than a book of ecclesiastical rules or discipline such as canon law. Each Lutheran national church draws up its own system of church rules and discipline, although they are called "canons".

**Question 0**

What is the fundamental Lutheran document collection?

**Question 1**

Since when was the Book of Concord a central part of the Lutheran Church?

**Question 2**

What kind of statement is the Book of Concord?

**Question 3**

What are the legislative systems of the different Lutheran institutions called?

**Question 4**

What kind of faith is the Book of Concord about?

**Question 5**

What is the fundamental documentary collection of the Catholic Church?

**Question 6**

Which book has been recognised as authoritative since the 17th century?

**Question 7**

Which book has no orthodox beliefs?

**Document number 54**

**Text number 0**

Communications in Somalia covers Somali communications services and capabilities. The country's telecommunications, Internet, radio, printing, television and postal services are largely concentrated in the private sector. Several telecommunications companies have started to expand their operations abroad. The federal government operates two official radio and television networks, alongside a number of private and foreign stations. The country's print media are also gradually giving way to news radio and online portals as internet access and availability increases. In addition, the national postal service is due to be officially relaunched after a long break in 2013. In 2012, cabinet members also adopted the National Communications Act, which lays the foundations for the establishment of a national communications regulator for the broadcasting and telecommunications sectors.

**Question 0**

How many official radio and television channels does the Somali government have?

**Question 1**

Are communications services in Somalia mainly in the public or private sector?

**Question 2**

As internet use increases, news media and online portals are replacing which form of media?

**Question 3**

In what year was the Somali national postal service relaunched?

**Question 4**

Which law was adopted in 2012 to establish the National Communications Authority?

**Question 5**

Are communications services in Somalia mainly concentrated in the public or private sector?

**Question 6**

What is the focus of Somali communication?

**Question 7**

How many official radio and television channels are run by the Somali government?

**Question 8**

What kind of media is decreasing and internet access is increasing?

**Question 9**

What types of media will proliferate as internet access and availability increase?

**Question 10**

In what year is the Somali postal service to be relaunched?

**Question 11**

How many private and foreign radio and television channels does the Somali government have?

**Question 12**

When did the Somali National Post Office start operating?

**Question 13**

Why is increasing activity abroad causing a decline in print media?

**Question 14**

Where does the public sector focus on communication?

**Question 15**

When was the national communications law repealed?

**Text number 1**

After the start of the civil war, several new telecoms companies began to emerge in the country, competing to provide the missing infrastructure. Today, Somalia has some of the most technologically advanced and competitively priced telecommunications and internet services in the world. New telecoms companies, funded by Somali entrepreneurs and backed by Chinese, Korean and European expertise, offer affordable mobile phone and internet services not available in many other parts of the continent. Customers can make money transfers (for example through the popular Dahabshiil) and other banking transactions using mobile phones, and have easy access to wireless internet.

**Question 0**

Who financed the new telecoms companies in Somalia?

**Question 1**

China, Korea and Europe contributed to the creation of new companies.

**Question 2**

What do the new telecoms companies in Somalia offer that is not available in many other parts of the continent?

**Question 3**

Money transfers and wireless internet access are two things that customers can now do through what?

**Question 4**

When the Civil War began, many telecoms companies were created to provide the missing what?

**Question 5**

What did Chinese entrepreneurs create?

**Question 6**

What jobs were created before the Civil War?

**Question 7**

Besides Somalia, which country has the best telecoms connections?

**Question 8**

Why are Somali telecoms companies so expensive?

**Question 9**

What can customers do with their phones besides transferring money and banking?

**Text number 2**

These companies have partnered with multinationals such as Sprint, ITT and Telenor, and now offer the cheapest and clearest calls in Africa. These Somali telecoms companies also provide services to all towns, cities and villages in Somalia. Currently, there are about 1,000 telephone lines25 per capita, and the local availability of telephone lines (tele-density) is higher than in neighbouring countries; three times higher than in neighbouring Ethiopia. Well-known Somali telecom companies include Somtel Network, Golis Telecom Group, Hormuud Telecom, Somafone, Nationlink, Netco, Telcom and Somali Telecom Group, with Hormuud Telecom alone having a turnover of around USD 40 million per year. Despite their rivalry, several of these companies signed an interconnection agreement in 2005 that allows them to set prices, maintain and expand their networks and ensure that competition does not get out of hand.

**Question 0**

Sprint, ITT and Telenor are examples of what?

**Question 1**

Who will provide services to every town, village and hamlet in Somalia?

**Question 2**

How many trunk lines are there per 1000 inhabitants?

**Question 3**

What is another word for the availability of telephone lines?

**Question 4**

How much does Hormuud Telecom make gross per year?

**Question 5**

Who provides the most expensive calls in Africa?

**Question 6**

How much does Somali Telecom Group make in gross payments per year?

**Question 7**

Which companies agreed to the anti-competitive agreement?

**Question 8**

How much higher is Somalia's traffic density compared to Niger?

**Question 9**

How big a share does Hormuud Telecom account for in Somali telecommunications?

**Text number 3**

In 2008, Dahabshiil Group acquired a majority stake in Somtel Network, a Hargeisa-based telecommunications company specialising in high-speed broadband, mobile internet, LTE services, mobile money transfer and mobile telephony services. The acquisition provided Dahabshiil with the necessary platform to later expand into mobile banking, a growing sector in the regional banking industry. Somalia's three largest telecom operators in 2014, Hormuud Telecom, NationLink and Somtel, also signed an interconnection agreement. With the interconnection agreement, the companies will establish the Somali Telecommunication Company (STC), which will allow their mobile customers to communicate between the three networks.

**Question 0**

In what year did Dahabhiil acquire a majority stake in the Somtal network?

**Question 1**

Where is the Somtal network located?

**Question 2**

The acquisition of Somtal Network allowed Dahabshiil to expand into what kind of banking?

**Question 3**

STC stands for what?

**Question 4**

How many networks does STC allow its customers to communicate over?

**Question 5**

Who is Dahabshiil Group's partner in the Somtel network?

**Question 6**

Who owned a majority stake in Somtel Network before Dahabshiil?

**Question 7**

How many networks are STC customers still unable to use?

**Question 8**

Which sector is growing in the national banking sector?

**Question 9**

When will the STC be fully established?

**Text number 4**

Investment in the telecoms sector is seen as one of the clearest signs that Somalia's economy has continued to develop. The sector provides essential communications services while facilitating job and income generation.

**Question 0**

Which sector is investing in as a sign that Somalia's economy will continue to improve?

**Question 1**

Which sector provides key communication services?

**Question 2**

Why are local governments investing in telecoms?

**Question 3**

How much of Somalia's economy is telecoms?

**Question 4**

Which sector in Somalia is not improving?

**Question 5**

What are the main communication services?

**Text number 5**

On 22 March 2012, the Somali Cabinet unanimously adopted the National Communications Law, which paves the way for the establishment of a national communications regulatory body in the broadcasting and telecommunications sector. The draft law was adopted after consultation with government representatives and stakeholders from the communications sector, academia and civil society. According to the Ministry of Information, Post and Telecommunications, the law is expected to create a favourable environment for investment and provide certainty to encourage infrastructure development, leading to more efficient service delivery.

**Question 0**

In what year was the National Communications Act adopted?

**Question 1**

Which law paves the way for a national communications authority?

**Question 2**

Which stakeholders were consulted on the draft law on the National Communications Act?

**Question 3**

A national communications law is expected to create a favourable environment for what?

**Question 4**

Continuous infrastructure development leads to more efficient where?

**Question 5**

How many people voted for the national communications law?

**Question 6**

When will the National Communications Authority be established?

**Question 7**

Which sectors are not covered by this law?

**Question 8**

Which stakeholders were not consulted?

**Question 9**

Who is the Somali cabinet made up of?

**Text number 6**

The Somali Postal Service (Somali Post) is the national postal service of the Federal Government of Somalia. It is part of the Ministry of Information, Post and Telecommunications.

**Question 0**

What is the name of the post office in Somalia?

**Question 1**

What is the name of the Somali National Post Office?

**Question 2**

Who is your local post office?

**Question 3**

Who runs the Ministry of Information?

**Question 4**

What is the postal service of the Federal Government of Niger?

**Question 5**

How many departments are there in the Ministry of Information, Post and Telecommunications?

**Text number 7**

The national postal infrastructure was completely destroyed during the civil war. To fill the vacuum, in 2003 Somali Post signed an agreement with Emirates Post of the United Arab Emirates to handle mail to and from Somalia. Emirates Post's mail transit centre at Dubai International Airport was then used to forward mail from Somalia to the UAE and several Western destinations, including Italy, the Netherlands, the UK, Sweden, Switzerland and Canada.

**Question 0**

When was the postal infrastructure destroyed?

**Question 1**

At which airport is the Emirates Postal Service Centre located?

**Question 2**

Which airport delivered mail before 2003?

**Question 3**

With which Western country has Somalia cooperated?

**Question 4**

Which country was Somalia's postal service partnered with before the civil war?

**Question 5**

Why did Somalia Post cooperate with the West?

**Question 6**

Where is the Somali Postal Transit Centre?

**Text number 8**

At the same time, the Transitional Federal Government of Somalia started preparations to revitalise the national postal service. The government's overall reconstruction plan for Somali Post is divided into three phases, spread over a ten-year period. The first phase will involve rebuilding the postal headquarters and the main post office and establishing 16 branches in the capital and 17 regional bases. In March 2012, the Somali authorities have restored Somalia's membership of the Universal Postal Union (UPU) and resumed its participation in the Union's activities. The authorities have also rehabilitated the main post office in Mogadishu and appointed an official postal consultant to provide professional advice on the rehabilitation work. In the second phase of the rehabilitation project, 718 post offices will be built from 2014-2016. Phase III is scheduled to start in 2017, with the aim of creating 897 post offices by 2022.

**Question 0**

How many steps were included in the Somali Post reconstruction plan?

**Question 1**

What period was covered by the Somali Post reconstruction plan?

**Question 2**

How many offices will be built in the capital in the first phase of the reconstruction plan?

**Question 3**

How many branches will be set up in the general bases?

**Question 4**

In what year did the Somali authorities join the Universal Postal Union?

**Question 5**

When did Somalia join the UPU?

**Question 6**

How many years will the first phase last?

**Question 7**

How many branches will Somalia build in Phase II?

**Question 8**

How long will it take to rebuild the GPO?

**Question 9**

When was the main post office in Mogadishu rebuilt?

**Text number 9**

Somalia's international postal services officially resumed on 1 November 2013. The Universal Postal Union is now helping the Somali Postal Service to build its capacity, including by providing technical assistance and basic equipment for mail handling.

**Question 0**

What year was the resumption of postal services in Somalia?

**Question 1**

Who will help the Somali postal service reach its capacity?

**Question 2**

What kind of help does the Postal Union offer?

**Question 3**

What kind of equipment does the Postal Union offer?

**Question 4**

When was the Somali postal service established?

**Question 5**

Who is the Somali Postal Service helping?

**Question 6**

What kind of equipment was already in Somalia?

**Question 7**

When did the Somali national postal service restart?

**Question 8**

Where is the Universal Postal Union located?

**Text number 10**

There are several radio news agencies in Somalia. Radio Mogadishu, established during the colonial period, initially broadcast news in both Somali and Italian. The station was modernised with Russian assistance after independence in 1960 and began providing home services in Somali, Amharic and Oromo. After being closed in the early 1990s due to civil war, the station was officially reopened in the early 2000s by the transitional national government. Radio Mogadishu also launched a complementary website of the same name in the late 2000s, with news in Somali, Arabic and English.

**Question 0**

When was Radio Mogadishu founded?

**Question 1**

In which languages was Radio Mogadishu originally broadcast?

**Question 2**

Which country helped modernise Radio Mogadishu?

**Question 3**

What services were provided in Somali, Amharic and Oromo?

**Question 4**

When was the colonial period?

**Question 5**

Who originally started Radio Mogadishu?

**Question 6**

When was the transitional national government in power?

**Question 7**

What is the total number of internet news sites in Somalia?

**Question 8**

When did Radio Mogadishu resume broadcasting in Italian?

**Text number 11**

Other radio stations operating in Mogadishu include Mustaqbal Media corporation and Shabelle Media Network, the latter of which was awarded the 2010 Media of the Year Award by the Paris-based journalists' organisation Reporters Without Borders (RSF). In total, about one short-wave radio station and ten private FM radio stations broadcast from the capital, while several radio stations broadcast from the central and southern regions.

**Question 0**

Mustaqbal Media Corporation is located where?

**Question 1**

Which year was the Shabelle Media network awarded Media of the Year?

**Question 2**

How many shortwave radio stations broadcast from the capital?

**Question 3**

Who won the 2009 Media of the Year award?

**Question 4**

How many FM radio stations broadcast in the city centre?

**Question 5**

Which prize did RSF win?

**Question 6**

When did shortwave and FM radio stations start broadcasting?

**Question 7**

Which two shortwave stations broadcast from the capital?

**Text number 12**

There are around six private radio stations in the North-Eastern Puntland region, including Radio Garowe, Radio Daljir, Radio Codka-Nabbada and Radio Codka-Mudug. Radio Gaalkacyo, formerly known as Radio Free Somalia, operates from Galkayo in the north-central part of Mudug province. There is also one government-run radio station in the north-western region of Somaliland.

**Question 0**

How many private radio stations are there in Puntland?

**Question 1**

What is the former name of Radio Gaalkacyo?

**Question 2**

Where does RAdio Gaalkacyo operate from?

**Question 3**

In which province is Galkayo located?

**Question 4**

How many government-run radio stations are there in Somaliland?

**Question 5**

How many radio stations are there in the South East region?

**Question 6**

What is the name of the government-run radio station?

**Question 7**

How many public radio stations are there in the North-East?

**Question 8**

When did Radio Gaalkacyo get a new name?

**Question 9**

How many state radio stations are there in Puntland?

**Text number 13**

Somali National Television, based in Mogadishu, is the main national public service broadcaster. On 18 March 2011, the Ministry of Information of the Transitional Federal Government launched the pilot broadcasts of the new television channel. After a short break of 20 years, the channel was officially relaunched on 4 April 2011. SNTV broadcasts 24 hours a day and can be viewed both in Somalia and abroad via terrestrial and satellite channels.

**Question 0**

Which television station is the main public service broadcaster in Somalia?

**Question 1**

Where is Somali National Television located?

**Question 2**

In what year did the Somali national television pilot broadcasts begin?

**Question 3**

When was Somali Nation Television officially relaunched?

**Question 4**

How many hours a day does SNTV broadcast?

**Question 5**

What is the main international broadcaster in Somalia?

**Question 6**

When did the Somali National Television Station become operational?

**Question 7**

How many national public service broadcasters are there in Somalia?

**Question 8**

How many days a week does SNTV broadcast?

**Question 9**

How long has SNTV been broadcasting?

**Text number 14**

There are also several private television networks in Somalia, such as Horn Cable Television and Universal TV. Two such television channels broadcast Al-Jazeera and CNN. Eastern Television Network and SBC TV broadcast from Bosaso, the commercial capital of Puntland. Puntland and Somaliland regions each also have one government-run television channel, Puntland TV and Radio and Somaliland National Television.

**Question 0**

Horn Cable Television and Universal TV are examples of what?

**Question 1**

What kind of television broadcasts reproduce AL=jazeera and CNN?

**Question 2**

Where does SBC TV broadcast from?

**Question 3**

What is the commercial capital of Puntland?

**Question 4**

How many government-run channels are there in the Puntland and Somaliland regions?

**Question 5**

How many private television networks are there in Somalia?

**Question 6**

What are the two public television networks?

**Question 7**

What is the commercial capital of Somaliland?

**Question 8**

How many government-run TV channels are there in Somalia?

**Question 9**

Which TV station broadcasts ABC?

**Text number 15**

The Somali print media were at their peak in the early 2000s. Some 50 newspapers were published in Mogadishu alone during that period, including Qaran, Mogadishu Times, Sana'a, Shabelle Press, Ayaamaha, Mandeeq, Sky Sport, Goal, The Nation, Dalka, Panorama, Aayaha Nolosha, Codka Xuriyada and Xidigta Maanta. In 2003, as new free electronic media began to proliferate, advertisers increasingly started to switch from print to radio and online advertising in order to reach more customers. Several of the broadsheets that were in circulation have since gone out of business because they could no longer cover their printing costs in the face of the electronic revolution. In 2012, the political Xog Doon and Xog Ogaal and Horyaal Sports were reportedly the last remaining newspapers printed in the capital. According to Issa Farah, former editor-in-chief of Dalka, newspaper publishing in Somalia is likely to recover if the Somali National Printing House is reopened and the sector receives sufficient public support.

**Question 0**

Where was the Mogadishu Times published?

**Question 1**

In what year did the free media start to expand?

**Question 2**

Advertisers switched from print to what to reach more customers?

**Question 3**

Who is the former editor of Delka's Broadsheet magazine?

**Question 4**

When will the Somali National Printing House reopen?

**Question 5**

How many newspapers were published in Somalia?

**Question 6**

Why do advertisers prefer printed ads?

**Question 7**

When did Xog Doon cease trading?

**Question 8**

When did Issa Farah stop working at Dalka?

**Text number 16**

According to the Centre for Law and Democracy (CLD) and the African Union/UN Information Support Team (IST), there was no systematic blocking or filtering of the internet in Somalia in December 2012. The application of content standards online was also unclear.

**Question 0**

What is IST?

**Question 1**

In December 2012, there was no systematic what?

**Question 2**

Which internet standards have also been withdrawn in December 2012?

**Question 3**

When did internet filtering start in Somalia?

**Question 4**

Who wrote the content standards for Somalia?

**Question 5**

What kind of internet blocking was used in Somalia?

**Question 6**

When did IST apply the content requirements to Somalia?

**Question 7**

When did Somalia stop filtering the internet?

**Text number 17**

Somalia set up its first internet service provider in 1999 and was one of the last countries in Africa to get internet access. According to the Balancing Act telecoms resource, internet access has since increased significantly, with around 53% of the country covered since 2009. Both internet commerce and telephony have thus become one of the fastest growing local businesses.

**Question 0**

In what year was the first Internet Service Provider (ISP) established in Somalia?

**Question 1**

On which continent was Somalia one of the last countries to get internet access?

**Question 2**

How much of Somalia will have internet access in 2009?

**Question 3**

What types of businesses are the fastest growing local businesses in Somalia?

**Question 4**

Who was the first African country to get the internet?

**Question 5**

What year did Somalia achieve 70% internet coverage?

**Question 6**

How was the first ISP brought to Africa?

**Question 7**

How much of Somalia's capital has internet access?

**Question 8**

What is the largest national company in Somalia?

**Text number 18**

According to the Somali Economic Forum, the number of internet users in Somalia only increased in200 2011 to 2000 users106,000, and the percentage continues to increase. Similarly, the number of mobile phone subscribers is expected to increase from 512,682 in 2008 to 6.1 million by 2015.

**Question 0**

What was the number of Somali internet users in 2000?

**Question 1**

What was the number of internet users in 2011?

**Question 2**

Will the number of internet users in Somalia continue to rise or fall?

**Question 3**

What was the number of mobile phone subscriptions in Somalia in 2008?

**Question 4**

What is the estimated number of mobile subscriptions in Somalia in 2015?

**Question 5**

What year was the first time Somalia had 50 000 internet users?

**Question 6**

Who is responsible for the growth in the number of internet users?

**Question 7**

When did Somalia first get the internet?

**Question 8**

Why is the number of mobile phone subscriptions growing faster than the number of internet users?

**Question 9**

How many mobile users were there in 2011?

**Text number 19**

The Somali Telecommunication Association (STA), which oversees the development of Somalia's ICT policy and regulatory framework, reported in 2006 that there were over half a million internet users in Somalia. There were also 22 Internet service providers and online cafés234 established, with an annual growth rate of 15.6%.

**Question 0**

What is STA?

**Question 1**

What sector does the STC supervise?

**Question 2**

Who reported in 2006 that there were more than half a million internet users in the region?

**Question 3**

How many incumbent ISPs were there in the region in 2006?

**Question 4**

How many online cafés were there in the region in 2006?

**Question 5**

How many incumbent ISPs were there in Somalia in 2006?

**Question 6**

How many restaurants had internet access?

**Question 7**

When was STA founded?

**Question 8**

What is ICT?

**Question 9**

What proportion of the population had Internet access?

**Text number 20**

As of 2009, dial-up, wireless and satellite services were available. Somalia's internet access services were the fastest growing in the continent, with an annual growth rate of over 12.5%. The increase in take-up was largely due to innovative policy initiatives by various telecom operators in Somalia, including free local calls in the city, a fixed monthly fee of $10 for unlimited calls, a low price of $0.005 per minute for Internet access and a one-off subscription fee of $50. The largest ISP in the country was Global Internet Company, jointly owned by Somalia's largest telecom networks Hormuud Telecom, Telcom Somalia and Nationlink. At the time, it was the sole provider of dial-up services in the southern and central regions of Somalia. In the northern regions of Puntland and Somaliland, the networks provided internet dial-up services to their own subscriber base. These included Golis Telecom Somalia in the north-east and Telesom in the north-west.

**Question 0**

Since when were dial-up, wireless and satellite services available?

**Question 1**

What was the growth rate of the Somali landline network in 2009?

**Question 2**

What was the monthly fixed price for unlimited landline calls in Somalia in 2009?

**Question 3**

What was the largest internet service provider in Somalia in 2009?

**Question 4**

Who was the sole provider of choice in the South and Central regions of Somalia in 2009?

**Question 5**

Who was Somalia's first internet service provider?

**Question 6**

How fast is wireless service growing in Somalia?

**Question 7**

Which Somali telecom operators designed the policy responsible for the growth of dial-up service?

**Question 8**

What is the second largest internet service provider in Somalia?

**Question 9**

How much do telecoms operators charge for SMS?

**Text number 21**

Wireless broadband services were provided by both dial-up and other ISPs in major cities such as Mogadishu, Bosaso, Hargeisa, Galkayo and Kismayo. Prices ranged from $150 to $300 per month for unlimited Internet access, with bandwidths of 64 kbit/s up and down. The main users of these wireless services were educational institutions, businesses and representatives of the UN, NGOs and diplomatic missions. Mogadishu had the largest subscriber base in the country and was also the headquarters of the largest wireless Internet services, including Dalkom (Wanaag HK), Orbit, Unitel and Webtel.

**Question 0**

Mogadishu and Bosaso are what in Somalia?

**Question 1**

Which city in Soalia has the most subscribers?

**Question 2**

Where was the headquarters of the major wireless internet services?

**Question 3**

What is Dalcom's middle name?

**Question 4**

What wireless services were offered to remote towns and cities?

**Question 5**

What was the price of limited internet access?

**Question 6**

How many subscribers did Mogadishu have locally?

**Question 7**

How many wireless internet services did Mogadishu headquarters offer?

**Question 8**

Who did not use wireless services?

**Text number 22**

Satellite internet was up from 2009, when it was growing at a steady 10-15% per year. It was particularly in demand in remote areas where there were no dial-up or wireless network services. Dalkom Somalia, a local telecoms company, provided satellite internet, premium routes for media operators and content providers, and international voice services for global operators. It also offered low-cost bandwidth through its internet backbone, while through the major international bandwidth providers, bandwidth typically cost customers between $2,500 and $3,000 per month. The main customers of these local satellite services were internet cafes, money transfer companies and other businesses, as well as representatives of international communities. In total, more than 300 local satellite terminals were available throughout the country, connected to telecommunications satellites in Europe and Asia. Demand for satellite services gradually began to decline as wireless broadband connections increased. However, it increased in rural areas as the main customer base for satellite services expanded to more remote locations.

**Question 0**

What was the growth rate of satellite internet in 2009?

**Question 1**

Dalkom Somalia offered the internet what?

**Question 2**

Who were the main customers of local satellite service providers?

**Question 3**

What happened to the demand for satellite services as broadband connections increased?

**Question 4**

Who provided the wireless broadband connection?

**Question 5**

What did national bandwidth providers pay?

**Question 6**

How many terminals are connected to North America?

**Question 7**

How many teleports were there in Europe and Asia?

**Question 8**

When did Dalkom Somalia start providing internet via satellite?

**Text number 23**

In December 2012, Hormuud Telecom launched a three-lane 3G service for internet and mobile customers. This third generation mobile technology is the first of its kind in the country and offers users a faster and more secure connection.

**Question 0**

Which service was launched by Hormuud Telecom in 2012?

**Question 1**

Who was the 3G service for?

**Question 2**

what was the first connection of its kind in Somalia?

**Question 3**

What kind of connectivity does Tri-Band 3G offer its customers?

**Question 4**

what does 3G mean?

**Question 5**

When were the first generation of mobile phones released?

**Question 6**

What was Somalia's first mobile service?

**Question 7**

What does Tri-Band mean?

**Question 8**

When was Hormuud Telecom founded?

**Question 9**

Who owns Hormuud Telecom?

**Text number 24**

In November, Somalia received its first fibre-optic connection.2013 The country had previously had to rely on expensive satellite connections due to the civil war, which limited internet access. However, for the first time residents now have access to broadband internet cable following a deal between Hormuud Telecom and Liquid Telecom. Under the agreement, Liquid Telecom will connect Hormuud to its 17,000 km (10,500 mile) long terrestrial cable network, which will provide faster internet capacity. The fibre-optic connection will also make the network more affordable for average users. This in turn is expected to further increase the number of internet users. Dalkom Somalia signed a similar agreement with West Indian Ocean Cable Company (WIOCC) Ltd, a company in which it holds shares. The agreement will enter into force in the first quarter of 2014 and will provide fibre access to and from Somalia via the EASSy cable. The new services are expected to reduce international bandwidth costs and optimise performance, further expanding internet access. In parallel, Dalkom Somalia is building a 1,000 square kilometre state-of-the-art data centre in Mogadishu. It will facilitate direct access to the international fibre-optic network, as it will house equipment from all the capital's Internet service providers and telecommunications companies.

**Question 0**

What year did Somalia get its first fibre-optic connection?

**Question 1**

in 2013, the agreement between Hormuud Telecom and Liquid Telecom gave residents access to which cable provider?

**Question 2**

How many kilometres long is the Liquid Telecoms Network?

**Question 3**

How does fibre connectivity affect the price of a network connection for the average user?

**Question 4**

Where is Dalcom Somalia currently building a 1000 square kilometre data centre?

**Question 5**

When did Somalia first get the internet?

**Question 6**

How long is Hormuud's cable network?

**Question 7**

What does EASSy cable mean?

**Question 8**

When did Dalkom Somalia and WIOCC start negotiating their contract?

**Question 9**

Where will Hormuud Telecom build a 1000 square kilometre data centre?

**Document number 55**

**Text number 0**

Catalan (/ˈkætəlæn/; autonym: català [kətəˈla] or [kataˈla]) is a Romance language named after Catalonia, which is located in north-eastern Spain and adjacent parts of France. It is the national and only official language of Andorra and the common official language of Catalonia, the Balearic Islands and the Autonomous Community of Valencia (where the language is known as Valencian and where regional standards exist). It also has semi-official status in the city of Alghero on the island of Sardinia in Italy. It is also spoken without official recognition in parts of the Spanish autonomous communities of Aragon (La Franja) and Murcia (Carche) and in the historic French region of Roussillon/Northern Catalonia, roughly equivalent to the Pyrénées-Orientales department.

**Question 0**

What is Catalan named after?

**Question 1**

What language is Catalan?

**Question 2**

What is the name of the Catalan language in Valencia?

**Question 3**

Where is Catalan the only official language?

**Text number 1**

According to data from the Catalan Statistical Institute in 2008, Catalan is the second most widely used language in Catalonia as a mother tongue or self-defined language, after Spanish. The Catalan regional government devotes part of its annual budget to promoting the use of Catalan in Catalonia and other regions.

**Question 0**

What is the second most spoken language in Catalonia?

**Question 1**

What is the most widely spoken language in Catalonia?

**Question 2**

What is the Catalan language typology in Catalonia?

**Question 3**

Which group spends money on language promotion?

**Question 4**

What language is being promoted in Catalonia?

**Text number 2**

Catalan developed from Vulgar Latin in the eastern Pyrenees in the 9th century. During the Low Middle Ages, Catalan flourished as the literary and dominant language of the Aragonese crown and was widely used throughout the Mediterranean. The unification of Aragon with the rest of Spain in 1479 marked the beginning of the language's decline. In 1659, Spain ceded northern Catalonia to France, and Catalan was banned in both countries in the early 1700s. 19th century Spain experienced a revival of Catalan literature, culminating in the orthographic standardisation of 1913 and the formalisation of the language during the Second Spanish Republic (1931-39). However, under Franco's dictatorship (1939-75) the language was again banned.

**Question 0**

What language is Catalan from?

**Question 1**

In which region did Catalan develop?

**Question 2**

When did Catalan develop in the eastern Pyrenees?

**Question 3**

When was the golden age of Catalan as a dominant language?

**Question 4**

From what year did the decline of Catalan as a main language begin?

**Text number 3**

Since the transition to democracy in Spain (1975-1982), Catalan has been recognised as an official language, language of instruction and language of the mass media, which has increased its prestige. There is no comparable bilingual, non-governmental speech community of this size in Europe.

**Question 0**

What happened between 1975 and 1982?

**Question 1**

What has this official language state done to Catalan?

**Question 2**

Where is there no such non-state speech community?

**Question 3**

Which other group uses Catalan, apart from being the official language and the language of instruction?

**Text number 4**

Catalan dialects are relatively homogeneous and mutually intelligible. They are divided into two sections, eastern and western, which differ mainly in pronunciation. The terms "Catalan" and "Valencian" (used in Catalonia and the Valencian Community) are two different varieties of the same language. These two standard varieties are managed by two institutions, the Catalan Catalan Language Research Institute of Catalonia and the Valencian Language Academy in Valencia.

**Question 0**

What is the division of Catalan dialects?

**Question 1**

What is the basic difference between dialects?

**Question 2**

What is the difference between a Catalan and a Valencian?

**Question 3**

What are Catalan and Valencian supposed to be?

**Question 4**

What is Catalan and Valencian considered to be?

**Text number 5**

Catalan has many features in common with the Romance languages of its neighbouring countries. Although Catalan is mainly located on the Iberian Peninsula, it differs more from Iberian Romance languages (such as Spanish and Portuguese) than from Gallo-Romance languages (Occitan, French, Gallic-Italian, etc.) in terms of vocabulary, pronunciation and grammar. These similarities are most striking with Occitan.

**Question 0**

What does Catalan have in common with other Romance languages from the same region?

**Question 1**

Where is Catalonia?

**Question 2**

What other Iberian-Romance languages are found in this region?

**Question 3**

Besides vocabulary and grammar, what other differences does the language have compared to other similar languages?

**Question 4**

What are these similar Latin languages called?

**Text number 6**

Catalan grammar is an inflectional grammar with two genders (masculine, feminine) and two numbers (singular and plural). Pronouns are also conjugated according to case, animality and politeness, and can be combined in very complex ways. Verbs are divided into several paradigms and are conjugated according to person, number, tense, aspect, mood and gender. In terms of pronunciation, Catalan has many words ending in a wide range of consonants and some consonant combinations, unlike many other Romance languages.

**Question 0**

How many sexes are there in Catalonia?

**Question 1**

What numbers does Catalan have?

**Question 2**

What is the grammar of Catalan?

**Question 3**

What are the word endings used in Catalan that differ from other Romance languages?

**Text number 7**

The word Catalan comes from the Catalan region, whose etymology is disputed. The main theory is that Catalonia (Lat. Gathia Launia) derives from the name Gothia or Gauthia ("land of the Goths"), because the origin of the Catalan counts, lords and people is the Gothic March, from which the theory derives Gothland > Gothlandia > Gothalania > Catalonia.

**Question 0**

What is Catalan derived from?

**Question 1**

What is the Latin name of Calalunya?

**Question 2**

Where do Catalans come from?

**Question 3**

Where does the root word Catalonia come from?

**Text number 8**

In English, the term for a person first appears in the mid-13th century as Catelaner and in the 15th century as Catellain (from the French). It is a proven linguistic name from at least 1652. Catalan can be pronounced /ˈkætəlæn/, /kætəˈlæn/ or /ˈkætələn/.

**Question 0**

When did the reference to Catelaner first appear?

**Question 1**

What is the name of a Catalan person in the 15th century?

**Question 2**

What language does the term Catellain come from?

**Question 3**

What is the language source of Catelaner?

**Question 4**

Since when has this term been used?

**Text number 9**

The endonym is pronounced /kə.təˈɫa/ in Eastern Catalan dialects and /ka.taˈɫa/ in Western dialects. In the Valencian community, on the other hand, the term valencià (/va.len.siˈa/) is often used. The names 'Catalan' and 'Valencian' are two names from the same language. See also the status of Valencia below.

**Question 0**

Where is the Valencian language used instead of Catalan?

**Question 1**

Where do the names Catalan and Valencian come from?

**Question 2**

What are the effects of different pronunciations in the two regions of Catalan speakers?

**Text number 10**

Catalan had developed in the 9th century from Vulgar Latin on both sides of the eastern Pyrenees and in the south in the Roman province of Hispania Tarraconensis. From the 8th century onwards, the Catalan Counts expanded their territory to the south and west at the expense of the Muslims, bringing with them their language. The process was given a final impetus by the secession of the county of Barcelona from the Carolingian Empire in 988.

**Question 0**

What language is Catalan from?

**Question 1**

When did Catalonia cover the eastern part of the Pyrenees?

**Question 2**

Which region, apart from the Pyrenees, was covered by Catalonia in the 9th century?

**Question 3**

Who expanded their territory and the use of Catalan in the 8th century?

**Question 4**

When did the County of Barcelona secede from the Carolingian Empire?

**Text number 11**

In the 1100s, documents written in Macaronesian Latin begin to show Catalan elements, and by 1080, almost entirely Romance texts appear. Old Catalan had many features in common with Gallo-Romanesque and diverged from Old Oxytan in the 1100s and 1300s.

**Question 0**

When did the Latin macaroni begin to show signs of Catalanism?

**Question 1**

When did texts start to be published as novels only?

**Question 2**

What language was Catalan similar to?

**Question 3**

From which language in Gallo-Romania did Old Catalan differ?

**Text number 12**

In the 1100s and 1200s, Catalan rulers expanded north of the Ebro river, and in the 1300s they conquered Valencia and the Balearic Islands. The town of Alghero in Sardinia was repopulated by Catalan-speaking people in the 13th century. The language also spread to Murcia, which became Spanish-speaking in the 15th century.

**Question 0**

When did the Catalan rulers extend their territory north of the Ebro river?

**Question 1**

When did the Catalan rulers take over Valencia and the Balearic Islands?

**Question 2**

When will the Catalans arrive in Sardinia?

**Question 3**

Where did the Catalan language end up in the 15th century?

**Question 4**

When did Murcia become Spanish-speaking?

**Text number 13**

The Catalan language enjoyed a golden age in the Middle Ages, reaching the peak of maturity and cultural richness. Examples include the Majorcan polymath Ramon Llull (1232-1315), the four great chronicles (1200-1400s) and the Valencian school of poetry, culminating in Ausiàs March (1397-1459). By the 15th century, the city of Valencia had become the socio-cultural centre of the Aragonese crown, and Catalan was present throughout the Mediterranean. During this period, the royal chancellery disseminated a highly standardised language. Catalan was widely used as an official language in Sicily until the 15th century and in Sardinia until the 17th century. During this period the language was, according to Costa Carreras, 'one of the "great languages" of medieval Europe'.

**Question 0**

When was the heyday of Catalan?

**Question 1**

Where was the centre of the crown of Aragon?

**Question 2**

What was the official language of Sicily until the 15th century?

**Question 3**

Until what century was Catalan used as the official language of Sardinia?

**Question 4**

Who called Catalan one of the great languages?

**Text number 14**

Martorelli's excellent chivalric novel Tirant lo Blanc (1490) shows a shift from medieval to Renaissance values, which can also be seen in Metge's work. The first book produced with a movable type in the Iberian Peninsula was printed in Catalan.

**Question 0**

Who wrote Tirant lo Blanc?

**Question 1**

What kind of story was Tirant lo Blanc?

**Question 2**

Where does Matorelli's work show a shift?

**Question 3**

Which other writer showed the transition to the Renaissance?

**Question 4**

Where on the Iberian Peninsula was the first book in Catalan printed?

**Text number 15**

With the union of Castile and the Aragonese crowns (1479), the use of Spanish gradually became more valued. From the 16th century onwards, Catalan literature declined, the language came under the influence of Spanish, and the urban and literary classes became bilingual.

**Question 0**

When were Castile and Aragon united?

**Question 1**

Which language was more appreciated after 1479?

**Question 2**

When did the decline of Catalan literature begin?

**Question 3**

Which language started to replace Catalan?

**Question 4**

Which classes became bilingual this time?

**Text number 16**

With the Treaty of the Pyrenees (1659), Spain ceded the northern part of Catalonia to France, and soon afterwards the local Catalan languages came under the influence of French, which became the only official language of the region in 1700.

**Question 0**

When was the Pyrenees agreement signed?

**Question 1**

What part of Catalonia did Spain give to France?

**Question 2**

Why did Spain give part of Catalonia to France?

**Question 3**

Which language started to affect Catalan?

**Question 4**

When did French become the official language of this part of Catalonia?

**Text number 17**

Shortly after the French Revolution (1789), the First French Republic officially banned the use of non-standard French languages (patois), such as Catalan, Alsatian, Breton, Occitan, Flemish and Basque, and adopted a discriminatory policy against them.

**Question 0**

When did France ban Catalan?

**Question 1**

What revolution had taken place in France just before the Patois ban?

**Question 2**

Apart from Catalan, Alsatian and Breton, what other languages were banned?

**Question 3**

What are the non-standard French languages called?

**Text number 18**

After the French conquest of Algeria (1833), many Catalan-speaking settlers arrived in the region. People from the Spanish province of Alacant settled around Oran, while migrants from northern Catalonia and Menorca came to Algeria. Their language was known as the Patuet. By 1911, the number of Catalan speakers was around 100 000. After Algeria declared independence in 1962, almost all Catalan speakers fled to Northern Catalonia (Pieds-Noirseina) or Alacant.

**Question 0**

When did the French get Algeria?

**Question 1**

Where do immigrants in Algiers come from?

**Question 2**

What was the name of the Catalan migrant's speech?

**Question 3**

How many Catalan speakers were living in Algiers by 1911?

**Question 4**

When did the majority of Catalan speakers leave northern Catalonia?

**Text number 19**

Today, France only recognises French as an official language. However, on 10 December 2007, the General Council of Pyrénées-Orientales officially recognised Catalan as one of the languages of the department and is working to further promote it in public life and education.

**Question 0**

What is the official language of France?

**Question 1**

Where does the General Council want to promote Catalan?

**Question 2**

Who recognised Catalan as a departmental language?

**Question 3**

What language does the General Council want to promote?

**Text number 20**

Catalan continued to decline in the 1500s and 1600s. The defeat of Catalonia in the War of the Spanish Succession (1714 ) triggered a series of measures to make the use of Spanish compulsory in legal documents.

**Question 0**

What declined in the 1500s and 1600s?

**Question 1**

Where did Catalonia experience defeat?

**Question 2**

When was the Spanish Succession War?

**Question 3**

What was the correct language for documents in the 1714 war?

**Question 4**

Who lost in the War of Spanish Succession?

**Text number 21**

At the same time, however, the 19th century saw a revival of Catalan literature (Renaixença), which has continued to the present day. The period begins with Aribau's Ode to the Homeland (1833), followed in the second half of the 19th century and at the beginning of the 20th century by the works of Verdaguer (poetry), Oller (realistic novel) and Guimerà (drama).

**Question 0**

What did 19th century Catalan literature produce?

**Question 1**

What is Renaixenca?

**Question 2**

When did Aribau write his Ode to the Homeland?

**Question 3**

When did this period of awakening begin?

**Question 4**

In which century did Vedaguer, Oller and Guimera write?

**Text number 22**

Since the transition to democracy in Spain (1975-1982), Catalan has been established as an official language, the language of instruction and the language of the mass media, which has increased its prestige. There is no parallel large, bilingual, European, non-governmental speech community in Catalonia. The teaching of Catalan is compulsory in all schools, but in the Catalan public education system it is possible to use Spanish for learning in two situations: if the Spanish language is chosen by the class teacher, or if one or more recently arrived students use Spanish during the learning process. There has also been some intergenerational shift towards the use of Catalan.

**Question 0**

Which language has been declared compulsory in schools since the changeover?

**Question 1**

Where is Catalan compulsory?

**Question 2**

What will be the official language after migration?

**Question 3**

Where else is Catalan the most popular language, apart from being the official language and the language of instruction?

**Text number 23**

Catalan has always been the only official language in Andorra. Since the promulgation of the Constitution in 1993, several Andorranisation policies have been implemented, including education in Catalan.

**Question 0**

Where has Catalan always been the only language?

**Question 1**

When was the Constitution of Andorra drafted?

**Question 2**

What are the policies of the Andorran people?

**Question 3**

What is Andorra's school policy?

**Question 4**

What is the only language of Andorra?

**Text number 24**

On the other hand, there are currently several language exchange processes underway. In Northern Catalonia, Catalan has followed the same trend as other French minority languages, with the majority of native speakers aged 60 or over (2004). Catalan is studied as a foreign language by 30% of primary school pupils and 15% of secondary school pupils. The cultural association La Bressola promotes a network of community schools which run Catalan immersion programmes.

**Question 0**

What changes are taking place in the Catalan-speaking regions?

**Question 1**

How old are the majority of speakers of the native language of Northern Catalonia?

**Question 2**

When was it established that the majority of native speakers in France are aged 60 or over?

**Question 3**

What percentage of primary school pupils study Catalan as a foreign language?

**Question 4**

What are 15% of upper secondary school students studying as a foreign language?

**Text number 25**

In the province of Alicante, Catalan is being replaced by Spanish and in Alghero by Italian. There are also deep-rooted diglossic attitudes against Catalan in the Community of Valencia, Ibiza and, to a lesser extent, the other Balearic Islands.

**Question 0**

What is Catalan being replaced by in Alicante?

**Question 1**

What is Catalan replaced with in Alghero?

**Question 2**

What is the attitude in Valencia and Ibiza towards anti-Catalanism?

**Question 3**

What is another expression for bilingual attitudes?

**Question 4**

What is Spanish substitution in the province of Alicante?

**Text number 26**

Not all linguists and philologists, especially Spanish ones such as Ramón Menéndez Pidal, agree with the classification of Catalan as an Oxitan-Romanian branch of the Gallic-Romanian languages.

**Question 0**

To which branch of the Gallo-Romanian languages does Catalan belong?

**Question 1**

Who disagrees that Catalan should be included as a branch of the oromantic discipline of architecture?

**Question 2**

Which linguists do not like the placement of Catalan in the category of Oxitanoromance?

**Text number 27**

Catalan is similar to varying degrees to the varieties of languages that fall under the Oxitanian language (see also the differences between Oxitanian and Catalan and the languages of Gallo-Romania). Catalan therefore shares many features with other Romance languages today, as would be expected of closely related languages.

**Question 0**

What's different about Catalan?

**Question 1**

What are the similarities with the languages of Occitania and Gallo-Romania?

**Question 2**

What are the similarities to oxytocin other than that?

**Question 3**

What does Catalan have in common with other Romance languages?

**Question 4**

Why does Catalan share many features with other Romance languages?

**Text number 28**

Catalan has many features in common with other Romance neighbouring languages (Italian, Sardinian, Occitan and Spanish). Although Catalan is mainly located on the Iberian Peninsula, it nevertheless has significant differences with the Ibero-Romanian group (Spanish and Portuguese) in terms of pronunciation, grammar and especially vocabulary; Catalan is most closely related to Occitan and, to a lesser extent, to Gallo-Romanian (French, French Provençal, Gallo-Italian).

**Question 0**

What does Catalan have in common with nearby Romance languages?

**Question 1**

Where is Catalan most often spoken?

**Question 2**

How is Catalan pronounced differently?

**Question 3**

What are some examples of Ibero-Romance languages?

**Question 4**

To which group is Catalan most closely related?

**Text number 29**

According to the ethnological study, Catalan and other Romance languages have a lexical similarity of 87% with Italian, 85% with Portuguese, 80% with Spanish, 76% with Latin, 75% with Sardinian and 73% with Romanian.

**Question 0**

What are the similarities between Catalan and Italian?

**Question 1**

How similar is Catalan to Portuguese?

**Question 2**

What is the percentage ratio of Catalan to Spanish?

**Question 3**

What is the family resemblance to Ladin?

**Question 4**

How much is Sardinian related to Catalan?

**Text number 30**

For most of its history, and especially during the Franco dictatorship (1939-1975), Catalan has often been reduced to a mere dialect of Spanish. This view, based on political and ideological considerations, is not linguistically valid. There are significant differences in the phonetic systems, vocabulary and grammatical features of Spanish and Catalan, which in many respects place Catalan closer to Occitan (and French).

**Question 0**

What is Catalan often considered?

**Question 1**

Under which dictatorship was Catalan considered a dialect?

**Text number 31**

There is evidence that, at least in the 2nd century AD, the vocabulary and phonology of Roman Tarraconensis differed from the rest of Roman Hispania. The difference is generally attributed to the fact that Spanish, Asturian and Galician-Portuguese languages share peripheral archaisms (Spanish hervir, Asturian/Portuguese ferver vs. Catalan bullir, Oxitan bolir "to boil") and innovative regionalisms (sp novillo, ast nuviellu vs. cat torell, oc taurèl "bull"), while Catalan shares a common history with the innovative core of Western Romance, especially Oxitan.

**Question 0**

In what area was the Roman Tarraconensis language different?

**Question 1**

With which language branch did Catalan have a common history?

**Question 2**

What is a branch of the Oxitanian language?

**Text number 32**

The Germanic superstrate has different results in Spanish and Catalan. For example, Catalan fang 'mud' and rostir 'roast' of Germanic origin are opposites of Spanish lodo and asar of Latin origin; while Catalan filosa 'spinner' and pols 'temple' of Latin origin are opposites of Spanish rueca and sien of Germanic origin.

**Question 0**

What are the origins of the linguistic elements in Catalan that are not found in Spanish?

**Question 1**

What is the origin of some Spanish words?

**Question 2**

What are the different results in Spanish and Catalan?

**Text number 33**

The same happens with Arabic loanwords. Thus, Catalan alfàbia 'large clay pot' and rajola 'slab', which are of Arabic origin, differ from Spanish tinja and teja, which are of Latin origin; while Catalan oli 'oil' and oliva 'olive', which are of Latin origin, differ from Spanish aceite and aceituna. In Spain, however, Arabic is generally much more common.

**Question 0**

Which element is more prominent in Spanish than in Catalan?

**Question 1**

Which loanwords are found in both Spanish and Catalan?

**Question 2**

In which language does the Arabic element stand out more?

**Question 3**

Where does the Catalan word alfabia come from?

**Question 4**

Where does the Spanish word teja come from?

**Text number 34**

Catalan lies between two major language groups (Ibero-Romance and Gallo-Romance) and has many unique lexical choices, such as enyorar 'to miss someone', apaivagar 'to calm someone' or rebutjar 'to reject'.

**Question 0**

Between which linguistic blocks is Catalan located?

**Question 1**

What are the language options for Catalan?

**Question 2**

What unique choices does Catalonia offer?

**Question 3**

What's a Catalan to miss someone?

**Text number 35**

These territories are sometimes called Catalan lands (Països Catalans), a name based on cultural affinity and common heritage, which has also had a later political interpretation but no official status. Different interpretations of the concept may include some or all of these territories.

**Question 0**

What are the Paisos Catalans

**Question 1**

On what is this decision based?

**Question 2**

What is the status of the Catalan lands?

**Question 3**

What is the interpretation of the term?

**Question 4**

What is the term for Catalan countries?

**Text number 36**

Unlike other Romance languages, Catalan has many monosyllabic words ending in a wide range of consonants and some consonant groups. Catalan also has obruent ending devoicing, so there are many pairs, such as amic "(male friend") vs. amiga ("female friend").

**Question 0**

How is Catalan different from other Romance languages?

**Question 1**

What other endings do Catalan words have?

**Question 2**

What is the final devoicing language?

**Question 3**

What is in many words?

**Text number 37**

Middle Catalan is considered the standard form of the language. The descriptions below mostly refer to this variant. For information on pronunciation differences between dialects, see Pronunciation of dialects in this article.

**Question 0**

What is the normal pronunciation of Catalan?

**Question 1**

What is a mid-catalyst?

**Question 2**

What are the descriptions for?

**Question 3**

Where can you look up the pronunciation of different dialects?

**Text number 38**

Catalan has inherited the vowel system typical of Vulgar Latin, with seven stressed vowels: /a ɛ e i ɔ o u/, a common feature in Western Romance languages except Spanish. The Balearic language also has a stressed /ə/. The dialects differ in the different degrees of vowel reduction and in the frequency of the /ɛ e/ pair.

**Question 0**

Where did Catalan get its vowel system from?

**Question 1**

How many stressful phenomena are there?

**Question 2**

Where is this a common feature?

**Question 3**

What is the exception to this common characteristic?

**Question 4**

What is the difference in vowel reduction?

**Text number 39**

In Middle Catalan, unstressed vowels are shortened to three: /a e ɛ/ > [ə]; /o ɔ u/ > [u]; /i/ remains separate. In other dialects, the vowel reduction processes are different (see the section on dialect pronunciation in this article).

**Question 0**

How many reduced unstressed vowels are there in Middle Catalan?

**Question 1**

Which vowel remains separate?

**Question 2**

What kind of vowel processes do other dialects have?

**Question 3**

Where can you find dialectal vowel reductions?

**Text number 40**

Catalan sociolinguistics studies the role of Catalan in the world and its different variants. It is a sub-discipline of Catalan philology and other genealogical studies, and aims to analyse the relationship between the Catalan language, its speakers and the surrounding world (including languages in contact with other languages).

**Question 0**

In which field is the position of the Catalan language in the world being studied?

**Question 1**

What is the study of the different varieties of Catalan?

**Question 2**

What discipline is this?

**Question 3**

What does it want to do with language, speakers and reality?

**Question 4**

What are the externalities of this research?

**Text number 41**

The dialects of Catalan are relatively uniform, especially compared to other Romance languages, in terms of vocabulary, semantics, syntax, morphology and phonology. The mutual intelligibility of dialects is very high, with estimates ranging from 90 to 95%. The only exception is a single distinctive Alguerese dialect.

**Question 0**

What are the characteristics of Catalan dialects?

**Question 1**

Compared to what are dialects homogeneous?

**Question 2**

What is high among the dialects?

**Question 3**

What is the intelligibility rate between dialects?

**Question 4**

Which dialect is an exception to intelligibility?

**Text number 42**

Catalan is divided into two major dialect areas: eastern Catalan and western Catalan. The main difference is the treatment of the unstressed a and e; in the Eastern dialects they have merged into /ə/, but in the Western dialects they are still /a/ and /e/. There are a few other differences in pronunciation, morphology and vocabulary.

**Question 0**

What is the main difference between the two blocks?

**Question 1**

How are a and e in Western dialects?

**Question 2**

What have a and e done in the Eastern dialects?

**Text number 43**

Western Catalan comprises two dialects of North-West Catalan and Valencian; the eastern block comprises four dialects: Balearic, Rossellonese and Alguerese. Each dialect can be further subdivided into several sub-dialects.

**Question 0**

What are the two dialects of Western Catalan?

**Question 1**

How many dialects belong to the eastern group?

**Question 2**

Which division does Central Catalan belong to?

**Question 3**

What other divisions can be made between dialects?

**Question 4**

To which block do the north-western Catalan and the Valencian belong?

**Text number 44**

Middle Catalan is the standard sound of the language and has the most speakers. It is spoken in the densely populated areas of the province of Barcelona, in the eastern part of the province of Tarragona and in most of the province of Girona.

**Question 0**

What is the standardisation of Catalan?

**Question 1**

Where can you find the most speakers?

**Question 2**

In which densely populated areas is it spoken?

**Question 3**

In which part of Tarragona province is Central Catalan spoken?

**Text number 45**

Catalan has inherited the vowel system typical of Vulgar Latin, with seven stressed vowels: /a ɛ e i ɔ o u/, a common feature in Western Romance languages except Spanish. The Balearic language also has a stressed /ə/. The dialects differ in the different degrees of vowel reduction and in the frequency of the /ɛ e/ pair.

**Question 0**

What is the Catalan vowel system?

**Question 1**

How many stressed phonemes are there in Catalan?

**Question 2**

Where is this system common?

**Question 3**

Which language is the exception?

**Question 4**

In which form of the language does the amount of vowel reduction differ?

**Text number 46**

In Eastern Catalan (except Mallorca), the unstressed vowels are reduced to three: /a e ɛ/ > [ə]; /o ɔ u/ > [u]; /i/ remains separate. In some words there are a few cases where [e], [o] are not reduced. Alguerese has reduced [ə] to [a].

**Question 0**

Where do the unstressed vowels shorten to three?

**Question 1**

What is the exception to this deduction?

**Question 2**

Which vowel remains separate?

**Text number 47**

In Mallorcan, the unstressed vowels are reduced to four: /a e ɛ/ follows the reduction pattern of Eastern Catalan, but /o ɔ/ is reduced to [o], and /u/ remains separate, as in Western Catalan.

**Question 0**

In which language do unstressed vowels shorten to four?

**Question 1**

What pattern of reduction do some vowels follow?

**Question 2**

What other patterns do the other vowels follow?

**Question 3**

Which letter is left blank?

**Question 4**

is the preservation of /u/ as a separate form of which form of Catalan?

**Text number 48**

In Western Catalan, unstressed vowels are shortened to five: /e ɛ/ > [e]; /o ɔ/ > [o]; /a u i/ remains separate. This reduction pattern, inherited from Proto-Romanian, is also found in Italian and Portuguese. In some western dialects, reduction or vowel harmony still occurs in some cases.

**Question 0**

Where do unstressed vowels become shorter in Western Catalan?

**Question 1**

Which letters remain separate?

**Question 2**

Where does this pattern come from?

**Question 3**

In which other languages does this pattern occur?

**Question 4**

What do other Western countries sometimes offer?

**Text number 49**

Central, Western and Balearic languages differ in the lexical frequency of the accented /e/ and /ɛ/. Usually, words with /ɛ/ in Central Catalan correspond to /ə/ in Balearic and /e/ in Western Catalan. Words with /e/ in the Balearic Islands almost always have /e/ in the Central and Western Catalan, which is why there is much more /e/ in the Central Catalan.

**Question 0**

In which format is the same /e/ as Central and Western?

**Question 1**

Which vowel has a higher prevalence in Central?

**Question 2**

What is the consequence of the fact that /e/ is the same in Central, Western and Belarusian languages?

**Text number 50**

In 1st person present tense verbs, the present participle is -e (∅ in 2nd and 3rd inflection verbs) or -o.   
  
parle, tem, sent (valencial); parlo, temo, sento (northwestern).  
 In 1st person present tense verbs, desinense is -o, -i or ∅ in all conjugations.   
  
parlo (medieval), parl (Balearic), parli (northern), ('I speak').

**Question 0**

Which language is parle or tem ?

**Question 1**

What language is parlo or temo ?

**Question 2**

What language is parl?

**Question 3**

What form of language is Parli?

**Text number 51**

In nouns and adjectives, the preservation of the medieval plural /n/ in proparox-free words  
  
E.g. hòmens 'men', jóvens 'young'. In nouns and adjectives, the loss of the medieval plural /n/ in proparoxyton words.  
  
homes 'men', joves 'young'  
  
.

**Question 0**

Where can you find medieval monks?

**Question 1**

Which letter has disappeared from some words?

**Question 2**

When homens loses /n/, it becomes what word?

**Question 3**

Medieval jovens becomes what what word?

**Question 4**

Which of the plural words will /n/ disappear?

**Text number 52**

Although the two dialects of Catalan (Eastern and Western) are relatively lexically homogeneous, there are some differences in word choice. Any lexical differences within either group can be explained as archaic. In addition, the central catalan tends to function as an innovative element.

**Question 0**

Where do the two sections of Catalan differ?

**Question 1**

How can you explain the differences between language groups?

**Question 2**

Which form is innovative?

**Question 3**

What are the two blocks of Catalan?

**Question 4**

What does archaism explain?

**Text number 53**

Standard Catalan, which is accepted by practically all speakers, is mostly based on Eastern Catalan, which is the most widely used dialect. However, the Valencian and Balearic standards allow alternative forms, mostly traditional forms, which are not used in Eastern Catalonia.

**Question 0**

What is the Standard based on?

**Question 1**

What format is not accepted by most speakers?

**Question 2**

What forms of language are not currently used in Eastern Catalonia?

**Text number 54**

The main difference between the two standards is some phonetic ⟨e⟩ accent, for example: francès, anglès (IEC) - francés, anglés (AVL). The AVL standard, however, retains the serious accent ⟨è⟩ without pronouncing this ⟨e⟩ /ɛ/, in some words such as: què ('what') or València. Other differences include the use of ⟨tl⟩ (AVL) in some words ⟨tll⟩:at the same level as the primary use of -eix- or -e-morpheme in singular 1. in the first person present indicative (-ar verbs): jo compre instead of jo compro ('I buy').

**Question 0**

Where has the compro already been moved to ?

**Question 1**

What are the common forms of valences used?

**Question 2**

Which forms are also common in the rest of Western Catalonia?

**Text number 55**

The Balearic Islands use the IEC standard, which has been adapted to the Balearic dialect by the philology department of the University of the Balearic Islands. For example, according to the IEC, it is correct to spell cantam as much as cantem ('we sing'), but according to the university, the primary form in Balearic must be 'cantam' in all areas. Another feature of the Balearic standard is the non-ending of the 1st person singular present indicative: jo compr ('I buy'), jo tem ('I am afraid'), jo dorm ('I sleep').

**Question 0**

Where is the IEC standard used?

**Question 1**

How will the standard be used there?

**Question 2**

What is the standard first person singular in the Balearic Islands?

**Text number 56**

In Alghero, the IEC has adapted its standard to the Alguero dialect. This standard includes the following features: the definite article instead of lo el, specific possessive pronouns and adjectives la mia ('my'), lo sou/la sua ('his/her'), lo tou/la tua ('your'), etc., -use of -v- /v/ in the imperfect in all conjugations: cantava, creixiva, llegiva; use of many archaic words, common words in algueresa: manco instead of menys ('less'), calqui u instead of algún ('someone'), qual/quala instead of quin/quina ('who'), and so on; and adaptation of weak pronouns.

**Question 0**

Where has the IEC adapted its standard to the Alguera dialect?

**Question 1**

Which definite article appears instead of el?

**Question 2**

What is -v- used for?

**Question 3**

In which dialect are many archaic words used?

**Question 4**

What kind of pronouns has Alguerese adopted?

**Text number 57**

In 2011, the Aragonese government issued a decree creating a new Catalan language regulatory body in La Franja (the so-called Catalan-speaking regions of Aragon). The new entity, to be called the Acadèmia Aragonesa del Català, will have to provide for the optional teaching of Catalan and the standardisation of Catalan in La Franja.

**Question 0**

Where is the Catalan-speaking part of Aragon?

**Question 1**

When did the Aragonese government decide to set up a language guardian?

**Question 2**

What language is the regulator supposed to standardise?

**Question 3**

Where is the regulated language located?

**Text number 58**

The Valencian language is classified as a western dialect, together with the north-western dialects spoken in western Catalonia (in the provinces of Lleida and the western half of Tarragona). The different forms of Catalan and Valencian are mutually intelligible (90-95%).

**Question 0**

How is the Valencian language classified?

**Question 1**

What kind of Valencian is spoken in Western Catalonia?

**Question 2**

Where are the provinces of Lleida and Tarragona located?

**Question 3**

Which forms are mutually intelligible?

**Question 4**

What is the intelligibility rate between Catalan and Valencian?

**Text number 59**

Linguists, including Valencian scholars, consider Catalan and Valencian to be the same language. The official regulatory body of the Valencian language, the Valencian Language Academy (Acadèmia Valenciana de la Llengua, AVL), declares Valencian and Catalan to be linguistically homogeneous.

**Question 0**

How do linguists view Catalan and Valencianism?

**Question 1**

How do Valencian scholars view Catalonia and Valencianism?

**Question 2**

What is the official regulatory body for the Valencian language?

**Question 3**

Who says that there is linguistic unity between Catalan and Valencian?

**Text number 60**

The AVL, established by the Valencian Parliament, is responsible for dictating the official rules for the use of Valencian and its standard is based on the Normes de Castelló (Castelló Norms). Currently, all those who write in Valencian use this standard, with the exception of the Royal Academy of Valencian Culture (Acadèmia de Cultura Valenciana, RACV), which uses an independent standard in Valencian.

**Question 0**

Who founded the AVL?

**Question 1**

What does the AVL regulate?

**Question 2**

What is the AVL standard based on?

**Question 3**

Who uses this standard?

**Question 4**

Who is exempt from the standard and uses their own standard?

**Text number 61**

Despite the position of the official organisations, an opinion poll carried out between 2001 and 2004 showed that the majority of Valencians consider Valencian to be a different language from Catalan. This position is also shared by people who do not use Valencian regularly. In addition, the data show that younger generations educated in Valencian are much less likely to hold this view. A minority of Valencian researchers in fields other than linguistics defend the position of the Royal Academy of Valencian Culture (Acadèmia de Cultura Valenciana, RACV), which uses a standard for Valencian that is independent of Catalan.

**Question 0**

What do the majority of Valencians think is Valencian about Catalan?

**Question 1**

When was the Valencian language survey conducted?

**Question 2**

Who is less likely to believe that Catalan and Valencian are different?

**Question 3**

Who uses a separate Valencian standard from Catalan?

**Question 4**

How many researchers outside linguistics agree with the Royal Academy?

**Text number 62**

This confrontation of opinions has generated a lot of controversy. For example, during the drafting of the European Constitution in 2004, the Spanish government provided the EU with translations of the text into Basque, Galician, Catalan and Valencian, but the latter two were identical.

**Question 0**

What has caused so much controversy?

**Question 1**

When did the EU create the European Constitution?

**Question 2**

Who gave the EU the translations of the European Constitution?

**Text number 63**

Although the two dialects of Catalan (Eastern and Western) are relatively lexically homogeneous, there are some differences in word choice. Any lexical differences within either group can be explained as archaic. In addition, the central catalan tends to function as an innovative element.

**Question 0**

How can differences between groups be demonstrated?

**Question 1**

How does the Catalan centre behave with groups?

**Question 2**

What are the two dialect groups of Catalan?

**Question 3**

Where is there lexical coherence in language?

**Text number 64**

Written Catalan allows the use of words from different dialects, except for those whose use is very limited. However, since the 19th century there has been a tendency to favour words from the northern dialects at the expense of other dialects, although today there is greater freedom of choice.

**Question 0**

Where can words from different dialects be used?

**Question 1**

Which words are exempt from written use?

**Question 2**

When did the popularisation of the use of words from the northern dialects begin?

**Question 3**

How did this preference for northern dialects affect other dialects?

**Question 4**

What kind of choices are there now in the choice of words?

**Text number 65**

As in other languages, Catalan has many words learned from Greek and Latin. This process started very early, and examples of this can be found in Ramon Llull. In the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, Catalan had many Greek-Latin words that were much better than those in other Romance languages, as can be seen, for example, in the writings of Roís de Corella.

**Question 0**

Where does Catalan get most of the words it learns?

**Question 1**

When did the assimilation of words from Latin and Greek begin?

**Question 2**

In whose works can you find examples of acquired words?

**Question 3**

When did Catalan have more Greek-Latin words than other Romance languages?

**Question 4**

Whose writings are a good example of words learned in Catalan?

**Text number 66**

The morphological derivation process in Catalan follows the same principles as in other Romance languages, where agglutination is common. Often several affixes are attached to an already existing lexeme, and some variations in phonology may occur, e.g. elèctric [əˈlɛktrik] ('electricity') vs. electricitat [ələktrisiˈtat]. Prefixes are usually attached to verbs, such as preveure ('to anticipate').

**Question 0**

What is common in Romance languages?

**Question 1**

What kind of derivative form in Catalan is similar to that in other languages?

**Question 2**

Which word addition is usually added to verbs?

**Question 3**

What other word changes can occur in derivatives?

**Question 4**

Which word can be added to an existing word base?

**Text number 67**

The most notable feature of gender inflection (compared to Portuguese, Spanish or Italian) is the disappearance of the typical masculine -o suffix. Thus, the -o/-a suffix has been replaced by the ø/-a suffix. There are only a few exceptions, such as minso/minsa ('scarce'). Many morphological alternations that are not entirely predictable can occur, e.g:

**Question 0**

What is a standard masculine suffix?

**Text number 68**

Catalan has few suppletive pairs, like Italian and Spanish, and unlike French. So Catalan has noi/noia ('boy'/'girl') and gall/gallina ('rooster'/'chicken'), while French has garçon/fille and coq/poule.

**Question 0**

What are the few words in Catalan?

**Question 1**

Which languages have more parlets than Catalan?

**Question 2**

Which languages are similar to Catalan in terms of the number of pairs of strings?

**Question 3**

Which language is not Catalan-like with suppletive couplets?

**Text number 69**

In Occitan and French, there is a tendency to abandon the traditionally gender invariant adjectives in favour of the marked adjective, which is common in Occitan and French. Thus, bullent/bullenta ('boiling') is the opposite of traditional bullent/bullenta.

**Question 0**

Which languages tend to lose gender-invariant adjectives?

**Question 1**

What is an example of a gendered adjective?

**Question 2**

What would be the traditional form of the gender invariable adjective?

**Text number 70**

As in other Western Romance languages, the main expression of the plural is the suffix -s, which can cause morphological variations similar to those in gender inflection, although less frequent. The main one is the addition of -o- in front of certain consonant groups, a phonetic phenomenon that does not affect feminine forms: el pols/els polsos ("pulse"/"pulses") vs. la pols/les pols ("dust"/"dusts").

**Question 0**

What is the usual way to make a plural?

**Question 1**

What can be achieved with the addition of -s?

**Question 2**

What do these morphological changes resemble each other?

**Question 3**

What is the important plural alternation?

**Text number 71**

The conjugation of determinatives is complex, especially because they have a lot of elisions, but it is similar to neighbouring languages. Catalan has more preposition + article contractions than Spanish, such as dels ("of + the [plural]"), but not as many as Italian (which has sul, col, nel, etc.).

**Question 0**

What does a large number of omissions make an attribute?

**Question 1**

What is much like the neighbouring languages?

**Question 2**

Which language has more contractions in Catalan than Catalan?

**Question 3**

Catalan has fewer contractions than which language?

**Question 4**

Which word is added to the contraction of the preposition?

**Text number 72**

Central Catalan has almost completely abandoned unstressed possessive forms (mon, etc.) in favour of article + stressed forms (el meu, etc.), a feature shared with Italian.

**Question 0**

What has the Catalan centre mostly given up?

**Question 1**

Which other language has such a structure?

**Question 2**

What is an example of an article + weighted forms?

**Question 3**

What is an example of an unweighted ownership supplement?

**Text number 73**

Catalan has a complex morphology of personal pronouns, especially for the unstressed forms, of which there are many (13 different forms compared to 11 in Spanish or 9 in Italian). Characteristics include gender-neutral ho and great freedom in combining different unstressed pronouns (65 combinations).

**Question 0**

How many forms of the personal pronoun are there in Catalan?

**Question 1**

How many personal pronouns are there in Spanish?

**Question 2**

How many personal pronouns are there in Italian?

**Question 3**

How many different combinations of unstressed pronouns are there?

**Text number 74**

Catalan pronouns have a T-V distinction, as do all other Romance languages (and most European languages, but not modern English). This feature means that different second person pronouns are used for formal purposes.

**Question 0**

What does this distinction remind you of?

**Question 1**

Where is there no T-Y difference in modern language?

**Question 2**

What does this mean by using an extra group of pronouns?

**Text number 75**

This flexibility allows Catalan to use extrapositions extensively, much more than French or Spanish. So in Catalan you can say m'hi recomanaren ('they recommended me to him'), whereas in French you should say ils m'ont recommandé à lui and in Spanish me recomendaron a él. This makes it possible to place almost any noun as the subject of a sentence without having to use the passive voice so often (as in French or English) or identify the direct object by a preposition (as in Spanish).

**Question 0**

Which languages use less extrapositions in sentences than Catalan?

**Question 1**

What do you not need to use in Catalan?

**Question 2**

Which languages use the passive voice more than Catalan?

**Question 3**

What method does Spain use to identify the target?

**Text number 76**

As in all Romance languages, the inflection of the Catalan verb is more complex than that of the nominative. Suffixation is ubiquitous, while morphological variations are secondary. Vowel variations are active, as are infixation and suppletion. However, these are not as productive as in Spanish, and are mainly limited to irregular verbs.

**Question 0**

What is Catalan conjugation?

**Question 1**

What is the primary component of the Catalan language?

**Question 2**

What is a secondary part of Catalan?

**Question 3**

What are the vowel alternations in Catalan?

**Text number 77**

The verbal system of Catalan is basically the same as in all Western Romance languages, except that most dialects have replaced the synthetic indicative imperfect with the periphrastic form anar ("to go") + infinitive.

**Question 0**

What system is common to Western Romanticism?

**Question 1**

What have many dialects replaced?

**Question 2**

What is the Catalan verbal system in common?

**Text number 78**

Catalan verbs are traditionally divided into three conjugations with vowel subjects -a-, -e- and -i-, the last two of which are divided into two subtypes. However, this division is mainly theoretical. Only the first conjugation is currently productive (about 3,500 common verbs), while the third (the servir subtype, about 700 common verbs) is semi-productive. There are less than 100 verbs in the second conjugation, and it is not possible to create new verbs except by compounding.

**Question 0**

How are Catalan verbs grouped?

**Question 1**

Which conjugation has about 3500 verbs?

**Question 2**

How many verbs are in the third inflection?

**Question 3**

Which conjugation has less than 100 verbs?

**Text number 79**

In Spain, every person officially has two surnames, one of which is the father's first name and the other the mother's first name. The law provides for the possibility of combining both surnames with the Catalan conjunct i ("and").

**Question 0**

How many surnames do all Spanish people have?

**Question 1**

What is the father's surname used?

**Question 2**

What will Spain do with the two surnames?

**Question 3**

Which compound word is used to combine a person's surnames?

**Document number 56**

**Text number 0**

Boston (pronounced i/ˈbɒstən/) is the capital of the state of Massachusetts and the largest city in the United States. Boston also served as the historic capital of Suffolk County until Massachusetts abolished county government in 1999. The city proper covers an area of 124,48 square miles (km2) and had an estimated population of 655,884 in 2014, making it the largest city in New England and the 24th largest city in the United States. The city is the economic and cultural anchor of the much larger Greater Boston metropolitan area of 4.7 million people, and is the 10th largest metropolitan statistical area in the country. Greater Boston is home to 8.1 million people, making it the sixth largest combined statistical area in the United States.

**Question 0**

Where in the USA is Boston located?

**Question 1**

How many square kilometres is the city of Boston?

**Question 2**

Also, what is Boston's major metropolitan area?

**Question 3**

What is the estimated population of Greater Boston?

**Question 4**

What is the capital and largest city in Massachusetts?

**Text number 1**

Boston is one of the oldest cities in the United States, founded in 1630 by Puritan settlers from England on the Shawmut Peninsula. It was the site of several key events of the American Revolution, including the Boston Massacre, the Boston Tea Party, the Battle of Bunker Hill and the Siege of Boston. After the United States gained independence from Great Britain, the city continued to serve as an important port and manufacturing centre, as well as an educational and cultural centre. With land reclamation and the annexation of municipalities, Boston has expanded beyond its original peninsula. Its rich history attracts many tourists, with Faneuil Hall alone attracting over 20 million visitors each year. Among Boston's many early achievements are the first public school in the United States, the Boston Latin School (1635), and the first subway system (1897).

**Question 0**

What year was Boston founded?

**Question 1**

What is the name of the peninsula on which Boston was founded?

**Question 2**

Boston's rich history attracts many what every year?

**Question 3**

How many tourists does Faneuil Hall attract to Boston each year?

**Text number 2**

The region's many colleges and universities make Boston an international centre for higher education and medicine, and the city is considered a world-leading centre of innovation. Boston's economic base also includes finance, professional and business services, biotechnology, information technology and public administration. The city's households have the highest levels of charitable giving in the United States, and businesses and institutions are among the nation's leaders in environmental sustainability and investment. The city's cost of living is among the highest in the US, but it remains high in global livability rankings.

**Question 0**

Boston households demand the highest average interest rate in the US?

**Question 1**

Where are Boston's companies leading the country?

**Question 2**

Where does Boston rank in terms of cost of living in the US?

**Question 3**

What is Boston's ranking in the world in terms of habitability?

**Question 4**

Boston is internationally renowned in education and medicine because it has a lot of what?

**Text number 3**

Boston's early European settlers first called the area Trimountains (after the three mountains, of which only traces remain), but later renamed it Boston after Boston in Lincolnshire, England, home to several important settlers. The renaming on September 7 (1630Old Style)[b] was by Puritan settlers from England who had moved here from Charlestown earlier that year in search of fresh water. Their settlement was initially confined to the Shawmut Peninsula, which at that time was surrounded by Massachusetts Bay and the Charles River and connected to the mainland by a narrow isthmus. The plain is known to have been inhabited as early as 5000 BC.

**Question 0**

What did Boston's early settlers call the area?

**Question 1**

What does Trimountaine mean?

**Question 2**

What year was the city renamed Boston?

**Question 3**

Who named the city Boston?

**Question 4**

What are Puritan migrants looking for when they come to Boston?

**Text number 4**

In 1629, Massachusetts Bay Colony's first governor John Winthrop led the signing of the Treaty of Cambridge, the key document establishing the city. The Puritan ethos and their focus on education influenced its early history; America's first public school was established in Boston in1635 . Over the next 130 years, the city was involved in four French and Indian wars until the British defeated the French and their native allies in North America. Boston was the largest city in British North America until Philadelphia grew in size in the mid-1700s.

**Question 0**

What year was the Cambridge Treaty signed?

**Question 1**

What was the first public school in America, founded in Boston in?

**Question 2**

Who was the first governor of Massachusetts?

**Question 3**

How many French and Indian wars was Boston involved in?

**Question 4**

Who led the signing of the Cambridge Treaty?

**Text number 5**

Many of the defining events of the American Revolution - the Boston Massacre, the Boston Tea Party, Paul Revere's midnight ride, the battles of Lexington and Concord and Bunker Hill, the siege of Boston and many others - took place in or near Boston. After the Revolution, Boston's long maritime tradition made it one of the most prosperous international ports in the world, where rum, fish, salt and tobacco were particularly important.

**Question 0**

Boston became one of the richest international ports after which war?

**Question 1**

What long-standing tradition helped make Boston a prosperous port?

**Question 2**

During which war did many important events take place in Boston?

**Text number 6**

During the Napoleonic Wars, the 1807 embargo law and the War of 1812 severely restricted Boston's port activities. Although foreign trade returned after these wars, Boston merchants had found alternatives to their capital investments in the interim. Manufacturing became an important part of the city's economy, and by the mid-19th century, the city's industrial manufacturing surpassed international trade in economic importance. Boston remained one of the largest industrial centres in the country until the early 20th century, and was known for its garment and leather goods industries. The network of small rivers that bordered the city and connected it to the surrounding region facilitated the transport of goods and led to a proliferation of factories and mills. Later, a dense railway network promoted industry and trade in the region.

**Question 0**

Which law was introduced during the Napoleonic Wars and the War of 1812?

**Question 1**

Which law reduced port activity in Boston?

**Question 2**

What was an important part of the city's economy during the Napoleonic Wars and the War of 1812?

**Question 3**

In which century was industry more important to Boston than commerce?

**Question 4**

When did Boston stop being known for its clothes and leather goods?

**Text number 7**

During this period, Boston also flourished culturally, admired for its sophisticated literary life and generous artistic patronage, and members of the old Bostonian families - eventually called the Bostonian Brahmins - came to be regarded as the social and cultural elite of the country.

**Question 0**

What were the old Boston families called?

**Question 1**

Who became known as the nation's social elite?

**Question 2**

What kind of life did you admire in Boston?

**Question 3**

Boston evolved culturally with its generous what?

**Text number 8**

Boston was an early port in the New England colonies' Atlantic triangular slave trade, but was soon overtaken by Salem, Massachusetts, and Newport, Rhode Island. Eventually, Boston became the centre of the abolitionist movement. The city reacted strongly to the Fugitive Slave Act of 1850, which contributed to President Franklin Pierce's attempt to make Boston an example after the Anthony Burns Fugitive Slave Case.

**Question 0**

In which trade did Salem, Massachusetts overtake Boston?

**Question 1**

What movement became the centre of Boston after it stopped the slave trade?

**Question 2**

Which slave law is the city reacting strongly to?

**Question 3**

Who was the President trying to make an example of Boston for taking a stand on the Anthony Burns fugitive slave case?

**Text number 9**

In 1822, Boston residents voted to change Boston's official name from "City of Boston" to "City of Boston," and on March 4, 1822, Boston residents approved the city charter. When Boston was made a city, its population was about 46,226, while the city had a land area of only 4.7 square miles (12 km2).

**Question 0**

What was the name of the city of Boston before it was the city of Boston?

**Question 1**

What year did the name change to Boston?

**Question 2**

Which Boston was founded in 1822?

**Question 3**

What was the population of Boston in 1822?

**Question 4**

How many square kilometres was the city in 1822?

**Text number 10**

In the 1820s, Boston's population grew rapidly, and the city's ethnic composition changed dramatically with the first wave of European immigrants. Irish immigrants dominated the first wave of arrivals during this period, especially after the Irish potato famine; by 1850, Boston was home to some 35,000 Irish. In the second half of the 19th century, the city was increasingly settled by Irish, Germans, Lebanese, Syrians, French-Canadians, and Russian and Polish Jews. By the end of the 19th century, Boston's central neighborhoods had become enclaves of ethnically diverse immigrants - Italians lived in the North End, Irish dominated South Boston and Charlestown, and Russian Jews lived in the West End. Irish and Italian immigrants brought with them Roman Catholicism. Today, Catholics form the largest religious community in Boston, and since the early 20th century, the Irish have played a significant role in Boston politics - most notably the Kennedys, Tip O'Neill and John F. Fitzgerald.

**Question 0**

How did Boston's population change in the 1820s?

**Question 1**

What changed in Boston with the arrival of the first European immigrants?

**Question 2**

What is the estimated number of Irish people living in Boston in 1850?

**Question 3**

What religion did the Irish and Italian immigrants bring with them to Boston?

**Question 4**

What is the largest religious group in Boston today?

**Text number 11**

Between 1631 and 1890, the town tripled in size as land was reclaimed by filling in marshes, mudflats and gaps between piers along the waterfront. The major redevelopment took place in the 19th century; from 1807, the Beacon Hill Crown was used to fill the 20 hectare (50 acre) millpond that later became Haymarket Square. The present State House stands at the top of this lowered Beacon Hill. Mid-century redevelopment projects created significant parts of the South End, West End, Financial District and Chinatown. After Boston's great fire of 1872, workers used the rubble of buildings as a dumping ground on the downtown waterfront. In the mid- to late 19th century, workers filled nearly 600 acres (2.4 km2) of brackish Charles River marshland west of Boston Common with gravel brought by rail from the Needham Heights hills. The town annexed the adjacent towns of South Boston (1804), East Boston (1836), Roxbury (1868), Dorchester (including present-day Mattapan and part of South Boston) (1870), Brighton (including present-day Allston) (1874), West Roxbury (including present-day Jamaica Plain and Roslindale) (1874), Charlestown (1874) and Hyde Park (1912). Other proposals to annex Brookline, Cambridge and Chelsea failed.

**Question 0**

What was used to fill the millpond that became Haymarket Square?

**Question 1**

What's sitting on Beacon Hill these days?

**Question 2**

What famous disaster happened in Boston in 1872?

**Question 3**

What was the rubble from the Great Boston Fire used for?

**Text number 12**

By the early to mid-20th century, the town was in decline as factories became obsolete and outdated and businesses moved out of the area in search of cheaper labour elsewhere. Boston responded by launching various urban renewal projects under the auspices of the Boston Redevelopment Authority (BRA), established in 1957. In 1958, the BRA launched a project to improve the historic West End district. Large-scale demolition met with vocal public opposition.

**Question 0**

In what century did companies move out of Boston to find cheaper labour?

**Question 1**

Who launched the projects to regenerate the city?

**Question 2**

How will Bostonians react to the demolition of the West End?

**Text number 13**

The BRA is now re-evaluating its approach to urban renewal in its future projects, including the construction of the Government Centre. In 1965, the first community health centre in the United States, Columbia Point Health Center, opened in Dorchester. It primarily served the adjacent massive Columbia Point public housing complex, which had been built in 1953. The health center is still in operation and was reopened in 1990 as the Geiger-Gibson Community Health Center. The Columbia Point housing complex was redeveloped and revitalised as the Harbor Point Apartments mixed-income community between 1984 and 1990. By the 1970s, the city's economy was booming after 30 years of economic decline. During this period, a large number of apartment buildings were built in the Financial District and Boston's Back Bay. This boom lasted until the mid-1980s and later resumed. Hospitals such as Massachusetts General Hospital, Beth Israel Deaconess Medical Center and Brigham and Women's Hospital are among the nation's leaders in medical innovation and patient care. Schools such as Boston College, Boston University, Harvard Medical School, Northeastern University, Wentworth Institute of Technology, Berklee College of Music and the Boston Conservatory of Music attract students to the area. However, starting in 1974, the city experienced conflicts over the desegregation of bus service, which led to unrest and violence around public schools throughout the mid-1970s.

**Question 0**

What year was the first municipal health centre opened in the United States?

**Question 1**

Where was the Colombia Point Health Center located?

**Question 2**

In 1990 the Colombia Point Health Centre was renamed, why?

**Text number 14**

Boston is an intellectual, technological and political hub, but it has lost some important regional institutions, such as The New York Times after it bought The Boston Globe, and local financial institutions, such as FleetBoston Financial, which was acquired by Charlotte-based Bank of America in 2004.Boston-based department stores Jordan Marsh and Filene's have merged with Cincinnati-based Macy's. Boston has experienced gentrification since the second half of the 20th century, and house prices have risen sharply since the 1990s. Housing costs have risen, and Boston has one of the highest costs of living in the US, ranking as the 129th most expensive metropolitan area in the world in a 2011 survey of 214 cities. Despite its cost of living problems, Boston ranks high in livability ratings, and was ranked 36th in the world for quality of life in 2011 in a survey of 221 metropolitan areas.

**Question 0**

Which famous Boston newspaper was bought by the New York Times?

**Question 1**

Who bought FleetBoston Financial?

**Question 2**

What year did Bank of America acquire FleetBoston Fonancial?

**Question 3**

Two Boston department stores merged to form what department store in Cincinnati?

**Question 4**

Which department stores merged with Macy's?

**Text number 15**

On 15 April 2013, two Chechen Islamist brothers detonated two bombs near the finish line of the Boston Marathon, killing three people and wounding around264 .

**Question 0**

On what day did the bombs explode at the Boston Marathon?

**Question 1**

At what point in the Marathon were the bombs detonated?

**Question 2**

How many deaths were there in the marathon?

**Question 3**

How many people were injured in the explosion?

**Text number 16**

Boston covers 89.6 square miles (232.1 km2) - 48.4 square miles (125.4 km2) (54.0%) of land and 41.2 square miles (106.7 km2) (46.0%) of water. The city's official elevation, measured at Logan International Airport, is 5.8 metres above sea level. Boston's highest point is Bellevue Hill at 100 metres above sea level, and the lowest point is at sea level. Boston is located on the Atlantic Ocean and is the only US state capital with an ocean coastline.

**Question 0**

What is the total area of Boston?

**Question 1**

How many square kilometres of land does Boston have?

**Question 2**

How many square kilometres of water is there in Boston?

**Question 3**

How many metres above sea level is the city of Boston?

**Question 4**

Boston is the only state capital in the United States with what kind of coastline?

**Text number 17**

Boston is surrounded by the "Greater Boston" area, bordered by the cities and towns of Winthrop, Revere, Chelsea, Everett, Somerville, Cambridge, Newton, Brookline, Needham, Dedham, Canton, Milton and Quincy. The Charles River separates Boston from Watertown and most of Cambridge, and Boston Borough from its own Charlestown neighborhood. To the east is Boston Harbor and the Boston Harbor Islands National Recreation Area (which includes part of the city, particularly Calf Island, Gallops Island, Great Brewster Island, Green Island, Little Brewster Island, Little Calf Island, Long Island, Lovells Island, Middle Brewster Island, Nixes Mate, Outer Brewster Island, Rainsford Island, Shag Rocks, Spectacle Island, The Graves and Thompson Island). The Neponset River forms the boundary between the southern neighborhoods of Boston and the City of Quincy and the City of Milton. The Mystic River separates Charlestown from Chelsea and Everett, and Chelsea Creek and Boston Harbor separate East Boston from Boston proper.

**Question 0**

What is the name of the area around Boston?

**Question 1**

What river separates Boston from Charlestown?

**Question 2**

Which direction from Boston is the Port of Boston?

**Question 3**

Vasikkasaari and Green Island are part of what national recreation area?

**Text number 18**

Boston is sometimes called the "city of neighbourhoods" because it is full of different sub-areas. The City Council's Office of Neighborhood Services has officially designated 23 neighborhoods.

**Question 0**

What is Boston sometimes called?

**Question 1**

How many neighbourhoods are there in Boston?

**Question 2**

Which city government department named the 23 districts?

**Text number 19**

More than two-thirds of Boston's current land area did not exist when the city was founded, but was created by the gradual filling of the surrounding tidal flats over the centuries, in particular by the levelling or lowering of Boston's three original hills ("Trimountain", after which Tremont Street is named) with soil and gravel brought by train from Needham to fill Back Bay. The downtown and surrounding area consists largely of low-rise (often Federal-style and Greek Revival) masonry buildings interspersed with modern apartment buildings, especially in the Financial District, Government Center and South Boston. The Back Bay has many notable landmarks, including the Boston Public Library, the Christian Science Center, Copley Square, Newbury Street and New England's two tallest buildings - the John Hancock Tower and the Prudential Center. Near the John Hancock Tower is the old John Hancock Building and its prominent lighted beacon, whose color predicts the weather. Smaller commercial areas are interspersed between single-family homes and wood and brick row houses. The South End Historic District is the largest surviving contiguous Victorian-era district in the United States. The geography of downtown and South End Boston was particularly influenced by the Central Artery/Tunnel Project (informally known as the "Big Dig"), which allowed for the removal of the uncomfortably elevated Central Artery and the construction of new green spaces and open areas.

**Question 0**

How much of Inner Boston's land area did not exist when the city was founded?

**Question 1**

The modern land area was created as a result of the gradual filling in of the surrounding areas. What?

**Question 2**

Which of Boston's original hills is Tremont Street named after?

**Question 3**

Why did Needham become a train full of gravel?

**Question 4**

The Boston Public Library is located in which part of Boston?

**Text number 20**

Boston has a continental climate with some maritime influence, and using an isotherm of -3°C (January) for the coldest month (January), the city lies in the transition zone from a humid subtropical climate (Köppen Cfa) to a humid continental climate (Köppen Dfa), although the suburban areas to the north and west of the city are much colder in winter and fall firmly into the latter category; the city is located in the USDA:between Plant Hardiness Zone 6b (most of the city) and 7a (downtown, South Boston and East Boston neighborhoods). Summers are typically warm to hot, rainy and humid, while winters range from cold rain and snow to cold temperatures. Spring and autumn are generally mild, with conditions varying according to wind direction and jet stream location. The prevailing wind patterns, which blow offshore, minimise the influence of the Atlantic Ocean. The hottest month is July, with an average temperature of 23.0°C (73.4°F), and the coldest month is January, with an average temperature of 29.0°F (-1.7°C). Temperatures above 90 °F (32 °C) in summer and below 90 °F (40 °C) in winter are not uncommon, but they are rarely prolonged, occurring about 13 and 25 days per year, respectively. The last time the temperature fell below -18 °C (-18 °F) was on 14 February 2016, when it dropped to -23 °C (-9 °F), the coldest since 1957. In addition, several decades can pass between readings of 100°F (38°C), most recently on 22 July 2011, when the temperature reached 103°F (39°C). The city's average frost period is from 9 November to 5 April. Official temperature records have ranged from -18 °F (-28 °C) on February 9, 1934 to 104 °F (40 °C) on July 4, 1911; the record cold daily maximum temperature was 2 °F (-17 °C) on December 30, 1917, while the warm daily maximum temperature was 83 °F (28 °C) on August 2, 1975.

**Question 0**

In which USDA crop sustainability zone is most of the city located?

**Question 1**

What minimises the impact of the Atlantic Ocean on Boston's weather?

**Question 2**

What is the hottest month in Boston?

**Question 3**

What is the coldest month in Boston?

**Text number 21**

Boston's coastal location on the North Atlantic coast evens out the temperature, but makes the city very vulnerable to Nor'easter weather systems, which can produce a lot of snow and rain. The city receives an average of 1 110 mm (43.8 inches) of rain per year, with 111 cm (43.8 inches) of snowfall during the season. Snowfall increases dramatically as we move inland (especially to the north and west of the city), away from the mitigating influence of the sea. Snowfall is highest from December to March, with April and November usually having no measurable snowfall, and May and October having little snowfall. Snowfall also varies widely from year to year; for example, in winter 2011-12, snowfall was only 23.6 centimetres, compared to 2.06 metres in the previous winter.

**Question 0**

Which coast is Boston on?

**Question 1**

What kind of weather systems in Boston can produce a lot of snow and rain?

**Question 2**

What is the average annual rainfall in the city of Boston?

**Question 3**

How much snow falls on average per year in the city of Boston?

**Question 4**

When does it snow the most?

**Text number 22**

Fog is quite common, especially in spring and early summer, and occasional tropical storms or hurricanes can threaten the region, especially in late summer and early autumn. As the city is located on the North Atlantic coast, it often receives sea breezes, especially in late spring, when water temperatures are still quite cold and temperatures along the coast can be more than 11°C colder than a few kilometres inland, sometimes dropping by the same amount near noon. From May to September, thunderstorms occur, sometimes violent, with large hailstorms, damaging winds and heavy rain. While downtown Boston has never been hit by a violent tornado, the city itself has had several tornado warnings. Damaging storms are more common in the north, west and northwest of the city. Boston has a relatively sunny climate for a coastal city at its latitude, with an average of more than an hour of sunshine per year.

**Question 0**

What times of year is fog common in Boston?

**Question 1**

When can tropical storms and hurricanes threaten Boston?

**Question 2**

What time of year do sea winds occur?

**Question 3**

During which month do thunderstorms occur in Boston?

**Question 4**

How many hours of sunshine on average per year in Boston?

**Text number 23**

In 2010, Boston was estimated to have a population of 617,594 (a population density of 12,200 people per square mile, or 4,700 people per km2), an increase of 272,481, or 5 percent over 2000. The city is the third most densely populated large city of over half a million inhabitants in the United States. Approximately 1.2 million people may be within Boston's boundaries during working hours and up to 2 million people during special events. This variation in people is due to the hundreds of thousands of suburban residents who travel to the city for work, education, healthcare and special events.

**Question 0**

What was the population of Boston in 2010?

**Question 1**

How many housing units were there in Boston in 2010?

**Question 2**

How many people are in Boston during working hours?

**Question 3**

What can the people of Boston do during special events?

**Question 4**

What is Boston's population density?

**Text number 24**

21.9% of the city's population was aged 19 and under, 14.3% aged 20-24, 33.2% aged 25-44, 20.4% aged 45-64 and 10.1% aged 65 or over. The median age was 30.8 years. There were 92.0 men for every 100 women. There were 89.9 men for every 100 women aged 18 and over. There were 252,699 households, of which 20.4% had children under 18, 25.5% were married couples living together, 16.3% had a female housekeeper without a husband and 54.0% were non-families. Of all households, 37.1% were made up of individuals and 9.0% had a person aged 65 or over living alone. The average household size was 2.26 and the average family size was 3.08.

**Question 0**

What percentage of the population of the city of Boston is aged 19 and under?

**Question 1**

What percentage of the population of the city of Boston is aged 20-24?

**Question 2**

What percentage of the population of the city of Boston is aged 25-44?

**Question 3**

What percentage of Boston residents are aged 45-64?

**Question 4**

What percentage of Boston residents are over 65 years old?

**Text number 25**

The median household income in Boston was $51,739, while the median family income was $61,035. The median income for full-time, year-round male workers was $52,544, while the median income for full-time, year-round female workers was $46,540. The city's per capita income was $33,158. 21.4% of the population and 16.0% of families live below the poverty line. Of the total population, 28.8 percent of those under 18 and 20.4 percent of those 65 and older lived below the poverty line.

**Question 0**

What is the average household income in Boston?

**Question 1**

What is the average family income in Boston?

**Question 2**

What is the average income of a full-time male employee?

**Question 3**

What is the average income of a full-time female employee?

**Question 4**

What percentage of families fall below the poverty line?

**Text number 26**

In 1950, whites made up 94.7% of Boston's population.From the 1950s to the end of the 20th century, the proportion of non-whites in the city declined; in 2000, non-whites made up 49.5% of the city's population, making the city a majority-minority city for the first time. In recent years, however, the city has experienced significant gentrification, with wealthy whites moving to previously non-white areas. In 2006, the US Census Bureau estimated that non-Hispanic whites again formed a slight majority. Since 2010, however, the minority population has grown again, thanks in part to the collapse of the housing market and increased efforts to increase the availability of affordable housing. This may also be linked to the increase in the Hispanic population and the clarification of US census statistics, which show a 47% white population (some reports give slightly lower figures).

**Question 0**

What percentage of Boston's population was white in 1950?

**Question 1**

What percentage of the population was white and non-Spanish speaking in 2000?

**Question 2**

In which year did minorities become the majority of the population for the first time?

**Question 3**

In recent years, the whale shark population has started to move where?

**Question 4**

In what year did non-Hispanic whites once again become the majority of the population?

**Text number 27**

People of Irish descent make up the largest single ethnic group in the city, at 15.8% of the population, followed by Italians, who make up 8.3% of the population. West Indians and Caribbeans are the second largest group, at 6.0%, of whom around half are of Haitian origin. More than 27 000 Chinese Americans lived in Boston in 2013, and the city has a growing Chinatown, with many Chinese-owned bus routes to and from Manhattan's Chinatown. Some neighbourhoods, such as Dorchester, have seen the arrival of Vietnamese ancestry in recent decades. Neighbourhoods such as Jamaica Plain and Roslindale have seen a growing number of Dominican-Americans. The city and surrounding area also has a growing immigrant population of South Asians, including the country's tenth largest Indian community.

**Question 0**

Which people make up the largest ethnic group in the city?

**Question 1**

What percentage of the city's population is Irish?

**Question 2**

What is the second largest ethnic group in the city?

**Question 3**

What percentage of the city's population is Italian?

**Question 4**

How many Chinese-Americans lived in the city of Boston in 2013?

**Text number 28**

The city has a significant Jewish population, with an estimated 25,000 Jews in the city and the Boston metropolitan area227,000; there are an estimated 22 Jewish congregations in Boston. The adjacent communities of Brookline and Newton have about one-third Jewish residents.

**Question 0**

How many Jews live in the city of Boston?

**Question 1**

How many Jews live in the Boston metropolitan area?

**Question 2**

How many churches are there in Boston in total?

**Question 3**

Which neighbouring municipalities also have many Jews?

**Question 4**

What is the estimated percentage of the population of Brookline and Newton that is Jewish?

**Text number 29**

The city, and in particular the East Boston neighbourhood, has a significant Hispanic community. Boston's Hispanics are mostly Puerto Rican (30 506 or 4.9% of the city's total population), Dominican (25 648 or 4.2% of the city's total population), Salvadoran (10 850 or 1,8% of the city's population), Colombians (6 649 or 1.1% of the total population), Mexicans (5 961 or 1.0% of the total population) and Guatemalans (4 451 or 0.7% of the total population). If all Latin Americans are included, the total number of Latin Americans is 107,917. In the Greater Boston area, these numbers increase significantly: 175,000+ Puerto Ricans, 95,000+ Dominicans, 40,000+ Salvadorans, 31,000+ Guatemalans, 25,000+ Mexicans and 22,000+ Colombians.

**Question 0**

Which neighbourhoods have a high Hispanic population?

**Question 1**

How many Spaniards live in the city of Boston?

**Question 2**

How many Puerto Ricans live in the Greater Boston area?

**Question 3**

How many Mexican Hispanics live in the Greater Boston area?

**Question 4**

How many Colombians live in Greater Boston?

**Text number 30**

According to a 2014 survey by the Pew Research Center, 57 percent of the city's population identified themselves as Christian, 25 percent professed to attend a variety of churches that could be considered Protestant, and 29 percent professed Roman Catholic beliefs, while 33 percent said they had no religious affiliation. According to the same survey, other religions (including Judaism, Buddhism, Islam and Hinduism) make up around 10% of the population overall.

**Question 0**

What percentage of the city's residents in 2014 considered themselves Christian?

**Question 1**

What percentage of the city's residents in 2014 identified themselves as Protestant?

**Question 2**

What percentage of Boston city residents were Catholic in 2014?

**Question 3**

What percentage of Boston residents in 2014 claimed no religious affiliation?

**Question 4**

What proportion of the city's population was of other religions in 2014?

**Text number 31**

In 2010, the Catholic Church was the largest single denomination in the Boston, Cambridge and Newton metropolitan area, with more than two million members and churches339 , followed by the Episcopal Church, with 58 000 believers in its churches160 . The United Church of Christ had 55 000 members and 213 churches. The UCC is a continuation of the city's Puritan religious tradition. Boston's Old South Church is one of the oldest congregations in the United States. It was founded in 1669 by the first church in Boston (1630). Notable members include Samuel Adams, William Dawes, Benjamin Franklin, Samuel Sewall and Phillis Wheatley. In 1773, Adams gave the signal from the Old South Meeting House that launched the Boston Tea Party.

**Question 0**

How many members attended a Catholic Church in the Boston area in 2010?

**Question 1**

How many Catholic churches were there in the Boston area in 2010?

**Question 2**

How many Episcopal churches were there in the Boston metropolitan area in 2010?

**Question 3**

Which Boston church is one of the oldest in the United States?

**Question 4**

What year was the Old South Church held?

**Text number 32**

Boston is a global city, ranking among the 30 most economically powerful cities in the world. The Greater Boston metropolitan area has a $363 billion economy, the sixth largest in the country and the 12th largest in the world.

**Question 0**

What is Boston's position as the most economically powerful city in the world?

**Question 1**

What is Boston's economy?

**Question 2**

Where does the Boston metropolitan area rank economically in the country?

**Question 3**

What is the Boston Metropolitan Area's economic position in the world?

**Text number 33**

Boston's colleges and universities have a significant impact on the region's economy. Boston is home to more than 350 000 students from around the world, contributing more than $4.8 billion to the city's economy each year. The region's schools are major employers and attract industry to the city and surrounding area. The city is home to a number of technology companies and is a biotech hub, with the Milken Institute ranking Boston as the best life sciences cluster in the country. Boston receives the highest absolute annual funding from the National Institutes of Health of any US city.

**Question 0**

How many university students does Boston attract?

**Question 1**

How much do students from around the world contribute to Boston's economy each year?

**Question 2**

The number of technology companies makes the city the centre of what?

**Question 3**

Milken Institute rates Boston as the best in what country?

**Question 4**

Of all US cities, which received the most funding from Boston?

**Text number 34**

The city is considered highly innovative for a variety of reasons, including the presence of academia, access to venture capital and the presence of many high-tech companies. The Route 128 corridor and Greater Boston remain a major centre for venture capital, and high technology remains an important sector.

**Question 0**

The city is innovative because it has access to what kind of capital?

**Question 1**

What type of business is there in the city?

**Question 2**

Route 128 and Greater Boston are centres for what kind of investment?

**Question 3**

What is still an important sector?

**Text number 35**

Tourism also makes up a large part of Boston's economy, with 21.2 million domestic and international tourists spending $8.3 billion in 2011; excluding tourists from Canada and Mexico, Boston was visited by more than 1.4 million international tourists in 2014 2011, most of them from China and the UK. Boston's position as the state capital and regional headquarters of federal agencies has made legislation and administration another important component of the city's economy. The city is a major seaport on the east coast of the United States and the oldest continuously operating industrial and fishing port in the Western Hemisphere.

**Question 0**

What makes up a large part of Boston's economy?

**Question 1**

How many tourists visited Boston in 2011?

**Question 2**

How much did tourists spend in Boston in 2011?

**Question 3**

What year did the number of tourists from China and the UK top the list?

**Text number 36**

Other important sectors are financial services, especially investment funds and insurance. Boston-based Fidelity Investments helped to popularise mutual funds in the 1980s and has made Boston one of the most important financial cities in the US. The city is home to the headquarters of Santander Bank, and Boston is a hub for private equity firms. State Street Corporation, which specialises in asset management and custody services, is based in the city. Boston is a centre for printing and publishing - Houghton Mifflin Harcourt, Bedford-St. Martin's Press and Beacon Press are also in the city. Pearson PLC's publishing units also employ several hundred people in Boston. The city has three major convention centres - the Hynes Convention Center in the Back Bay and the Seaport World Trade Center and Boston Convention and Exhibition Center on the South Boston waterfront. General Electric Corporation announced in January 2016 its decision to move its global headquarters from Fairfield, Connecticut, to the Seaport District in Boston, citing, among other reasons, Boston's superiority in higher education.

**Question 0**

Investment funds and insurance are which types of industry?

**Question 1**

Which Boston-based investment company helped make mutual funds popular in the 1980s?

**Question 2**

What made Boston one of the best financial cities in the US?

**Question 3**

What kind of private equity firms are based in Boston?

**Question 4**

In 2016, GE Corporation decided to move its global headquarters to where?

**Text number 37**

Boston's 57,000 public school students attend 145 schools, including the prestigious Boston Latin Academy, John D. O'Bryant School of Math & Science and Boston Latin School. Boston Latin School, founded in 1635, is the oldest public high school in the United States. Boston is also home to the second oldest public high school and the oldest public elementary school in the United States. Of the system's students, 40% are Hispanic or Latino, 35% are black or African-American, 13% are white and 9% are Asian. The system also includes private, parochial and elementary schools, and about 3,300 minority students attend participating suburban schools through the Metropolitan Educational Opportunity Council.

**Question 0**

How many students are in Boston's public schools?

**Question 1**

How many schools are there in Boston?

**Question 2**

What is the oldest public high school in the United States?

**Question 3**

What percentage of Boston public school students are African-American?

**Text number 38**

The Boston area is home to some of the world's most famous and highly ranked universities. Four members of the Association of American Universities are located in the Greater Boston area (more than in any other metropolitan area): Harvard University, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston University and Brandeis University. Greater Boston hospitals, universities and research institutions received more than $1.77 billion in National Institutes of Health grants in 2013, more money than any other American metropolitan area. The Greater Boston area has more than 100 colleges and universities, and Boston and Cambridge alone have 250,000 students. The largest private universities include Boston University (the city's fourth largest employer) with its main campus along Commonwealth Avenue and a medical campus in the South End, Northeastern University in the Fenway, Suffolk University near Beacon Hill with a law and business school, and Boston College on the border of Boston (Brighton) and Newton. Boston's only public university is the University of Massachusetts Boston, located at Columbia Point in Dorchester. Roxbury Community College and Bunker Hill Community College are the city's two public community colleges. In total, Boston's colleges and universities employ more than 42 600 people, almost 7% of the city's workforce.

**Question 0**

How many members of the Association of American Universities are there in Boston?

**Question 1**

How many students are enrolled in Boston and Cambridge?

**Question 2**

Who is the fourth largest employer in the city?

**Text number 39**

Smaller private schools include Babson College, Bentley University, Boston Architectural College, Emmanuel College, Fisher College, MGH Institute of Health Professions, Massachusetts College of Pharmacy and Health Sciences, Simmons College, Wellesley College, Wheelock College, Wentworth Institute of Technology, New England School of Law (originally America's first female law school) and Emerson College.

**Question 0**

What type of educational institution is Babson College?

**Question 1**

Which small private law school is located in Boston?

**Question 2**

What was the name of the first all-women's law school in America?

**Text number 40**

Boston is home to several conservatories and art schools, including Lesley University College of Art and Design, Massachusetts College of Art, School of the Museum of Fine Arts, New England Institute of Art, New England School of Art and Design (Suffolk University), Longy School of Music of Bard College and the New England Conservatory (the oldest independent conservatory in the United States). Other conservatories include the Boston Conservatory and Berklee College of Music, making Boston a major jazz music city.

**Question 0**

Where is Lesley University College of Art and Design located?

**Question 1**

What is another name for the New Englans School of Art and Design?

**Question 2**

What is the oldest independent conservatory in the United States?

**Question 3**

Which university plays an important role in Boston's reputation for jazz?

**Text number 41**

Several universities outside Boston play an important role in the city. Harvard University, the oldest institution of higher education in the country, is located across the Charles River in Cambridge, but most of its land holdings and a significant part of its educational activities are in Boston. Its schools of business, medicine, dentistry and public health are located in Boston's Allston and Longwood neighbourhoods. Harvard has plans to expand its operations in Allston. The Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT), which originated in Boston and was long known as "Boston Tech", moved across the river to Cambridge in 1916. Tufts University, whose main campuses are north of the city in Somerville and Medford, will locate its medical and dental schools in Boston's Chinatown at Tufts Medical Center, a 451-bed academic medical facility with both a full-service adult hospital and a floating children's hospital.

**Question 0**

Which university outside Boston still has a large presence in the city?

**Question 1**

What is the oldest institution of higher education in the nations?

**Question 2**

Where will Harvard expand?

**Question 3**

What was the original name of MIT?

**Question 4**

In 1916 MIT moved across the river to which city?

**Text number 42**

Like many major American cities, Boston has seen a significant drop in violent crime since the early 1990s. Boston's low crime rate since the 1990s has resulted from the Boston Police Department's cooperation with neighbourhood groups and church congregations to prevent young people from joining gangs, and the involvement of the US Attorney's Office and district attorney's offices. This has contributed to what has been called the "Boston Miracle". The city's homicide rate fell from 152 in 1990 (26.5 per 100,000 population) to just 31 in 1999 (5.26 per 100,000 population), none of which were juveniles.

**Question 0**

What type of crime has been less prevalent in Boston since the early 1990s?

**Question 1**

Boston police and local groups are working to stop young people from doing what?

**Question 2**

What crime reduction between 1990 and 1999 has been dubbed the Boston Miracle?

**Question 3**

What was the murder rate in Boston in 1990?

**Text number 43**

In 2008, 62 homicides were reported. As of 20 December 2014 and 2015, the Boston Police Department reported 52 homicides and 52 murders respectively. 39

**Question 0**

How many murders were reported in 2008?

**Question 1**

How many murders were committed in 2014?

**Question 2**

How many murders were committed in Boston in 2015?

**Text number 44**

Boston shares many cultural roots with the New England region, including a non-Rothic dialect of East New England known as Boston English, and a regional cuisine with a strong emphasis on seafood, salt and dairy products. Irish Americans have a strong influence on Boston's politics and religious institutions. Boston also has its own collection of neologisms, known as Bostonian slang.

**Question 0**

Which region is Boston culturally similar to?

**Question 1**

What is a Boston accent?

**Question 2**

Who influences Boston politics and religion?

**Question 3**

By what name are Boston neologisms more commonly known?

**Question 4**

What is an example of food that emphasises seafood, salt and dairy products?

**Text number 45**

Boston has been called the "Athens of America" for its literary culture and has gained a reputation as the "intellectual capital of the United States". In the 19th century, Ralph Waldo Emerson, Henry David Thoreau, Nathaniel Hawthorne, Margaret Fuller, James Russell Lowell and Henry Wadsworth Longfellow wrote in Boston. Some consider the Old Corner Bookstore, where these writers met and where The Atlantic Monthly was first published, to be the cradle of American literature. The Boston Public Library was founded in 1852 and was the first free library in the United States. Boston's literary culture continues today thanks to the city's many universities and the Boston Book Festival.

**Question 0**

Boston is known for its literary culture, and has also been called the what?

**Question 1**

In which century did Ralph Waldo Emerson write?

**Question 2**

What was the name of the bookshop where the authors met?

**Question 3**

Where was the Atlantic Monthly first published?

**Question 4**

In what year was the Boston Public Library founded?

**Text number 46**

Boston appreciates music. The Boston Symphony Orchestra is one of the "Big Five", America's largest orchestras, and was named one of the "world's best" by classical music magazine Gramophone. Symphony Hall (located on the west side of Back Bay) is home to the Boston Symphony Orchestra (and its affiliate, the Boston Youth Symphony Orchestra, the largest youth orchestra in the country) and the Boston Pops Orchestra. The British newspaper The Guardian called Boston Symphony Hall "one of the world's best classical music venues", adding that "at Boston Symphony Hall, science became an integral part of concert hall design". Other concerts are held at the New England Conservatory's Jordan Hall. The Boston Ballet performs at the Boston Opera House. Other performing arts organisations in the city include the Boston Lyric Opera Company, Opera Boston, Boston Baroque (the first permanent Baroque orchestra in the US) and the Handel and Haydn Society (one of the oldest choral ensembles in the US). The city is a centre for contemporary classical music, with many performing groups, many of which are affiliated with the city's conservatories and universities. These include the Boston Modern Orchestra Project and Boston Musica Viva. The theatre district on or near the south side of Boston Common is home to several theatres, including the Cutler Majestic Theatre, Citi Performing Arts Center, Colonial Theater and Orpheum Theatre.

**Question 0**

Where does the Boston Symphony Orchestra fit in?

**Question 1**

Which classical music magazine called the Boston Symphony Orchestra one of the best orchestras in the world?

**Question 2**

What is the home of the Boston Symphony Orchestra?

**Question 3**

Where is Symphony Hall located?

**Question 4**

Where is the theatre area located?

**Text number 47**

The city hosts several major events each year, including First Night on New Year's Eve, the Boston Early Music Festival, the annual Boston Arts Festival at Christopher Columbus Waterfront Park and the Italian Summer Festival in the North End in honour of Catholic saints. Several events take place in the city during the Fourth of July. These include the week-long Harborfest festivities and a Boston Pops concert with fireworks on the banks of the Charles River.

**Question 0**

What is the event on New Year's Eve?

**Question 1**

Where is the annual Boston Arts Festival?

**Question 2**

Where is the Italian summer party?

**Question 3**

Who is honoured at Italian summer festivals?

**Question 4**

How long will the Harbor Fest party last?

**Text number 48**

Because of the city's prominence during the American Revolution, Boston National Historical Park includes several historic sites related to that period. Many of them are located along the Freedom Trail, which is marked by a red brick line embedded in the ground. The city also has several art museums, including the Museum of Fine Arts and the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum. The Institute of Contemporary Art is housed in a contemporary building designed by Diller Scofidio + Renfro in the Seaport District. The University of Massachusetts Boston campus at Columbia Point is home to the John F. Kennedy Library. The Boston Athenaeum (one of the oldest independent libraries in the United States), the Boston Children's Museum, the Bull & Finch Pub (the building famous for the television series Cheers), the Museum of Science and the New England Aquarium are all located in the city.

**Question 0**

What is preserved in Boston National Historical Park?

**Question 1**

What is marked on the ground with red bricks?

**Question 2**

Where is the Institute of Contemporary Art located?

**Question 3**

What is one of the oldest libraries in the United States?

**Question 4**

Where is the New England Aquarium located?

**Text number 49**

Boston has been a well-known religious centre since its earliest days. The Roman Catholic Archdiocese of Boston serves nearly 300 parishes and is headquartered at the Cathedral of the Holy Cross in the South End (1875), while the Episcopal Diocese of Massachusetts, whose episcopal see is St Paul's Cathedral Church (1819), serves just under 200 parishes. Unitarian Universalism has its headquarters on Beacon Hill. Christian Scientists has its headquarters in Back Bay at the Mother Church (1894). Boston's oldest church is the First Church in Boston, founded in 1630. King's Chapel, the city's first Anglican church, was founded in 1686 and converted to Unitarianism in 1785. Other churches include Christ Church (better known as Old North Church, 1723), the oldest church building in the city, Trinity Church (1733), Park Street Church (1809), Old South Church (1874), Jubilee Christian Church and the Basilica and Shrine of Our Lady of Perpetual Help on Mission Hill (1878).

**Question 0**

How long has Boston been a religious centre?

**Question 1**

How many Roman Catholic parishes are there in Boston?

**Question 2**

Where is the Cathedral of the Holy Cross?

**Question 3**

Where is the headquarters of Christian scientists?

**Question 4**

What was the first Anglican church in the city?

**Text number 50**

Boston's air quality is generally very good: according to the EPA, there were only four days in the 10-year period 2004-2013 when the air was unhealthy for the population.

**Question 0**

What is the air quality like in Boston?

**Question 1**

On how many days between 2004 and 2013 was the air unhealthy?

**Question 2**

Who determined that the air quality was unhealthy on those four days?

**Text number 51**

Boston's cleaner energy facilities include the Allston Green District, which includes three eco-friendly apartment buildings. Boston is also embarking on the construction of several green affordable housing developments, which will help reduce the city's carbon footprint while making these initiatives economically accessible to a wider population. Boston's climate plan is updated every three years, and was last amended in 2013. This legislation includes a building energy reporting and disclosure ordinance that requires large buildings in the city to publish annual energy and water consumption statistics and participate in an energy assessment every five years. The city publishes these statistics, which increases the incentives for buildings to be more environmentally conscious.

**Question 0**

The Allston Green District is an example of what?

**Question 1**

How many green homes are there in the Allston green area?

**Question 2**

How often is Boston's climate plan updated?

**Question 3**

When was the last time the climate plan was amended?

**Text number 52**

Another initiative introduced by the late Mayor Thomas Menino is the Renew Boston Whole Building Incentive, which lowers the cost of housing in buildings deemed energy efficient. This, along with green housing, will allow people from low socioeconomic backgrounds to find housing in environmentally friendly communities. The ultimate goal of this initiative is to get 500 Bostonians to participate in a free home energy assessment.

**Question 0**

Who is the late mayor of Boston?

**Question 1**

Who invented the Renew Boston Whole Building incentive?

**Question 2**

The incentive reduced the cost of which buildings?

**Question 3**

The aim is to get how many residents to sign up?

**Question 4**

How much does the programme cost?

**Text number 53**

Many older buildings in certain areas of Boston are supported by wooden piles driven into the fill soil in the area; these piles will remain intact if immersed in water, but will dry rot if exposed to air for long periods. Groundwater levels have been falling to varying degrees in many areas of the city, partly due to the increased volume of rainwater being discharged directly into drains rather than being absorbed into the soil. The city agency, the Boston Groundwater Trust, coordinates groundwater level monitoring throughout the city through a network of public and private monitoring wells. However, Boston's drinking water, which comes from the Quabbin and Wachusett reservoirs to the west, is one of the few in the country that is clean enough to meet federal water quality standards without filtration.

**Question 0**

What will support the many older buildings?

**Question 1**

Piles will start to rot if they are exposed to what?

**Question 2**

What has happened to the groundwater level?

**Question 3**

Where does groundwater go instead of the surface?

**Text number 54**

Boston has teams in the four major North American professional sports leagues as well as Major League Soccer, and has won 36 championships in these leagues, since 2014[update]. It is one of six cities (along with Chicago, Detroit, Los Angeles, New York and Philadelphia) to have won championships in all four major sports. Boston has been proposed as the new "TitleTown, USA", as the city's professional sports teams have won nine championships since 2001: Patriots (2001, 2003, 2004 and 2014), Red Sox (2004, 2007 and 2013), Celtics (2008) and Bruins (2011). This love of sport has made Boston the choice of the US Olympic Committee to host the 2024 Summer Olympics, but the city cited financial concerns when it withdrew its bid on 27 July 2015.

**Question 0**

How many major North American sports leagues are there?

**Question 1**

How many championships has Boston won in these leagues?

**Question 2**

How many championships have sports leagues won since 2001?

**Question 3**

Why did the city turn down the chance to host the 2024 Olympics?

**Question 4**

When did Boston withdraw its bid to host the Olympics?

**Text number 55**

The Boston Red Sox, a founding member of Major League Baseball's American League in 1901, play their home games at Fenway Park, located near Kenmore Square in the city's Fenway neighborhood. It is the oldest active sports arena or stadium in the United States of the four major American professional sports leagues, including Major League Baseball, the National Football League, the National Basketball Association and the National Hockey League. The first game of the first modern World Series was played in Boston in 1903. The series was played between the AL champion Boston Americans and the NL champion Pittsburgh Pirates. Persistent reports that the team was known in 1903 as the "Boston Pilgrims" appear to be unfounded. Boston's first professional baseball team was the Red Stockings, one of the founding members of the National Association in 1871 and of the National League in 1876. The team played under that name until 1883, the Beaneaters until 1911 and the Braves from 1912 until moving to Milwaukee after the 1952 season. Since 1966, the team has played in Atlanta as the Atlanta Braves.

**Question 0**

Who plays the games at Fenway Park?

**Question 1**

Where is Fenway Park?

**Question 2**

What year was the first game of the first World Series played?

**Question 3**

What year was Fenway Park built?

**Question 4**

What was the name of Boston's first baseball team?

**Text number 56**

TD Garden, formerly called FleetCenter and built on the site of the old, since demolished Boston Garden, is located next to North Station and is home to two major league teams: the Boston Bruins (National Hockey League) and the Boston Celtics (National Basketball Association). The arena seats 18,624 for basketball and hockey games. 17,565 Bruins were the first American member of the National Hockey League and the Original Six franchise. The Boston Celtics were a founding member of the Basketball Association of America, one of the two leagues that merged to form the NBA. The Celtics have won seventeen more championships than any other NBA team.

**Question 0**

What is the former name of TD Gardens?

**Question 1**

What was FleetCenter built to replace?

**Question 2**

How many teams will TD Garden be home to?

**Question 3**

How many people can sit in a basketball game at TD Garden?

**Question 4**

How many people can you seat at a TD Garden hockey game?

**Text number 57**

Although the New England Patriots have played in the Foxborough suburbs since 1971, the New England Patriots of the National Football League were founded in 1960 as the Boston Patriots, and changed their name after the move. The team won the Super Bowl after the 2001, 2003, 2004 and 2014 seasons. It shares Gillette Stadium with the New England Revolution of Major League Soccer. Founded in 2009, the Boston Breakers of women's professional soccer play their home games at Dilboy Stadium in Somerville.

**Question 0**

What league are the New England Patriots in?

**Question 1**

In what year were the New England Patriots founded?

**Question 2**

What was the original name of the New England Patriots?

**Question 3**

When did the Boston Patriots change their name?

**Question 4**

Which stadium do the Patriots play in?

**Text number 58**

Many colleges and universities in the region are actively involved in university sports. Four NCAA Division I members play in the city: Boston College, Boston University, Harvard University and Northeastern University. Of these four, only Boston College participates in college football at the highest level, the Football Bowl Subdivision. Harvard participates at the second highest level, in the Football Championship Subdivision.

**Question 0**

How many NCAA Division I members play in Boston?

**Question 1**

Which university participates in the highest level of university football?

**Question 2**

What is the name of the highest level of university football?

**Question 3**

Who will participate at the second highest level of university football?

**Question 4**

What is the name of the second highest level in university football?

**Text number 59**

One of the city's most famous sporting events is the Boston Marathon, a 26.2 mile (42.2 km) race that is the world's oldest annual marathon and is run in April on Patriots' Day. On 15 April 2013, two explosions killed three people and injured hundreds at the marathon. Another major annual event is the Head of the Charles Regatta in October.

**Question 0**

What is one of the most famous sporting events in the city?

**Question 1**

When will the Charles Head Regatta take place?

**Question 2**

How many people died in the Boston Marathon explosions?

**Text number 60**

Boston Common, located near the Financial District and Beacon Hill, is the oldest public park in the United States. Together with the adjacent Boston Public Garden, it is part of the Emerald Necklace, a Frederick Law Olmsted-designed park complex that surrounds the city. The Emerald Necklace includes Jamaica Pond, Boston's largest freshwater body of water, and Franklin Park, the city's largest park and home to the Franklin Park Zoo. Another notable park is Esplanade, located on the Charles River. The Hatch Shell, an outdoor concert venue, is located adjacent to the Charles River Esplanade. Other parks are scattered throughout the city, with major parks and beaches located near Castle Island, Charlestown, and on the shores of Dorchester, South Boston and East Boston.

**Question 0**

What is the oldest public park in the United States?

**Question 1**

Where is Boston Common located?

**Question 2**

What's next to Boston Common?

**Question 3**

An emerald necklace is a chain made up of what?

**Question 4**

Who designed the emerald necklace?

**Text number 61**

Boston's park system is nationally renowned. In its 2013 ParkScore ranking, The Trust for Public Land reported that Boston was tied with Sacramento and San Francisco for third best among the 50 most populous US cities. ParkScore ranks cities' park systems using a formula that analyses the median size of a city's parks, park acres as a percentage of city land area, percentage of residents within a half-mile of a park, per capita spending on park services and number of playgrounds per 10,000 residents.

**Question 0**

How does Boston's park system rank?

**Question 1**

Who evaluates urban park systems?

**Question 2**

Parkscore is located at what distance from the park in terms of population?

**Text number 62**

Boston has a strong mayor-council system, with a mayor elected every four years who has broad executive powers. Marty Walsh became mayor in January 2014, and his predecessor Thomas Menino's twenty-year term was the longest in the city's history. Boston City Council is elected every two years, with nine regional seats and four citywide seats. The Mayor appoints a School Committee to oversee Boston's public schools.

**Question 0**

How often are mayoral elections held in Boston?

**Question 1**

What power does the mayor have?

**Question 2**

Who became mayor in January 2014?

**Question 3**

Who oversees Boston's public schools?

**Text number 63**

In addition to city government, Boston residents are involved in the lives of numerous commissions and state agencies, such as the Massachusetts Department of Conservation and Recreation, the Boston Public Health Commission, the Massachusetts Water Resources Authority (MWRA) and the Massachusetts Port Authority (Massport). As the capital of Massachusetts, Boston plays a major role in state politics.

**Question 0**

What is the capital of Massachusetts?

**Question 1**

As the state capital, Boston plays a major role in what?

**Question 2**

What is MWRA?

**Question 3**

What is the name of the Massachusetts Port Authority?

**Text number 64**

The city is home to several federal institutions, including the John F. Kennedy Federal Office Building, the Thomas P. O'Neill Federal Building, the United States Court of Appeals for the First Circuit, the United States District Court for the District of Massachusetts and the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston.

**Question 0**

Where is the John F. Kennedy Federal Office Building?

**Question 1**

Which court is located in Boston?

**Question 2**

What is the name of a famous bank in Boston?

**Text number 65**

At the federal level, Boston is divided into two congressional districts. The northern three-quarters of the city falls within the 7th congressional district, which Mike Capuano has represented since 1998. The southern quarter is in the 8th congressional district, represented by Stephen Lynch. Both are Democrats; Republicans have not represented a significant part of Boston for over a century. The state's oldest member of the US Senate is Democrat Elizabeth Warren, who was first elected in 2012. The state's junior member of the Senate is Democrat Ed Markey, who was elected in 2013 to succeed John Kerry after Kerry was nominated and confirmed as US Secretary of State.

**Question 0**

How many congressional districts is Boston divided between?

**Question 1**

In which district is the northern 3/4 of the city located?

**Question 2**

Who represents the 7th District?

**Question 3**

What year was Capuano elected?

**Question 4**

In which part of Boston is the South Quarter located?

**Text number 66**

The Boston Globe and the Boston Herald are the two largest daily newspapers in the city. Other publications in the city include Boston Magazine, The Improper Bostonian, DigBoston and the Boston edition of Metro. Headquartered in Boston, The Christian Science Monitor used to be a global daily, but stopped publishing daily print editions in 2009, switching to continuous online publication and weekly magazines. The Boston Globe also publishes a teen publication for the city's public high schools called Teens in Print, or T.i.P., which is written by the city's teens and delivered quarterly during the school year.

**Question 0**

The Boston Globe and Boston Herals are two of Boston's what?

**Question 1**

Where is the Christial Science Monitor headquarters?

**Question 2**

When did the Christian Science Monitor stop publishing daily print newspapers?

**Question 3**

How often does The Christian Science monitor publish its magazine?

**Question 4**

What is the name of the teen magazine for schools published by the Boston Globe?

**Text number 67**

The city's growing Latino population has given rise to a number of local and regional Spanish-language newspapers. These include El Planeta (owned by the former publisher of The Boston Phoenix), El Mundo and La Semana. Siglo21, which has its head office in nearby Lawrence, is also a broadsheet.

**Question 0**

Where is the Siglo21 head office?

**Question 1**

Which Spanish newspaper is owned by the former publisher of the Boston Phoenix?

**Text number 68**

Several LGBT publications serve the city's broad LGBT community (lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender), including The Rainbow Times, the only minority and lesbian-owned LGBT news magazine. The Rainbow Times was founded in 2006 and is now headquartered in Boston, but serves all of New England.

**Question 0**

What is the name of the only lesbian-owned LGBT magazine in the city?

**Question 1**

In what year was Rainbow Times founded?

**Question 2**

Where does Rainbow Times serve?

**Question 3**

Where is the Rainbow Times headquarters?

**Text number 69**

Boston has the largest broadcast market in New England, and the radio market is the 11th largest in the United States. Several major AM stations include talk radio WRKO, sports/talk station WEEI, and CBS Radio WBZ. WBZ (AM) broadcasts news radio. Several commercial FM radio stations operate in the area, as well as NPR stations WBUR and WGBH. College and university radio stations include WERS (Emerson), WHRB (Harvard), WUMB (UMass Boston), WMBR (MIT), WZBC (Boston College), WMFO (Tufts University), WBRS (Brandeis University), WTBU (Boston University, campus and online only), WRBB (Northeastern University) and WMLN-FM (Curry College).

**Question 0**

What is the national ranking of the Boston radio market?

**Question 1**

Which Bostom Am radio station is a sports and talk station?

**Question 2**

What is the name of the Boston College radio station?

**Question 3**

What is the name of the Harvard radio station?

**Question 4**

WBUR and WGBH are examples of what type of radio stations?

**Text number 70**

Boston's television DMA area, which includes Manchester, New Hampshire, is the eighth largest in the United States. The city is served by stations representing all the major American networks, including WBZ-TV and its sister station WSBK-TV (the former is a CBS O&O, the latter a subsidiary of MyNetwork TV), WCVB-TV (ABC), WHDH (NBC), WFXT (Fox) and WLVI (The CW). The city is also served by PBS station WGBH-TV, a major producer of PBS programming, which also owns WGBX. Spanish-language television networks such as MundoFox (WFXZ-CD), Univision (WUNI), Telemundo (WNEU) and Telefutura (WUTF-DT) are present in the area, with WNEU and WUTF operating as stations owned and operated by the networks. Most of the television stations in the area have transmitters located in nearby Needham and Newton along Route 128. The six Boston television stations are carried by Bell TV, a Canadian satellite television company, and by Canadian cable television companies.

**Question 0**

What is the ranking of the Boston TV DMA?

**Question 1**

What is the sister station of WBZ-TV?

**Question 2**

What is the PBS station in the city?

**Question 3**

MundoFox is an example of what?

**Question 4**

Where are the majority of television transmitters located?

**Text number 71**

The Longwood Medical and Academic Area, adjacent to the Fenway neighborhood, is home to several medical and research institutions, including Beth Israel Deaconess Medical Center, Brigham and Women's Hospital, Children's Hospital Boston, Dana-Farber Cancer Institute, Harvard Medical School, Joslin Diabetes Center and Massachusetts College of Pharmacy and Health Sciences. Beacon Hill is home to major medical institutions such as Massachusetts General Hospital, Massachusetts Eye and Ear Infirmary and Spaulding Rehabilitation Hospital. St. Elizabeth's Medical Center is located in Brighton Center in the city's Brighton neighborhood. New England Baptist Hospital is located in Mission Hill. The city has veterans' medical centers in Jamaica Plain and West Roxbury. The Boston Public Health Commission, an agency of the Massachusetts government, oversees the health of the city's residents. Boston EMS provides pre-hospital emergency services to residents and visitors.

**Question 0**

What is the Longwood Medical and Academic District next to?

**Question 1**

Where is Massachusetts General Hospital located?

**Question 2**

Where is the St. Elizabeths Health Centre located?

**Question 3**

Which agency oversees the health of city residents?

**Text number 72**

Many of Boston's medical institutions are associated with universities. The Longwood Medical and Academic Area and Massachusetts General Hospital are affiliated with Harvard Medical School. Tufts Medical Center (formerly Tufts-New England Medical Center), located in the southern part of Chinatown, is affiliated with Tufts University School of Medicine. Boston Medical Center in the South End is the primary teaching facility of Boston University School of Medicine and the largest trauma center in the Boston area; it was formed by the merger of Boston University Hospital and Boston City Hospital, the first municipal hospital in the United States.

**Question 0**

What are a lot of Bostond care homes associated with?

**Question 1**

The Longwood Medical and Academic District is linked to which medical school?

**Question 2**

The name of the new Tufts Medical Centre for England was changed - why?

**Question 3**

What area is the Tufts Medical Center located in?

**Question 4**

What is the name of the first municipal hospital in the United States?

**Text number 73**

Logan Airport in East Boston, operated by the Massachusetts Port Authority (Massport), is Boston's main airport. Nearby general aviation airports are Beverly Municipal Airport to the north, Hanscom Field to the west and Norwood Memorial Airport to the south. Massport also has several major facilities in the Port of Boston, including a cruise ship terminal and bulk and container handling facilities in South Boston and other facilities in Charlestown and East Boston.

**Question 0**

Which airport is located in East Boston?

**Question 1**

Who operates Logan Airport?

**Question 2**

What is the name of Boston's main field?

**Question 3**

Which airport is located north of Logan Airport?

**Question 4**

Which airport is south of Logan Airport?

**Text number 74**

The streets of downtown Boston grew organically, so they do not form a planned grid, unlike the later developed streets of Back Bay, East Boston, South End and South Boston. Boston is the eastern terminus of I-90, which in Massachusetts runs along the Massachusetts Turnpike. The elevated section of the Central Artery, which carried most of the through traffic in downtown Boston, was replaced by the O'Neill Tunnel during the Big Dig project, which was substantially completed in early 2006.

**Question 0**

How did the streets of downtown Boston grow?

**Question 1**

At the eastern end of which highway is Boston located?

**Question 2**

What year was the O'Neill Tunnel built?

**Question 3**

The streets of the Back Bay grew what?

**Text number 75**

Nearly a third of Bostonians use public transport to commute, and Boston has the fifth highest public transport ridership in the country. Boston's subway system, the Massachusetts Bay Transportation Authority (MBTA, known as the "T"), is America's oldest underground rapid transit system and is the fourth busiest rapid transit system in the country, with 105 kilometers (65.5 miles) of track on four lines. The MBTA also has a busy bus and commuter rail network, as well as water bus service.

**Question 0**

How many people in Boston use public transport?

**Question 1**

Where does Boston rank nationally in terms of public transport use?

**Question 2**

What is the name of the Boston subway system?

**Question 3**

The MBTA is also known as the what?

**Question 4**

How long is the Boston subway system?

**Text number 76**

Amtrak's Northeast Corridor and Chicago lines depart from South Station, a major intermodal hub, and stop at Back Bay. High-speed Northeast Corridor trains to New York, Washington D.C. and points in between also stop at Route 128 in the southwest suburbs of Boston. Meanwhile, Amtrak's Downeaster service to Maine departs from North Station, although there is currently no dedicated passenger train service between the two stations other than the T subway lines.

**Question 0**

Where do Amtrack's Northeast Corridor and Chicago lines begin?

**Question 1**

Where do Amtrack's Northeast Corridor and Chicago lines end?

**Question 2**

Where do trains serving New York and Washington D.C. also stop?

**Question 3**

Where in the Boston suburbs is the Route 128 station located?

**Question 4**

Where does the Downeaster line begin in Maine?

**Text number 77**

Boston, nicknamed "The Walking City", has more pedestrians than any other city in the world. Thanks to the city's compactness and factors such as its large student population, 13% of the population commutes on foot, making it the city with the highest proportion of pedestrians of any major American city in the country. In 2011, Walk Score ranked Boston as the third most walkable city in the U.S. In 2015[update], Walk Score continues to rank Boston as the third most walkable city in the U.S., with a Walk Score of 80, a Transit Score of 75, and a Bike Score of 70.

**Question 0**

What is Boston's nickname?

**Question 1**

What kind of commuters does Have than in any other widely populated city?

**Question 2**

What percentage of Boston's population walks to work?

**Question 3**

What year did walkscore rank Boston as the third most walkable city in the US?

**Question 4**

What was the score for Boston?

**Text number 78**

Between 1999 and 2006, Bicycling magazine named Boston three times as one of the worst cities in the US for cycling, despite the city having one of the highest levels of cycling commuting. As a result of improvements to the city's cycling conditions, the same magazine in 2008 named Boston to its "Five for the Future" list of "Best Cities of the Future" for cycling, and Boston's cycling share rose from 1% (in 2000) to 2.1% (in 2009). The Hubway bicycle-sharing programme was launched at the end of July 2011 and by the end of its first season, more than 140 000 rides had been completed. The neighbouring municipalities of Cambridge, Somerville and Brookline joined the Hubway programme in summer 2012.

**Question 0**

Bicycling magazine named Boston one of the worst cities in the US for what?

**Question 1**

Which magazine put Boston on its Future Best City For Biking list?

**Question 2**

What is the name of Boston's bike-sharing programme?

**Question 3**

What year was Hubway launched?

**Question 4**

How many rides did Hubway log in the first year?

**Document number 57**

**Text number 0**

Universal Studios Inc. (also known as Universal Pictures) is an American film studio wholly owned by Comcast through its wholly owned subsidiary NBCUniversal, and is one of Hollywood's Big Six studios. Its production studios are located at 100 Universal City Plaza Drive in Universal City, California. Distribution and other corporate offices are located in New York City. Universal Studios is a member of the Motion Picture Association of America (MPAA). Universal was founded in 1912 by Carl Laemmle (pronounced "LEM-lee") of Germany, Mark Dintenfass, Charles O. Baumann, Adam Kessel, Pat Powers, William Swanson, David Horsley, Robert H. Cochrane and Jules Brulatour.

**Question 0**

What is the second name of Universal Studios Inc?

**Question 1**

Who is the ultimate owner of Universal Studios?

**Question 2**

What is the street address of the Universal Studios production studios?

**Question 3**

In which city and state are its production studios located?

**Question 4**

In which city are the Universal Studios offices located?

**Question 5**

What is MAAP?

**Question 6**

What was founded in 1921?

**Question 7**

Who founded Universal Studios in 1921?

**Question 8**

Who owns Comcast?

**Question 9**

Where are the company offices located in Universal City?

**Text number 1**

It is the fourth oldest major film studio in the world, after the renowned French studios Gaumont Film Company and Pathé, and the Danish Nordisk Film.

**Question 0**

What is Pathé's nationality?

**Question 1**

Which major film studio, along with Pathé and Gaumont Film Company, is older than Universal Studios?

**Question 2**

Where does Universal Studios rank among the major film studies in terms of age?

**Question 3**

Which studios follow Universal as the oldest?

**Question 4**

Who owns Pathe Film Company?

**Question 5**

Who owns the Danish Film Company?

**Text number 2**

Universal Studios was founded by Carl Laemmle, Mark Dintenfass, Charles O. Baumann, Adam Kessel, Pat Powers, William Swanson, David Horsley, Robert H. Cochrane[a] and Jules Brulatour. In one story, Laemmle watches the box office for hours, counting customers and calculating the day's takings. Within weeks of his trip to Chicago, Laemmle gave up the dry goods business to buy his first Nickelodeons. The creation of the Edison-backed Motion Picture 1908Trust in 1908 meant that Laemmle and other similar entrepreneurs expected exhibitors to pay fees for the films the Trust produced and showed. The Trust collected fees for all film production and exhibition under the Latham Loop and other patents used in cameras and projectors, and sought to establish a monopoly on distribution.

**Question 0**

After a trip to which city did Carl Laemmle leave the dry goods store?

**Question 1**

In what year was the Motion Picture Trust founded?

**Question 2**

Which important historical figure was involved in the Motion Picture Trust?

**Question 3**

Which part of the cinema projector did the Motion Picture Trust have a patent on?

**Question 4**

Who founded Universal Studios in Chicago?

**Question 5**

What was created in 1980?

**Question 6**

Who supported the Motion Trust Picture?

**Question 7**

Who tried to create a monopoly on cameras and projectors?

**Text number 3**

Soon Laemmle and other disgruntled nickel hall owners decided to avoid paying Edison by producing their own films. In June 1909, Laemmle founded the Yankee Film Company with his partners Abe Stern and Julius Stern. This company quickly evolved into the Independent Moving Pictures Company (IMP), with studios in Fort Lee, New Jersey, where many of the first films of the first American film industry were produced in the early 1900s. Laemmle broke Edison's custom of refusing to give performers billing and filming rights. By appointing movie stars, he attracted many of the leading actors of his day, thus contributing to the emergence of the star system. In 1910, he promoted Florence Lawrence, formerly known as 'The Biograph Girl', and the actress King Baggot, in what may have been the first instance of a studio using stars in its marketing.

**Question 0**

Which company was founded by Laemmle in June 1909?

**Question 1**

Who were Laemmle's business partners in the Yankee Film Company?

**Question 2**

In which city and state was Independent Moving Pictures Company located?

**Question 3**

What was Florence Lawrence's nickname?

**Question 4**

What actor did Laemmle promote?

**Question 5**

What did Laemmle and Edison decide to do?

**Question 6**

Who founded the Yankee Film Company in 1910?

**Question 7**

What started in June 1910?

**Question 8**

What was Lawrence Florence known as?

**Question 9**

What is IPM?

**Text number 4**

The Universal Film Manufacturing Company was founded in New York on 30 April 1912. Laemmle, who became CEO in July 1912, was the main figure in a partnership with Dintenfass, Baumann, Kessel, Powers, Swanson, Horsley and Brulatour. Eventually, Laemmle bought all the companies. The new Universal studio was a vertically integrated company, with film production, distribution and exhibition venues all linked to the same group of companies, a key element of the studio system of the time.

**Question 0**

On what date was Universal Film Manufacturing Company founded?

**Question 1**

In which state was the Universal Film Manufacturing Company founded?

**Question 2**

Who was the CEO of the Universal Film Manufacturing Company around July 1912?

**Question 3**

What was the fate of the other shareholders of Universal Film Manufacturing Company?

**Question 4**

What was the business of Universal Film Manufacturing Company besides exhibition and distribution?

**Question 5**

What was founded in New York on 30 April 1921?

**Question 6**

Who became president in April 1912?

**Question 7**

Where was Universal Manufacturing Film Company founded?

**Text number 5**

On March 15, 1915:8 Laemmle opened the world's largest motion picture production facility, Universal City Studios, on a 230-acre (0.9-km²) farm behind Cahuenga Pass in Hollywood. The management of the studio became the third part of Universal's business, and the studio became a separate subsidiary. Unlike other film moguls, Laemmle opened his studio to tourists. Universal became the largest studio in Hollywood and remained so for a decade. However, it sought audiences mainly in small towns and produced mainly low-budget melodramas, westerns and serials.

**Question 0**

On what day did Universal City Studios open?

**Question 1**

What was the size of Universal City Studios in square kilometres?

**Question 2**

What geographical feature distinguished Universal City Studios from Hollywood?

**Question 3**

What was the biggest Hollywood studio during this period?

**Question 4**

What was opened on 19 March 1915?

**Question 5**

Who opened Universal City Studios on 19 March 1915?

**Question 6**

What studio was built on a 230 square kilometre converted farm?

**Question 7**

Who opened their studios to tourists like other film moguls?

**Text number 6**

In the early years, Universal released three different film brands: the Red Feather, low-budget programming; Bluebird, more ambitious productions; and Jewel, prestige films. Directors included Jack Conway, John Ford, Rex Ingram, Robert Z. Leonard, George Marshall and Lois Weber, one of the few female directors in Hollywood.:13

**Question 0**

What kind of films did Red Feather produce?

**Question 1**

What kind of films came out of Bluebird?

**Question 2**

What films did Jewel make?

**Question 3**

What was George Marshall's occupation?

**Question 4**

Who was one of the few female Hollywood directors of this era?

**Question 5**

For whom was Red Bluebird a brand?

**Question 6**

What was the Blue Feather brand?

**Question 7**

What was Jewel Bird a brand for?

**Question 8**

Who was the only woman to direct films in Hollywood?

**Text number 7**

Despite Laemmle's role as an innovator, he was an extremely cautious studio manager. Unlike his competitors Adolph Zukor, William Fox and Marcus Loew, Laemmle was not interested in developing a theatre chain. He also financed all his films himself and refused to take on debt. This policy nearly bankrupted the studio when actor-director Erich von Stroheim demanded exorbitantly lavish production values for his films Blind Husbands (1919) and Foolish Wives ()1922 , but Universal wisely recouped some of the costs by launching a sensational advertising campaign to attract people to the films. Character actor Lon Chaney became a draw for Universal in the 1920s, appearing steadily in dramas. His two biggest successes for Universal were The Hunchback of Notre Dame (1923) and The Phantom of the Opera (1925). During this period, Laemmle entrusted most of his production decisions to Irving Thalberg. Thalberg had served as Laemmle's personal secretary, and Laemmle was impressed by his convincing observations on how to run the studio effectively. Thalberg, promoted to studio chief, was about to give Universal's product a touch of style, but MGM's production manager Louis B. Mayer lured Thalberg away from Universal with the promise of a better salary. Without his direction, Universal became a second-rate studio, and remained so for several decades.

**Question 0**

Who directed the film Blind Husbands?

**Question 1**

What year was Foolish Wives produced?

**Question 2**

Who starred in The Phantom of the Opera?

**Question 3**

In what year was the Notre Dame hunchback made into a film version?

**Question 4**

Who was Laemmle's personal secretary at the time?

**Question 5**

Who else decided not to develop a theatre chain with Laemmle?

**Question 6**

What year was Foolish Husbands released?

**Question 7**

What year was Blind Wives released?

**Question 8**

Who starred in the 1925 film Notre Dame's Hunchback?

**Question 9**

Who was in the 1923 film The Phantom of the Opera?

**Text number 8**

In 1926, Universal opened a production unit in Germany, Deutsche Universal-Film AG, under the leadership of Joe Pasternak. This unit produced three to four films a year until 1936, when it moved to Hungary and then Austria due to Hitler's increasing domination of Central Europe. With the advent of sound production, these productions were made in German or occasionally in Hungarian or Polish. Universal Pictures did not distribute any of this subsidiary's films in the United States, but at least some of them were distributed by other independent foreign language distributors in New York without English subtitles. Nazi persecution and the change of ownership of Universal Pictures' parent company led to the closure of the subsidiary.

**Question 0**

What was the name of Universal's German production unit?

**Question 1**

Who ran Universal's German production unit?

**Question 2**

What year was Deutsche Universal-Film AG opened?

**Question 3**

How many films did Universal's German subsidiary make each year?

**Question 4**

In addition to Germany and Austria, where was Deutsche Universal-Film AG once based?

**Question 5**

What opened in 1962?

**Question 6**

Who directed Deutsche AG Universal-Film?

**Question 7**

How many films did Deutsche Universal-Film AG produce in 1936?

**Question 8**

Where did Universal Pictures distribute the films of its subsidiary?

**Text number 9**

In the early years, Universal had a "clean image" policy. By April 1927, however, Carl Laemmle saw this as a mistake, as other studios' "unclean pictures" were making more profit, while Universal was losing money.

**Question 0**

What was Universal's policy in its early years?

**Question 1**

In which month and year did Laemmle change his mind about "impure images"?

**Question 2**

Why did Laemmle change his position on "impure images"?

**Question 3**

What policy was created in April 1927?

**Question 4**

When did Carl Laemmle decide to introduce a clean image policy?

**Question 5**

What did Carl Laemmle consider a mistake in 1972?

**Text number 10**

Universal owned the rights to Oswald the Lucky Duck, even though Walt Disney and Ub Iwerks had created Oswald, and their films had done well in theatres. After Charles Mintz had unsuccessfully urged Disney to accept a lower fee for producing the film, Mintz produced the films with his own team of animators. Instead, Disney and Iwerks created Mickey Mouse, who starred in the first "synchronised" sound animation, Steamboat Willie, in 1928. This moment effectively launched Walt Disney Studios' foothold, while Universal became a minor player in film animation. Universal subsequently severed its ties with Mintz and set up its own animation studio to produce Oswald cartoons, headed by Walter Lantz.

**Question 0**

Who, along with Walt Disney, created Oswald the lucky rabbit?

**Question 1**

Who owned the rights to Oswald?

**Question 2**

Who produced Oswald the Lucky Rabbit?

**Question 3**

Which character did Walt Disney create in 1928?

**Question 4**

What was the first animated film with synchronised sound?

**Question 5**

Who owned the rights to Oswald the Rabbit?

**Question 6**

Who created Oswald with Ib Uwerks?

**Question 7**

Who did Disney and Iwerks create in 1829?

**Question 8**

What was the first animated film made in 1982?

**Question 9**

Where was Walt Disney a side player?

**Text number 11**

In 2006, after nearly 80 years, NBC Universal sold all the Oswald comics produced by Walt Disney, as well as the rights to the character himself, back to Disney. In return, Disney released ABC sportscaster Al Michaels from his contract to work on NBC's Sunday night NFL football package. Universal, however, retained ownership of the Oswald cartoons produced for it by Walter Lantz from 1943-1929 to 1930.

**Question 0**

Who bought the Oswald the Lucky Rabbit cartoons in 2006?

**Question 1**

Who sold Oswald comics in 2006?

**Question 2**

Which important person worked as a sports reporter for ABC?

**Question 3**

Who started producing Oswald cartoons for Universal in 1929?

**Question 4**

In what year did Walter Lantz stop producing Oswald comics for Universal?

**Question 5**

What did NBC Universal sell in 2008?

**Question 6**

What did NBC Universal do after 60 years?

**Question 7**

Which NBC sports reporter was released from his contract by Disney?

**Question 8**

What remained in Universal's ownership between 1923 and 1949?

**Text number 12**

In 1928, Laemmle Sr. made his son Carl Jr. the head of Universal Pictures as a birthday present. 21 Universal already had a reputation for nepotism - at one time 70Carl Sr's relatives were supposedly on the payroll. Many of them were nephews, which is why Carl Sr. was known at the studio as "Uncle Carl". Ogden Nash famously joked in rhyme: "Uncle Carl Laemmle/is a very big faemmle. "Among these relatives was future Oscar-winning director/producer William Wyler.

**Question 0**

How many relatives of Carl Laemmle Sr. worked for Universal in 1928?

**Question 1**

What was Carl Laemmle Sr's nickname at Universal?

**Question 2**

Which poet wrote a significant rhyme about Laemmle?

**Question 3**

At what age did Carl Laemmle Jr. become head of Universal?

**Question 4**

Which Oscar-winning director was a relative of Carl Laemmle?

**Question 5**

Who became head of Universal Pictures in 1921?

**Question 6**

How many relatives of Laemmle Sr. were on the payroll in 1928?

**Question 7**

What did Nash Ogden say about Uncle Carl?

**Question 8**

Who was Wyler William related to?

**Text number 13**

"Junior" Laemmle persuaded his father to bring Universal up to date. He bought and built movie theaters, converted the studio into a sound production facility, and made several ventures into high-end production. Among his first efforts were a critically panned, partly sound film version of Edna Ferber's novel Show Boat (1929), a lavish Broadway musical (1929) with Technicolor sequences, and the first full-color musical (for Universal), King of Jazz (1930). The more serious All Quiet on the Western Front (1930) won the Oscar for Best Picture of the Year.

**Question 0**

What was Carl Laemmle Jr's nickname?

**Question 1**

Which film is based on the novel by Edna Ferber?

**Question 2**

What year was the Broadway musical produced?

**Question 3**

Which film won the Academy Award for Best Picture in 1930?

**Question 4**

Which full-colour musical did Universal make in 1930?

**Question 5**

Which film based on the novel by Edna Farber was produced by Universal in 1930?

**Question 6**

Which 1930 musical did Universal produce?

**Question 7**

Which 1929 full-colour music film was produced by Universal?

**Question 8**

Which film from 1929 won the Oscar for best short film of the year?

**Text number 14**

Laemmle Jr. created a niche for the studio and started a series of horror films that stretched back to the 1940s, affectionately known as Universal Horror. They include Frankenstein (1931), Dracula ( also in 1931 ), The Mummy (1932) and The Invisible Man (1933). Other Laemmle productions from this period include Imitation of Life (1934) and My Man Godfrey (1936 ).

**Question 0**

What year did Universal make the film version of Dracula?

**Question 1**

What year was The Invisible Man made?

**Question 2**

Which film did Laemmle produce in 1934?

**Question 3**

What year did My Man Godfrey premiere?

**Question 4**

When was the Universal version of Frankenstein made?

**Question 5**

What started in the 1940s?

**Question 6**

What year was The Man Godfrey made?

**Question 7**

What year was my Invisible Husband made?

**Question 8**

What year was Dracula made?

**Question 9**

What year was Mummy made?

**Text number 15**

Universal's drive for high quality production marked the end of the Laemmle era in the studio. Modernising and improving the film group in the midst of the recession was risky, and Universal briefly went bankrupt. The theatre chain was scrapped, but Carl Jr. held on to his distribution, studio and production activities.

**Question 0**

What part of Universal's business was closed down while it was in bankruptcy?

**Question 1**

What part of Universal did Carl Laemmle Jr. retain during the bankruptcy, along with distribution and studio operations?

**Question 2**

What kind of chain conglomerate was scrapped?

**Question 3**

What did Carl Jr hold on to besides the theatre chain?

**Question 4**

At what point did Universal move to high-quality production?

**Text number 16**

The end for the Laemmles came with the luxury version of Show Boat () in 1936, a remake of its earlier part-talkie production in 1929, and produced as a high quality, big budget film rather than a B-movie. The new film featured several stars from the Broadway stage version, which began production in late 1935, and unlike the 1929 film was based on a Broadway musical rather than a novel. Carl Jr's spending habits worried the company's shareholders. They would not allow production of Show Boat to begin unless the Laemmlets could get a loan. Universal was forced to apply for a $750 000 production loan from Standard Capital Corporation and to pledge the Laemmle family's control of Universal as collateral. This was the first time in Universal's 26-year history that it had borrowed money for a production. The production went over budget by $300,000, Standard demanded repayment of the loan, Universal was unable to repay it, Standard closed the studio and took it over on 2 April 1936.

**Question 0**

What year was Universal's ill-fated film version of Show Boat released?

**Question 1**

What year had Universal previously made a version of Show Boat?

**Question 2**

What was the amount of the production loan requested by Universal for the production of Show Boat?

**Question 3**

Who gave Universal the production loan?

**Question 4**

When did Standard Capital Corporation take control of Universal?

**Question 5**

Who had to apply for a $300 000 loan?

**Question 6**

Which production exceeded its budget by $750 000?

**Question 7**

What did Standard Corporation Capital give Universal?

**Question 8**

What happened on 2 April 1935?

**Text number 17**

Universal's Show1936 Boat (released just over a month later) was a critical and financial success, but it was not enough to save Laemmles' commitment to the studio. They were ceremoniously dismissed from the company they had founded. Because the Laemmles personally supervised the production, Show Boat released (despite the takeover) the names of Carl Laemmle and Carl Laemmle Jr. in the film's credits and publicity campaign. Standard Capital's J. Cheever Cowdin had taken over as the film's president and chairman of the board, and cut production budgets severely. The big ambitions were gone, and while Universal had a few big names under contract, those it had nurtured, such as William Wyler and Margaret Sullavan, left.

**Question 0**

Who became CEO of Universal after the Standard Capital takeover?

**Question 1**

Which major female star left Universal after the Standard Capital takeover?

**Question 2**

Who was the chairman of the Universal board after the Standard Captial takeover?

**Question 3**

Apart from Margaret Sullavan, which other major film talents left Universal after the Standard Capital takeover?

**Question 4**

What year was Show Boat released?

**Question 5**

Who was ceremoniously dismissed from the company?

**Question 6**

Which position did J. Cowdin Cheever hold?

**Question 7**

What position did J. Cowdin Cheever take on the Board?

**Question 8**

What did William Sullavan and Margaret Wyler do?

**Text number 18**

Meanwhile, producer Joe Pasternak, who had successfully produced light musicals with young sopranos for Universal's German subsidiary, repeated his formula in America. Teen singer Deanna Durbin starred in Pasternak's first American film, Three Smart Girls (1936). The film was a box office success and restored the studio's solvency. The success of the film prompted Universal to offer him a contract, which in the first five years of his career produced some of his most successful films.

**Question 0**

Who produced the film Three Smart Girls?

**Question 1**

Who starred in the film Three Smart Girls?

**Question 2**

What in the Three Clever Girls were made of?

**Question 3**

Where did Joe Pasternak work before working in America?

**Question 4**

What kind of films did Joe Pasternak produce in Germany?

**Question 5**

Which film was released in 1963?

**Question 6**

Who produced the 1963 film Three Smart Girls?

**Question 7**

What did Deanna Pasternak play?

**Question 8**

What did the 1963 film bring to the studio?

**Text number 19**

When Pasternak stopped producing Durbin's pictures, and she outgrew her screen persona and pursued more dramatic roles, the studio signed 13-year-old Gloria Jean to its own Pasternak musical series from 1939 ; she went on to star with Bing Crosby, W.C. Fields and Donald O'Connor. A popular Universal film in the late 1930s was Destry Rides Again (1939), in which James Stewart played Destry and Marlene Dietrich returned to the role after leaving Paramount Studios.

**Question 0**

How old was Gloria Jean in 1939?

**Question 1**

Who did Gloria Jean star with alongside Donald O'Connor and Bing Crosby?

**Question 2**

Who played Destry in Destry Rides Again?

**Question 3**

Which studio did Marlene Dietrich work for before working for Universal?

**Question 4**

What year was Destry Rides produced again?

**Question 5**

What year did the studio sign Gloria Durbin?

**Question 6**

What did Gloria Durbin play?

**Question 7**

Who did Gloria Durbin star with?

**Question 8**

Which 1930 film starred James Stewart?

**Question 9**

Which woman starred in the 1930 film Destry Rides Again?

**Text number 20**

By the early 1940s, the company focused on lower-budget productions, which were its mainstay: westerns, melodramas, serials and sequels to studio horror pictures, the latter of which were now exclusively B pictures. The studio promoted many series: Dead End Kids and Little Tough Guys action films and series (1938-43), The Comic Adventures of Baby Sandy (1938-41), Hugh Herbert comedies (1938-42) and Ritz Brothers (1940-43); musicals starring Robert Paige, Jane Frazee, The Andrews Sisters and The Merry Macs (1938-45); and western films starring Tom Mix (1932-33), Buck Jones (1933-36), Bob Baker (1938-39), Johnny Mack Brown (1938-43), Rod Cameron (1944-45) and Kirby Grant (1946-47).

**Question 0**

When were the Little Tough Guys films produced?

**Question 1**

In what time frame were the Baby Sandy films made?

**Question 2**

At what time did Universal produce Hugh Herbert comedies?

**Question 3**

When did Universal make the Tom Mix westerns?

**Question 4**

In what time frame did Universal produce the western with Kirby Grant?

**Question 5**

When was The Dead End Guys shown?

**Question 6**

When did Little Touch Kids run?

**Question 7**

When were Sandy Herbert's comedies performed?

**Question 8**

Who starred in the musicals of 1932-33?

**Question 9**

When were Johnny Rod Brown's westerns shown?

**Text number 21**

Universal could rarely afford its own star cast, and often borrowed talent from other studios or hired freelance actors. Apart from Stewart and Dietrich, Margaret Sullavan and Bing Crosby were two of the big names who made a couple of films for Universal this season. Some stars came from radio, including Edgar Bergen, W. C. Fields and the comedy team Abbott and Costello (Bud Abbott and Lou Costello). Abbott and Costello's military comedy Buck Privates (1941) gave the former burlesque comedians a national and international profile.

**Question 0**

Which two performers were known as Abbott and Costello?

**Question 1**

In which military comedy did Bud Abbott and Lou Costello star?

**Question 2**

Which radio star appeared alongside Abbott and Costello and Edgar Bergen in Universal films?

**Question 3**

Where did Edgar Fields and W.C. Bergen come from in entertainment media?

**Question 4**

Which comedy was published in 1914?

**Question 5**

Who was in the 1914 film Buck Privates?

**Text number 22**

During the war years, Universal had a co-production arrangement with producer Walter Wanger and his partner, director Fritz Lang, which lent the studio some prestigious productions. Universal's core audience was still to be found in neighbourhood cinemas, and the studio continued to delight audiences with low to medium-budget films. Basil Rathbone and Nigel Bruce in new Sherlock Holmes mysteries (1942-46), teen musicals starring Gloria Jean, Donald O'Connor and Peggy Ryan (1942-43), and screen adaptations of radio's Inner Sanctum Mysteries featuring Lon Chaney Jr. and Lon Chaney Jr. in 1943(-45). Alfred Hitchcock was also quoted in two Selznick International Pictures films, Saboteur (1942) and Shadow of a Doubt (1943).

**Question 0**

Who was Walter Wanger's co-director?

**Question 1**

At what time did Basil Rathbone star in the Sherlock Holmes series of films?

**Question 2**

When were the film versions of the Inner Sanctum Mysteries released?

**Question 3**

Which studio did Alfred Hitchcock usually work for?

**Question 4**

What year was Shadow of a Doubt produced?

**Question 5**

Who was the wartime partner of Walter Lang and Fritz Wanger?

**Question 6**

What did Basil Bruce and Nigel Rathbone play?

**Question 7**

What productions did Gloria Ryan and Peggy Jean star in?

**Question 8**

Who was borrowed for two films from Selznick Pictures International?

**Question 9**

Who starred in the film Inner Mysteries Sanctum?

**Text number 23**

As Universal's main product had always been low-budget cinema, it was one of the last major studios to have a deal with Technicolor. The studio did not use the Technicolor triangle process until Arabian Nights (1942), starring Jon Hall and Maria Montez. The following year, Technicolor was also used in Universal's remake of the horror melodrama1925 , The Phantom of the Opera, starring Claude Rains and Nelson Eddy. The success of the first two films was followed by a regular schedule of big-budget Technicolor films.

**Question 0**

What was the first Universal film to use the three-track Technicolor process?

**Question 1**

Which actor starred in Arabian Nights?

**Question 2**

Who starred alongside Nelson Eddy in The Phantom of the Opera?

**Question 3**

When was Universal's first version of The Phantom of the Opera made?

**Question 4**

What year was Arabian Nights produced?

**Question 5**

Who was the first person Universal signed a contract with?

**Question 6**

Which 1925 film was the first to use the three-track Technicolor process?

**Question 7**

Which remake used technicolor in 1942?

**Question 8**

Who starred in the 1942 version of The Phantom of the Opera?

**Text number 24**

In 1945, British entrepreneur J. Arthur Rank, hoping to expand his American presence, bought a four-way merger with Universal, the independent International Pictures company and producer Kenneth Young. The new combination, United World Pictures, was a failure and was dissolved within a year. However, Rank and International were still interested in Universal, culminating in the reorganisation of the studio into Universal-International. William Goetz, the founder of International, was appointed head of production at the renamed Universal-International Pictures Inc, which also acted as the import-export company and copyright holder for the films in the production department. Goetz, Louis B. Mayer's son-in-law, decided to bring "prestige" to the new company. He ended the studio's production of low-budget B-movies and serials and scaled back Universal's horror and "Arabian Nights" programs. Distribution and copyright management remained in the name of Universal Pictures Company Inc.

**Question 0**

In what year was United World Pictures founded?

**Question 1**

Which producer was involved in the creation of United World Pictures?

**Question 2**

How long did United World Pictures last?

**Question 3**

Who was the head of production at Universal-International Pictures?

**Question 4**

Who was William Goetz's father-in-law?

**Question 5**

Who bought the four-way merger with Universal in 1954?

**Question 6**

When did Arthur J. Rank buy a quadruple merger?

**Question 7**

What combination did Kenneth Young find?

**Question 8**

What position was given to William Mayer?

**Question 9**

Under what name did Louis B. Goetz rename United World Pictures?

**Text number 25**

Goetz set an ambitious timetable. Universal-International was responsible for the American distribution of Rank's British productions, including such classics as David Lean's The Great Expectation (1946) and Laurence Olivier's Hamlet (1948). Universal-International further expanded its scope and extended its reach into the lucrative non-theatrical sector by acquiring a majority stake in the home movie distributor Castle Films in 1947 and taking full control of the company in 1951. For three decades, Castle provided home movie enthusiasts and collectors with "highlights" from Universal's film library. Goetz licensed Universal's pre-Universal-International film library to Jack Broeder's Realart Pictures for theatrical re-release, but Realart was not allowed to show the films on television.

**Question 0**

What year was Olivier's version of Hamlet made?

**Question 1**

Who directed the 1946 film Great Expectations?

**Question 2**

Which company did Universal buy a stake in in 1947?

**Question 3**

Who ran Realart Pictures?

**Question 4**

What year did Universal-International buy Castle Films?

**Question 5**

What year was Great Expectations, directed by Laurence Olivier, produced?

**Question 6**

What year was David Lean's Hamlet produced?

**Question 7**

In which company did Universal-International acquire a significant stake in 1946?

**Question 8**

Who took over Castle Films in 1947?

**Text number 26**

The studio's production department continued to struggle. Universal-International's new theatrical films, such as The Killers (1946) and The Naked City (1948), scored a few hits, but box office often disappointed.By the late 1940s, Goetz had retired, and the studio returned to low-budget films. Cheap Francis (1950), the first film in a series about a talking mule, and Ma and Pa Kettle (1949), part of the Ma and Pa Kettle series, became the company's mainstays. Abbott and Costello's films, including Abbott and Costello Meet Frankenstein (1948), were again among the studio's most prolific productions. At this point, however, Rank lost interest and sold his shares to investor Milton Rackmil, with Decca Records taking full control of Universal in 1952. In addition to Abbott and Costello, the studio was left with Walter Lantz's comic book studio, whose products were released in conjunction with Universal-International's films.

**Question 0**

What year was The Killers produced?

**Question 1**

Which Universal-International film was about a talking mule?

**Question 2**

What year was the Ma and Pa Kettle manufactured?

**Question 3**

Which Abbott and Costello film was released in 1948?

**Question 4**

Who bought Rank's stake in Universal-International?

**Question 5**

Who left Universal in 1940?

**Question 6**

What year were Mum and Dad Francis made?

**Question 7**

What year was the Kettle manufactured?

**Question 8**

Which Abbott and Costello film from 1952 was a top-grossing production?

**Question 9**

Which company took full control of Universal in 1948?

**Text number 27**

In the 1950s, Universal-International continued the Arabian Nights series, with Tony Curtis starring in many of the films. The studio also enjoyed success with monster and science fiction films produced by William Alland, many of which were directed by Jack Arnold. Other successes included melodramas directed by Douglas Sirk and produced by Ross Hunter, although they were not as well received by film critics on their premiere as they have been since. Universal-International's star-studded cast included Rock Hudson, Tony Curtis, Jeff Chandler, Audie Murphy and John Gavin.

**Question 0**

Who appeared in many of Universal-International's Arabian Nights films?

**Question 1**

Who produced monster and science fiction films for Universal?

**Question 2**

Which Universal director was known for melodramas?

**Question 3**

Who directed monster movies for Universal?

**Question 4**

Who produced melodramas for Universal?

**Question 5**

Which film series did Tony Alland star in?

**Question 6**

What kind of films did William Curtis produce?

**Question 7**

What kind of films did Douglas Hunter and Ross Sirk produce?

**Question 8**

Which company did stars Rock Hudson, Tony Chandler and Jeff Curtis work for?

**Text number 28**

Although Decca continued to keep its picture budgets tight, changing conditions in the film business favoured it, as other studios released their contract actors as a result of the 1948 U.S. v. Paramount Pictures and others decision. Leading actors were increasingly free to work where and when they wanted, and in 1950 MCA agent Lew Wasserman made a deal with Universal for his client James Stewart that changed the rules of the industry. Wasserman's deal gave Stewart a share of the profits from three films instead of a large salary. When one of these films, Winchester '73, proved a success, the arrangement became the rule for many future productions by Universal and eventually other studios.

**Question 0**

Who was a major talent broker around 1950?

**Question 1**

What star did Lew Wasserman represent?

**Question 2**

Which actor appeared in the film Winchester '73?

**Question 3**

What was the legal decision that led to the studios letting their contract actors go?

**Question 4**

Which court decision was made in 1950?

**Question 5**

Who signed a contract with Universal in 1948 for James Stewart?

**Question 6**

Which company did Lew Wasserman sign a contract with in 1948?

**Question 7**

Who was the MAC agent?

**Text number 29**

By the end of the 1950s, the film industry was changing again. A combination of the break-up of studio/theatre chains and the rise of television meant that film productions were losing audience numbers. The Music Corporation of America (MCA), which at the time was primarily a talent agency, had also become an influential television producer, renting space from Republic Studios to its subsidiary Revue Productions. After a complete shutdown, the ailing Universal agreed to sell its 360-acre (1.5 km²) studio lot to MCA for $11 million in 1958, and it was renamed Revue Studios. MCA owned the studio land, but not Universal Pictures, but was increasingly influenced by Universal's products. The studio lot was improved and modernised, and MCA's clients such as Doris Day, Lana Turner, Cary Grant and director Alfred Hitchcock were signed to Universal Pictures contracts.

**Question 0**

What was the Music Corporation of America known by?

**Question 1**

Where did MCA's subsidiary Revue Productions rent its premises?

**Question 2**

How large in square kilometres was the plot of land sold by Universal to MCA?

**Question 3**

In what year did Universal sell a 360 hectare plot to MCA?

**Question 4**

How much did MCA pay for Universal's 360 hectares of land?

**Question 5**

What was the reason for the increase in the audience for film productions?

**Question 6**

What does MAC mean?

**Question 7**

When did Universal sell the 1.5-acre studio plot?

**Question 8**

How much did Universal sell the land to MAC?

**Question 9**

What did MAC not own after the purchase of the land?

**Text number 30**

The long-awaited takeover of Universal Pictures by MCA, Inc. took place in the MCA-Decca Records merger.In 1962, the company was renamed Universal Pictures again. As a final gesture before the end of the talent agency business, almost every MCA client was signed by Universal. In 1964, MCA created Universal City Studios, Inc. to merge the film and television operations of Universal Pictures Company and Revue Productions (officially renamed Universal Television in 1966). Under MCA's leadership, Universal became a full-fledged Class A film studio with leading actors and directors under contract, offering stylish, commercial films, and establishing a studio touring subsidiary in 1964. Television production accounted for a large part of the studio's output, and Universal was heavily involved in particular in contracts with NBC (which later merged with Universal to become NBC Universal, see below), which provided up to half of all prime-time programming for several seasons. One of the innovations promoted by Universal during this period was the television movie.

**Question 0**

What year did MCA take over Universal?

**Question 1**

Which company was founded by MCA in 1964?

**Question 2**

What was the new name given to Revue Productions in 1966?

**Question 3**

What was the company that resulted from the merger between Universal and NBC?

**Question 4**

When did Universal set up its studio touring subsidiary?

**Question 5**

What was MAC, Inc. doing in 1962?

**Question 6**

What name did the company take back after the MAC takeover?

**Question 7**

What was the MCA in 1966?

**Question 8**

What was the new name of Universal Pictures Company and Revue Productions in 1966?

**Question 9**

Which television network did MCA later merge with?

**Text number 31**

During this period, Hal B. Wallis, who had last worked as a head producer at Paramount, moved to Universal, where he produced several films, including a lavish version of Maxwell Anderson's Anne of a Thousand Days (1969) and the equally lavish Mary, Queen of Scots (1971). Although neither could claim to be a major financial success, both films received Oscar nominations, and Anne was nominated for Best Picture, Best Actor (Richard Burton), Best Actress (Geneviève Bujold) and Best Supporting Actor (Anthony Quayle). Wallis retired from Universal after making Rooster Cogburn (1975), the sequel to True Grit (1969), which Wallis had produced at Paramount. Rooster Cogburn starred John Wayne, reprising his Oscar-winning role from the earlier film, and Katharine Hepburn, their only film together. The film was only a moderate success.

**Question 0**

Who produced Anne of the Thousand Days?

**Question 1**

Who wrote the original work on which the Anne of the Thousand Days film version is based?

**Question 2**

What year was the film version of Mary, Queen of Scots made?

**Question 3**

Whose performance in Anne of the Thousand Days won the award for Best Actor?

**Question 4**

What was the title of the sequel to True Grit, produced by Universal?

**Question 5**

In which company B. Hal Wallis worked before Universal?

**Question 6**

In which company B. Hal Wallis worked for after Paramount?

**Question 7**

What year was May Day published?

**Question 8**

In what year did Anne, Queen of Scots appear?

**Question 9**

Which 1969 film was the sequel to True Grit?

**Text number 32**

In the early 1970s, Universal allied with Paramount Pictures to form Cinema International Corporation, which distributed Paramount and Universal films worldwide. Although Universal produced occasional blockbusters such as Airport (1970), The Sting (1973), American Graffiti (also 1973), Earthquake (1974) and the big box office success that restored the company's fortunes, Jaws (1975), Universal was primarily a television studio during the decade. When Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer bought United Artists in 1981, MGM could not opt out of the CIC company to merge with United Artists' foreign operations. However, since future film productions of both names were released through the MGM/UA Entertainment label, CIC decided to merge UA's international units with MGM and reformed as United International Pictures. There would be other film hits such as E.T. the Extra-Terrestrial (1982), Back to the Future (1985), Field of Dreams (1989) and Jurassic Park (1993), but the film business was financially unpredictable. UIP began distributing DreamWorks studio films in 1997, as the founders had connections with Paramount, Universal and Amblin Entertainment. In 2001, MGM left the UIP business and joined the international arm of 20th Century Fox to distribute its films to this day.

**Question 0**

Who collaborated with Universal to create the Cinema International Corporation?

**Question 1**

What year was the film Airport made?

**Question 2**

Which Universal blockbuster was produced in 1974?

**Question 3**

Which company was bought by MGM in 1981?

**Question 4**

When did United International Pictures start distributing films for DreamWorks?

**Question 5**

Which company did Universal partner with in 1970?

**Question 6**

Which company was founded in 1970?

**Question 7**

What does MMG stand for?

**Question 8**

Who left UIP in 2001?

**Question 9**

Who did UIP join in 2001?

**Text number 33**

MCA's long-time president Lew Wasserman was looking for a wealthy partner to expand the company's broadcast and cable operations. He found Japanese electronics manufacturer Matsushita Electric (now Panasonic), which agreed to buy MCA for $6.6 billion in 1990. Around the same time, the production subsidiary was renamed Universal Studios Inc, and (in 1990) MCA created MCA/Universal Home Video Inc to sell VHS video cassettes (later DVDs).

**Question 0**

Who was the director of the MCA in 1990?

**Question 1**

What is the current name of the company that was Matsushita Electric in 1990?

**Question 2**

How much did Matsushita Electric pay for the MCA?

**Question 3**

In what year was MCA/Universal Home Video Inc. founded?

**Question 4**

What was the nationality of Matsushita Electric?

**Question 5**

Which company bought MAC for $6.6 billion in 1990?

**Question 6**

What was Panasonic's new name in 1990?

**Question 7**

What was the new name of Matsushita Electric in 1990?

**Question 8**

Which company created the VHS cassette?

**Text number 34**

Matsushita offered cash, but the culture clash was too big to win, and five years later Matsushita sold an 80% stake in MCA/Universal to Canadian drinks distributor Seagram for $5.7 billion. Seagram sold its stake in DuPont to finance its expansion into the entertainment industry. Hoping to build an entertainment empire around Universal, Seagram bought PolyGram and other entertainment holdings in 1999, but the fluctuating profits that characterise Hollywood did not replace the reliable income stream from DuPont shares.

**Question 0**

How much of MCA/Universal was sold by Matsushita Electric five years after its acquisition?

**Question 1**

To whom did Matsushita sell a large part of MCA/Universal?

**Question 2**

How much did Seagram pay to buy a large part of MCA/Universal?

**Question 3**

What did Seagram sell to finance the purchase of the MCA/Universal stake?

**Question 4**

Which company was acquired by Seagram in 1999?

**Question 5**

What percentage of Matsushita was owned by MCA/Univeral?

**Question 6**

How did MCA/Universal sell its stake?

**Question 7**

How much did MCA/Universal sell their shares for?

**Question 8**

In what year did PolyGram acquire Seagram?

**Text number 35**

To raise the money, Seagram's president Edgar Bronfman Jr. sold Universal's television holdings, including the cable network USA, to Barry Diller (these same holdings were later bought back at a significantly inflated price). In June 2000, Seagram was sold to Vivendi, the French water and media company that owned StudioCanal. Universal Pictures then acquired the US distribution rights to several StudioCanal films, including Mulholland Drive (which received an Oscar nomination) and Brotherhood of the Wolf (which became the second highest-grossing French-language film in the US since 1980). Universal Pictures and StudioCanal also co-produced several films, including Love Actually (a $40 million budget film that eventually grossed $246 million worldwide). At the end of 2000, the New York Film Academy, in an informal partnership, was given permission to use Universal's studio space for student film projects.

**Question 0**

Who was the leader of Seagram?

**Question 1**

Who bought the US cable network from Seagram?

**Question 2**

Who bought Seagram in June 2000?

**Question 3**

What was the budget for Love Actually?

**Question 4**

Which StudioCanal film received an Oscar nomination?

**Question 5**

To which company did Edgar Bronfman Jr. sell his Seagram's holdings?

**Question 6**

Who was Seagram sold to in June 1980?

**Question 7**

Which 2000 film grossed $246 million?

**Question 8**

Which film grossed $264 million?

**Question 9**

What was Universal Studios allowed to use in 2000?

**Text number 36**

In 2004, Vivendi Universal sold 80% of Vivendi Universal Entertainment (including the studio and theme parks) to General Electric, the parent company of NBC, because of its debt burden. The resulting media superconglomerate was renamed NBCUniversal, while Universal Studios Inc. remained the name of the production subsidiary. After the transaction, GE owned 80% of NBC Universal; Vivendi owned the remaining 20%, with an option to sell its stake in 2006. GE bought Vivendi's stake in NBCU in 2011 and in turn sold 51% of the company to cable operator Comcast. Comcast merged the former GE subsidiary into its own cable TV assets, creating the current NBCUniversal. The transaction between Comcast and GE was completed on 29 January 2011, following approval by the Federal Communications Commission (FCC). In March 2013, Comcast acquired the remaining 49% of NBCUniversal for $16.7 billion.

**Question 0**

Who bought 80% of Vivendi Universal Entertainment in 2004?

**Question 1**

How much of NBC Universal did Vivendi own until 2011?

**Question 2**

Who bought 51% of NBC Universal in 2011?

**Question 3**

In what month and year did Comcast acquire 49% of NBCUniversal?

**Question 4**

How much did Comcast pay for 49% of NBCUniversal in 2013?

**Question 5**

How much of General Electric was sold to Vivendi Universal?

**Question 6**

What does NCBU stand for?

**Question 7**

Who bought Vivendi's stake in NBCU in 2006?

**Question 8**

What does CFC stand for?

**Question 9**

Who bought 49% of NBCUniversal for $17.6 billion?

**Text number 37**

Viacom's Paramount Pictures acquired DreamWorks SKG in late 2005, following the stalling of acquisition negotiations between GE and DreamWorks. Stacey Snider, Universal's long-time chairman, left the company at the beginning of 2006 to take over the management of DreamWorks. Snider was replaced by then Vice Chairman Marc Shmuger and David Linde, President of Focus Features. On 5 October 2009, Marc Shmuger and David Linde were ousted and their co-chairmanships merged, with former Worldwide Marketing and Distribution Director Adam Fogelson becoming the sole Chairman. Donna Langley was also elevated to co-chair. In 2009, Stephanie Sperber formed Universal Partnerships & Licensing, a Universal affiliate, to license Universal's consumer products. In September 2013, Adam Fogelson was ousted as co-chairman of Universal Pictures and Donna Langley was elevated to sole chairman. In addition, Jeff Shell, Chairman of NBCUniversal International, was appointed Chairman of the newly formed Filmed Entertainment Group. Ron Meyer, the studio's longtime president, would step down from oversight of the studio and be named vice chairman of NBCUniversal, advising CEO Steve Burke on all aspects of the company's operations. Mr. Meyers would retain control of Universal Parks and Resorts.

**Question 0**

What year did Paramount Pictures buy DreamWorks?

**Question 1**

Who was the Chairman of Universal who ran DreamWorks since 2006?

**Question 2**

Who became President at the end of 2009?

**Question 3**

Who was the founder of Universal Partnerships & Licensing?

**Question 4**

Who became Chairman of Universal Pictures in September 2013?

**Question 5**

Which company was acquired by Viacom in 2005?

**Question 6**

Which company did Stacey Shmuger leave in 2006?

**Question 7**

What position did Donna Sperber hold?

**Question 8**

Who was ousted as the second chairman of Universal Pictures in October 2013?

**Text number 38**

Universal's multi-year film financing agreement with Elliott Management ended in 2013. In July 2013, Universal entered into an agreement with Legendary Pictures to market, co-finance and distribute Legendary Pictures' films for a period of five years, starting in 2014, when Legendary's corresponding agreement with Warner Bros. expires.

**Question 0**

Universal's contract with which company ended in 2013?

**Question 1**

Who did Universal sign a marketing and distribution agreement with in July 2013?

**Question 2**

How many years is the contract with Legendary Pictures expected to last?

**Question 3**

What year did Universal's deal with Legendary Pictures start?

**Question 4**

When did Elliott Management's financing contract end?

**Question 5**

Which company signed a deal with Legendary Pictures in July 2014?

**Question 6**

Which two companies had a contract that expired in 2013?

**Text number 39**

In June 2014, Universal Partnerships took over the licensing of NBC and Sprout's consumer products, with the expectation that all licensing would eventually be centralised in NBCUniversal. In May 2015, Focus Features revived Gramercy Pictures as a genre film brand focused on action, sci-fi and horror films.

**Question 0**

Which film studio was brought back in May 2015?

**Question 1**

Which NBCUniversal division revived Gramercy Pictures?

**Question 2**

What kind of films is Gramercy responsible for creating?

**Question 3**

What year did NBCUniversal buy Sprout?

**Question 4**

Who revived Focus Features in 2015?

**Question 5**

What happened in June 2015?

**Text number 40**

Universal is the only studio in 2015 to have released three billion dollar films in a single year, a feat achieved in 2015 with Furious 7, Jurassic World and Minions.

**Question 0**

What year did Universal release three billion dollar films?

**Question 1**

Besides Jurassic World and Furious 7, which billion-dollar movie did Universal release in 2015?

**Question 2**

How many studios have released three billion dollar films in one year?

**Question 3**

Who released three billion dollar films in 2017?

**Question 4**

Which films made three billion dollars?

**Text number 41**

Universal set up its own distribution company in France in the early 1950s, and in the late 1960s the company also set up a production company in Paris, Universal Productions France S.A., although it is sometimes referred to as Universal Pictures France. Except for the first two films it produced, Claude Chabrol's Le scandale (English title The Champagne Murders) and Romain Gary's Les oiseaux vont mourir au Pérou (English title Birds in Peru), it participated only in French or other European co-productions, the most important of which were Lacombe by Louis Malle, Lucien, Les Valseuses by Bertrand Blier (English title Going Places) and The Day of the Jackal by Fred Zinnemann. It was involved in only about 20 French film productions. In the early 1970s, the unit was incorporated into the French Cinema International Corporation.

**Question 0**

What was the name of the Universal production company in Paris?

**Question 1**

What was the name of Universal's French distribution company?

**Question 2**

What was the English title of Le scandale?

**Question 3**

Who directed the film Jackal's Day?

**Question 4**

Which film was known in English as Going Places?

**Question 5**

Where did Universal set up its distribution company in 1950?

**Question 6**

Where did Universal set up the production company in 1960?

**Question 7**

What happened in 1970?

**Question 8**

What was the name of the company founded in 1960?

**Document number 58**

**Text number 0**

Estonian (eesti keel [ˈeːsti ˈkeːl] ( listen)) is the official language of Estonia, spoken by around 1.1 million Estonians and tens of thousands of people in various immigrant communities. It belongs to the Finnish branch of the Uralic language family.

**Question 0**

Which country's official language is Estonian?

**Question 1**

How many people in Estonia speak Estonian as their mother tongue?

**Question 2**

Which language family does Estonian belong to?

**Question 3**

To which branch of the Uralic language family does Estonian belong?

**Question 4**

What is the estimated number of non-native speakers of Estonian in Estonia?

**Text number 1**

One peculiarity that has attracted much interest among linguists is that traditionally three degrees of phonemic length have been considered: short, long and "extra long", with /sɑdɑ/, /sɑˑdɑ/ and /sɑːdɑ/ being distinguished. In reality, the difference is not purely in phoneme length, and the underlying phonological mechanism is still controversial[citation needed].

**Question 0**

Who cares about degrees of phonemic length?

**Question 1**

What are the three degrees of phonemic length?

**Question 2**

What is the controversial issue among linguists about the difference?

**Question 3**

Who doesn't care about the degrees of phonemic length?

**Question 4**

What is not a distinctive feature?

**Question 5**

What is the length of the degree of underlength?

**Question 6**

What are the three degrees of phonemic width?

**Text number 2**

Estonian belongs to the Finnish branch of the Uralic languages, along with Finnish, Karelian and other related languages. The Uralic languages are not part of the Indo-European languages. Estonian is distantly related to Hungarian and Sami.

**Question 0**

Which Uralic language branch does Estonian belong to?

**Question 1**

What are the other two languages that belong to the branch of Finnish?

**Question 2**

Which language group does Estonian not belong to?

**Question 3**

Which languages are related to Estonian, but not closely related?

**Question 4**

Which branch of the Uralic language does not include Estonian?

**Question 5**

Which branch of the Uralic language does Finnish not belong to?

**Question 6**

Which branch of the Uralic language does not include Karelian?

**Question 7**

Which languages are very close to Estonian?

**Question 8**

Which languages are not related to Estonian?

**Text number 3**

Estonia has been influenced by Swedish, German (originally Middle Low German, the lingua franca of the Hanseatic League, spoken by a substantial community of Baltic German bourgeoisie native to what is now Estonia, but later the Estonian language was also influenced by standard German) and Russian, although it is not genetically related to them.

**Question 0**

Who spoke German in the country later known as Estonia?

**Question 1**

Which German language has influenced the Estonian language in addition to standard German?

**Question 2**

What language did the Baltic Germans speak?

**Question 3**

Which German language did not affect Estonia?

**Question 4**

Where is average German spoken nowadays?

**Question 5**

Which language was not affected by Russian?

**Text number 4**

Estonian, like Finnish and Hungarian, is to some extent an agglutinative language, but unlike Finnish and Hungarian, it has lost vowel harmony, with front vowels appearing exclusively on the first or stressed syllable, although in older texts vowel harmony is still recognisable. In addition, the apocopying of the final sounds of the word is extensive, which has contributed to the language's change from a purely agglutinative to a fusional language.The basic word order is subject-verb-object.

**Question 0**

What kind of harmony has Estonia lost?

**Question 1**

What do Estonian, Finnish and Hungarian have in common?

**Question 2**

In what order are words put in sentences in Estonian?

**Question 3**

What kind of harmony have the Estonians not lost?

**Question 4**

What are the linguistic differences between Estonian, Finnish and Hungarian?

**Question 5**

In what order are words put into sentences in Finnish?

**Question 6**

In what order are words placed in sentences in Hungarian?

**Question 7**

What made it change from a fusional language to an agglutinative language?

**Text number 5**

The two different historical Estonian languages (sometimes considered dialects), North and South Estonian, are based on the ancestors of modern Estonian people, who migrated to Estonia in at least two different waves, and both groups spoke a remarkably different vernacular Finnish language. Modern Estonian has developed from the dialects of Northern Estonia.

**Question 0**

How many waves did contemporary Russians migrate through to Estonia?

**Question 1**

What are the names of the two separate Estonian languages?

**Question 2**

What are the East and West Estonian languages based on?

**Question 3**

What evolved from the East European dialect?

**Question 4**

What language type did the two waves of Estonian migrants speak in exactly the same way?

**Question 5**

Through how many waves did today's Estonians migrate to Estonia?

**Text number 6**

The domination of Estonia by Denmark, Germany, Sweden, Sweden and Russia from the 13th century until 1918, after the Northern Crusades, delayed the literacy of the indigenous peoples in Estonia.

**Question 0**

When did the Northern Crusades take place?

**Question 1**

Which countries took part in the Northern Crusades?

**Question 2**

Which country was in power after the Crusades?

**Question 3**

What was delayed by the aftermath of the Crusades in Estonia?

**Question 4**

When did the Northern Crusades not take place?

**Question 5**

Which countries did not participate in the Northern Crusades?

**Question 6**

What land was not ruled after the Crusades?

**Question 7**

What did the aftermath of the Crusades finally begin in Estonia?

**Question 8**

Which country took part in the Eastern Crusades?

**Text number 7**

The oldest written records of the Finnish languages in Estonia date back to the 13th century. The Chronicle of Henrik Liivinmaa in Originates Livoniae contains Estonian place names, words and phrase fragments.

**Question 0**

How far back do the first written records of the Finnish languages of Estonia go?

**Question 1**

Where can you find Estonian place names?

**Question 2**

Which chronicle contains the Originates Livoniae?

**Question 3**

Apart from place names, what else can you find in Estonian in Henrik Liivinmaa's chronicle Originates Livoniae?

**Question 4**

Where can't you find Estonian place names?

**Question 5**

Which chronicle does not mention Originates Livoniae?

**Question 6**

What was the last century of the Estonian Finnish language?

**Question 7**

When is the latest written record of the Finnish languages in Estonia?

**Question 8**

Which books did not include place names, words and sentence fragments?

**Text number 8**

The earliest surviving examples of the (North) Estonian language are the so-called Kullamaa prayers from 1524 and 1528. In 1525, the first book in Estonian was printed. The book was a Lutheran manuscript that never reached a reader and was destroyed immediately after publication.

**Question 0**

What was the first book published in Estonian?

**Question 1**

When were the Kallamaa prayers written?

**Question 2**

What was the fate of the Lutheran manuscript printed in 1525?

**Question 3**

At what point was the Lutheran script destroyed?

**Question 4**

What was the last book published in Estonian?

**Question 5**

Who wrote the first prayers?

**Question 6**

What was the fate of the Lutheran manuscript printed in 1524?

**Question 7**

When was the Lutheran manuscript published?

**Question 8**

Which manuscript was written in 1528?

**Text number 9**

The first surviving Estonian book is a bilingual German-Estonian translation of the Lutheran catechism by S. Wanradt and J. Koell,1535 which dates from the Reformation. The Estonian grammar book for the use of priests was printed in German in 1637. The New Testament was translated into Southern Estonian in 1686 (Northern Estonian in 1715). The two languages were combined on the basis of Northern Estonian by Anton thor Helle.

**Question 0**

Which two people are responsible for the first surviving book in Estonian?

**Question 1**

What year was S. Wanradt and J. Koell's book written?

**Question 2**

What kind of book was it?

**Question 3**

Which book specifically for the use of priests was printed in Estonian?

**Question 4**

In what year was the Priests' Grammar Book printed?

**Question 5**

Who wrote the last Estonian book?

**Question 6**

Which book was published in East Estonia in 1715?

**Question 7**

Which book was not used by priests in 1637?

**Question 8**

Who wrote the spelling in sprout?

**Question 9**

Who wrote a grammar book in 1637?

**Text number 10**

The birth of Estonian domestic literature dates from 1810-1820, when the patriotic and philosophical poems of Kristjan Jaak Peterson were published. Peterson, who was the first student at the then German-speaking Dorpat University to acknowledge his Estonian origins, is widely regarded as the messenger of Estonian national literature and the founder of modern Estonian poetry. His birthday, 14 March, is celebrated in Estonia as Mother Tongue Day. A passage from Peterson's poem "Moon" expresses the call for a reaffirmation of the Estonian language's ancestry:

**Question 0**

Which Estonian poet's works were printed between 1810 and 1820?

**Question 1**

What did Kristjan Jaak Peterson write poetry about?

**Question 2**

When was Peterson born?

**Question 3**

What is the other name given to Peterson on his birthday?

**Question 4**

Which university did Peterson study at?

**Question 5**

Which Estonian playwright's works were printed between 1810 and 1820?

**Question 6**

What did Kristjan Jaak Peterson write novels about?

**Question 7**

Whose birthday is it on 13 March?

**Question 8**

What day is Father's Day?

**Question 9**

From which university was Peterson rejected?

**Text number 11**

Between 1525 and 1917, 14,503 titles written in Estonian were published, compared to 23,868 titles published between 1918 and 1940.[Reference ]

**Question 0**

How many books in Estonian were printed between 1918 and 1940?

**Question 1**

How many books in Estonian were printed in the four centuries or so before 1918?

**Question 2**

In which language were 14 503 books published before 1918?

**Question 3**

How many books were published in the Etonian language before 1525?

**Question 4**

How many Estonian books have been published since 1917 to the present day?

**Question 5**

How many books were published before 1918?

**Question 6**

How many books were published after 1940?

**Text number 12**

Writings in Estonian only became important in the 19th century with the spread of Enlightenment ideas, during the Estonian Enlightenment (1750-1840). Although the Baltic Germans generally saw the future of the Estonians as an assimilation of themselves, the Estonian educated class admired the ancient culture of the Estonians and the era of freedom before the conquests of the Danes and Germans in the 13th century.

**Question 0**

What ideas of the time gave Estonian writings their relevance?

**Question 1**

Who would have thought that their future would have merged with that of the Estonians?

**Question 2**

Who admired ancient Estonian culture?

**Question 3**

Who conquered the ancient Estonians?

**Question 4**

When did Estonia's ancient era of freedom end?

**Question 5**

What ideas of the time did not allow the writings of the Estonians to have any meaning?

**Question 6**

Who did not want their future to merge with the Estonian?

**Question 7**

Who wouldn't have loved the ancient Estonian culture?

**Question 8**

Who conquered the ancient Danes?

**Question 9**

Who conquered the ancient Germanic peoples?

**Text number 13**

After the Estonian War of Independence in 1919, Estonian became the language of the independent state. In 1945, 97.3% of the Estonian population considered themselves Estonian and spoke Estonian.

**Question 0**

In what year was the Estonian War of Independence fought?

**Question 1**

After Estonia gained independence, which language was made the state language of Estonia?

**Question 2**

What percentage of Estonians considered themselves Estonian in 1945?

**Question 3**

What language did the Estonians speak?

**Question 4**

What year was the civil war in Estonia?

**Question 5**

What percentage of Estonians did not speak Estonian in 1945?

**Question 6**

Which war was fought in 1945?

**Question 7**

What language did ethnic Estonians refuse to speak?

**Question 8**

In which year did Estonia fail to gain independence?

**Text number 14**

When the Soviet Union invaded and occupied Estonia in World War II, Estonian became the first of the two official languages (Russian was the second). In the second half of the 1970s, the pressure for bilingualism (among Estonians) intensified, resulting in a widespread spread of Russian language skills throughout the country. Russian was called the "language of friendship between peoples" and was taught to Estonian children, sometimes as early as kindergarten. Although the teaching of Estonian in schools to non-Estonians was compulsory, in practice it was often considered unnecessary.

**Question 0**

What happened to Estonia during the Second World War?

**Question 1**

Who invaded Estonia?

**Question 2**

Which language became the second official language of Estonia after the Soviet invasion?

**Question 3**

Which other country had the same level of immigration as post-Soviet Estonia?

**Question 4**

What became stronger in Estonia in the 1970s?

**Question 5**

Which country did not occupy Estonia?

**Question 6**

What happened to Estonia during the First World War from the Soviet Union?

**Question 7**

What became stronger in Estonia in the early 1970s?

**Question 8**

What is Estonia's third language?

**Question 9**

What language was called the "language of the enemy peoples"?

**Text number 15**

During Perestroika, a law on the status of the Estonian language was passed in January 1989. The break-up of the Soviet Union led to the restoration of the independence of the Republic of Estonia. Estonian again became the sole state language of Estonia, which in practice meant that the use of Estonian was promoted and the use of Russian discouraged.

**Question 0**

What historic event liberated Estonia once again?

**Question 1**

What became the only official language of Estonia after the collapse of the Soviet Union?

**Question 2**

Which language was no longer advertised as one of the main languages of Estonia?

**Question 3**

What was born in January 1989?

**Question 4**

What historical event enslaved Estonia once again?

**Question 5**

What became the only official language of Estonia after the rise of the Soviet Union?

**Question 6**

Which language declined in popularity before the collapse of the Soviet Union?

**Question 7**

What was born in February 1989?

**Question 8**

When did Russian start to be used in Estonia?

**Text number 16**

The return of migrants from the Soviet Union has brought the proportion of Estonians in Estonia back above 70%. As in Latvia, many of the remaining non-Estonians in Estonia have now adopted Estonian; around 40% according to the 2000 census.

**Question 0**

What was the percentage of Estonians in Estonia after the departure of Soviet immigrants?

**Question 1**

When Soviet immigrants joined Estonia, how many Estonians lived in Estonia?

**Question 2**

How many native Estonians have adopted the Estonian language?

**Question 3**

What percentage of Estonians spoke Russian in 2000?

**Question 4**

What percentage of Soviet citizens spoke Estonian?

**Question 5**

What percentage of Latvians spoke Russian?

**Text number 17**

Estonian dialects are divided into two groups - the Northern and Southern dialects, historically associated with the city of Tallinn in the north and the city of Tartu in the south, and the separate Kirderanniku dialect, which is the dialect of the north-eastern coast of Estonia.

**Question 0**

How many dialect groups are there in Estonian?

**Question 1**

What are the names of the dialect groups in Estonia?

**Question 2**

What is a northern city with which the northern dialect is associated?

**Question 3**

Where is the north coast dialect spoken?

**Question 4**

In which city has the southern dialect historically been spoken?

**Question 5**

Which city is north of Tallinn?

**Question 6**

Which city is south of Tartu?

**Question 7**

In which city has Eastern Murree been spoken historically?

**Question 8**

Where is the north coast dialect not spoken?

**Text number 18**

The northern group includes the Central dialect, which is also the basis of the standard language, the Western dialect, which roughly corresponds to Läänemaa and Pärnumaa, the dialect of Saaremaa and the islands of Hiiumaa, and the Eastern dialect on the north-western shore of Lake Peipsi.

**Question 0**

Which dialect is also called the central dialect?

**Question 1**

What is the Lake Peipsi dialect?

**Question 2**

Which northern group dialects are spoken in island dialects?

**Question 3**

What is the other name for the western part of the Estonian northern group?

**Question 4**

What dialect is also called a middle dialect?

**Question 5**

What is the dialect of the city of Peips?

**Question 6**

Which dialects of the southern group are spoken in the dialect of the islands?

**Question 7**

What is another name for the southern dialect of Estonian?

**Text number 19**

The southern group (South Estonian) includes the dialects of Tartu, Mulg, Võro (Võru) and Seto (Seto). These are sometimes considered either as variants of South Estonian or as completely separate languages. Seto and Võro differ less in language than in culture and Christian denomination.

**Question 0**

Which dialects make up the southern group?

**Question 1**

More important than the language aspect is how do the dialects of Seto and Võro differ from each other?

**Question 2**

What other dialects besides the Tartu, Mulg, Võro and Seto dialects are sometimes considered to be variants of the southern Estonian dialects?

**Question 3**

Which religion is related to Seto and Võro?

**Question 4**

Which dialects do not belong to the southern group?

**Question 5**

How are the Seto and Voro communities similar?

**Question 6**

Which religion do the Seto and Võro reject?

**Text number 20**

Like Finnish, Estonian uses the Latin alphabet, with the letters ä, ö, ü, õ and the later added letters š and ž. The letters c, q, w, x and y are used only for proper names of foreign origin, and f, z, š and ž appear only in loanwords and foreign names. Ö and ü are pronounced in the same way as their Swedish and German equivalents. Unlike in standard German, but like in Finnish and Swedish (when followed by "r"), Ä is pronounced [æ], like English mat. The vowels Ä, Ö and Ü are clearly separate phonemes that belong to the Estonian language, although the letter forms are derived from German. The letter õ stands for /ɤ/, an unrounded /o/ or an unrounded vowel near the middle of the back stem. It is almost identical to the Bulgarian ъ /ɤ̞/ and the Vietnamese ơ, and is used in the transcription of Russian ы.

**Question 0**

Where did the Estonian language get its alphabet from?

**Question 1**

What is another language whose alphabet is Latin?

**Question 2**

How is the letter A pronounced in Estonian?

**Question 3**

From which alphabet do the Swedish alphabets originate?

**Question 4**

Where did the German alphabet come from?

**Question 5**

Which vowels are not separate phonemes?

**Question 6**

Which letters are not limited to proper names of foreign origin?

**Text number 21**

Although Estonian orthography generally follows the phonemic principles, according to which each grapheme corresponds to one phoneme, there are some historical and morphological deviations from this: for example, the preservation of the morpheme in word declension (b, g, d are written where p, k, t are pronounced) and the use of i and j.[Clarification needed] Where it is very impractical or impossible to write š and ž, they are replaced in some written texts by sh and zh, although this is considered incorrect. Otherwise, the h in sh represents a silent glottal fricative, such as Pasha (pas-ha); this is also true of some foreign names.

**Question 0**

What principles generally guide Estonian orthography?

**Question 1**

How many phonemes does each grapheme correspond to?

**Question 2**

What are the deviations from the general principle between one phoneme and one grapheme?

**Question 3**

In which cases are š and ž replaced by sh and zh?

**Question 4**

What is an example of a word containing a silent glottal fricative?

**Question 5**

Which principles will never guide Estonian orthography?

**Question 6**

In which cases are š and ž replaced by ch and zu?

**Question 7**

What is an example of a word that does not contain a silent glottal fricative?

**Question 8**

What are not considered foreign names?

**Text number 22**

Modern Estonian orthography is based on the more modern orthography created by Eduard Ahrens in the second half of the 19th century on the basis of Finnish orthography. The older orthography it replaced was created in the 17th century by Bengt Gottfried Forselius and Johann Hornung on the basis of German orthography. Previously, Estonian writing had generally been based on an ad hoc orthography based on Latin and Middle High German orthography. Some influences from German orthography - for example, writing W instead of V - survived well into the 1930s.

**Question 0**

What is the orthography on which modern Estonian orthography is based?

**Question 1**

Who is responsible for creating a newer orthography?

**Question 2**

In which century was the newer orthography created?

**Question 3**

Which orthography was in use before the newer orthography?

**Question 4**

Which other country's orthography gave rise to the older orthography?

**Question 5**

In which orthography is modern Estonian orthography rejected?

**Question 6**

When was Eduard Ahrens born?

**Question 7**

When did Eduard Ahrens die?

**Question 8**

When did Newer Orthography end?

**Question 9**

When did German orthography cease to be influential?

**Text number 23**

It should be noted that the Estonian words and names mentioned in international publications from Soviet sources are often a back translation of a Russian transliteration. Examples include "ya" instead of "ä" (e.g. Pyarnu instead of Pärnu), "y" instead of "õ" (e.g. Pylva instead of Põlva) and "yu" instead of "ü" (e.g. Pyussi instead of Püss). Even the Encyclopædia Britannica encyclopedia has "ostrov Khiuma", where "ostrov" means "island" in Russian and "Khiuma" is a back-translation from Russian instead of "Hiiumaa" (Hiiumaa > Хийума(а) > Khiuma).

**Question 0**

Which language transliterations of Estonian words and names are often back-transliterated in Soviet international publications?

**Question 1**

Which famous encyclopaedia has an Estonian translation into Russian?

**Question 2**

What is the Russian translation of the Encyclopædia Britannica?

**Question 3**

Which famous encyclopaedia contains an Estonian back translation of the Russian language?

**Question 4**

What is the Estonian back translation of Encyclopædia Britannica?

**Question 5**

What is the Estonian translation of Ostrov?

**Question 6**

What is the Estonian translation for the word Khiuma?

**Text number 24**

Typically, Estonian represents a transition from an agglutinative to a fusional language. The canonical word order is SVO (subject-verb-object).

**Question 0**

What is the typological form of the Estonian language?

**Question 1**

Where is Estonia typologically moving from?

**Question 2**

What shape is Estonia taking?

**Question 3**

How are words arranged canonically in Estonian?

**Question 4**

What is not a typological form of the Estonian language?

**Question 5**

What form is Estonia moving towards?

**Question 6**

What is the wrong order of words in the Estonian canon?

**Text number 25**

In Estonian, nouns and pronouns have no grammatical gender, but nouns and adjectives are reduced in fourteen cases: the case and number of the adjective or adjectives are always the same as the case and number of the noun or nouns (except in the terminative, essay, abessive, abessive and comitative, where there is agreement only on the number, because the adjective is in the genitive). Thus, kollane maja ('yellow house') is in the illative kollasesse majja ('to the yellow house'), but the terminative is kollase majani ('to the yellow house'). There has been an elision in the Proto-Indo-European language; the actual case marker may therefore be missing, but the stem has changed, cf. maja - majja and in the Finnish dialect of Ostrobothnia maja - majahan.

**Question 0**

Which language lacks gendered nouns and pronouns?

**Question 1**

In the nominative, genitive, partitive, illative, inessive, elative, allative, adjective, ablative and translative, what always agrees with the noun in number and tense?

**Question 2**

In which languages are gendered nouns and pronouns used?

**Question 3**

What in the nominative never matches the noun in number and tense?

**Question 4**

What is a "yellow house" in Finnish?

**Question 5**

How many cases are the verbs reduced?

**Text number 26**

The direct object of a verb is either accusative (complete objects) or partitive (partial objects). In the singular the accusative is the same as the genitive and in the plural the nominative. The accusative vs. partitive case opposition of an object used with a transitive verb creates a telative contrast, as in Finnish. This is the rough equivalent of the perfect vs. imperfect aspect.

**Question 0**

What other language has a telicity contrast?

**Question 1**

Where can you find the direct object of a verb in addition to the accusative?

**Question 2**

What is the accusative used for?

**Question 3**

Which language has no telicity contrast?

**Question 4**

Where can the direct object of a noun be found?

**Question 5**

Why is the battery suffix rejected?

**Question 6**

What is an example of a partial object?

**Question 7**

What does a transitive noun create?

**Text number 27**

The verbal system lacks its own future tense (used here) and has specific forms to express an action performed by an indefinite subject ("impersonal").

**Question 0**

Which system lacks a distinctive futures?

**Question 1**

What is used instead of the future tense?

**Question 2**

What does Estonian use to indicate actions taken by an indecisive subject?

**Question 3**

What makes a futures module stand out from the system?

**Question 4**

What is used instead of the past?

**Question 5**

What does Estonian use to indicate actions performed by a determined subject?

**Question 6**

What does the unspecified target do?

**Text number 28**

Although Estonian and Germanic languages have very different origins, there are many similar words in Estonian and English, for example. This is mainly because Estonian has borrowed almost a third of its vocabulary from Germanic languages, mainly from Low German (Middle Low German) and High German (including Standard German) during the Germanic period. The proportion of Low German and High German loanwords can be estimated at 22-25%, with Low German accounting for about 15%[citation needed].

**Question 0**

Almost 33% of Estonian vocabulary belongs to which language group?

**Question 1**

What is the main Germanic language from which Estonia derives the Germanic part of its vocabulary?

**Question 2**

When did Low Sax become part of the Estonian language?

**Question 3**

From which other Germanic language does Estonian derive its vocabulary?

**Question 4**

To which Germanic language does Standard German belong?

**Question 5**

With which language is Estonian very closely related?

**Question 6**

When did the Low Sax cease to be part of the Estonian language?

**Question 7**

Where else has the Estonian language got its vocabulary from other than Germanic?

**Question 8**

To which Germanic language does non-standard German belong?

**Question 9**

Which language group does less than 30% of Estonian vocabulary belong to?

**Text number 29**

Often 'b' and 'p' are interchangeable, e.g. 'baggage' becomes 'pagas', 'lob' becomes 'loopima'. The initial 's' is often omitted, e.g. 'skool' becomes 'kool', 'stool' becomes 'tool'.

**Question 0**

Which two letters can often be substituted for each other in Estonian?

**Question 1**

What happens in many cases when a word starts with the letter s?

**Question 2**

In the example where 'b' is replaced by 'p', how is 'baggage' pronounced?

**Question 3**

What two letters can never be substituted for each other in Estonian?

**Question 4**

What happens to the first letter when a word starts with the letter L?

**Question 5**

In the example where 's' is replaced by 'g', how is 'baggage' pronounced?

**Question 6**

What word comes from the Chair when you apply the substitution rule?

**Question 7**

What word Loopima comes when you drop the appropriate letter?

**Text number 30**

Estonian language designers, such as Ado Grenzstein (a journalist in Estonia in the 1870s-90s), tried to use ex nihilo formation, Urschöpfung, i.e. they created new words from scratch.

**Question 0**

Who was the editor who was also a language designer?

**Question 1**

In which years did Ado Grenzstein work as a journalist in Estonia?

**Question 2**

What is another term for making up words from scratch?

**Question 3**

Who tried to use the ex nihilo technique in their language design?

**Question 4**

Who was the journalist who refused to be a language designer?

**Question 5**

In which years did Ado Grenzstein work as a journalist in Germany?

**Question 6**

When was Ado Grenzstein born?

**Question 7**

When did Ado Grenzstein die?

**Question 8**

What is a word to create new words from old words?

**Text number 31**

The most famous Estonian reformer Johannes Aavik (1880-1973) used ex nihilo constructions (cf. "free constructions", Tauli 1977) as well as other sources of lexical enrichment, such as derivations, compositions and loanwords (often from Finnish; cf. Saareste and Raun 1965: 76). The Aavik dictionary (1921), which lists some 4000 words, contains many words that were (allegedly) created ex nihilo, many of which are in common use today. Examples include

**Question 0**

Who is the most famous of the Estonian language reformers?

**Question 1**

When did Johannes Aavik live?

**Question 2**

What technique did Aavic use to create Estonian words from scratch?

**Question 3**

Where in the publication can you find examples of ex nihilo words?

**Question 4**

How many words did Aavik put in his dictionary?

**Question 5**

Who is the least known of the Estonian language reformers?

**Question 6**

When did Johannes Aavik live in Germany?

**Question 7**

What technique did Aavic use to create Estonian words from old words?

**Question 8**

From which publication were examples of ex nihilo words removed?

**Question 9**

Which dictionary has less than 3000 words?

**Text number 32**

Many of the inventions that have been considered (often by Aavik himself) as words invented ex nihilo may well have been influenced by foreign lexicons, such as Russian, German, French, Finnish, English and Swedish. Avik had an extensive classical education and was familiar with ancient Greek, Latin and French. Consider, for example, roim 'crime' vs. English crime, or taunima 'to condemn, disapprove' vs. Finnish tuomita 'to judge, condemn' (these are the Aavik dictionaries appearing in the Aavik Dictionary1921). Rather, these words could be seen as a peculiar manifestation of a morphophonemic adaptation of a foreign lexicon.

**Question 0**

What languages did Aavik speak?

**Question 1**

When was the Aavik Dictionary published?

**Question 2**

What is another term for the words created by Avik?

**Question 3**

Rather than being created out of thin air, the ex nihilo terms of the ghost are actually thought to have possibly influenced what?

**Question 4**

What languages did Aavik create?

**Question 5**

When was the Aavik dictionary destroyed?

**Question 6**

What is another term for the words Aavik was destroyed?

**Question 7**

The ex nihilo terms of the ghost were not influenced by what?

**Document number 59**

**Text number 0**

Paper is a thin material made by pressing together moist cellulose fibres from wood, rags or grasses and drying them into flexible sheets. It is a versatile material with many uses, including writing, printing, packaging, cleaning and many industrial and construction processes.

**Question 0**

What is the source of the particles in the paper?

**Question 1**

What is the general use of paper?

**Question 2**

What is the final stage of paper making?

**Question 3**

What is a thick material produced by pressing cellulose fibres?

**Question 4**

What fibres are rags made from?

**Question 5**

What is not a versatile material, and has few uses?

**Question 6**

How is the script produced?

**Question 7**

What is the source of the non-particulate matter in the paper?

**Question 8**

What is the rare use of paper?

**Question 9**

What is the final stage of wood production?

**Text number 1**

The process of making pulp paper is said to have developed in China in the early 2nd century AD. possibly as early as 105 AD. Although the earliest archaeological evidence of paper dates back to the 2nd century BC. China. The modern pulp and paper industry is global, with China leading its production and the United States close behind.

**Question 0**

When was the pulp paper manufacturing process developed?

**Question 1**

In which country was the process developed?

**Question 2**

Which country is the leading paper producer?

**Question 3**

Which country is the second largest producer of paper?

**Question 4**

Which court eunuch joined the papermaking process?

**Question 5**

When is the Han court said to have developed the pulp making process?

**Question 6**

In which area is the US the leader, with China right behind?

**Question 7**

Where is the Han tribunal process said to have developed?

**Question 8**

Where do the earliest fragments of the Han court come from?

**Question 9**

When was the pulp manufacturing process developed?

**Question 10**

Which countries have not developed the process?

**Question 11**

Which country is not a leader in paper production?

**Question 12**

Which country is the fifth largest producer of paper?

**Question 13**

Which of the court's non-eunuchs joined the papermaking process?

**Text number 2**

The oldest known archaeological fragments of the immediate predecessor of modern paper date back to the 2nd century BC. from China. The paper pulp manufacturing process has been associated with Cai Lun, a eunuch of the Han court who lived in the 2nd century AD. As paper effectively replaced silk in many applications, China was able to export even larger quantities of silk, thus contributing to the Golden Age.

**Question 0**

To whom is the paper-making process entrusted?

**Question 1**

What material did paper replace when it was invented?

**Question 2**

What era was influenced by the invention of the papermaking process?

**Question 3**

What century does the first paper-making process date back to?

**Question 4**

Where can the oldest known pieces of silk be traced?

**Question 5**

Who is responsible for the silk paper manufacturing process?

**Question 6**

What can silk effectively replace in all applications?

**Question 7**

What era did China's declining silk exports lead to?

**Question 8**

What did China's exports decline during the gold rush?

**Question 9**

Who is not entrusted with the paper-making process?

**Question 10**

What material was not replaced by paper when it was invented?

**Question 11**

Which era was not affected by the invention of the papermaking process?

**Question 12**

What century does the latest paper-making process date back to?

**Text number 3**

Its knowledge and use spread from China via the Middle East to medieval Europe in the 13th century, where the first water-powered paper mills were built. As paper arrived in the West via the city of Baghdad, it was initially called bagdatikos. In the 19th century, industrial manufacturing greatly reduced the price of paper, enabling mass communication and contributing to major cultural changes. In 1844, Canadian inventor Charles Fenerty and German F. G. Keller independently developed methods for pulping wood fibres.

**Question 0**

In which century did the papermaking process spread from China to Europe?

**Question 1**

From which Middle Eastern city did the papermaking process come to Europe?

**Question 2**

What name was given to the process in Baghdad?

**Question 3**

In what century did the process become much cheaper than before?

**Question 4**

Which Canadian inventor helped F.G. Keller develop his own process?

**Question 5**

In which century were the first oil-fired paper mills built?

**Question 6**

What knowledge and use was transferred from the Middle East to China?

**Question 7**

What increased the price of paper in the 19th century?

**Question 8**

What did Charles Fenerty and FG Keller develop together in 1844?

**Question 9**

What was China developing in 1844?

**Question 10**

In which century did papermaking spread from France to Europe?

**Question 11**

From which Middle Eastern city did the papermaking process come to China?

**Question 12**

What name was given to the process in China?

**Question 13**

In which century did the process become cheaper than before?

**Question 14**

Which French inventor helped F.G. Keller to develop his own process?

**Text number 4**

The word "paper" is etymologically derived from the Latin word papyrus, which comes from the Greek πάπυρος (papuros), meaning Cyperus papyrus. Papyrus is a thick, paper-like material made from the seeds of the Cyperus papyrus plant, which was used in ancient Egypt and other Mediterranean cultures for writing before the introduction of paper in the Middle East and Europe. Although the word paper is etymologically derived from papyrus, the two are produced in very different ways, and the development of the former differs from that of the latter. Papyrus is a composite of natural plant fibres, whereas paper is made from fibres whose properties have been modified by maceration.

**Question 0**

What is the Latin word for paper derived from?

**Question 1**

What language is papyrus from?

**Question 2**

Which process changes the properties of the fibres used in paper production?

**Question 3**

What plant was used in Egypt to make papyrus?

**Question 4**

Which part of the Cyperus plant was used to make papyrus?

**Question 5**

Where does the word papyrus come from?

**Question 6**

What is the word for Mediterranean pepper plant?

**Question 7**

Paper is developed in the same way as what?

**Question 8**

Paper is a layer of fibres from natural plants, and what is papyrus?

**Question 9**

Papyrus is a fibre that has been modified by maceration, and what is paper?

**Question 10**

From which Latin word is paper not derived?

**Question 11**

What language is papyrus not from?

**Question 12**

Which process does not change the properties of the fibres used to make paper?

**Question 13**

What part of the Cyperus tree was used to make papyrus?

**Text number 5**

To make pulp, lignin is separated from cellulose fibres in a chemical process. This is done by dissolving the lignin in a cooking solution, allowing it to be washed from the cellulose; this preserves the length of the cellulose fibres. Paper made from chemical pulp is also called missing paper - not to be confused with missing paper - because it does not contain lignin, which breaks down over time. Pulp can also be bleached to produce white paper, but this uses 5% of the fibres; the chemical pulping process is not used to make paper from cotton, which already contains 90% cellulose.

**Question 0**

What is the difference between cellulose fibres?

**Question 1**

What kind of paper is paper made from chemical pulp?

**Question 2**

What percentage of fibres is lost in the bleaching process?

**Question 3**

What percentage of cotton is cellulose?

**Question 4**

What is separated from the pulp to make wood?

**Question 5**

What is wood dissolved in to make it clean of cellulose?

**Question 6**

What is combined with cellulose fibres in pulp production?

**Question 7**

What is combined with lignin in pulp production?

**Question 8**

When lignin is separated from cellulose fibres, where is the cooking oil dissolved?

**Question 9**

What is combined with cellulose fibres?

**Question 10**

What kind of paper is wood made from chemical pulp?

**Question 11**

What percentage of fibres are used in the bleaching process?

**Question 12**

How much of cotton is not cellulose?

**Text number 6**

There are three main chemical pulping methods: the sulphite method dates back to the 1840s and was the dominant method before the Second World War. The Kraft process, invented in the 1870s and first used in the 1890s, is the most commonly used strategy today, with one advantage being the chemical reaction with lignin, which produces heat that can be used to drive a generator. Most pulp mills that use the power process are net producers of electricity from the grid or use electricity to power an adjacent paper mill. Another advantage is that the process recovers and reuses all inorganic chemical reactants. Soda pulping is another specialised process used to make pulp from straw, bagasse and silica-rich hardwoods.

**Question 0**

How many chemical pulping processes are there?

**Question 1**

What decade does the sulphite process date back to?

**Question 2**

Which process is most commonly used?

**Question 3**

What other method is used to obtain cellulose from siliceous straw?

**Question 4**

How many mechanical pulping processes are there?

**Question 5**

What is the special process used in paper mill pulp production?

**Question 6**

What is the special process used for hardwoods with a high silicate content?

**Question 7**

What is the special process used to handle bagasse?

**Question 8**

When was soda ash first used, when it was invented in the 1870s?

**Question 9**

How many non-chemical pulp production processes are there?

**Question 10**

In which decade was the sulphite process stopped?

**Question 11**

Which process is used the least?

**Question 12**

What other method is used to convert low-silica straw into cellulose?

**Text number 7**

There are two main mechanical pulps, thermomechanical pulp (TMP) and groundwood pulp (GW). In the TMP process, wood is chipped and then fed into large steam-heated processing machines where the chips are compressed and converted into fibres between two steel plates. In the earth-materials process, the peeled logs are fed into grinding machines where they are pressed against rotating stones to form fibres. The mechanical pulping process does not remove lignin, so the yield is very high, over 95%, but the paper produced will yellow and become brittle over time. The fibres in mechanical pulp are quite short, so they produce weak paper. Although mechanical pulp requires a lot of electrical energy to produce, it is cheaper than chemical pulp.

**Question 0**

In addition to the thermomechanical process, what is the process used in pulp production?

**Question 1**

What is the main ingredient in the milled wood process?

**Question 2**

What is the strength of paper made with mechanical pulp?

**Question 3**

In which process is the wood chipped and fed into small steam-heated processing equipment?

**Question 4**

In which process are the shavings converted into fibres between the three steel plates?

**Question 5**

What is fed into the mechanical pulp during the pulpwood process?

**Question 6**

Where are the peeled logs fed during the TMP process?

**Question 7**

Against what are peeled logs pressed to make pulp?

**Question 8**

Besides thermomechanical processes, what is a process that is not used in pulp production?

**Question 9**

What is not the most important ingredient in the milled wood process?

**Question 10**

What strength does wood achieve with mechanical mass?

**Text number 8**

Recycled papers can be made from 100% recycled materials or mixed with virgin pulp, although they are (usually) not as strong or bright as papers made from the latter material.

**Question 0**

Which new type of cellulose can be used to make recycled paper?

**Question 1**

What is the only thing recycled paper can be made from?

**Question 2**

What kind of paper is usually brighter?

**Question 3**

What kind of paper is generally stronger?

**Question 4**

What kind of paper can be made from 10% recycled materials?

**Question 5**

What are recycled materials mixed with to make the latter?

**Question 6**

Which type of old cellulose can be used to make recycled paper?

**Text number 9**

In addition to fibres, the pulp may contain fillers, such as chalk or porcelain clay, which improve its printing or writing properties. Additives for sizing may be mixed and/or added to the paper web later in the manufacturing process, the purpose of sizing being to achieve the correct surface absorbency to suit the printing ink or paint.

**Question 0**

What kind of clay improves the properties of pulp used in paper making?

**Question 1**

What to add for sizing?

**Question 2**

What is used as a filler other than porcelain clay?

**Question 3**

Cellulose contains only fibres and never what?

**Question 4**

Examples include chalk, porcelain clay and pulp?

**Question 5**

When are the additives in the paste mixed?

**Question 6**

For what purposes is the filler sized?

**Question 7**

What type of clay damages the properties of pulp used in paper production?

**Question 8**

What is not used as a filler other than porcelain clay?

**Text number 10**

Once the water has been removed from the sheet, a special blanket is used to collect the water, which should not be confused with a traditional blanket, while a towel is used instead when making the paper by hand.

**Question 0**

How does water force its way out of a sheet of paper?

**Question 1**

What is used to collect the water leaving the squeeze?

**Question 2**

What is used to collect water when paper is made by hand?

**Question 3**

What tools other than a towel can be used to collect water?

**Question 4**

How is the force removed from the plate?

**Question 5**

Once the blanket has been pressed off the sheet, what is used to collect the water?

**Question 6**

What is never used when paper is made by hand?

**Question 7**

What pulls the towel off the sheet?

**Question 8**

How is the special felt removed from the sheet?

**Question 9**

How can water be forcibly removed from a wooden panel?

**Question 10**

What is used to collect the precipitation expelled from the squeeze?

**Question 11**

What is used to collect rain when paper is made by hand?

**Question 12**

What can't be used to collect water in addition to a towel?

**Text number 11**

Drying uses air and/or heat to remove water from sheets of paper; in the early days of papermaking, this was done by hanging the sheets like laundry; in modern times, various heated drying mechanisms are used. The most common in paper machines is the steam-heated can dryer. These can reach temperatures of over 93°C (200°F) and are used in long runs of more than 40 cans, where the heat they generate can easily dry the paper to less than 6% moisture.

**Question 0**

What is the main component of paper drying?

**Question 1**

What is the final moisture content of the papermaking process?

**Question 2**

What is involved in using air and heat to add water to sheets of paper?

**Question 3**

When was the drying done by laying the sheets on the floor?

**Question 4**

What is the least common paper machine?

**Question 5**

What is used for short series of less than 40 cans?

**Question 6**

What can dry paper to less than 200% moisture?

**Question 7**

What is not the main component of paper drying?

**Question 8**

What percentage of moisture content does the papermaking process not ultimately aim for?

**Text number 12**

The paper is uncoated at this stage. A thin layer of material, such as calcium carbonate or porcelain clay, is applied to one or both sides of the coated paper to create a surface more suitable for high-resolution monochrome displays (uncoated papers are rarely suitable for screens above 150 lpi. ) The surface of coated or uncoated papers can be polished by calendering. Coated papers are divided into matt, semi-matte or silk and glossy. Glossy papers give the highest optical density of the printed image.

**Question 0**

What does coated paper have besides calcium in a thin layer?

**Question 1**

How is the paper surface polished?

**Question 2**

What is the glossiest type of coated paper?

**Question 3**

Which papers give the best optical density?

**Question 4**

What kind of paper has a thick layer of material applied to it to make it a more suitable surface for half-colour displays?

**Question 5**

What resolution coated papers are rarely suitable for?

**Question 6**

How should paper surfaces never be polished?

**Question 7**

What type of paper has the lowest optical density in a printed image?

**Question 8**

Which types of paper are not divided into matte, smei-matte or silk and gloss?

**Question 9**

What does coated paper have in addition to calcium in a thick layer?

**Question 10**

Which method does not polish the surface of the paper?

**Question 11**

What is not the glossiest type of coated paper?

**Question 12**

Which papers give the worst optical density?

**Text number 13**

The paper is then fed onto rolls if it is to be used in web-fed printing presses, or cut into sheets for other printing processes or other purposes. The paper fibres basically run in the direction of the machine. Sheets are usually cut "long-fibre", i.e. with the fibre parallel to the longer dimension of the sheet.

**Question 0**

What device is used to feed paper to web presses?

**Question 1**

How are discs usually cut?

**Question 2**

What to do if paper is not used in a roll-fed press?

**Question 3**

Where is the paper fed, if not used in web-fed printing presses?

**Question 4**

Where does the paper go if it is not cut into sheets?

**Question 5**

Which way do the fibres of the paper go in the opposite direction?

**Question 6**

What is usually cut into short grain?

**Question 7**

What is usually cut so that the grain of the disc is perpendicular to the longer dimension of the disc?

**Question 8**

What device is not used to feed paper to web presses?

**Question 9**

How are sheets not usually cut?

**Question 10**

What happens if paper is used in the web printing process?

**Text number 14**

All paper produced by paper machines, such as the Fourdrinier, is woven paper, meaning that the wire mesh used to transport the web leaves a pattern with the same density along the length of the web and across the web. The appropriate rollers used in the later stages of the machine can be used to create textured surface patterns, watermarks and line patterns imitating handmade folded paper.

**Question 0**

What kind of paper is produced on a machine like the Fourdrinier?

**Question 1**

What is used to fix watermarks and other patterns?

**Question 2**

What do the grain direction and cross direction lenses of paper produced by a machine like the Fourdrinier have in common?

**Question 3**

What leaves a pattern on the paper with a uniform density across the width and length?

**Question 4**

What kind of paper is never produced on a four-colour press?

**Question 5**

How are watermarks used in the Fourdrinier machine?

**Question 6**

How are wire patterns used in the Fourdrinier machine?

**Question 7**

How to apply textured finishes on a Fourdrinier machine?

**Question 8**

What type of paper is not produced on a machine like the Fourdrinier?

**Question 9**

What is used to prevent watermarks and other patterns from being used?

**Question 10**

What is unusual about the length and cross-section of paper produced by a machine like the Fourdrinier?

**Question 11**

What leaves a pattern on the paper with a density that is not uniform across the width and length?

**Text number 15**

Woven paper does not have "laid lines", which are small regular lines left on the paper when it is handmade in a mould made of metal wire or bamboo. Laid lines are very close together. They run perpendicular to the chain lines, which are further apart. Handmade paper also has "deckle edges", or rough and feathery edges.

**Question 0**

What kind of lines do not exist on paper pulp paper?

**Question 1**

What are the small regular lines that are left on the paper when it is made by hand in a mould?

**Question 2**

What runs perpendicular to the lines?

**Question 3**

Which lines are usually more dense, the counter lines or the chain lines?

**Question 4**

What lines run parallel to the chain lines?

**Question 5**

What kind of paper has lines?

**Question 6**

How does the handwriting paper go into the chianlines?

**Question 7**

What type of paper has smooth edges?

**Question 8**

What kind of lines are there on woven paper?

**Question 9**

What kind of lines does the paper contain?

**Question 10**

What are the large regular lines that are left on the paper when it is made by hand in a mould?

**Question 11**

What runs parallel to the lines?

**Question 12**

Which lines are unusually dense, the counter lines or the chain lines?

**Text number 16**

The thickness of paper is often measured using an axis of measurement, usually expressed in thousandths of an inch in the United States and in thousandths of a millimetre in other parts of the world. Paper thickness can range from 0.07 to 0.18 millimetres (00.0028 to 0.0071 inches).

**Question 0**

What tool is often used to measure the thickness of paper?

**Question 1**

What units are used in the United States to express paper thickness measurements?

**Question 2**

What unit is used when measuring paper thickness in the UK?

**Question 3**

What is the general range of paper thickness in inches?

**Question 4**

What is the most common way to measure the moisture content of paper?

**Question 5**

What is often expressed in hundredths of an inch?

**Question 6**

What is often expressed in hundredths of a millimetre?

**Question 7**

Where in the world can the thickness of paper be between 0.07 and 0.18 mm?

**Question 8**

How do you measure the weight of paper?

**Question 9**

What tool is often used to measure the width of paper?

**Question 10**

What units are used in the United States to express paper width measurements?

**Question 11**

What unit is used to measure paper thickness in the United States?

**Question 12**

What is the general range of paper width in inches?

**Text number 17**

Paper is often characterised by weight. In the United States, the weight assigned to paper is the weight of the paper roll, sheets500 and various "base sizes" before it is cut to the size sold to end customers. For example, a 20 lb sheet of 8.5" × 11" (216 mm × 279 mm) paper weighs 5 pounds because it is cut from a larger sheet into four pieces. In the United States, printing paper generally weighs up to 20 lb, 24 lb or 32 lb. Cover paper generally weighs 68 lb, and a weight of 110 lb or more is considered card stock.

**Question 0**

According to which characteristic is paper usually classified?

**Question 1**

What weight is used to classify paper sold in the United States?

**Question 2**

What kind of paper is paper that weighs more than 110 lb?

**Question 3**

What is the most common characteristic of weight?

**Question 4**

How many sheets does the basic size include?

**Question 5**

What sizes of paper kilos are available?

**Question 6**

What happens to the paper after it has been sold to end customers?

**Question 7**

How much does a 5 lb piece of paper 8.5" x 11" weigh?

**Question 8**

What is the characteristic by which paper is not usually classified?

**Question 9**

What weight is used to classify paper sold in the UK?

**Question 10**

What kind of paper is paper that weighs more than 210 lb?

**Text number 18**

In Europe and other regions using the ISO 216 paper sizing system, weight is expressed in grams per square metre (g/m2 or usually just g). The weight of printing paper is usually between 60 and 120 grams. Any paper weighing more than 160 grams is considered as board. The weight of ream therefore depends on the dimensions and thickness of the paper.

**Question 0**

What ISO measurement system is used in Europe?

**Question 1**

If the paper weighs more than 160 g, why is it kept?

**Question 2**

In addition to thickness, what characteristic is used to indicate the weight of a ram in Europe?

**Question 3**

Where is the moisture content of paper expressed in grams per square metre?

**Question 4**

Where is the thickness of paper expressed in grams per square metre?

**Question 5**

Where is the dryness of paper expressed in grams per square metre?

**Question 6**

What is considered anything heavier than 60 grams?

**Question 7**

What does the weight of a gram depend on?

**Question 8**

What ISO measurement system should Asia use?

**Question 9**

If the paper weighs more than 110 g, why is it kept?

**Question 10**

In addition to thickness, what property is used in Asia to indicate the weight of a ream?

**Text number 19**

Most commercial paper sold in North America is cut to standard sizes based on conventional units, which are defined by the length and width of the sheet.

**Question 0**

What is commercial paper, broadly defined?

**Question 1**

How is most North American commercial paper cut?

**Question 2**

What terms are usually used to describe standard paper sizes?

**Question 3**

How is most paper sold in South America?

**Question 4**

How is paper cut for sale in South America?

**Question 5**

On the basis of what types of units is North America cut for sale?

**Question 6**

What is the definition of paper length and moisture?

**Question 7**

What commercial documents are not generally defined?

**Question 8**

How is most of the commercial paper in South America cut?

**Question 9**

What terms are never used to describe standard paper sizes?

**Text number 20**

The ISO system used in most other countries 216 is based on the surface area of a sheet of paper, not the width and length of the sheet. It was first introduced in Germany in , and spread in 1922 as countries adopted the metric system. The largest standard size of paper is A0 (A zero), which measures one square metre (about 1189 × 841 mm). Two A1 sheets placed vertically side by side will fit exactly on one A0 sheet placed on its side. Similarly, two A2 sheets will fit on one A1 sheet, and so on. The usual sizes used in the office and at home are A4 and A3 (A3 is the size of two A4 sheets).

**Question 0**

What ISO system is used in most countries besides the US?

**Question 1**

Which country was the first to adopt the ISO 216 standard?

**Question 2**

What is the largest standard size of paper?

**Question 3**

How many sheets of A1 paper cover one sheet of A0 paper?

**Question 4**

What is the lowest number A paper commonly used in the home?

**Question 5**

What is the ISO 216 system based on instead of paper surface area?

**Question 6**

When was ISO 1189 first introduced in Germany?

**Question 7**

What is the smallest standard paper size?

**Question 8**

How many A1 sheets can fit on an A2 sheet?

**Question 9**

What are the common sizes that are never used in the home or office?

**Question 10**

Which ISO system is used in most countries other than the UK?

**Question 11**

Which country was the first to reject the ISO 216 standard?

**Question 12**

What is the smallest standard size of paper?

**Question 13**

How many A1 sheets cover one sheet of AD paper?

**Question 14**

What is the smallest number A paper that is rarely used at home?

**Text number 21**

Paper densities range from 250 kg/m3 (16 lb/cu ft) for tissue paper to 1 500 kg/m3 (94 lb/cu ft) for some speciality papers. The density of printing paper is about 50 lb/cu ft (kg/m3,800).

**Question 0**

What is the lightest density of the paper produced?

**Question 1**

What is the general density of printing paper?

**Question 2**

What is the weight range of paper?

**Question 3**

What is the range of paper thickness?

**Question 4**

What is the moisture range of paper?

**Question 5**

What is the dryness range of paper?

**Question 6**

How thick is printing paper?

**Question 7**

What is the lightest density of manufactured wood?

**Question 8**

What is the rare density of printing paper?

**Text number 22**

Much of the early paper made from wood pulp contained significant amounts of alumina, a variety of aluminium sulphate salts that is highly acidic. Aluminium was added to the paper to facilitate sizing, to provide some water resistance and to prevent inks from 'running' or spreading uncontrollably. The early papermakers did not realise that the initially high levels of aluminium they added to solve almost all the problems in the manufacture of their products were ultimately counterproductive. Acid hydrolyses the cellulose fibres that make up paper, and the presence of aluminium would eventually break down the fibres to the point where the paper would disintegrate in a process known as 'slow combustion'. Documents written on rag paper were much more stable. Increasingly, non-acidic additives are used in paper manufacture and the stability of these papers is less of a problem.

**Question 0**

What acidic salts were commonly found in early paper types?

**Question 1**

To facilitate what process did early papermakers add alum?

**Question 2**

How was rag paper better than the early aluminium-oil papers?

**Question 3**

What was in the wood pulp made of paper?

**Question 4**

What was taken from the paper to help with the sizing?

**Question 5**

What is the bigger problem with papers without acidic additives?

**Question 6**

What is declining in papermaking?

**Question 7**

How are the acidic fluids that make up paper hydrolysed?

**Question 8**

What acidic salts were rarely found in early paper types?

**Question 9**

To facilitate what process did the late paper manufacturers add alum?

**Question 10**

How was rag paper inferior to the early types of paper that originally used aluminium oil?

**Text number 23**

Paper made from mechanical pulp contains significant amounts of lignin, the main component of wood. In the presence of light and oxygen, lignin reacts yellow, causing newsprint and other mechanical paper to yellow as it ages. Paper made from bleached kraft pulp or sulphite pulp does not contain significant amounts of lignin and is therefore more suitable for books, documents and other applications where paper whiteness is important.

**Question 0**

What particle is involved in the yellowing of newspapers?

**Question 1**

The book is probably made from paper with little in the way of wood components?

**Question 2**

What does lignin react with and cause the yellowing seen in newspapers?

**Question 3**

What does lignin made from mechanical pulp contain in significant quantities?

**Question 4**

What is the main component of lignin?

**Question 5**

In the absence of light and oxygen, which substances does lignin react with?

**Question 6**

What does paper made from bleached kraft paper contain in significant quantities?

**Question 7**

What does paper made from sulphite pulp contain in significant quantities?

**Question 8**

What particle is involved in the greening of newspapers?

**Question 9**

The book is probably made of paper with a high content of what wood component?

**Question 10**

What does lignin react with to make the green that you see in newspapers?

**Text number 24**

Paper made from wood pulp is not necessarily less durable than rag paper. The ageing behaviour of paper is determined by its manufacture, not by the original origin of the fibres. In addition, tests funded by the Library of Congress show that all paper is at risk of acid degradation because cellulose itself produces formic, acetic, lactic and oxalic acids.

**Question 0**

Who sponsors the tests that show that all papers are susceptible to acid degradation?

**Question 1**

In addition to formic, acetic and lactic acid, what kind of acid does cellulose produce?

**Question 2**

What is definitely more durable than rag paper?

**Question 3**

What determines the ageing behaviour of paper?

**Question 4**

Who sponsored the tests that showed that all paper is protected from acid degradation?

**Question 5**

What does oxalic acid produce?

**Question 6**

What does lactic acid produce?

**Question 7**

Who has sponsored tests that show that not all papers are susceptible to acid degradation?

**Question 8**

Besides formic, acetic and lactic acid, what acid does cellulose not produce?

**Text number 25**

Mechanical pulping results in almost a tonne of pulp per tonne of dry wood used, which is why mechanical pulp is sometimes called "high-yield" pulp. Because mechanical pulp yields almost twice as much as chemical pulp, it is often cheaper. Softcover books and newspapers sold on the mass market usually use mechanical pulp. Book publishers generally use acid-free paper made from fully bleached chemical pulp for hardcover and pocket books.

**Question 0**

How many times higher yields are obtained by the mechanical pulping process compared to the chemical pulping process?

**Question 1**

What process is used to produce most of the paper used in paper books?

**Question 2**

What is the acid content of the paper used by book publishers in general?

**Question 3**

Which pulping process yields almost one tonne of dry wood per tonne of pulp used?

**Question 4**

What types of pumps are sometimes called low power pumps?

**Question 5**

What type of mass production is often cheaper because it has a lower yield?

**Question 6**

Mechanical pulp is often more expensive than what?

**Question 7**

What kind of paper is usually used in a mechanical pulp?

**Question 8**

How many times more yield is obtained by a mechanical pulping process than by a chemical pulping process?

**Question 9**

Which process produces the least amount of paper used in paperback books?

**Question 10**

What acidity is not usually found in the paper used by book publishers?

**Text number 26**

Global paper consumption has increased by 400% over the last 40 years, leading to increased deforestation, and 35% of the trees felled are used for paper production. Most paper companies also plant trees to help regenerate forests. Old-growth logging accounts for less than 10% of the wood mass, but this is one of the most controversial issues.

**Question 0**

How much has world paper consumption increased over the last 40 years?

**Question 1**

What percentage of harvested wood is used for paper production?

**Question 2**

What are many paper companies doing to ensure forest health?

**Question 3**

How much of the pulp comes from old trees?

**Question 4**

What has risen by 35% in the last 400 years?

**Question 5**

How much has global paper consumption decreased over the last 40 years?

**Question 6**

What do most forest plants do to help businesses grow again?

**Question 7**

What proportion of the wood mass is more than 10%?

**Question 8**

What proportion of harvested wood is not used for paper production?

**Question 9**

How much has global paper consumption increased over the last 10 years?

**Question 10**

What percentage of the harvested bushes is used for paper production?

**Question 11**

What are many paper companies doing to ensure the health of the oceans?

**Question 12**

What proportion of pulp comes from new wood?

**Text number 27**

Paper waste accounts for up to 40% of the waste generated in the US each year, which means millions71.6 tonnes of paper waste per year in the US alone. The average office worker in the US prints pages31 every day. Americans also use about 16 billion paper cups per year.

**Question 0**

What percentage of total waste is paper?

**Question 1**

How many million tonnes of paper are wasted in the US each year?

**Question 2**

How many paper cups do Americans use each year?

**Question 3**

How many pages does the average office worker in the US print every day?

**Question 4**

What is the share of total paper waste in Europe?

**Question 5**

How many tonnes of paper are wasted in Europe every year?

**Question 6**

How many pages of paper does the average European worker print per day?

**Question 7**

How many paper cups do Europeans use per year?

**Question 8**

In which country does the average office worker print 71.6 million pages of paper every day?

**Question 9**

What percentage of total waste cannot be paper?

**Question 10**

How many hundreds of tonnes of paper are wasted in the US every year?

**Question 11**

How many paper bags do Americans use each year?

**Question 12**

How many pages does the average office worker in the UK print every day?

**Text number 28**

Traditional bleaching of wood pulp using chlorine produces and releases large amounts of organic chlorinated compounds, such as chlorinated dioxins, into the environment. Dioxins are recognised as a persistent pollutant and are regulated internationally by the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants. Dioxins are highly toxic and human health effects include reproductive, developmental, immune and endocrine problems. They are known to be carcinogenic. More than 90% of human exposure is via food, mainly meat, dairy products, fish and shellfish, as dioxins accumulate in the fatty tissue of animals in the food chain.

**Question 0**

Which papermaking process is most associated with pollution?

**Question 1**

How are people generally exposed to by-products of the bleaching process?

**Question 2**

Where are dioxins stored in our food of animal origin?

**Question 3**

Which agency regulates dioxins internationally?

**Question 4**

What does meat bleaching release into the environment?

**Question 5**

What does milk bleaching release into the environment?

**Question 6**

What does fish bleaching release into the environment?

**Question 7**

Which agency regulates dioxin nationally?

**Question 8**

Which papermaking process is least associated with pollution?

**Question 9**

How are people rarely exposed to by-products of the bleaching process?

**Question 10**

Where do dioxins leave our animal food supply?

**Question 11**

Which agency regulates dioxin nationally?

**Text number 29**

Some manufacturers have started to use a new, much more environmentally friendly alternative to inflated plastic packaging. The new packaging, made from paper and commercially known as paper foam, has very similar mechanical properties to some expanded plastic packaging, but is biodegradable and can also be recycled like regular paper.

**Question 0**

What paper sales product are manufacturers recently using to make their products more environmentally friendly?

**Question 1**

What are the main benefits of using paper foam compared to traditional shrink film?

**Question 2**

What is paper foam mainly made of?

**Question 3**

How is paper foam generally disposed of?

**Question 4**

What plastic product is used instead of expanded plastic packaging?

**Question 5**

How are the mechanical properties of the new packaging very different?

**Question 6**

What cannot be used to recycle paper foam?

**Question 7**

How can some manufacturers be disposed of?

**Question 8**

What is ordinary paper made of?

**Question 9**

What paper product is being used recently by manufacturers in an effort to be less environmentally friendly?

**Question 10**

What is the minimum benefit of using paper foam compared to traditional shrink film?

**Question 11**

What is paper foam rarely made of?

**Question 12**

How to dispose of paper foam in rare cases?

**Text number 30**

Due to increasing environmental concerns about synthetic coatings (such as PFOA) and rising prices for hydrocarbon-based petrochemicals, zein (corn protein) has been the focus of attention as a paper coating in high-fat applications such as popcorn bags.

**Question 0**

What is recently used as a coating in high grease applications?

**Question 1**

What type of coating is used on modern popcorn bags?

**Question 2**

What type of coating is PFOA?

**Question 3**

In what ways can zein not be used?

**Question 4**

What kind of coating would the hydrocarbon bag probably have?

**Question 5**

What is another term for synthetic protein?

**Question 6**

Where will environmental problems be reduced?

**Question 7**

What is an example of a natural coating?

**Question 8**

What is no longer used as a coating in high fat applications?

**Question 9**

What type of coating is used on modern waste bags?

**Question 10**

PFOA is what type of paper?

**Text number 31**

Paper recycling processes can use either chemically or mechanically produced pulp; by mixing it with water and using mechanical action, the paper's hydrogen bonds can be broken and the fibres separated. Most recycled papers contain some virgin fibre for quality reasons; usually the pulp removed from the dye is of the same or lower quality than the recovered paper from which it is made.

**Question 0**

In which processes can only chemically produced mass be used?

**Question 1**

In which processes can only mechanically produced mass be used?

**Question 2**

What do most waters contain for quality?

**Question 3**

What is the usual quality of the ink?

**Question 4**

Which paper is generally of better quality for de-inked pulp?

**Question 5**

What is the third way that the paper recycling process can be used?

**Question 6**

What does mixing it with milk do?

**Question 7**

How much virgin fibre is contained in non-recyclable paper?

**Document number 60**

**Text number 0**

Adult Contemporary Music (AC) is a style of music that ranges from the song music of the 1960s and soft rock music of the 1970s to today's predominantly ballad-oriented music with varying degrees of easy listening, pop, soul, rhythm and blues, quiet storm and rock influences. Adult contemporary is more a continuation of the easy listening and soft rock style that became popular in the 1960s and 1970s, with some modifications to reflect the evolution of pop and rock music.

**Question 0**

Which musical style, along with pop, soul, rhythm and blues, silent storm and rock, influenced contemporary adult music?

**Question 1**

What was the dominant style of adult contemporary music in the 1970s?

**Question 2**

What kind of adult contemporary music was popular in the 1960s?

**Question 3**

What does AC stand for?

**Question 4**

Apart from easy listening, what style of music is a contemporary extension of contemporary adult music?

**Text number 1**

Contemporary adult music tends to be lush, soothing and well-honed, with an emphasis on melody and harmonies. It tends to be melodic enough to capture the listener's attention, and pleasant and pleasing enough to work well as background music. Like most pop music, its songs are usually written in a basic form, using a verse and chorus structure.

**Question 0**

What aspect of music is emphasised in contemporary adult music, apart from harmonies?

**Question 1**

What is the typical structure of a contemporary adult song?

**Question 2**

With which broader style of music does contemporary adult music share its structure?

**Question 3**

What makes contemporary adult music suitable as background music, apart from being pleasant?

**Text number 2**

Contemporary adult music is full of romantic, sentimental ballads using mostly acoustic instruments (although bass guitar is usually used), such as acoustic guitars, pianos, saxophones and sometimes orchestral instruments. Electric guitars are usually weak and high-pitched. However, in recent adult contemporary music, synthesizers (and other electronics such as drum machines) may be commonly found.

**Question 0**

What types of songs are often seen in the adult contemporary genre?

**Question 1**

Besides synthesizers, what electronic instruments are sometimes found in contemporary adult music?

**Question 2**

What types of instruments are commonly used in adult contemporary music?

**Question 3**

Which electronic instrument is often seen on adults in modern times?

**Question 4**

What characteristic is usually present in electric guitars used in contemporary adult music, apart from the fact that they are weak?

**Text number 3**

AC radio stations may play mainstream music, but they do not play hip hop, dance songs, hard rock and some forms of teen pop because they are less popular with their target audience of adults. AC radio is often aimed at the 25-44 age group, which has received the most attention from advertisers since the 1960s. In recent years, it is common practice for many adult contemporary music stations to play less newer music because they also give a lot of air time to past hits, so the low emphasis on new songs slows the progression of the AC playlist.

**Question 0**

Which age group is the typical focus of contemporary adult radio?

**Question 1**

What kind of music is not typically heard on AC radio, besides teen pop, dance and hard rock?

**Question 2**

When did advertisers start to focus on today's adult population?

**Question 3**

What type of music are AC stations playing less of compared to the hits of the past?

**Text number 4**

Over the years, AC has given rise to subgenres such as "hot AC", "soft AC" (also known as "lite AC"), "urban AC", "rhythmic AC" and "Christian AC" (a softer type of contemporary Christian music). Some stations play only 'hot AC', 'soft AC' or just one of these different subgenres. It is therefore not usually considered a specific type of music, but simply a collection of selected songs from musicians of many different genres.

**Question 0**

What is lite AC?

**Question 1**

What is the sub-species of Christian AC?

**Question 2**

What is hot, soft, urban and Christian AC, another major period in adult contemporary music?

**Text number 5**

Modern music for adults dates back to the easy listening format of the 1960s, which consisted of 70-80% instrumental music and 20-30% singing. A few offered 90% instrumental tracks, and a few were entirely instrumental. The easy listening format, as it was first known, was born out of the desire of some radio stations in the late 1950s and early 1960s to continue playing today's hit songs but to distinguish themselves from being labelled as "rock and roll" stations. Billboard first published the Easy Listening list on 17 July 1961, with 20 songs, the first number one being Brook Benton's "Boll Weevil Song". The chart described itself as "not too far in either direction".

**Question 0**

What decade does easy-listening radio come from as a legacy of adult contemporary music?

**Question 1**

How much of the music on easy listening stations was instrumental?

**Question 2**

On what day was Billboard's easy listening list first published?

**Question 3**

How many songs were on the first Billboard easy listening list?

**Question 4**

Who made the first top spot on the easy listening list?

**Text number 6**

Initial singers included Frank Sinatra, Doris Day, Johnny Mathis, Connie Francis, Nat King Cole, Perry Como and others. Recordings on demand were usually instrumental versions of current or recent rock and roll or pop hits, in an attempt to increase the mass appeal of the stations without selling out. Some stations also occasionally played earlier big band era recordings from the 1940s and early 1950s.

**Question 0**

Who, along with Frank Sinatra, Doris Day, Johnny Mathis, Nat King Cole and Perry Como, was a major early adult modern radio artist?

**Question 1**

What kind of covers of pop and rock songs were usually played in adult contemporary songs?

**Question 2**

What songs from the 1940s and 1950s would be played by modern adult stations?

**Text number 7**

After 1965, the differences between the Hot 100 and the Easy Listening list became more pronounced. The composition of the chart changed dramatically, as it better reflected what the mid-range stations were actually playing. As rock music continued to harden, there was much less crossover between the Hot 100 and Easy Listening than in the first half of the 1960s. Roger Miller, Barbra Streisand and Bobby Vinton were among the most popular acts on the list.

**Question 0**

Where did the Easy Listening chart start to deviate from?

**Question 1**

When did the Easy Listening and Hot 100 lists start to diverge?

**Question 2**

Who was the most successful Easy Listening artist of this era, along with Roger Miller and Barbra Streisand?

**Question 3**

Why was the crossover between the Hot 100 and Easy Listening lists reduced?

**Text number 8**

One big impetus for the development of the AC radio format was that as rock and roll music became popular in the mid-1950s, many more conservative radio stations wanted to continue playing the current hits while avoiding rock. These middle-of-the-road (or "MOR") stations often included older, pre-rock adult standards and big band songs to appeal to adult listeners who had grown up with these songs.

**Question 0**

In which decade did rock and roll music first become popular?

**Question 1**

What does MOR stand for?

**Question 2**

What kind of older songs did MOR stations play, apart from the pre-rock standards?

**Text number 9**

Another big impetus for the development of the AC radio format was the popularity of easy-listening or "beautiful music" stations, stations whose music was specifically designed to be purely ambient. While most easy listening music was instrumental music created by relatively unknown artists and rarely purchased, AC radio attempted to create a similar "light" format by selecting certain songs (both hit singles and album tracks) by popular artists.

**Question 0**

What was another term for easy listening stations?

**Question 1**

What type of music was Easy Listening mainly about?

**Question 2**

What types of songs from popular artists were played on contemporary adult radio?

**Question 3**

What format were adult contemporary and easy listening stations supposed to share?

**Text number 10**

Hard rock had established itself as a mainstream genre by 1965. From the late 1960s, the division of mainstream rock music into soft and hard rock became common, and both became major radio formats in the United States. Soft rock was often derived from folk rock, which used acoustic instruments and placed more emphasis on melody and harmony. Notable artists included Barbra Streisand, Carole King, Cat Stevens, James Taylor and Bread.

**Question 0**

Since when was hard rock a mainstream music genre?

**Question 1**

Along with soft rock, what kind of music formed mainstream rock music in the late 1960s?

**Question 2**

What kind of instruments were central to soft rock?

**Question 3**

What genre of music is soft rock from?

**Question 4**

Who, along with Barbra Streisand, Carole King, Cat Stevens and Bread, was a major soft rock artist of the era?

**Text number 11**

The Hot 100 and Easy Listening lists became more similar again in the late 1960s and early to mid-1970s, as the structure of music played on Top 40 radio began to soften once more. The adult contemporary format began to evolve into the sound that would later define it, with rock-oriented performers such as Chicago, The Eagles and Elton John joining the format.

**Question 0**

At the end of what decade did the Hot 100 and Easy Listening lists start to converge?

**Question 1**

In the middle and early part of what decade did the similarity between Easy Listening and the Hot 100 increase?

**Question 2**

How did Top 40 radio music change during this era?

**Question 3**

Besides Elton John and the Eagles, what was a major adult contemporary artist this season?

**Text number 12**

Soft rock reached its commercial peak in the mid- to late 1970s with acts such as Toto, England Dan & John Ford Coley, Air Supply, Seals and Crofts, America and a revitalised Fleetwood Mac, whose Rumours (1977) was the decade's best-selling album. By 1977, some radio stations, such as New York's WTFM and NBC-owned WYNY, had switched entirely to the soft rock format. By the 1980s, tastes had changed, and radio formats reflected this change, including music artists like Journey. Walter Sabo and his team at NBC brought major personalities from the AM band to the FM band, changing the format from background to foreground. The addition of major radio stars such as Dan Daniel, Steve O'Brien, Dick Summers, Don Bleu and Tom Parker allowed the format to be fully monetized and laid the foundation for the financial success that has been enjoyed to this day.

**Question 0**

During which period was contemporary adult music most commercially successful?

**Question 1**

Which artist released the best-selling album of the 1970s?

**Question 2**

What year was the best-selling album of the 1970s released?

**Question 3**

Which NBC-owned radio station played only soft rock?

**Question 4**

Who was a prominent figure in the NBC radio department?

**Text number 13**

Radio stations played Top 40 hits regardless of genre, although most were in the same genre until the mid-1970s, when different forms of popular music began to target different demographics, such as disco and hard rock. This evolved into specialised radio stations that played specific genres of music and generally followed the development of artists in those genres.

**Question 0**

What genre of music was listened to by a different demographic than hard rock?

**Question 1**

In which decade did the genres start to diverge by demographic group?

**Text number 14**

By the early 1970s, softer songs by the likes of The Carpenters, Anne Murray, John Denver, Barry Manilow and even Streisand began to be played more often on Top 40 radio, and many AC stations also played other songs. In addition, some of these stations even played softer songs by Elvis Presley, Linda Ronstadt, Elton John, Rod Stewart, Billy Joel and other rock-based artists.

**Question 0**

Besides Linda Ronstadt, Elton John, Rod Stewart and Elvis Presley, which rock musician's songs have ever been played on modern adult radio?

**Question 1**

At what time were artists like Anne Murray and Barbra Streisand featured on Top 40 radio?

**Text number 15**

Much of the music recorded by singer-songwriters such as Diana Ross, James Taylor, Carly Simon, Carole King and Janis Ian is played as much, if not more, on this format than on Top 40 stations. Easy Listening radio also began to include songs by artists who had started out in other genres, such as rock and roll or R&B. In addition, several early disco songs did well in the Adult Contemporary format.

**Question 0**

Besides rock and roll, what type of music was once played on Easy Listening radio?

**Question 1**

What genre of music did surprisingly well on adult radio today?

**Question 2**

What kind of musicians were Diana Ross, James Taylor, Carly Simon, Carole King and Janis Ian?

**Text number 16**

On 7 April 1979, Easy Listening officially became the name of the Adult Contemporary list, and the two words have remained in the list ever since. Adult Contemporary music became one of the most popular radio formats of the 1980s. AC's growth was a natural consequence of the fact that the generation that first listened to the more "specialized" music of the mid-to-late 1970s was aging and no longer interested in heavy metal and rap/hip-hop music, which the new generation helped to propel to prominence on the Top 40 charts by the end of the decade.

**Question 0**

When was the current name of the Adult Contemporary list given?

**Question 1**

What was the previous name of the Adult Contemporary list?

**Question 2**

Which genres of music were older listeners less interested in than rap/hip-hop?

**Question 3**

In which decade did adult contemporary become a very popular format on radio?

**Text number 17**

Traditional AC artists such as Barbra Streisand, the Carpenters, Dionne Warwick, Barry Manilow, John Denver and Olivia Newton-John found it harder to get major Top 40 hits in the 1980s, and under the influence of MTV, artists who were the cornerstones of the modern hit radio format, such as Richard Marx, Michael Jackson, Bonnie Tyler, George Michael, Phil Collins and Laura Branigan, began to enter the AC charts more frequently. Collins has been described by AllMusic as "one of the most successful pop and adult contemporary singers of the 80s and beyond". With the combination of MTV and AC radio, however, adult contemporary music seemed to become harder to define as a genre, as the established soft-rock artists of the past continued to chart pop hits and gain radio play alongside the mainstream radio programming of then-newer artists.

**Question 0**

Besides Richard Marx, Bonnie Tyler, George Michael, Phil Collins and Laura Branigan, which artist was often played on Contemporary Hit Radio?

**Question 1**

Which TV station was responsible for the rise in success of Contemporary Hit Radio artists on the AC charts?

**Question 2**

Apart from Barbra Streisand, The Carpenters, Dionne Warwick, Barry Manilow and Olivia Newton-John, which adult contemporary music song was harder to get chart hits in the 1980s?

**Question 3**

Who did Allmusic call "one of the most successful pop and adult singers of the 80s and beyond"?

**Text number 18**

There have been differences between the AC list and the Hot 100 list in terms of how much the pop music trends of the time appealed to adult listeners. Many disco or new wave songs did not do particularly well on the AC chart in the late 1970s and early 1980s, and much of the hip-hop and harder rock music presented on CHR formats later in the decade would not have been acceptable on AC radio.

**Question 0**

Which two genres did not do particularly well on the adult contemporary music charts in the 1970s?

**Question 1**

What genres of CHR radio were rarely played on adult contemporary radio?

**Question 2**

In which decade did hip hop start appearing on the radio?

**Text number 19**

Although the 1980s were dominated by dance-oriented, electronic pop and ballad-oriented rock, soft rock songs still enjoyed mild success thanks to artists such as Sheena Easton, Amy Grant, Lionel Richie, Christopher Cross, Dan Hill, Leo Sayer, Billy Ocean, Julio Iglesias, Bertie Higgins and Tommy Page. No song spent more than six weeks at number one in the 1980s, and nine of them did. Two of these were by Lionel Richie, "You Are" in 1984 and "Hello" in 1984, which also reached number one on the Hot 100.

**Question 0**

Which genre of music was the most successful of the 1980s, apart from electronic pop?

**Question 1**

What genre did Billy Ocean's music belong to?

**Question 2**

What was the longest time a song spent at the top of the adult contemporary music charts in the 1980s?

**Question 3**

What year did Lionel Richie record the song "You Are"?

**Question 4**

On which other list than the adult contemporary music list did Lionel Richie's "Hello" come out on top?

**Text number 20**

In 1989, Linda Ronstadt released Cry Like a Rainstorm, Howl Like the Wind, described by critics as "the first true Adult Contemporary album of the decade", featuring American soul singer Aaron Neville on several of the twelve tracks. The album was certified triple platinum in the US alone and became a huge success worldwide. The Grammy Award-winning singles "Don't Know Much" and "All My Life" were both long-running #1 Adult Contemporary hits. Several other singles from the album also reached the AC Top 10. The album won over many critics in need of defining AC and seemed to change the tolerance and acceptance of AC music in mainstream daily radio play.

**Question 0**

Which artist released an album known as "the first true Adult Contemporary album of the decade"?

**Question 1**

That year saw the release of the album Cry Like a Rainstorm, Howl Like the Wind?

**Question 2**

Which male singer performed on several songs on Cry Like a Rainstorm, Howl Like the Wind?

**Question 3**

What certificate did Cry Like a Rainstorm, Howl Like the Wind receive?

**Question 4**

Which single won a Grammy together with "Don't Know Much"?

**Text number 21**

In the early 1990s, urban R&B softened at the same time as alternative rock emerged and traditional pop rose significantly. This led in part to a broadening of the market, which not only allowed for a niche market to be served, but also made it common for artists to make AC-friendly singles.

**Question 0**

In which decade was alternative rock born?

**Question 1**

What happened to urban R&B in the early 1990s?

**Question 2**

The resurgence of traditional pop was one factor that led to what change in the music market?

**Text number 22**

Unlike most of the mainstream singers of the 1980s, mainstream pop/R&B singers of the 1990s, such as All-4-One, Boyz II Men, Rob Thomas, Christina Aguilera, Backstreet Boys and Savage Garden, usually made the transition to the AC charts. Latin pop artists such as Lynda Thomas, Ricky Martin, Marc Anthony, Selena, Enrique Iglesias and Luis Miguel were also successful on the AC charts.

**Question 0**

Which decade's mainstream artists were generally not successful in the adult contemporary music charts?

**Question 1**

Besides All-4-One, Boyz II Men, Rob Thomas, Christina Aguilera and the Backstreet Boys, which artists of the 90s were notable in the pop/R&B genre?

**Question 2**

What kind of music did Lynda Thomas, Ricky Martin, Selena, Marc Anthony, Enrique Iglesias and Luis Miguel make?

**Text number 23**

Apart from Celine Dion, who has done very well on this list, other artists who reached the top of the AC list in the 1990s include Mariah Carey, Phil Collins, Michael Bolton, Whitney Houston and Shania Twain. Newer female singer-songwriters such as Sarah McLachlan, Natalie Merchant, Jewel, Melissa Etheridge and Sheryl Crow also hit the AC chart during this period.

**Question 0**

What milestone did Celine Dion, Mariah Carey, Phil Collins, Michael Bolton, Whitney Houston and Shania Twain share on the adult contemporary music charts of the 1990s?

**Question 1**

Which female songwriter topped the charts in the 1990s alongside Sarah McLachlan, Natalie Merchant, Melissa Etheridge and Sheryl Crow?

**Question 2**

On which list did Whitney Houston perform?

**Text number 24**

In 1996, Billboard created a new list called the Adult Top 40, which reflects the programming of radio stations that fall somewhere between adult contemporary music and pop music. Although sometimes confused, the Adult Contemporary and Adult Top 40 lists are separate lists, and songs that make it onto one list do not necessarily make it onto the other. In addition, Hot AC is another subgenre of radio programming that is distinct from the current Hot Adult Contemporary Tracks list, despite the apparent similarity in name.

**Question 0**

What was the name of the list created by Billboard in 1996?

**Question 1**

The Adult Top 40 represented the middle ground between which two radio formats?

**Question 2**

Which list is the Adult Top 40 sometimes confused with?

**Question 3**

Which genre of radio programming is sometimes confused with Hot Adult Contemporary Tracks?

**Text number 25**

In response to the pressure on Hot AC, a new type of AC format has recently appeared on American radio. The urban adult contemporary format (a term coined by Barry Mayo) usually attracts a large number of African-American and sometimes white listeners by playing a lot of R&B (without rap), gospel, classical soul and dance music (including disco).

**Question 0**

Who coined the term "urban adult contemporary format"?

**Question 1**

Which demographic is contemporary urban music for adults being marketed to?

**Question 2**

What kind of vocal style is missing from the R&B played on urban adult stations today?

**Question 3**

Besides R&B, gospel and dance music, what kind of music does contemporary urban adult music represent?

**Question 4**

Urban adult contemporary music came into being because of the pressures on what was previously an existing format?

**Text number 26**

The second format, rhythmic AC music, plays all the popular hot and soft AC music from the past and present, with a strong emphasis on disco and 1980s and 1990s dance hits such as Amber, C&C Music Factory and Black Box, and includes dance music remixes of pop songs such as the Soul Solution mix of Toni Braxton's "Unbreak My Heart".

**Question 0**

Who performed the song "Unbreak My Heart"?

**Question 1**

Besides C&C Music Factory and Black Box, what is the name of a major dance artist?

**Question 2**

Which radio station format plays soft AC, hot AC, disco and dance?

**Question 3**

Which artist has remixed the song "Unbreak My Heart"?

**Text number 27**

In its early years, smooth jazz was considered a form of AC, although it was mainly instrumental and more akin to soft AC. For many years, artists like George Benson, Kenny G and Dave Koz had crossover hits that were played on both smooth jazz and soft AC stations.

**Question 0**

What radio station format was once considered a kind of adult modernity?

**Question 1**

What kind of music was mainly played at smooth jazz stations?

**Question 2**

Besides Kenny G and Dave Koz, which artist was featured on smooth jazz stations?

**Question 3**

In what other ways were smooth jazz artists ever featured at the station?

**Text number 28**

In the 2000s and 2010s, a remarkable pattern emerged whereby certain pop songs have stayed on the AC charts for a long time, even after dropping off the Hot 100. RCA Music Group's Executive Vice President of Adult Music Adrian Moreira said: "We've seen quite a change in what AC plays". Instead of emphasizing older songs, Adult Contemporary Music played many of the same songs as the top 40 and adult top 40, but only after the hits had established themselves. Corey Moss describes this trend in an article on MTV's website, "In other words, AC stations are where pop songs go to die a very long death. Or, for the optimists, to get a second life."

**Question 0**

What is Adrian Moreira's job title?

**Question 1**

Which company does Adrian Moreira work for?

**Question 2**

Who wrote: "In other words, AC stations are where pop songs die a very long death. Or, for the optimists, get a second life"?

**Question 3**

Where was Corey Moss' article published?

**Question 4**

When will modern adult stations start playing Top 40 songs?

**Text number 29**

The mix of radio-friendly AC songs, including rock and pop music, convinced many critics that mainstream songs defined AC, and seemed to change the tolerance and acceptance of AC music in mainstream everyday radio play. Part of the reason more and more AC stations are being forced to change is that less and less new music fits their repertoire; most new rock is too alternative for mainstream radio and most new pop is now heavily influenced by dance pop and electronic dance music.

**Question 0**

Who are the hot AC-format radio stations that have had to change the music they play?

**Question 1**

Which two genres have strongly influenced modern pop songs?

**Question 2**

Why doesn't new rock fit into mainstream radio?

**Text number 30**

A popular trend of this era was the remixing of dance music hits into adult contemporary ballads, especially in the US (e.g. DJ Sammy's "Candlelight Mix" versions of "Heaven", D.H.T's "Listen To Your Heart" and Cascada's "Everytime We Touch"). Adult contemporary has long described itself as family-friendly, but in 2011, the format featured edited versions of P!nk's "Perfect" and Cee Lo Green's "Forget You".

**Question 0**

What was the name of DJ Sammy's "Heaven" mix?

**Question 1**

Who recorded the song "Listen To Your Heart"?

**Question 2**

Who is known for the song "Everytime We Touch"?

**Question 3**

Which artist performed the song "Forget You"?

**Question 4**

Which version of P!nk's "Perfect" appeared on adult contemporary radio in 2011?

**Text number 31**

Most artists established themselves in other formats before moving to modern adult artists, but Michael Bublé and Josh Groban started out as AC artists. In this decade, the likes of Nick Lachey, James Blunt, John Mayer, Bruno Mars, Jason Mraz, Kelly Clarkson, Adele, Clay Aiken and Susan Boyle have thrived on a ballad-driven sound. Just as some hot AC and modern rock artists have crossed paths, soft AC has crossed paths with country music in this decade. Country musicians such as Faith Hill, Shania Twain, LeAnn Rimes and Carrie Underwood have found success on both charts.

**Question 0**

Who, along with Josh Groban, started his career in adult contemporary radio?

**Question 1**

What is the sound of Susan Boyle's music?

**Question 2**

Aside from Faith Hill, Shania Twain and LeAnn Rimes, which country artist has made adult contemporary hits?

**Question 3**

What genre of music has soft AC found common ground with?

**Text number 32**

Since the mid-2000s, the mainstreaming of bands like Wilco and Feist has brought indie rock into the adult contemporary conversation. In the early 2010s, indie songs by indie musicians like Imagine Dragons, Mumford & Sons, Of Monsters & Men, The Lumineers and Ed Sheeran also made it onto the adult contemporary charts.

**Question 0**

What kind of music are bands like Feist and Wilco?

**Question 1**

Apart from Mumford & Sons, Of Monsters & Men, Ed Sheeran and The Lumineers, which indie artist has succeeded in the adult modern era?

**Question 2**

In which decade did indie musicians first start to attract the attention of adult modern audiences?

**Text number 33**

The strengthening of the hot AC format contrasted with the near disappearance of most other AC formats: from the economic downturn and eventual recession of 2005-2007, most stations switched to the CHR format, which is more chart-based, as well as top 40, urban and even Latin American formats. The decline in physical record sales was also a big blow to the AC genre.

**Question 0**

What broad economic trend, along with the recession, marked the decline of adult modern radio stations?

**Question 1**

What format have the former AC stations moved to alongside CHR, Top 40 and Latino programmes?

**Question 2**

Which AC format is still viable?

**Question 3**

Which items' sales decline hurt the adult contemporary music genre?

**Text number 34**

The "soft" AC format has been renewed in the late 2000s and early 2010s, as its importance has declined, and has adopted a more sophisticated, mid-range approach, with a selection of "old" music (usually from the 1960s/70s onwards), mainly rock, jazz, R&B and pop. The newer tracks are more often (but not exclusively) "easy listening" music, the amount of which varies according to the age of the station's target audience.

**Question 0**

Generally speaking, what is the earliest decade represented by the "oldies" of soft AC stations?

**Question 1**

What genre of music is represented alongside R&B, pop and rock on modern soft AC stations?

**Question 2**

What genre of music do new songs from soft AC stations often fall into?

**Question 3**

At what point did soft inverters try to reinvent themselves?

**Text number 35**

Soft adult contemporary, the more adult version of AC, called the "acoustic equivalent of Prozac", emerged in the late 1970s and grew in the early 1980s. WEEI-FM in Boston was the first station to use the term "soft rock" with advertising slogans such as "Fleetwood Mac ... without the lichen" and "Joni ... without the soft words". Most of the music played on soft AC stations is soft, more acoustic and mainly by solo singers.

**Question 0**

Which radio format was described as the "acoustic equivalent of Prozac"?

**Question 1**

In which decade was the soft adult modern format born?

**Question 2**

Which radio station introduced the term "soft rock"?

**Question 3**

Where was the station that introduced the term "soft rock"?

**Question 4**

Which meat product in WEEI-FM's advertising slogan rhymes with Jon?

**Text number 36**

Other popular names for the format include "Warm", "Sunny", "Bee" (or "B") and (especially in Canada) "EZ Rock". The format can be seen as a more modern successor to and combination of the MOR, beautiful music, easy listening and soft rock formats. Many stations in the soft AC format capitalise on its appeal to office workers (many of whom are women aged 25-54, a key demographic for advertisers), branding themselves as stations that "everyone in the workplace can agree" (KOST coined this phrase as its primary slogan, and other stations in the soft AC format have followed suit).

**Question 0**

In which country is soft adult contemporary music called "EZ Rock"?

**Question 1**

Besides MOR, easy listening and soft rock, which format is the successor to soft adult contemporary?

**Question 2**

What profession is stereotypically held by today's soft adult listeners?

**Question 3**

To which advertising target group is soft adult contemporary music being marketed?

**Question 4**

Which channel was the first to introduce the slogan "everyone in the workplace can agree"?

**Text number 37**

Much of the music played in this format is either old or repetitive. It often deals with contemporary romantic and sexual relationships (and sometimes other adult themes such as work, child-rearing and family) in a thoughtful and complex way. Soft AC, which has never minded keeping songs in high rotation for literally years in some cases, does not necessarily seem to face the same pressures to expand its format. Soft AC includes more older music, especially classic R&B, soul and 1960s and 1970s music, than Hot AC.

**Question 0**

Besides romantic and sexual relationships, family and work, what do today's soft adult songs sometimes talk about?

**Question 1**

Which two decades of music are particularly featured in the soft AC format?

**Question 2**

What genre is featured alongside classic R&B on soft AC stations?

**Question 3**

Which radio station format is often used in contrast to soft AC?

**Text number 38**

Soft AC may soon come under the same demographic pressures as jazz and big band formats in the 1960s and 1970s, and as oldies today, with the result that soft AC may be heard less on radio and more on satellite radio systems in the coming years. Much of the music and artists traditionally played on soft AC stations have been transferred to the adult standards format, which itself is disappearing due to an ageing population. Some soft AC stations have found their place by including more older songs in their playlists and are more open to playing softer songs that fit the "traditional" definition of AC.

**Question 0**

Which radio station formats faced demographic pressures in the 1960s and 70s?

**Question 1**

Which radio station format is currently under demographic pressure?

**Question 2**

Which radio station format have many former soft AC artists moved to?

**Question 3**

Certain soft AC stations have found their place on the radio by doing what?

**Question 4**

Why are adult standard radio stations declining?

**Text number 39**

This format mainly includes soft rock and pop singers such as Andy Williams, Johnny Mathis, Nana Mouskouri, Celine Dion, Julio Iglesias, Frank Sinatra, Barry Manilow, Engelbert Humperdinck and Marc Anthony.

**Question 0**

Apart from Andy Williams, Johnny Mathis, Nana Mouskouri, Celine Dion, Julio Iglesias, Barry Manilow, Engelbert Humperdinck and Marc Anthony, which major artist is involved in the soft AC format?

**Text number 40**

Modern adult radio stations play a variety of classic hits and contemporary mainstream music aimed at adult audiences. Some Hot AC stations focus slightly more on pop music and alternative rock aimed at the Generation Z audience, although they include more youth-oriented teen pop, urban and rhythmic dance songs.

**Question 0**

What kind of music do hot adult contemporary stations play, apart from the classic hits?

**Question 1**

What is the primary audience for hot adult modern format stations?

**Question 2**

What demographic do AC stations that play pop and alternative rock music target?

**Question 3**

What genre is featured alongside urban and rhythmic dance songs at hot AC stations with a younger audience?

**Text number 41**

This form often includes dance pop (such as the upbeat songs of Madonna, Cher, Gloria Estefan and Kylie Minogue), power pop (mainly songs by boy bands such as the Backstreet Boys and Westlife) and soft rock music for adults with a ballad focus (typically songs by Aerosmith, The Eagles, Sting, Toto and The Moody Blues). In general, Hot AC radio stations target their music production at the 18-54 age group and a demographic audience of both men and women.

**Question 0**

Madonna, Cher, Gloria Estefan and Kylie Minogue are artists from which genre?

**Question 1**

What kind of bands are the Backstreet Boys and Westlife?

**Question 2**

What type of music does Westlife play?

**Question 3**

What type of music does The Eagles play?

**Question 4**

What is the target audience for Hot AC stations?

**Text number 42**

Modern adult contemporary can be a variation of hot AC, and it includes modern rock. In 1997, Mike Marino of Las Vegas' KMXB described the format as reaching "an audience that has outgrown edgier hip-hop or alternative music, but is not yet old and silly enough for soft AC". The format's artists included Alanis Morissette, Counting Crows, Gin Blossoms, Bon Jovi, Train, No Doubt, The Script, The Cranberries, Lifehouse, Sarah McLachlan, Sara Bareilles, John Mayer, Jewel and Ingrid Michaelson. Unlike modern rock, which appealed to men aged 18-34, this format appealed to women.

**Question 0**

Which station was Mike Marino working at in 1997?

**Question 1**

Where was KMXB radio station located in 1997?

**Question 2**

Which age group is the focus of modern rock radio?

**Question 3**

Which gender is the target audience for modern rock radio?

**Question 4**

Unlike modern rock radio, what gender is contemporary adult radio said to appeal to?

**Text number 43**

Urban AC is a form of AC music aimed at an adult African-American audience, and therefore the artists played on these stations are mostly black, such as Des'ree, whose album I Ain't Movin' was very popular with both the African-American audience and the wider national audience.

**Question 0**

Which age group is Urban AC aimed at?

**Question 1**

What race is the target audience for Urban AC radio?

**Question 2**

Who is an example of an artist played on Urban AC radio stations?

**Question 3**

What is the title of a popular album released by Des'ree?

**Question 4**

Which ethnic artists are commonly played on urban adult radio today?

**Text number 44**

Urban AC stations are more like soft AC than hot AC; they play mainly R&B and soul music, with little hip hop. This is reflected in the advertising slogans of many urban AC radio stations, such as "Today's R&B and classic soul", "Best selection of R&B hits and oldies" and "(City/area) R&B leader". Urban AC's key artists include Luther Vandross, Trey Songz, Patti LaBelle, Toni Braxton, Whitney Houston, Aretha Franklin, Frank Ocean, Craig David and Mariah Carey.

**Question 0**

What other modern adult radio format is urban AC similar to?

**Question 1**

What type of music is not often played in urban ACs?

**Question 2**

Which two types of music are popular in urban AC?

**Question 3**

Who is the urban AC artist known alongside Trey Songz, Patti LaBelle, Toni Braxton, Whitney Houston, Aretha Franklin, Frank Ocean, Craig David and Mariah Carey?

**Question 4**

Which modern adult radio format is not similar to urban AC?

**Text number 45**

A more sophisticated form of urban AC is the rhythmic oldies format, which focuses mainly on "old school" R&B and soul hits from the 1960s to the 1990s, including Motown and disco hits. This format includes such soul or disco artists as ABBA, The Village People, The Jackson 5, Donna Summer, Tina Charles, Gloria Gaynor and the Bee Gees. Rhythmic oldies stations still exist, but they are aimed at African-Americans rather than a mass audience.

**Question 0**

Which radio format is similar to urban AC but features older soul and R&B songs?

**Question 1**

What is the earliest decade whose music is typically performed in rhythmic oldies formats?

**Question 2**

What is the music of the last decade that can be heard on a rhythmic oldies station?

**Question 3**

What is the target audience for the rhythmic oldies format?

**Text number 46**

Urban music often includes a quiet storm, often played during the evening, combining the AC and soft AC styles of urban music. The music played is strictly ballads and slow jams, mostly but not exclusively by black and Latin artists. Popular quiet storm artists include Teena Marie, Freddie Jackson, Johnny Gill, Lalah Hathaway, Vanessa L. Williams, Toni Braxton and En Vogue.

**Question 0**

Which radio format consists of ballads and slow jams?

**Question 1**

What is the name of the radio format that is a mix of urban and soft adult contemporary?

**Question 2**

What time of day is the Quiet Storm format played?

**Question 3**

What is the typical ethnic origin of the artists playing at the Quiet Storm stations?

**Question 4**

Besides Freddie Jackson, Johnny Gill, Teena Marie, Lalah Hathaway, Toni Braxton and En Vogue, which artist is popular on the quiet storm stations?

**Text number 47**

Anita Baker, Sade, Regina Belle and Luther Vandross are other examples of artists who appeal to mainstream AC, urban AC and smooth jazz listeners. Some soft AC and urban AC stations like to play smooth jazz on weekends. In recent years, the smooth jazz format has been rebranded as smooth AC in an attempt to attract younger listeners.

**Question 0**

What format could Sade's music be in alongside urban contemporary adult music and smooth jazz?

**Question 1**

What other formats are sometimes played on urban AC stations?

**Question 2**

When might you hear smooth jazz on a soft AC station?

**Question 3**

What is the newer name for the smooth jazz format?

**Question 4**

What was the new name of the smooth jazz format?

**Text number 48**

Adult contemporary R&B can be played on both soft AC stations and urban AC stations. It's a kind of neo soul R&B with an emphasis on vocal skill and sophistication. Because the use of drum machines, synthesizers and sequencers dominate R&B roots music, adult contemporary R&B tends to take most of its influences from the more sophisticated trends of 1970s soul, such as smooth soul, Philly soul and quiet storm. Classical songwriting and organic instrumentation, often featuring string arrangements and horn arrangements, were standard.

**Question 0**

In which format can adult contemporary R&B be played alongside soft AC?

**Question 1**

What features are emphasised in contemporary adult R&B music?

**Question 2**

Which genre influenced adult contemporary R&B alongside smooth soul and quiet storm?

**Question 3**

In which decade was smooth soul popular?

**Question 4**

Besides drum machines and synthesizers, what electronic instruments are often used in modern R&B-based music?

**Text number 49**

In the 1980s, lush jazz-R&B fusion (George Benson, Patti Austin, Al Jarreau) and stylish crossover R&B (Anita Baker and Luther Vandross, New Edition and Keith Sweat) were equally successful in the mainstream. In the 1990s and early 2000s (the decade), artists as sonically opposite as R. Kelly, Leona Lewis (mostly ballads) and Jill Scott both fit the bill, provided the material had a mature audience. No one has represented the style better than Babyface, whose career flourished for over 20 years as a member of Deele (Two Occasions), a solo artist (Whip Appeal, When Can I See You) and a songwriter/producer (Toni Braxton's Breathe Again, Boyz II Men's I'll Make Love to You).

**Question 0**

What kind of music did Patti Austin perform?

**Question 1**

What genre of musician was Keith Sweat?

**Question 2**

In which decade did musicians like Al Jarreau and Luther Vandross do particularly well?

**Question 3**

What songs was Leona Lewis known for?

**Question 4**

Who wrote the song I'll Make Love to You by Boyz II Men?

**Text number 50**

Christian Contemporary Music (CCM) has several subgenres, one of which is "Christian AC". For example, Radio & Records lists Christian AC music on its format lists. Many of the key artists in the Christian AC genre, such as Amy Grant, Michael W. Smith, Kathy Troccoli, Steven Curtis Chapman, Plumb and more recently MercyMe, have moved into mainstream and hot AC formats.

**Question 0**

What does CCM stand for?

**Question 1**

What kind of music does MercyMe play?

**Question 2**

Which publication contains the Christian AC with its format diagrams?

**Question 3**

In addition to mainstream AC artists, which format has also featured Christian AC artists in a crossover way?

**Text number 51**

In recent years, it has become common for many AC stations, especially soft AC stations, to play mainly or exclusively Christmas music during the Christmas season in November and December. While these are mostly modern seasonal recordings from the same great artists that are played in the regular format, most stations also broadcast old Christmas music from older pop, MOR and adult standards artists such as Nat King Cole, Bing Crosby, Dean Martin, The Carpenters, Percy Faith, Johnny Mathis and Andy Williams, many of whom would never be played on these stations at other times of the year.

**Question 0**

Which AC format is particularly famous for playing Christmas music during the Christmas season?

**Question 1**

In which two months is Christmas celebrated?

**Question 2**

Who, along with Bing Crosby, Dean Martin, Nat King Cole, The Carpenters, Percy Faith and Andy Williams, is the artist that is played at AC stations around Christmas but not at other times?

**Text number 52**

These Christmas music marathons usually start the week before Thanksgiving and end after Christmas Day or sometimes even until New Year's Day. After that, stations usually resume their normal music offerings. Many stations start their Christmas marathons much earlier, at the beginning of November. The tradition has its roots in the beautiful music and easy listening stations of the 1960s and 1970s.

**Question 0**

When does Christmas music usually start on AC format stations?

**Question 1**

When is the earliest of the two times when Christmas music on adult contemporary stations usually ends?

**Question 2**

When is the later of the two times when Christmas music on adult modern stations usually stops?

**Question 3**

When will the earliest date for the AC station to move to the Christmas season?

**Question 4**

Which two formats pioneered the Christmas music tradition in the 1960s?

**Document number 61**

**Text number 0**

Daylight saving time is the practice of moving clocks forward by an hour during the summer months, so that daylight is an hour longer in the evening, but the normal sunrise time is missed. Typically, in daylight saving areas, clocks are moved forward by an hour near the beginning of spring and backwards to normal time in autumn.

**Question 0**

What term is used interchangeably with summer time?

**Question 1**

For what period of time do we move our clocks forward during daylight saving time?

**Question 2**

What do we get an extra hour for having moved the clocks forward?

**Question 3**

What time of year do daylight saving regions set their clocks back an hour?

**Question 4**

Which daily event is disrupted when the clocks are moved forward?

**Text number 1**

George Hudson, a New Zealander, proposed the modern idea of daylight saving time in 1895. Germany and Austria-Hungary organised the first nationwide introduction from 30 April 1916. Many countries have used it at various times since then, especially since the energy crisis of the 1970s.

**Question 0**

Who was the first to suggest summer time?

**Question 1**

What country was George Hudson from?

**Question 2**

In what year was modern daylight saving time first proposed?

**Question 3**

Which country was the first to introduce summer time, apart from Austria-Hungary?

**Text number 2**

The practice has been both supported and criticised. Moving clocks forward will benefit retail, sports and other activities that make use of sunlight after working hours, but could cause problems for evening entertainment and other sunlight-dependent activities such as agriculture. Although some early advocates of daylight saving time sought to reduce the evening use of incandescent light bulbs, which used to be the main use of electricity, modern heating and cooling patterns differ widely, and there is little or conflicting research on how daylight saving time affects energy use.

**Question 0**

What used to be the biggest electricity consumer?

**Question 1**

Which shopping sector benefits from summer time?

**Question 2**

Which occupation might suffer from the summer shift, in addition to the fact that entertainment events are organised after working hours?

**Question 3**

Research on summer time is uncertain because we are not sure how it affects the use of what?

**Text number 3**

The shift to summer time sometimes makes it difficult to keep time and can interfere with travel, billing, accounting, medical equipment, heavy equipment and sleep patterns. Computer software can often adjust clocks automatically, but changes in daylight saving dates and times by different jurisdictions can be confusing.

**Question 0**

What can summer time affect and what can disrupt holiday plans?

**Question 1**

When the clock on your laptop changes to daylight saving time without resetting the clock, what controls the change?

**Question 2**

What do jurisdictions sometimes change that confuses daylight saving dates and times?

**Question 3**

What important part of everyday life can be disrupted when daylight saving time changes bedtime?

**Text number 4**

Industrialised societies tend to follow a clock-based schedule for daily activities that do not change throughout the year. For example, the time at which people start and finish work or school and the coordination of public transport tend to remain constant throughout the year. In contrast, the daily work and behavioural routines of an agricultural society are more likely to be governed by the length of daylight and solar time, which change seasonally due to the axial tilt of the Earth. In the north and south of the tropics, daylight lasts longer in summer and shorter in winter, and the effect becomes stronger as we move further away from the tropics.

**Question 0**

What kind of societies tend to follow a regular daily schedule throughout the year?

**Question 1**

What kind of societies rely on sunshine and seasonal daylight?

**Question 2**

In which part of the world is daylight saving shorter in winter and longer in summer?

**Question 3**

What is the tilt of the Earth that causes the time of the Sun to change?

**Text number 5**

By synchronising all the clocks in the area to an hour earlier than normal time (one hour of "fasting time"), people who follow this year-round schedule wake up an hour earlier than they otherwise would; they start and complete their daily tasks an hour earlier, and have an extra hour of daylight available to them after the workday. However, they have one less hour of daylight at the beginning of each day, so this practice is less practical in winter.

**Question 0**

How much earlier do people's routines change because of the summer season?

**Question 1**

Which time of year is least practical to move the clocks forward?

**Question 2**

Does moving the clocks forward one hour increase daylight before or after a normal working day?

**Question 3**

What is the name of the timetable when it is not daylight saving time?

**Text number 6**

Although sunrise and sunset times change about as quickly with the changing seasons, daylight saving advocates argue that most people prefer the length of daylight hours to increase after the typical nine-to-five workweek. Proponents have also argued that daylight saving time reduces energy consumption by reducing the need for lighting and heating, but the actual impact on overall energy consumption is highly debatable.

**Question 0**

Which two sources of energy use do daylight saving advocates believe will decrease with the change in time?

**Question 1**

Which word describes the approximate seasonal variation of sunset and sunrise?

**Question 2**

Are daylight saving advocates saying that people would prefer an extra hour of daylight before or after a normal working day?

**Question 3**

Are the pro- or anti-summer time advocates saying that summer time significantly reduces energy consumption?

**Text number 7**

At higher latitudes (e.g. Iceland, Nunavut or Alaska), time manipulation has little impact on daily life, because the length of day and night varies more extremely between seasons (compared to other latitudes), and thus sunrise and sunset times are much less synchronised than normal working hours, regardless of time manipulation. Daylight saving time is also of little use in places near the equator, where daylight fluctuates little throughout the year.

**Question 0**

At which latitudes do day and night lengths vary more strongly during the year?

**Question 1**

In which part of the world does daylight vary only slightly from season to season?

**Question 2**

How much of an impact do day and night times have in areas like Iceland or Alaska?

**Question 3**

Would the observance of daylight saving time have a small or large effect on the amount of light during the working day in high latitude areas?

**Question 4**

What are the seasonal changes in day length in high latitude areas compared to lower latitude areas?

**Text number 8**

Although ancient civilisations did not fix their schedules by the clock in the modern sense, they adjusted their daily schedules to the sun more flexibly than modern daylight saving time, often dividing daylight into twelve hours regardless of the length of the day, so that each hour of daylight was longer in summer. For example, Roman water clocks had different scales for different seasons: at Roman latitude, the third hour of sunrise, the hora tertia, began at 09.02 by modern standards and lasted 44 minutes at winter solstice, but at summer solstice it began at 06.58 and lasted one minute75. After antiquity, civil hours of equal length eventually superseded unequal ones, so that civil time no longer varies according to the seasons. The unequal hours are still used in some traditional settings, such as some monasteries on Mount Athos and all Jewish ceremonies.

**Question 0**

What kind of clocks did the Romans use?

**Question 1**

Why did the Romans call the third hour before sunrise?

**Question 2**

How many minutes did the hora tertia last during the Roman summer solstice?

**Question 3**

Which religious ceremonies are still observed according to traditional, unequal time arrangements?

**Text number 9**

Benjamin Franklin, the anonymous author of the old English proverb "Early to bed and early to rise makes a man healthy, rich and wise", published a letter in which he suggested to Parisians that they save candles by getting up earlier and using the light of the morning sun. This satire from 1784 suggested taxing shutters, rationing candles and waking the public by ringing church bells and firing cannons at sunrise. Despite a common misconception, Franklin did not actually propose daylight saving time. In 17th-century Europe, there were not even strict timetables. This soon changed, however, when railway and communication networks began to require a standardisation of time that was unknown in Franklin's time.

**Question 0**

Who was the first to publish the proverb that by waking up early and going to bed early you can be "healthy, rich and wise"?

**Question 1**

Which group of people did Franklin say would save candles by waking up earlier?

**Question 2**

What year did Ben Franklin write a satire in which he suggested firing cannons at sunrise to wake people up?

**Question 3**

What kind of transport network contributed to more accurate timetables?

**Question 4**

What did Franklin suggest, apart from the cannon fire, to serve as an alarm clock for the Parisians?

**Text number 10**

Modern daylight saving time was first proposed by New Zealand entomologist George Hudson, whose shift work gave him free time to collect insects and made him appreciate daylight after daylight. In 1895 he presented a paper to the Wellington Philosophical Society proposing a two-hour daylight saving time change, and after considerable interest was shown in Christchurch, he followed this up in a paper published in 1898. In many publications, the proposal for daylight saving time is associated with the eminent English builder and outdoor enthusiast William Willett, who independently conceived of daylight saving time in 1905 during a pre-breakfast drive, when he was dismayed to discover how many Londoners slept for much of the summer day. He was a keen golfer and didn't like the idea of having to stop his round at dusk. His solution was to bring forward the clock in the summer months, and he published his proposal two years later. Robert Pearce, a Liberal MP, took up the proposal and introduced the first Daylight Saving Time Bill in the House of Commons on 12 February 1908. A select committee was set up to examine the issue, but Pearce's bill failed to become law, and several other bills failed in the years that followed. Willett lobbied for the proposal in the UK until his death in 1915.

**Question 0**

What kind of scientist was George Hudson?

**Question 1**

What did George Hudson collect when he wasn't working?

**Question 2**

In what year did Hudson first present his two-hour daylight saving time theory to the Wellington Philosophical Society?

**Question 3**

Some believe that Hudson did not create daylight saving time, but an Englishman, what's his name?

**Question 4**

Which MP introduced the Summer Time Bill in the House of Commons in 1908?

**Text number 11**

From 30 April 1916, Germany and its World War I ally Austria-Hungary were the first to use daylight saving time as a way to save coal in wartime. Britain, most of its allies and many neutral European countries soon followed suit. Russia and a few other countries waited until the following year, and the United States introduced it in 1918.

**Question 0**

In which year did Germany decide to introduce daylight saving time?

**Question 1**

What is the German word for summer time?

**Question 2**

What resources were Germany and Austria-Hungary trying to save by using DST?

**Question 3**

In what year did the United States introduce daylight saving time?

**Text number 12**

In general, summer time was abandoned in the post-war years (with some notable exceptions, such as Canada, the United Kingdom, France and Ireland). However, summer time was reintroduced in many places in the following decades and generally during the Second World War. It was widely adopted, particularly in North America and Europe, from the 1970s onwards, following the energy crisis of the 1970s.

**Question 0**

Which event in the 1970s led to more regions in North America starting to use daylight saving time?

**Question 1**

Which country joined Canada, the United Kingdom and Ireland and continued to observe daylight saving time after the war?

**Question 2**

Daylight saving time was commonly used during which war?

**Question 3**

Which continent, along with North America, was hit hard by the energy crisis of the 1970s?

**Text number 13**

Since then, the world has seen many regulations, adaptations and repeals. For more information, see Daylight saving time by country.

**Question 0**

Has there been much or little change in the world's observance of daylight saving time?

**Question 1**

Countries may change their summer time policies by regulation, adaptation and what other policy changes?

**Text number 14**

In the United States, where the hour change occurs at 02:00 local time, in spring the clock jumps forward from the last moment at 01:59 DST to 03:00 DST and there are hours in that day23, while in autumn the clock jumps back from the last moment at 01:59 DST to 01:00 DST, at which time that hour repeats, and there are hours in that day25. The digital display of the local time does not read exactly 02:00 at the transition to daylight saving time, but jumps forward from 01:59:59.9 to 03:00:00.0.

**Question 0**

What is the local time in the United States?

**Question 1**

Technically speaking, how many hours in the spring is the time when the time change occurs?

**Question 2**

In autumn, daylight saving time means that one hour repeats, which means that the day is actually how many hours long?

**Question 3**

What does a digital clock show when you switch to daylight saving time just after 01:59:59.9?

**Question 4**

Daylight saving time is sometimes called summer time, but what time of year do you move the clocks forward?

**Text number 15**

Clock shifts are usually timed close to midnight on weekends to avoid disrupting weekday schedules. Normally the service is one hour long, but in Australia on Lord Howe Island the service is half an hour long. Twenty-minute and two-hour services have also been used in the past.

**Question 0**

What time of the week does the time change most often occur?

**Question 1**

What do we avoid disrupting by making a time shift on days when most people are not at work?

**Text number 16**

Coordination strategies differ when adjacent time zones move the clocks. In the European Union, everything moves at once, at 01:00 UTC or 02:00 CET or 03:00 EET; for example, Eastern European time is always one hour ahead of Central European time. Most of North America moves at 02:00 local time, so its time zones do not move at the same time; for example, Mountain Time is temporarily (for one hour) zero hours ahead of Pacific Time instead of one hour in autumn, and two hours ahead of Pacific Time instead of one hour in spring. In the past, Australian regions went even further and did not always agree on the start and end dates; for example, in 2008, most summer-time regions moved their clocks forward to 5 October, but Western Australia moved forward to 26 October. In some cases, only part of the country moves to daylight saving time; for example, in the US, Hawaii and most of Arizona do not observe daylight saving time.

**Question 0**

Which time zone in Europe is always one hour ahead of Central European time?

**Question 1**

How far from Pacific time is mountain time in the US for one hour each spring?

**Question 2**

What month and day did Western Australia change the clocks in 2008?

**Question 3**

For how long in the autumn to summer do both the Pacific and mountain seasons remain the same in the United States?

**Question 4**

Which US state, apart from Arizona, never changes its clocks for daylight saving time?

**Text number 17**

Start and end dates vary depending on the location and the year. Since European summer time in 1996 has been observed from the last Sunday in March to the last Sunday in October, the rules were not previously uniform throughout the European Union. Since 2007, most of the United States and Canada observe summer time from the second Sunday in March to the first Sunday in November, i.e. almost two-thirds of the year. The 2007 change in the US was part of the Energy Policy Act of 2005; previously, between 1987 and 2006, the start and end dates were the first Sunday in April and the last Sunday in October, and Congress reserves the right to revert to the earlier dates now that an energy consumption study has been conducted. Advocates of keeping November as the permanent end of daylight saving time point to Halloween as the reason for delaying the change to allow more daylight on the evening of October 31.

**Question 0**

In what year did the European Union establish its summer time?

**Question 1**

European summer time starts in March and ends in which month?

**Question 2**

What legislation changed daylight saving time in the United States in 2007?

**Question 3**

Which government body is allowed to change daylight saving time in the United States back to the dates observed between 1987 and 2006?

**Question 4**

Proponents of the end of November daylight saving time justify the change to the end of October because of which US holiday?

**Text number 18**

The early and late days are roughly opposite in the southern hemisphere. In mainland Chile, for example, daylight saving time is observed from the second Saturday in October to the second Saturday in March, with the changeover taking place at 24:00 local time. The time difference between the United Kingdom and mainland Chile can therefore be five hours in the northern summer, three hours in the southern summer and four hours in a few weeks of the year due to the mismatch of dates.

**Question 0**

What part of the summer season in the Southern Hemisphere is roughly the opposite of the Northern Hemisphere?

**Question 1**

At what local time does Chile change its clock to daylight saving time?

**Question 2**

What day of the week does daylight saving time start and end in Chile?

**Question 3**

What is the time difference between the UK and Chile in the Northern Hemisphere in summer?

**Question 4**

What time of year in the Southern Hemisphere is there a three-hour time difference between mainland Chile and the United Kingdom?

**Text number 19**

Daylight saving time is generally not observed near the equator, where sunrise and sunset times do not vary enough to justify it. In some countries, it is observed only in certain areas, for example in southern Brazil, while in equatorial Brazil it is not observed. Only a minority of the world's population uses daylight saving time, as it is generally not observed in Asia and Africa.

**Question 0**

Which parts of Brazil observe summer time?

**Question 1**

Which parts of Brazil do not observe summer time?

**Question 2**

Which two continents, home to the majority of the world's population, do not observe daylight saving time?

**Question 3**

The absence of a daily event means that areas near the equator do not usually observe daylight saving time?

**Text number 20**

Summer time has been a source of controversy since the beginning. Winston Churchill claimed that it extended "opportunities for the pursuit of health and happiness to the millions of people who live in this country", and experts have called it "daylight saving time as slavery". Historically, retail, sport and tourism have supported daylight saving, while agriculture and evening entertainment have opposed it, and its initial introduction was prompted by the energy crisis and war.

**Question 0**

Which leader said that summer time gives people more "opportunities for health and happiness"?

**Question 1**

What is the nickname given to it by the anti-summer people?

**Question 2**

Which sector often opposes summer time in addition to the evening entertainment industry?

**Question 3**

Traditionally, retail, tourism and what other sectors have favoured summer time?

**Question 4**

Apart from the energy crisis, what other major historical event led countries to introduce daylight saving time?

**Text number 21**

The fate of Willett's 1907 proposal illustrates a number of political issues. The proposal had many supporters, including Balfour, Churchill, Lloyd George, MacDonald, Edward VII (who used the half-hour summer time at Sandringham), the CEO of Harrods and the Governor of the National Bank. However, opposition was stronger: it included Prime Minister H. H. Asquith, Christie (the Royal Astronomer), George Darwin, Napier Shaw (Director of the Meteorological Office), many agricultural organisations and theatre owners. After many hearings, the proposal was narrowly defeated in a parliamentary committee vote in 1909. Willett's allies introduced similar bills every year from 1911 to 1914, but to no avail. The US was even more sceptical: Andrew Peters introduced a DST bill in the US House of Representatives in May 1909, but it soon died in committee.

**Question 0**

Which political supporter of the Willett proposal had already used the half-hour daylight saving time version in Sandringham?

**Question 1**

What was the name of the director of the meteorological office who opposed daylight saving time?

**Question 2**

What year did Parliament vote for the first time and decide not to introduce summer time?

**Question 3**

Who was responsible for bringing the Daylight Saving Time bill to the US House of Representatives?

**Text number 22**

After Germany was the first to introduce summer time (Sommerzeit) during the First World War on 30 April 1916, together with its allies to alleviate the difficulties caused by wartime coal shortages and air raids, the political situation changed in other countries; the United Kingdom was the first to introduce summer time on 21 May 1916. US retail and manufacturing companies led by Pittsburgh industrialist Robert Garland soon began lobbying for summer time, but the railways opposed it. US involvement in the war in 1917 overcame the objections, and daylight saving time was introduced in 1918.

**Question 0**

Which Pittsburgh industrialist campaigned heavily for DST?

**Question 1**

What year did the United States go to war, leading to the wider acceptance of daylight saving time?

**Question 2**

What year did the United States finally introduce daylight saving time?

**Text number 23**

The end of the war turned the pendulum back. Farmers still disliked the summer period, and many countries abolished it after the war. The UK was an exception: it maintained daylight saving time nationwide, but over the years adjusted the transition times for a number of reasons, including special rules in the 1920s and 1930s to avoid the clock changing on Easter mornings. The United States was more typical: Congress repealed daylight saving time in 1919. President Woodrow Wilson, who like Willett was an avid golfer, vetoed it twice, but his second veto was overridden. Only a few US cities then retained daylight saving time locally, including New York to allow its financial exchanges to maintain an hourly arbitrage trade with London, and Chicago and Cleveland to keep pace with New York. Wilson's successor, Warren G. Harding opposed daylight saving time as a "fraud". He argued that people should instead wake up and go to work earlier in the summer, and ordered District of Columbia federal employees to start work at 8:00 a.m. instead of 9:00 a.m. in the summer of 1922. Some businesses followed suit, but many others did not; the experiment was not repeated.

**Question 0**

Which country continued to observe daylight saving time throughout the country despite the end of the war?

**Question 1**

Around which Spring Festival did the UK change its summer schedule?

**Question 2**

After which year was daylight saving time abolished in the United States?

**Question 3**

What sport did President Wilson play that made him not want to give up summer time?

**Question 4**

Which US city continued to observe daylight saving time to keep pace with London, with Chicago and Cleveland following suit?

**Text number 24**

Time history in the United States includes daylight saving time during both world wars, but peacetime daylight saving time was not standardized until 1966.In May 1965, St. Paul, Minnesota and Minneapolis, Minnesota had different times for two weeks when the capital city decided to join most of the nation and begin daylight saving time, while Minneapolis decided to follow the later time set by state law. In the mid-1980s, Clorox (parent company of Kingsford Charcoal) and 7-Eleven primarily funded the Daylight Saving Coalition, which timed the extension of daylight saving time in the United States in 1987, and both Idaho senators voted for it on the grounds that in the summertime, fast food restaurants sell more French fries made from Idaho potatoes.

**Question 0**

In what month and year were two neighbouring cities in Minnesota on different schedules?

**Question 1**

Which state supported summer time because it wanted to sell more potatoes?

**Question 2**

Which company co-financed the summer time coalition with Clorox in the 1980s?

**Question 3**

What year did the DST coalition propose to extend daylight saving time in the US?

**Question 4**

What year did the United States standardise daylight saving time for the first time outside wartime?

**Text number 25**

In 1992, Queensland, Australia, after a three-year trial, held a referendum on daylight saving time and lost by 54.5% of the vote - regional and rural areas were strongly opposed, while residents of the south-eastern metropolis were in favour. In 2005, the Sporting Goods Manufacturers Association and the National Association of Convenience Stores successfully lobbied for an extension of daylight saving time in the US in 2007. In December 2008, a political party, Daylight Saving for South East Queensland (DS4SEQ), was officially registered in Queensland, advocating the introduction of a daylight saving time zone in South East Queensland, while the rest of the state retains standard time. DS4SEQ contested the Queensland state election in March 2009 with 32 candidates and received 1% of the state primary vote, equivalent to around 2.5% in 32 electorates. After a three-year trial, more than 55% of Western Australians voted against daylight saving time in 2009, with strong opposition from rural areas. Following the DS4SEQ party's approach, on 14 April 2010, Queensland Independent MP Peter Wellington introduced the Daylight Saving for South East Queensland Referendum Bill 2010 into the Queensland Parliament, calling for a referendum at the next state election on the introduction of daylight saving time in South East Queensland through a dual time zone arrangement. The bill was defeated in the Queensland Parliament on 15 June 2011.

**Question 0**

What percentage of Queenslanders voted against the summer time referendum in 1992?

**Question 1**

What was the name of the Queensland political party that was formed solely to support their special summer time arrangement?

**Question 2**

In Australia, were rural or urban areas generally more opposed to summer time?

**Question 3**

Which Queensland MP was responsible for putting the South East Queensland Summer Time Referendum to a vote?

**Text number 26**

In the UK, the Royal Society for the Prevention of Accidents supports the proposal for additional SDST hours throughout the year, but is opposed by some industries, such as postal workers and farmers, and particularly by those living in the northern regions of the UK.

**Question 0**

What was the name of the organisation that advocated adding an extra hour to its clocks throughout the year?

**Question 1**

What other workers opposed the SDST besides farmers?

**Question 2**

Which UK regions were generally opposed to the SDST?

**Text number 27**

In some Muslim countries, daylight saving time is temporarily waived during Ramadan (the month when you are not allowed to eat between sunrise and sunset), because daylight saving time would delay the preparation of the evening meal. In 2012, Ramadan fell in July and August. This is the case at least in Morocco and Palestine, although Iran observes summer time during Ramadan. Most Muslim countries do not observe summer time partly for this reason.

**Question 0**

Why do Muslims call the month when they fast between sunrise and sunset?

**Question 1**

What would summer time delay if it were observed during the Muslim holy month?

**Question 2**

Which Muslim country continues to observe the summer period during Ramadan?

**Question 3**

When was Ramadan in 2012?

**Text number 28**

In 2011, Russia announced that it would not turn back its clocks and would remain in daylight saving time throughout the year, followed by a similar announcement by Belarus. The plan attracted widespread complaints about the darkness of winter mornings and was therefore abandoned in 2014. The country changed its clock to standard time on 26 October 2014 - and plans to keep it permanently.

**Question 0**

In what year did Russia decide that it would never turn back the clocks again?

**Question 1**

Which country other than Russia has declared that it will observe summer time all year round?

**Question 2**

Was Russia or Belarus the first to announce?

**Question 3**

Which season's dark mornings led people to complain about the change to daylight saving time?

**Question 4**

In which year did Russia give up year-round summer time and return to normal?

**Text number 29**

Daylight saving time advocates usually claim that it saves energy, promotes outdoor recreation in the evenings (in summer) and is therefore good for physical and mental health, reduces road accidents, reduces crime or is good for business. Groups that generally support summer time include city workers, retailers, outdoor sports enthusiasts and businesses, tourism operators and other groups that benefit from increased light in the evening during the summer.

**Question 0**

Which group is more likely to support DST: urban workers or rural farmers?

**Question 1**

If people have more daylight in the evenings, at what time of year could outdoor activity increase?

**Question 2**

Are the proponents of daylight saving time claiming that it will make people use more electricity or save energy?

**Text number 30**

Opponents argue that the actual energy savings are not convincing, that daylight saving time increases health risks such as heart attacks, that daylight saving time can interfere with morning activities and that changing the clocks twice a year is economically and socially disruptive and cancels out any benefits. Farmers have generally opposed daylight saving time.

**Question 0**

What major health risk do people who oppose summer time say it increases?

**Question 1**

Which profession is more likely to want to repeal DST: farmers or traders?

**Question 2**

What adjective would opponents of daylight saving time use to describe the energy savings touted by supporters?

**Question 3**

What time of day do opponents of daylight saving time find most disruptive?

**Text number 31**

There are so many advantages to agreeing on a schedule for the day that a standard summer schedule is usually chosen rather than waking up earlier on a case-by-case basis. The benefits of coordination are so great that many people ignore whether daylight saving time is in effect and change their nominal work schedules to accommodate television broadcasts or daylight. Daylight saving time is generally not observed for most of the winter because mornings are darker; workers may not have sunlit leisure time and children may have to go to school in the dark. As daylight saving time is applied in many different communities, its effects can vary widely depending on their culture, light, geography and climate; it is therefore difficult to draw generalisable conclusions about the absolute effects of the practice. In some areas, summer time may be introduced simply in coordination with other areas rather than for direct benefit.

**Question 0**

Most people would agree that a standard summer timetable is more practical than trying to do what in the morning on your own?

**Question 1**

What electronic device might people use to plan their schedules instead of paying attention to daylight saving time?

**Question 2**

What time of year is daylight saving time not usually observed because of the harm caused by dark mornings?

**Question 3**

What indirect benefits might induce some areas to follow the summer period, even if they do not receive any direct benefits such as cost or energy savings?

**Text number 32**

The energy saving potential of DST is primarily based on its impact on domestic lighting, which consumes about 3.5% of electricity in the US and Canada. Delaying the nominal time of sunset and sunrise will reduce artificial lighting use in the evening and increase it in the morning. As noted in Franklin's satire of 1784, lighting costs are reduced if the reduction in the evening is greater than the increase in the morning, as in high latitudes in summer when most people wake up well after sunrise. An early aim of the summer period was to reduce the use of incandescent light bulbs in the evening, which used to be the main use of electricity. While energy conservation remains an important goal, energy use patterns have changed considerably since then, and recent studies are limited and give conflicting results. Geography, climate and economics have a strong influence on electricity use, making it difficult to make generalisations based on individual studies.

**Question 0**

What percentage of all electricity use in the US and Canada comes from domestic lighting?

**Question 1**

Daylight saving time reduces electricity use in the evening but increases it at what time of day?

**Question 2**

When summer time was first proposed, which type of lighting consumed the most electricity?

**Question 3**

Besides geography and economics, what variable often influences how much electricity a region uses?

**Question 4**

Whose satire, published in 1784, pointed out that daylight saving time only reduces electricity use if the increase in the morning is less than the saving in the evening?

**Text number 33**

Several studies have shown that summer time increases fuel consumption. A DOE2008 report found that the extension of daylight saving time in the US in 2007 did not significantly increase motor gasoline consumption.

**Question 0**

Have studies shown that summer time generally increases or decreases car gas consumption?

**Question 1**

In what year was the DOE report on fuel consumption published?

**Question 2**

What happened with DST in the US in 2007 that likely led to the DOE investigation?

**Text number 34**

Retailers, sports equipment manufacturers and other businesses benefit from the extra afternoon sunlight, as it attracts customers to shop and participate in afternoon outdoor sports. Fortune magazine estimated in 1984 that extending the summer season by seven weeks would generate an additional $30 million for 7-Eleven stores, and the National Golf Foundation estimated that the extension would increase golf industry revenues by $200-300 million. A 1999 study estimated that summer time would increase the European Union's leisure sector revenues by around 3%.

**Question 0**

Which category of outdoor goods benefit from the extra hours of daylight in summer?

**Question 1**

Which organisation predicted a $100 million increase for the golf industry due to the extension of the summer season?

**Question 2**

What year did Fortune magazine predict that extending the summer season would increase revenues?

**Question 3**

According to a 1999 study, summer time savings have led to an increase of around one per cent in the turnover of leisure tourism in the European Union?

**Question 4**

How much extra money did Fortune predict for 7-Eleven because of the summer season?

**Text number 35**

Conversely, farmers, parents of young children and others whose working hours are determined by the sun can be negatively affected by summer time and have traditionally opposed the practice, although some farmers are neutral about it. One reason why farmers oppose daylight saving time is that crops are best harvested when dew has evaporated, so when field workers arrive and leave earlier in the summer, their labour is less valuable. Dairy farmers are another group complaining about the change. Their cows are sensitive to milking times, so delivering milk earlier disrupts their systems. Today, some groups of farmers are in favour of summer time.

**Question 0**

Is it better to harvest the grain before or after the morning dew has evaporated?

**Question 1**

How does timing affect animals on dairy farms?

**Question 2**

What does earlier milk delivery do to cows?

**Question 3**

Some farmers object to summer time because their farm workers come to work and leave later or earlier?

**Question 4**

What other group of people besides farmers set their schedules according to the sun?

**Text number 36**

Changing clocks and daylight saving time has a direct financial cost, as it creates additional work to support remote meetings, computer applications and so on. For example, the 2007 North American rule change cost an estimated $500 million to $1 billion, and Utah State University economist William F. Shughart II has estimated the cost of lost opportunities at around $1.7 billion. While it has been argued that the shift in time of day correlates with reduced economic efficiency and that in 2000 the effect of daylight saving time caused an estimated $31 billion in losses per day on US stock markets, the estimated figures depend on the methodology. The results have been disputed, and the original authors have disputed the points made by the disputants.

**Question 0**

What year did the change in summer time policy cost North America between $500 million and $1 billion in extra work?

**Question 1**

Who is the economist who said that about $1.7 billion in opportunity costs were lost because of the 2007 changes?

**Question 2**

What some have argued that the shift to daylight saving time correlates with the shift to daylight saving time?

**Question 3**

What do some call the effect, which is said to have caused stock markets to lose some $31 billion in one day in 2000?

**Question 4**

What factor determines what figures people arrive at when making estimates when looking at DST?

**Text number 37**

In 1975, the US Department of Transportation cautiously stated that traffic fatalities would decrease by 0.7% during the summer season, and estimated the actual decrease to be 1.5-2%, but a review of the Department of Transportation's NBS1976 study found no difference in traffic fatalities. In 1995, the Insurance Institute for Highway Safety estimated a reduction of 1.2%, including a 5% reduction in pedestrian fatalities. Similar reductions have been observed by other bodies. The Single/Double Summer Time (SDST) system, whereby clocks are one hour ahead of the sun in winter and two hours in summer, is estimated to reduce road fatalities in the UK by 3-4% compared to standard summer time. However, accidents increase by up to 11% in the two weeks following the end of summer time. It is not clear whether sleep deprivation has an impact on fatal accidents immediately after the changeover to spring. A link between the time change and road accidents has been found in North America and the UK, but not in Finland or Sweden. If such an effect exists, it is much smaller than the overall reduction in road fatalities. A 2009 US study found that after the switch to summer time on Mondays, workers sleep 40 minutes less on average and are injured more often and more seriously at work.

**Question 0**

What year did the NBS revisit the 1975 DOT study and conclude that traffic fatalities have not changed?

**Question 1**

In 1995, which organisation made its own estimate of a 1.2% reduction in road fatalities?

**Question 2**

What is the abbreviation for Single/Double Summer Time?

**Question 3**

What is the percentage increase in road accidents in the two weeks after the time change following the end of British summer time?

**Question 4**

How much less sleep do US workers get on average on Mondays after the switch to daylight saving time, according to a 2009 survey?

**Text number 38**

The US Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA) found in the 1970s that violent crime in Washington dropped by 10-13% during the summer season. However, the LEAA did not filter out other factors and only studied two cities and found crime reductions in only one city and only in some crime categories; the DOT concluded that it was "impossible to conclude with confidence that similar benefits could be observed nationwide". Outdoor lighting has a marginal and sometimes even contradictory effect on crime and fear of crime.

**Question 0**

What did the LEAA say was reduced by 10-13% in Washington during the summer?

**Question 1**

How many cities did LEAA survey before reaching its conclusion?

**Question 2**

In how many cities surveyed by the LEAA did crime fall?

**Question 3**

In which decade did LEAA carry out its research on crime and DST?

**Text number 39**

In many countries, fire safety authorities encourage citizens to use the twice-yearly clock change as a reminder to change the batteries in smoke and carbon monoxide detectors, especially in autumn, just before the heating and candle lighting season causes an increase in house fires. Similar twice-yearly tasks include reviewing and practicing fire rescue and family disaster plans, checking vehicle lights, inspecting storage areas for hazardous materials, reprogramming thermostats and seasonal vaccinations. In places that do not have a summer season, the first days of spring and fall may instead be used as reminders.

**Question 0**

More fires in autumn and winter because people burn more candles and light anything to warm themselves?

**Question 1**

In addition to smoke detectors, what do fire safety authorities recommend people change the batteries when they set their clocks twice a year?

**Question 2**

If your area does not observe summer time, what can you use instead as a twice-yearly reminder?

**Question 3**

Which part of your vehicle should you remember to check twice a year?

**Question 4**

Which storage areas in your home should you check twice a year?

**Text number 40**

Summer time has varying effects on health. In societies with fixed work schedules, it provides more afternoon sunlight for outdoor activities. It changes the exposure to sunlight; whether it is beneficial depends on where you live and your daily schedule, as sunlight triggers the synthesis of vitamin D in the skin, but overexposure can lead to skin cancer. Daylight saving time may help with depression by getting people up earlier, but some argue the opposite is true. The Retinitis Pigmentosa Foundation Fighting Blindness, led by blind sports magnate Gordon Gund, successfully lobbied for longer daylight saving time in the US between 1985 and 2005.

**Question 0**

In societies with fixed working hours, what do we have more time for as afternoon daylight increases with daylight saving time?

**Question 1**

What vitamins does sunlight help the human body to absorb?

**Question 2**

Who was the president of the Retinitis Pigmentosa Foundation Fighting Blindness who pushed for longer summer hours in the US?

**Question 3**

Which cancer can be caused by excessive sun exposure?

**Question 4**

Some say that DST can help people with depression because it encourages them to do what?

**Text number 41**

Clock shifts were found to increase the risk of heart attack by 10% and disrupt sleep and reduce its efficiency. The effects on the seasonal adjustment of circadian rhythms can be severe and last for weeks. A 2008 study found that while suicide rates among men increased in the weeks after the spring shift, the relationship declined significantly after the seasonal adjustment. A 2008 Swedish study found that heart attacks were significantly more common in the first three weekdays after the spring transition and significantly less common in the first weekday after the autumn transition. The Kazakh government justified the abolition of daylight saving time in 2005 on the grounds of health problems caused by the time change. In March 2011, Russian President Dmitry Medvedev claimed that the "stress of changing the clocks" was the reason why Russia kept daylight saving time all year round. At the time, authorities spoke of an annual increase in suicides.

**Question 0**

What natural rhythm is disturbed by seasonal changes?

**Question 1**

Which country used increased health risks in 2005 to justify the abolition of summer time?

**Question 2**

Which Russian president claimed that the country should stay in daylight saving time all year round because the time difference causes stress?

**Question 3**

According to a 2008 Swedish study, how many weekdays after "spring forward" do you have a higher risk of a heart attack?

**Text number 42**

An unexpected side effect of the summer period may be that an extra part of the morning rush occurs before dawn, when traffic emissions cause more air pollution than during the day.

**Question 0**

Do vehicle exhaust emissions cause less or more pollution before dawn?

**Question 1**

Does daylight saving time mean that there is more traffic before or after dawn during rush hour?

**Question 2**

What kind of pollution is caused by car emissions when they are sitting in traffic?

**Text number 43**

The obvious disadvantage of daylight saving time transfers is their complexity. People have to remember to change their watches, which can be time-consuming, especially for mechanical watches that cannot be safely moved backwards. Those working across time zone boundaries have to follow several daylight saving time rules, as not all locations observe daylight saving time or observe it in the same way. The length of the calendar day will change; it will no longer always be 24 hours. Disruptions to meetings, travel, dispatches, billing systems and records management are common and can be costly. In autumn, when the clock changes from 02:00 to 01:00, the clock displays the time from 01:00:00 to 01:59:59 twice, which can cause confusion.

**Question 0**

During the transition from 02:00 to 01:00 in autumn, how many times will the clock show the time between 01:00:00 and 01:59:59:59?

**Question 1**

What can happen if the clock shows the same time twice in one day?

**Question 2**

What do people often find hard to remember to do in the summer?

**Question 3**

What extra complexity do those working in different time zones need to bear in mind?

**Text number 44**

A German steelworks was damaged during the summer time changeover in 1993 when a computer time system linked to a radio time synchronisation signal allowed molten steel to cool for an hour less than the required time, resulting in molten steel splashing during casting. Medical devices can cause adverse events that can harm patients without being obvious to the doctors in charge of their treatment. Problems are exacerbated when the DST rules themselves change; software developers must test and perhaps modify many programs, and users must install updates and restart applications. Consumers will have to update devices, such as programmable thermostats, to the correct DST rules or manually adjust the clocks on their devices. A common strategy for solving these problems in computer systems is to express time using a coordinated universal time zone (UTC) instead of a local time zone. For example, Unix-based computer systems use UTC-based Unix time internally.

**Question 0**

What year was the accident at a German plant with molten steel because of the switch to summer time?

**Question 1**

How long did molten steel have to cool down after a computer error at a German steelworks?

**Question 2**

Who will be responsible for testing and even modifying computer programs when the summer time rules change?

**Question 3**

What time system do some computer systems use to avoid problems caused by changes in local time?

**Question 4**

Which types of computer systems use an internal clock based on UTC time?

**Text number 45**

Some clock-changing problems could be avoided by adjusting the clocks continuously or at least gradually - for example, Willett initially proposed weekly 20-minute changes - but this would add complexity and has never been implemented.

**Question 0**

Willett's first suggestion was to change the clocks by 20 minutes how often?

**Question 1**

What harm would gradually changing the clocks add to the process?

**Question 2**

What could be avoided by gradually changing the clocks more often?

**Text number 46**

Daylight saving time inherits the disadvantages of normal time and can even increase them. When reading a sundial, for example, you need to take this into account, as well as time zone and natural anomalies. Sun exposure guidelines, such as avoiding the sun within two hours of noon, also become less accurate when daylight saving time is in effect.

**Question 0**

What does daylight saving time inherit from standard time?

**Question 1**

Does summer time sometimes reduce or increase the disadvantages of normal time?

**Question 2**

How many hours before and after noon is it usually recommended to avoid the sun?

**Question 3**

Which guidelines become less precise because of the summer period?

**Question 4**

When using a sundial, the reading must be adjusted for natural variations and what other effects?

**Text number 47**

As Richard Meade explained in the English-language magazine of the National Council of Teachers of English (in the US), the form daylight saving time (with an s) was already much more common in 1978 than the older form daylight saving time in American English ("the change has been virtually accomplished"). Nevertheless, even dictionaries such as Merriam-Webster, American Heritage and Oxford, which describe actual usage rather than defining obsolete usage (and therefore also list the newer form), still list the older form first. This is because the older form is still very common in print, and is preferred by many editors. ("Although daylight saving time is considered correct, daylight saving time (with an s) is commonly used."). The first two words are sometimes used with a hyphen (daylight-saving[s] time). Merriam-Webster's also lists the forms daylight saving (without "time"), daylight savings (without "time") and daylight time.

**Question 0**

Which author is credited with explaining daylight saving time and the use of daylight saving time with the letter s in the English-language magazine of the (American) National Council of Teachers of English?

**Question 1**

In 1978, Meade said which expression was more commonly used: daylight saving time or summer time?

**Question 2**

Which form of sentence is more common in printed publications?

**Question 3**

Apart from Merriam-Webster and Oxford Dictionary, the older form of the word without the "s" is still the first in the dictionary mentioned?

**Question 4**

Which alternative form does Merriam-Webster include alongside the words "daylight saving" and "daylight savings"?

**Text number 48**

In Britain, the term summer time was used in Willett's 1907 proposal, but in 1911 the term summer time replaced summer time in the draft bill. In continental Europe, similar terms are used, such as Sommerzeit in Germany, zomertijd in Dutch-speaking areas, kesäaika in Finland, horario de verano or hora de verano in Spain and heure d'été in France, while in Italy the term is ora legale (legal time) as opposed to ora solare (solar time) in winter.

**Question 0**

What term did Willett use in his 1907 proposal for DST?

**Question 1**

Which term had replaced daylight saving time by 1911, when Willett's proposal became a bill?

**Question 2**

What word do Dutch speakers use for DST?

**Question 3**

What term do Italians use for summer time, which literally means "legal time"?

**Question 4**

What does the Italian term for their winter season, ora solare, mean in English?

**Text number 49**

The name of the local time typically changes when daylight saving time is observed. In American English, the standard is replaced by daylight: for example, Pacific Standard Time (PST) becomes Pacific Daylight Time (PDT). In the United Kingdom, British time is British Summer Time (BST), moved forward by an hour, and British English typically adds daylight saving time to other time zone names, for example, Central European Time (CET) becomes Central European Summer Time (CEST).

**Question 0**

What usually changes when a place goes on summer time?

**Question 1**

Which word in American English is replaced by "daylight" when talking about time zones?

**Question 2**

What is the equivalent time in American English to Pacific Standard Time?

**Question 3**

When the UK moves the clocks forward in the spring, why do they call the time they then observe?

**Question 4**

What word is often added to the names of time zones when they are used in British English?

**Text number 50**

The North American mnemonic "spring forward, fall back" (also "spring ahead ...", "spring up ..." and "... fall back") helps people remember which way to move the clocks.

**Question 0**

What expression is often used in North America when talking about summer time?

**Question 1**

What is language that acts as a memory trigger, such as "spring forward, fall back"?

**Question 2**

What does "spring forward, fall back" help people remember?

**Text number 51**

The changes to the DST rules will cause problems with existing computer installations. In North America, for example, the 2007 DST rule change required many computer systems to be updated, with email and calendar software most affected, requiring considerable effort from corporate IT specialists.

**Question 0**

What can cause problems with installed computer systems?

**Question 1**

What year did daylight saving time change in North America?

**Question 2**

What did many existing computer systems, based on time zones, need for daylight saving time rule changes?

**Question 3**

Which programmes were most affected by the changes, apart from calendar programmes?

**Question 4**

Which professionals had to take the main responsibility for updating the systems affected by the time changes?

**Text number 52**

Some applications use the UTC time period standard to avoid problems related to time offsets and time zone differences. Similarly, most modern operating systems internally process and store all times in UTC and convert them to local time for display only.

**Question 0**

What time system do some applications use to avoid problems with time changes?

**Question 1**

By using UTC time, applications do not have to adapt to changes in time of day and what other factors?

**Question 2**

In addition to individual applications, which modern systems that control basic computer functions typically use UTC?

**Question 3**

Where do computers usually use UTC?

**Question 4**

What time would the computer probably use for the clock display?

**Text number 53**

Even if UTC time is used internally, systems still need information about time zones to correctly calculate local time where it is needed. Many systems in use today use information from the IANA time zone database, zoneinfo, to calculate date and time.

**Question 0**

Where do most systems get the data they use to calculate local time?

**Question 1**

What are the two specific data points that systems need to check to get local time?

**Question 2**

What is another name for the IANA database?

**Text number 54**

In the IANA time zone database, the name corresponds to the historical and projected time offsets of the named location. This database is used by many computer software, including most Unix-like operating systems, Java and Oracle RDBMS; HP's "tztab" database is similar but incompatible. When time authorities change daylight saving time rules, zone info updates are installed as part of normal system maintenance. On systems like Unix, the TZ environment variable specifies the name of the location, such as TZ=':America/New\_York'. Many of these systems also have a system-wide setting that applies if the TZ environment variable is not set: this setting is controlled by the contents of the /etc/localtime file, which is usually a symbolic link or a hard link to one of the zoneinfo files. The internal time is stored as an epoch time independent of the time zone; each of possibly many concurrent users and processes uses the TZ to independently localize the time display.

**Question 0**

The IANA database works by linking names to which location data?

**Question 1**

IANA, or zone info updates, are installed as part of what standard functionality when changes are made to the DST policy?

**Question 2**

Which environment variable determines the name of a location?

**Question 3**

What format is used to record internal time in systems that use zoneinfo?

**Question 4**

What is the name of the HP database that is similar to IANA but not compatible with it?

**Text number 55**

Older or reduced systems may only support POSIX-required TZ values, which specify up to one start and end rule explicitly in the value. For example, TZ='EST5EDT,M3.2.0/02:00,M11.1.0/02:00' specifies the time in the Eastern United States as of 2007. Such a TZ value must be changed whenever daylight saving time rules change, and the new value will be applied to any year in which some older timestamps are incorrectly treated.

**Question 0**

Less sophisticated systems may support a TZ value with only one start rule and how many end rules?

**Question 1**

When do TZ values need to be changed in an older system?

**Question 2**

What does the TZ value EST5EDT,M3.2.0/02:00,M11.1.0/02:00 determine?

**Question 3**

To which years does the new TC value apply?

**Question 4**

What might the new TZ value cause when it changes with the new DST rules?

**Text number 56**

As in the zone info, the Microsoft Windows user configures the DST by specifying a location name, then the operating system uses a rules table that must be updated when DST rules change. The procedures for specifying the name and updating the table vary depending on the release. No updates are provided for older versions of Microsoft Windows. Windows Vista supports up to two start and end rules per time zone setting. In a Canadian daylight saving time location, one Vista setting supports both 1987-2006 and post-2006 timestamps, but incorrectly handles some older timestamps. Older Microsoft Windows systems generally only store one start and end rule for each zone, so the same Canadian setting only reliably supports post-2006 timestamps.

**Question 0**

Like systems using zoneinfo, Microsoft Windows calculates daylight saving time by doing what?

**Question 1**

When should the ruleset table used by the Windows operating system be updated?

**Question 2**

If your computer is running Vista, what is the maximum number of start and end rules you can set for each time zone setting?

**Question 3**

If your system is located in Canada where daylight saving time is observed, a system using Vista may incorrectly handle timestamps older than what year?

**Question 4**

On a system with Windows older than Vista, Daylight Saving Time Canadian locations reliably support timestamps only after what year?

**Text number 57**

These restrictions have caused problems. For example, before 2005, summer time in Israel varied from year to year, and some years it was skipped. Windows 95 used rules that only corrected this in 1995, which caused problems in later years. In Windows 98, Microsoft marked that there was no daylight saving time in Israel, forcing Israeli users to manually change the clocks on their computers twice a year. The Israeli Daylight Saving Time Law of 2005 established predictable rules using the Jewish calendar, but Windows zone files were unable to represent the dates in the rules in a year-independent way. Partial solutions, which incorrectly dealt with older time stamps, included changing the zone files manually every year and a Microsoft tool that changes the zones automatically. In 2013, Israel standardised its daylight saving time according to the Gregorian calendar.

**Question 0**

In which single year did Windows 95 use the rules for Israel's time changes?

**Question 1**

With Israel's schedule constantly changing, what did Microsoft do with the release of Windows 98?

**Question 2**

How often should Israeli users of Windows 98 manually adjust the time on their computer to keep it up to date?

**Question 3**

What was the law that laid down the rules for time changes according to the Jewish calendar in Israel?

**Question 4**

Although Israel's schedule became more predictable after 2005, there were still problems with Windows until Israel changed daylight saving time to what calendar in 2013?

**Text number 58**

Microsoft Windows keeps the system's real-time clock at local time. This causes several problems, such as compatibility when launching multiple boots with operating systems that set the clock to UTC, and double-clocking when launching multiple boots with different versions of Windows, such as using a boot disk. This approach is a problem even on Windows-only systems: no user-specific time zone settings are supported, only one system-wide setting. In 2008 Microsoft hinted that future versions of Windows will partially support the Windows registry entry RealTimeIsUniversal, which had been introduced years earlier when Windows NT supported RISC machines with UTC clocks, but was not maintained. Since then, Microsoft has released at least two fixes for this feature.

**Question 0**

What does Microsoft Windows use internally for its real-time clock?

**Question 1**

If you are not using UTC, Windows cannot boot multiple versions of itself, as you would have to do to use which disk?

**Question 2**

Instead of giving users support for individual time zone settings, Windows only allows what?

**Question 3**

In what year did Microsoft hint that it would make changes to support RealTimeIsUniversal in order to be compatible with UTC?

**Question 4**

How many times has Microsoft released fixes to RealTimeIsUniversal since 2008?

**Text number 59**

The NTFS file system used by the latest versions of Windows saves the file with UTC timestamp, but displays it corrected to local or seasonal time. However, the FAT file system commonly used on portable devices only stores local time. When a file is copied from a hard disk to a separate medium, its time is set to the current local time. If the time setting is changed, the timestamps of the original file and the copy will differ. The same effect can be observed when files are compressed and decompressed on some file archivers. It is the NTFS file that changes the time seen. This effect must be kept in mind when trying to determine whether a file is a duplicate of another file, although there are other methods of comparing files for equality (such as using a checksum algorithm).

**Question 0**

What file system do the latest versions of Windows use?

**Question 1**

What does Windows use in NTFS to store file timestamps?

**Question 2**

What file system do most portable devices use?

**Question 3**

What time is the file set to if it is copied from a hard disk to another medium?

**Text number 60**

A move to "permanent daylight saving time" (observing daylight saving time all year round without changing the time) is sometimes recommended and has already been implemented in some jurisdictions, such as Argentina, Chile, Iceland, Singapore, Uzbekistan and Belarus. Proponents cite the same benefits as standard daylight saving time without the problems associated with twice-yearly time shifts. However, many are not convinced of the benefits, citing the same problems and relatively late sunrises, especially in winter, associated with year-round summer time. Russia switched to permanent daylight saving time between 2011 and 2014, but the move proved unpopular due to late sunrises in winter, so the country switched back permanently to 'standard' or 'winter' time in 2014.

**Question 0**

Which expression describes the use of adapted summer time throughout the year?

**Question 1**

Proponents of permanent daylight saving time say it has all the benefits of regular summer time without the problems some people have with what kind of semi-annual events?

**Question 2**

Would sunrise be early or late in year-round summer compared to most places?

**Question 3**

During which period did Russia have permanent daylight saving time?

**Question 4**

In areas with permanent summer time, at which time of year does it get dark at the latest in the morning?

**Text number 61**

Xinjiang, China, Argentina, Chile, Iceland, Russia and other regions have moved westwards and observe daylight saving time all year round without any problems caused by the time change. For example, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, is located at 106°39′ west longitude, just west of the midpoint of ideal mountain time (105° west longitude), but Saskatchewan has year-round daylight saving time (90° west longitude), so Saskatoon is always about one minute 67 minutes south of average sunshine time, so it observes daylight saving time year-round. In contrast, the Northeast Indies and a few other regions are skewed eastwards, and have effectively negative daylight saving time. The United Kingdom and Ireland experimented with year-round summer time from 1968 to 1968, but abandoned it in 1971 because it was not popular, particularly in the northern regions.

**Question 0**

In which direction are countries like Russia and Argentina moving their time zones, which could be considered year-round summer time?

**Question 1**

How many minutes ahead is the average sunshine time in Saskatoon, Saskatchewan?

**Question 2**

What time is observed in Saskatoon throughout the year?

**Question 3**

For example, what kind of daylight saving time is observed in north-east India, where the time zones shift eastwards?

**Question 4**

In which year did Ireland and the UK give up their permanent summer time experiment?

**Text number 62**

In western France, Spain and other regions, time zones and times are skewed, and daylight saving time is observed in winter, adding an hour to daylight saving time. Nome, Alaska, is located at 165°24′ west longitude, which is just west of the midpoint of Samoa's ideal time zone (165° west longitude), but Nome follows Alaska time (135° west longitude) for daylight saving time, so it is just over two hours ahead of the sun in winter and three hours ahead in summer. Double daylight saving time has been used occasionally; for example, it was used in some European countries during and shortly after World War II, when it was called "double daylight saving time". For more information, see British Double Summer Time and Central European Summer Time.

**Question 0**

For example, in Spain and parts of France, daylight saving time is observed in winter, but what about summer?

**Question 1**

How many hours before sunrise in summer are the clocks set in Nome?

**Question 2**

What was the term used in Britain for double summer time?

**Question 3**

What is the third name for the double summer season or double summer time in Europe?

**Document number 62**

**Text number 0**

The Royal Institute of British Architects (RIBA) is the professional body for architects primarily in the United Kingdom, but also internationally, established to promote architecture by its Charter granted in 1837 and its Supplementary Charter granted in 1971.

**Question 0**

What does RIBA stand for?

**Question 1**

What is the aim of the RIBA?

**Question 2**

When was the RIBA founded?

**Question 3**

When was the RIBA's founding document extended?

**Question 4**

In which country does the RIBA mainly operate?

**Question 5**

What does the RIBA oppose?

**Question 6**

What is the enemy of the RIBA?

**Question 7**

When was the RIBA lost?

**Question 8**

When was the RIBA's founding document reduced?

**Text number 1**

Originally called the Institute of British Architects in London, it was founded in 1834 by some of the most prominent architects, including Philip Hardwick, Thomas Allom, William Donthorne, Thomas Leverton Donaldson, William Adams Nicholson, John Buonarotti Papworth and Thomas de Grey, second Earl of de Grey.

**Question 0**

What was Riba's first name?

**Question 1**

In what year was the Institute of British Architects founded?

**Question 2**

In which city was the British Institute of Architects located?

**Question 3**

What were the professions of people like Philip Hardwick, William Adams Nicholson and Thomas de Grey?

**Question 4**

What was Riba's banned name?

**Question 5**

In which city was the British Institute of Architects moved?

**Question 6**

In what year was the Institute of British Architects abolished?

**Question 7**

What profession did people like Philip Hardwick, William Adams Nicholson and Thomas de Grey avoid?

**Text number 2**

After the Royal Charter was granted, it was known as the Royal Institute of British Architects in London, and eventually dropped the reference to London in 1934-1892. In 1934, it moved to its current headquarters in Portland Place, and the building was opened by King George V and Queen Mary.

**Question 0**

What caused the name change of the Institute?

**Question 1**

What was removed from the name of the Royal Institute?

**Question 2**

When was the mention of London removed from the name of the Royal Institute?

**Question 3**

Where is the Royal Institute of British Architects?

**Question 4**

Who opened the building that now houses the Royal Institute?

**Question 5**

What caused the name of the Institute not to change?

**Question 6**

What was added to the name of the Royal Institute?

**Question 7**

When was London incorporated into the Royal Institution?

**Question 8**

Who opened the building that used to house the Royal Institute?

**Text number 3**

It was granted a Royal Charter in 1837 under King William IV. The 1887, 1909 and 1925 Supplementary Charters were replaced by a single Charter in 1971, with minor amendments since then.

**Question 0**

When did the Royal Institute receive its charter?

**Question 1**

Who was responsible for setting up the Royal Institute?

**Question 2**

In which years were additional books granted to the Royal Institute?

**Question 3**

When were the different supplements merged?

**Question 4**

Which term describes the nature of the changes to the Charter since 1971?

**Question 5**

When did the Royal Institute lose its charter?

**Question 6**

Who was responsible for taking the charter from the Royal Institute?

**Question 7**

In what years was the Royal Institute not granted a supplementary charter?

**Question 8**

When were the various additional maps increased?

**Question 9**

Which term describes the nature of the changes made to the Charter before 1971?

**Text number 4**

In the original 1837 charter, the purpose of the Royal Institute was: "... the general promotion of civil architecture and the encouragement and facilitation of the acquisition of knowledge of the various arts and sciences connected with it... ".

**Question 0**

What was the main objective of the Royal Institute?

**Question 1**

Which document set out the objectives of the Royal Institute?

**Question 2**

What was the Royal Institute responsible for developing knowledge on architecture?

**Question 3**

What was the secondary objective of the Royal Institute?

**Question 4**

In which document were the limitations of the Royal Institute set out?

**Question 5**

What was the Royal Institute not responsible for developing knowledge about architecture?

**Question 6**

Which charter was not used in 1837?

**Text number 5**

The operational framework is a set of rules, which are updated more frequently than the Charter. Amendments to the Charter or Statutes require the approval of the Privy Council.

**Question 0**

What standards does the Royal Institute work to?

**Question 1**

Which Royal Institute guidelines are updated most often?

**Question 2**

What changes need to be made to the two documents governing the operation of the Royal Institute?

**Question 3**

What are the standards by which the Royal Institute operates?

**Question 4**

Which of the Royal Institute's guidelines are updated least often?

**Question 5**

What changes will never need to be made to either of the two documents governing the Royal Institute?

**Question 6**

What is updated more than the rules?

**Text number 6**

The design of the Institute's Mycenaean Lions medal and motto "Usui civium, decori urbium" is attributed to Thomas Leverton Donaldson, who was the Institute's Honorary President until 1839. According to the RIBA Guide to its Archive and History (Angela Mace, 1986), the first official version of the badge was used as the bookplate for the Institute's library and publications from 1835 until 1891, when it was redesigned by J. H. Metcalfe. In the 1837 rules, the description was as follows: 'The whole is surrounded by a garter with the inscription Institute of British Architects, anno salutis MDCCCXXXIV; above the garter is a crown and below the motto Usui civium decori urbium'.

**Question 0**

What was the first Latin phrase used by the Royal Institute?

**Question 1**

Who is responsible for the use of the word "usui civium decori urbium"?

**Question 2**

What was Donaldson's role at the Royal Institute?

**Question 3**

Who modified the Royal Institute's medal design in 1931?

**Question 4**

When did Joan Hassall redesign the Royal Institute medal?

**Question 5**

What was the last Latin phrase used by the Royal Institute?

**Question 6**

Who is not responsible for the use of the word "usui civium decori urbium"?

**Question 7**

What was Donaldson's role outside the Royal Institute?

**Question 8**

Who left the design of the Royal Institute medal unchanged in 1931?

**Question 9**

When did Joan Hassall receive the Royal Institute Medal?

**Text number 7**

The RIBA and its members played a leading role in the promotion of architectural education in the UK in the 19th and 20th centuries, including the establishment of the Architects Registration Council of the United Kingdom (ARCUK) and the Architectural Training Board under the Architects Registration Acts of 1931-1938. RIBA member Lionel Bailey Budden, then an Associate Professor at the University of Liverpool School of Architecture, had written an article on architectural education which was published in the 14th edition of the Encyclopædia Britannica (1929). His school in Liverpool was one of the twenty schools designated for the establishment of a statutory Architectural Education Board when the 1931 Act was passed.

**Question 0**

Which organisation was the Royal Institute involved in setting up?

**Question 1**

What legislation did the Royal Institute play a major role in promoting?

**Question 2**

Where did Lional Bailey Budden teach?

**Question 3**

Which major compilation did Budden help write the article for?

**Question 4**

How many schools formed an architecture education board?

**Question 5**

Which organisation did the Royal Institute fail to set up?

**Question 6**

Which legislation did the Royal Institute play a small role in promoting?

**Question 7**

Where did Lional Bailey Budden study?

**Question 8**

Which small anthology article did Budden help you read?

**Question 9**

How many schools did not form an architectural education committee?

**Text number 8**

Shortly after the passage of the 1931 Act, in a book published on the occasion of the Institute's centenary in 1934 1931, Harry Barnes, Chairman of the Registration Committee, FRIBA, mentioned that ARCUK could not be a rival to any architectural association, especially RIBA, given the way ARCUK was founded. Mr Barnes pointed out that the Act was not intended to protect the architectural profession and that the legitimate interests of the profession were best served by the (then) architectural unions, which represented some 80% of the architectural profession.

**Question 0**

When did the Royal Institute celebrate its 100th anniversary?

**Question 1**

Who was the head of the Registration Committee in 1934?

**Question 2**

What percentage of architects were members of trade unions in 1934?

**Question 3**

Who did Barnes believe was best placed to defend the interests of architects?

**Question 4**

Which institution did Barnes declare could not be a competitor to the Royal Institution?

**Question 5**

When did the Royal Institute celebrate its 200th anniversary?

**Question 6**

Who was the head of the Registration Committee after 1934?

**Question 7**

What, in Barnes' view, was least beneficial to architects?

**Question 8**

Which institution did Barnes mention that could become a rival to the Royal Institution?

**Question 9**

In what year did the Institute celebrate its third centenary?

**Text number 9**

The RIBA Guide to its Archive and History (RIBA Guide to its Archive and History, 1986) has a section on "Statutory registration of architects" with a bibliography from the 1887 Bill to the 1969 Bill. The 'Education' section of the Guide describes the establishment of the RIBA Architectural Education Board1904 and the system whereby a school applying for recognition, whose curriculum had been approved by the Board, whose examinations were conducted by an approved external examiner and whose standards were guaranteed by regular inspections by the BAE 'Visiting Board', could be included in the list of 'recognised schools' and its successful students could be exempted from the RIBA examinations.

**Question 0**

When was the RIBA's first board set up, according to the Royal Institute's Guide?

**Question 1**

Which school document had to meet the requirements set by the Board in order to be approved?

**Question 2**

What was required to test schools applying for the RIBA Board?

**Question 3**

Which body carried out the on-site inspection of RIBA Board member schools?

**Question 4**

According to the Royal Institute's Guide, when was the last RIBA Board established?

**Question 5**

Which school document did not influence the Board's approval requirements?

**Question 6**

What did schools applying for the RIBA Board not need to test?

**Question 7**

Which body carried out the on-site inspection of RIBA Board member schools?

**Text number 10**

The content of the legislation, in particular Section 1(1) of the 1938 Amendment Act, shows that at that time it was considered important that architects should be given responsibility for supervising or directing the construction work (housing and other projects) of municipalities, and not just persons with the professional qualifications of municipal or other engineers. By the 1970s, another issue had arisen concerning training for architectural qualifications and registration to practise as an architect, as the UK and other European governments were required to comply with European Union directives on the mutual recognition of professional qualifications, aimed at ensuring equal standards across borders to promote the European Union's single market policy. This led to proposals to re-establish ARCUK. Eventually, in the 1990s, the Government published a consultation document, Reform of Architects Registration (1994), ahead of further action. Changing the name to the Architects Registration Board was one of the proposals subsequently incorporated into the Housing Grants, Construction and Regeneration Act and reintroduced in 1996 as the Architects Act 1997; another proposal was to abolish the ARCUK Architectural Training Board.

**Question 0**

Which organisation's professional accreditation policy prompted the idea of reforming ARCUK?

**Question 1**

When did ARCUK change its name?

**Question 2**

What was the name of the legislation that led to the change of ARCUK's name?

**Question 3**

What was closed as a result of the legislation to change ARCUK's name?

**Question 4**

What was the new name of ARCUK in the 90s?

**Question 5**

When was it decided to keep the ARCUK name the same?

**Question 6**

Which of the organisation's principles for the recognition of professional qualifications made you think about keeping ARCUK?

**Question 7**

What was opened as a result of the legislation to change ARCUK's name?

**Question 8**

What was the new name of ARCUK in the 80s?

**Text number 11**

The RIBA Visiting Boards continue to evaluate courses that can be exempted from the RIBA architecture examinations. The RIBA and Architects Registration Board 2011 accreditation criteria are common to the RIBA and the Architects Registration Board, but unlike the ARB, the RIBA also accredits courses outside the UK.

**Question 0**

What is the role of the Royal Institute's Visiting Committees?

**Question 1**

When did the Royal Institute and ARB agree on common criteria?

**Question 2**

What does ARB stand for?

**Question 3**

What is the key difference between ARB and the Royal Institute?

**Question 4**

What is no longer the role of the Royal Institute's Visiting Committees?

**Question 5**

When did the Royal Institute and ARB reach agreement on the conflicting criteria?

**Question 6**

What does ARB no longer mean?

**Question 7**

What are the key similarities between the ARB and the Royal Institute?

**Text number 12**

RIBA is a membership organisation with 44,000 members. Eligible members may call themselves eligible architects and add the RIBA logo to their name; student members may not do so. The title of Institute Fellow used to be awarded, but no longer; those who still hold this title add FRIBA instead.

**Question 0**

How many people are members of the Royal Institute?

**Question 1**

What can qualified RIBA members add to their name to show their status?

**Question 2**

Which members of the Royal Institute cannot use the abbreviation of the organisation after their name?

**Question 3**

What does the Royal Institute no longer offer?

**Question 4**

What abbreviation can members of the Royal Institute use with their name?

**Question 5**

How many people have lost their membership of the Royal Institute?

**Question 6**

What can qualified RIBA members remove from their name to show their status?

**Question 7**

Which Royal Institute members must use the abbreviation of the organisation after their name?

**Question 8**

What else does the Royal Institute offer?

**Question 9**

What abbreviation can the members of the Royal Institute no longer use in their name?

**Text number 13**

The RIBA is located at 66 Portland Place, London - a 1930s Grade II\* building designed by architect George Grey Wornum and featuring sculptures by Edward Bainbridge Copnall and James Woodford. Parts of the London building, including the library, are open to the public. The library has a large architectural bookshop, café, restaurant and lecture rooms. Facilities are available for hire for events.

**Question 0**

What is the street address of the Royal Institute of British Architects?

**Question 1**

Who designed the RIBA headquarters?

**Question 2**

What is one of the rooms at RIBA headquarters that the public can visit?

**Question 3**

For what purpose can rooms be rented in the Royal Institute building?

**Question 4**

What is the street address of the former Royal Institute of British Architects?

**Question 5**

Who destroyed the RIBA headquarters?

**Question 6**

What is one of the rooms at RIBA headquarters that the public can no longer visit?

**Question 7**

What are the purposes for which rooms cannot be rented in the Royal Institute building?

**Text number 14**

The Institute also operates a dozen regional offices across the UK, opening its first regional office in Cambridge, East Anglia, in 1966.

**Question 0**

How many satellite offices does the Royal Institute operate in the UK?

**Question 1**

When was the first RIBA satellite office opened?

**Question 2**

In which city was the first RIBA office opened?

**Question 3**

What area was covered by the RIBA Cambridge office?

**Question 4**

How many satellite offices does the Royal Institute no longer operate in the UK?

**Question 5**

When was the last RIBA satellite office opened?

**Question 6**

In which city was the first RIBA branch closed?

**Question 7**

What area did the RIBA's Cambridge branch avoid?

**Text number 15**

RIBA Enterprises is the commercial arm of the RIBA, with a registered office in Newcastle upon Tyne, a base at 15 Bonhill Street in London and an office in Newark. It employs over 250 people, of whom around 180 work in Newcastle.

**Question 0**

What is the business name of the Royal Institute?

**Question 1**

Where is the RIBA business group headquarters located?

**Question 2**

How many people work at RIBA Enterprises?

**Question 3**

How many RIBA Enterprises employees work in the Newcastle office?

**Question 4**

What is the name of the Royal Institute's academic activities?

**Question 5**

Where does the RIBA business group hide its headquarters?

**Question 6**

How many people resigned from RIBA Enterprises?

**Question 7**

How many RIBA Enterprises employees do not work in the Newcastle office?

**Text number 16**

Its services include RIBA Insight, RIBA Appointments and RIBA Publishing. It publishes the RIBA Product Selector and the RIBA Journal. In Newcastle, the NBS, the National Building Specification, is a staffed organisation130 dealing with building regulations and building information services. RIBA Enterprises also includes RIBA Bookshops, which operates online and at 66 Portland Place.

**Question 0**

What are the three divisions of RIBA Enterprises?

**Question 1**

What are the two publications produced by RIBA Publishing?

**Question 2**

What does NBS stand for?

**Question 3**

How many people work at the NBS?

**Question 4**

Where is the NBS located?

**Question 5**

Which three departments are not involved in RIBA Enterprises?

**Question 6**

How many people support the NBS?

**Question 7**

Where is NBS banned?

**Question 8**

What are the two publications avoided by RIBA Publishing?

**Text number 17**

The British Architectural Library, sometimes referred to as the RIBA Library, was established at the foundation of the Institute in 1834 with donations from members of the Institute. With over four million items, it is now one of the three largest architectural libraries in the world and the largest in Europe. Some of the items in the collections are on permanent display at the Victoria and Albert Museum (V&A) in the V&A + RIBA Architecture Gallery exhibition, and are included in temporary exhibitions at the RIBA and throughout Europe and North America. Its collections include

**Question 0**

What is the second name of the Royal Institute Library?

**Question 1**

When was the RIBA Library established?

**Question 2**

How much material is there in the RIBA library?

**Question 3**

The British Architectural Library is the largest library of its kind on which continent?

**Question 4**

Which institution houses part of the RIBA collection?

**Question 5**

What is the banned name for the Royal Institute Library?

**Question 6**

When was the RIBA library removed?

**Question 7**

How much material is burned in the RIBA library?

**Question 8**

On which continent is the smallest library The British Architectural Library?

**Question 9**

Which institution has no material from the RIBA collection?

**Text number 18**

The overcrowded conditions of the library was one of the reasons why the RIBA moved from 9 Conduit Street to larger premises at 66 Portland Place in1934. The library remained open throughout the Second World War and was able to shelter the archives of modernist architect Adolf Loos during the war.

**Question 0**

What was the first address of the RIBA library?

**Question 1**

Where did the RIBA move its library?

**Question 2**

What year did the RIBA move its library?

**Question 3**

Which architect's work was kept in the library of the Royal Institute throughout the Second World War?

**Question 4**

What was the fourth address of the RIBA library?

**Question 5**

What did the RIBA name its library after?

**Question 6**

In what year did the RIBA design its library?

**Question 7**

Which architect's works disappeared from the library of the Royal Institute during the Second World War?

**Text number 19**

The library is located in two public spaces: the Reading Room at the RIBA Head Office, 66 Portland Place, London, and the RIBA Architecture Study Rooms in the Henry Cole Wing of the V&A. Designed by the building's architect George Grey Wornum and his wife Miriam, the Reading Room retains its original Art Deco interior, completed in 1934, with open bookshelves, original furniture and a double-height central room. The Wright & Wright-designed study rooms, which opened in 2004, were designed by Wright & Wright. The library is fully funded by the RIBA but is open to the public free of charge. The library offers a free educational programme for students, educational groups and families, as well as information services for RIBA members and the public through the RIBA Information Centre.

**Question 0**

Where is the reading room of the Royal Institute Library?

**Question 1**

Where are the RIBA study rooms located?

**Question 2**

What art style was used to design the reading room?

**Question 3**

In what year were the Royal Institute's reading rooms opened?

**Question 4**

Who benefits from the education provided by the RIBA library?

**Question 5**

Where is the former Royal Institute Library reading room?

**Question 6**

Where are the RIBA study rooms not located?

**Question 7**

Which art style was not used in the design of the reading room?

**Question 8**

In what year were the reading rooms of the Royal Institute closed?

**Question 9**

Who should not benefit from the education provided by the RIBA library?

**Text number 20**

Since 2004, the RIBA and the V&A, through the V&A + RIBA Architecture Partnership, have worked together to promote the understanding and enjoyment of architecture.

**Question 0**

When did the Victoria and Albert Museum and the Royal Institute of British Architects start a formal relationship?

**Question 1**

What is the name of the joint venture between the Victoria and Albert Museum and the Royal Institute of British Architects?

**Question 2**

What is the main objective of the V&A-RIBA partnership?

**Question 3**

When did the Victoria and Albert Museum and the Royal Institute of British Architects end their formal relationship?

**Question 4**

What is the name of the joint venture in which the Victoria and Albert Museum and the Royal Institute of British Architects are no longer involved?

**Question 5**

What is the main drawback of the V&A-RIBA partnership?

**Question 6**

Who has never worked together?

**Text number 21**

In 2004, the two institutions established the V&A's Architecture Gallery (room 128), which displays objects from the collections of both institutions, the first permanent gallery dedicated to architecture in the UK. The adjacent architecture exhibition space (Room 128a) is used for temporary exhibitions related to architecture. Both spaces were designed by Gareth Hoskins Architects. Meanwhile, the RIBA Library's drawing and archive collections moved from 21 Portman Place to new premises in the Henry Cole Wing of the V&A. The partnership saw the opening of new research rooms where the public can explore objects from the RIBA and V&A architectural collections under the supervision of curators. These spaces, along with an adjacent teaching space, were designed by Wright & Wright Architects.

**Question 0**

Where is the Architecture Gallery located at the V&A?

**Question 1**

What's in room 128a at the Victoria & Albert Museum?

**Question 2**

Who designed rooms 128 and 128a at the V&A?

**Question 3**

Where were the Royal Institute's drawing and archive collections originally located?

**Question 4**

To which part of the V&A was the Royal Institute's drawing and archive collection moved?

**Question 5**

Where in the V&A is the Architecture Gallery banned?

**Question 6**

What is not to be found in Room 128a at the Victoria & Albert Museum?

**Question 7**

Who destroyed rooms 128 and 128a at the V&A?

**Question 8**

Where were the Royal Institute's drawing and archive collections originally banned?

**Question 9**

Which part of the V&A was avoided by the Royal Institute's collection of drawings and archives?

**Text number 22**

The RIBA awards a number of prizes, including the Stirling Prize for the best new building of the year, the Royal Gold Medal (first awarded in 1848 ) for outstanding achievement, and the Stephen Lawrence Award for projects with a construction budget of less than £500 000. The RIBA also awards the President's Medals for student work, considered the most prestigious awards in architectural education, and the RIBA President's Awards for Research. The RIBA European Prize was introduced in 2005 for work done in the European Union outside the United Kingdom. The RIBA National Award and the RIBA International Award were established in 2007. Since 1966, the RIBA has also awarded regional awards, which are presented locally in different regions of the UK (East, East Midlands, London, North East, North West, Northern Ireland, Scotland, South/South East, South West/Wessex, Wales, West Midlands and Yorkshire).

**Question 0**

Where is the Stirling Prize awarded by the Royal Institute of British Architects?

**Question 1**

What was the first year that the RIBA Royal Gold Medal was awarded?

**Question 2**

Where is the Royal Gold Medal awarded?

**Question 3**

What is the limit on how much money can be spent on Stephen Lawrence Award-winning projects?

**Question 4**

What is the name of the RIBA awards for architecture students?

**Question 5**

Why is the Stirling Prize no longer awarded by the Royal Institute of British Architects?

**Question 6**

In which year was the RIBA Royal Gold Medal last awarded?

**Question 7**

Where has the royal gold medal been removed from?

**Question 8**

What is the limit on how much of a Stephen Lawrence Award winning project can be taken?

**Question 9**

What is the name of the RIBA awards for professors of architecture?

**Text number 23**

Architectural design competitions are used by organisations planning to build a new building or renovate an existing one. They can be used for buildings, engineering, structures, landscape design projects or public artworks. The competition usually invites architects and/or designers to submit a design proposal in response to a given brief. The winning design is selected by an independent jury of design professionals and client representatives. The independence of the jury is crucial to the fairness of the competition.

**Question 0**

What events can a company sponsor when planning a new building project or renovation of an existing building project?

**Question 1**

What guides participants in an architecture competition?

**Question 2**

What kind of people usually sit on the juries of architecture competitions?

**Question 3**

What is necessary for the integrity of the design competition?

**Question 4**

What kind of artistic production can be supported through design competitions?

**Question 5**

What are the events that a company cannot sponsor when planning a new construction project or redesigning an existing construction project?

**Question 6**

What are the things that participants in an architecture competition are not instructed on?

**Question 7**

What kind of people should never be on the jury of an architecture competition?

**Question 8**

What is unnecessary for the integrity of the design competition?

**Question 9**

What kind of artistic production can no longer be supported through design competitions?

**Text number 24**

In addition to the Architectural Registration Board, the RIBA accredits schools of architecture in the UK under a course validation procedure. It also accredits international courses without the involvement of the ARB.

**Question 0**

What other organisation besides ARB provides accreditation services to schools serving architects?

**Question 1**

What process does the RIBA use for its accreditation system?

**Question 2**

For which types of courses does the RIBA offer accreditation services in addition to the Architectural Registration Board?

**Question 3**

What process does the RIBA no longer use in its accreditation system?

**Question 4**

What organisation other than ARB does not provide accreditation services to schools serving architects?

**Question 5**

For which types of courses does the RIBA not offer accreditation services in addition to the Architectural Registration Board?

**Question 6**

What always requires ARB input?

**Text number 25**

The RIBA training process consists of three parts: part I, usually a three-year first degree, preceded by at least one year of work experience in an architectural practice, and part II, usually a two-year postgraduate or master's degree. A further year must be completed before taking the RIBA Part III professional qualification. Overall, it takes at least seven years before an architecture student can apply for a qualification.

**Question 0**

What is the first step in the Royal Institute's training guidelines?

**Question 1**

What does the second phase of the RIBA training regulations require?

**Question 2**

What does the third part of the Royal Institute's training process involve?

**Question 3**

What is the minimum time it takes for a student to obtain the Chartered title?

**Question 4**

What happens between the second and third part of the training process imposed by the Royal Institute?

**Question 5**

What is the first step that is not used in the Royal Institute's training guidelines?

**Question 6**

What is not required in the second phase of the training rules defined by the RIBA?

**Question 7**

What is missing from the third part of the Royal Institute's training process?

**Question 8**

What is the maximum length of time before a student can obtain Chartered status?

**Text number 26**

In 2007, the RIBA called for new British houses to have minimum space requirements, following a study that found British houses were falling behind other European countries. "The average new home sold to people today is significantly smaller than a home built in the 1920s... We are way behind the rest of Europe - even in the densely populated Netherlands, there are houses of a better scale than are being built in the country. So all new homes need to have minimum space requirements," said RIBA chairman Jack Pringle.

**Question 0**

What did the Royal Institute support to keep up with continental European housing?

**Question 1**

When did the Royal Institute advocate reducing the size of new homes in the UK?

**Question 2**

Who was the head of the Royal Institute of British Architects in 2007?

**Question 3**

To which decade did Pringle unfavourably compare the size of modern British homes?

**Question 4**

Which country did Pringle mention as having homes of better proportions than the UK?

**Question 5**

What did the Royal Institute oppose in order to keep up with continental housing?

**Question 6**

When did the Royal Institute oppose a reduction in the size of new homes in Britain?

**Question 7**

Who was the governing body of the Royal Institute of British Architects in 2007?

**Question 8**

In which decade did Pringle favourably compare the size of modern British homes?

**Question 9**

In which country did Pringle mention that there are homes with worse proportions than in the UK?

**Document number 63**

**Text number 0**

The National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) is an independent agency of the United States government whose mission is to preserve and document government and historical records and to increase public access to these records, which make up the National Archives. NARA is officially responsible for preserving and publishing legally authentic and authoritative copies of acts of Congress, presidential proclamations and executive orders, and federal regulations. NARA also transmits the votes of the Electoral College to Congress.

**Question 0**

Which archive collection is NARA responsible for?

**Question 1**

Which independent agency keeps the originals of the enforcement orders?

**Question 2**

What is Congress responsible for preserving?

**Question 3**

What kind of agency is the Electoral College?

**Question 4**

What kind of documents does Congress keep?

**Question 5**

What does Congress usually do when it considers a bill?

**Question 6**

Where can the public not legally vote?

**Text number 1**

The Archivist of the United States is the Chief Records Officer of the National Archives and Records Administration of the United States. The Archivist maintains the official record of how amendments to the US Constitution have been approved by state legislatures and has the authority to declare when the threshold required by the Constitution has been met and when the law has therefore become an amendment.

**Question 0**

Which official oversees NARA's activities?

**Question 1**

Which NARA member has the ability to indicate when the constitutional threshold has been reached?

**Question 2**

What do state legislatures control?

**Question 3**

What kind of documentation is maintained by state legislatures?

**Question 4**

What powers do state legislatures have?

**Question 5**

What do state legislatures decide about regulations?

**Question 6**

What is the term used by state legislators to describe their oversight of NARA?

**Text number 2**

The Office of the Federal Register publishes the Federal Register, the Code of Federal Regulations and United States Statutes at Large, among other publications. It also administers the Electoral College.

**Question 0**

Which agency publishes the Federal Register?

**Question 1**

Which agency manages the Electoral Commission?

**Question 2**

Which agency publishes the Code of Federal Regulations?

**Question 3**

Which agency publishes US Statutes at Large?

**Question 4**

What does the Electoral Commission publish?

**Question 5**

Which code is the Electoral Commission responsible for?

**Question 6**

What regulations does the Electoral Commission publish?

**Question 7**

Does the Electoral Commission only publish US-wide regulations or are there others?

**Question 8**

What office does the Electoral Commission administer?

**Text number 3**

The National Historical Publications and Records Commission (NHPRC) - the agency's grant-making body - awards funds to state and local governments, public and private archives, colleges and universities, and other nonprofit organizations for the preservation and publication of historical documents. The NHPRC has awarded 4,500 grants since 1964.

**Question 0**

Which NARA department handles grants?

**Question 1**

In what year was the National Historical Publications and Archives Committee set up?

**Question 2**

How many grants have been awarded by the NHPRC?

**Question 3**

In which year did public and private archives start accepting grants?

**Question 4**

How many grants does the government award each year?

**Question 5**

How many colleges and universities award scholarships to students each year?

**Question 6**

What was the focus of the history curriculum in 1964?

**Question 7**

What are many non-profit organisations involved in to support students?

**Text number 4**

The Office of Government Information Services (OGIS) is a Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) resource for the public and government. Congress has charged NARA with reviewing FOIA policies, procedures, and compliance by federal agencies and recommending changes to FOIA. NARA is also charged with resolving FOIA disputes between federal agencies and requesters.

**Question 0**

What resources does OGIS provide for government and the public?

**Question 1**

What types of disputes does NARA usually resolve?

**Question 2**

Congress has directed NARA to review which policies?

**Question 3**

What recommendations does NARA make to Congress?

**Question 4**

What types of disputes do federal agencies usually resolve?

**Question 5**

What policies must NARA's Congress review each year?

**Question 6**

What, if any, recommendations does NARA have for Congress?

**Question 7**

For which groups does Congress make itself a resource?

**Question 8**

Which groups ensure that they comply with the FOIA?

**Text number 5**

Originally, each branch and agency of the US government was responsible for maintaining its own records, which often led to the loss and destruction of documents. Congress created the National Archives Establishment in 1934 to centralise the preservation of federal records, with the Archivist of the United States as the chief administrator. The National Archives was incorporated into the GSA in 1949; in 1985 it became an independent agency, NARA (National Archives and Records Administration).

**Question 0**

In what year was the National Archives founded?

**Question 1**

In what year did NARA become an independent agency?

**Question 2**

In what year was the National Archives merged into the GSA?

**Question 3**

What was NARA founded in 1934?

**Question 4**

Why did NARA create the National Archives in 1934?

**Question 5**

Who is the head of NARA?

**Question 6**

What happened originally when the GSA was responsible for document retention?

**Question 7**

What was the name of the main administrative authority registered in 1949?

**Text number 6**

The first Archivist, R.D.W. Connor, began his work in 1934, when Congress established the National Archives. Following the recommendation of the first Hoover Commission, in 1949, the National Archives was placed under the newly created General Services Administration (GSA). The Archivist served under the Administrator of the GSA until the National Archives and Records Administration became an independent agency on April 1, 1985.

**Question 0**

Who was the first archivist at the National Archives?

**Question 1**

When did the first archivist start at the National Archives?

**Question 2**

Which branch of the US government created the National Archives?

**Question 3**

What commission brought the National Archives and the GSA together?

**Question 4**

What was the role of the Archivist after the National Archives became part of the GSA?

**Question 5**

Who joined the service on 1 April 1985?

**Question 6**

What was Hoover's occupation in 1934?

**Question 7**

Was Hoover one of many archivists or was he the first?

**Question 8**

What year did Hoover become president?

**Question 9**

What was the GSA founded in 1949?

**Text number 7**

In March 2006, the US Archivist revealed at a public hearing that a memorandum of understanding existed between NARA and several government agencies to "reclassify", or remove certain documents from the public domain in the name of national security and to do so in a way that would make it unlikely that researchers would learn of the process (US Reclassification Program). The audit revealed that more than a third of the documents declassified since 1999 did not contain sensitive information. The programme was originally due to end in 2007.

**Question 0**

When was the reclassification programme originally due to end?

**Question 1**

How did the reclassification of documents in 2006 come to light?

**Question 2**

In what year was the US Archivist hired?

**Question 3**

In what year was the reclassification programme created?

**Question 4**

What was the relationship between the US Archivist and the researchers?

**Question 5**

What were the archivists and researchers going to pull out in the name of national security?

**Question 6**

Would NARA likely have known about the researchers' reclassification program?

**Text number 8**

The National Declassification Center 13526 (National Declassification Center) was established by Government Decree in 2010 to coordinate declassification practices among agencies, provide secure document services to other agencies, and review documents held by NARA for declassification.

**Question 0**

In what year was Order 13526 issued?

**Question 1**

Which executive order established the National Declassification Centre?

**Question 2**

What was the objective of executive order 13526?

**Question 3**

In what year was NARA founded?

**Question 4**

What is the number of the declassification order written by NARA?

**Question 5**

What is the main focus of NARA's activities?

**Question 6**

What other functions does NARA have?

**Question 7**

Which groups will NARA be monitoring from 2010?

**Text number 9**

NARA's records are classified into "records groups" according to the department or agency from which they originate. The archives include paper documents, microfilms, still images, films and electronic media.

**Question 0**

Into which categories are NARA's data classified?

**Question 1**

What is the classification criterion for each category of data?

**Question 2**

What types of media are categorised in addition to film and other non-static media?

**Question 3**

In addition to general media and film, which category includes media that are not static?

**Question 4**

How are government departments usually classified?

**Question 5**

How is NARA officially classified?

**Question 6**

Which types of discs were used more in the past than today?

**Question 7**

Which records are currently generally used because they are the most effective?

**Question 8**

Which record is the oldest record type in the repository?

**Text number 10**

Descriptions of the federal permanent archival collections held by NARA are stored in the Archival Research Catalog (ARC). Archival descriptions include information on traditional paper archives, electronic archives, and objects. As of December 2012, the catalog contained approximately 10 billion logical records describing 527,000 artifacts and covering 81 percent of NARA's holdings. The catalogue also contains 922,000 digital copies of already digitised material.

**Question 0**

Where are the archival images of the archives held by NARA kept?

**Question 1**

How many logical records will be maintained at NARA in mid-December 2012?

**Question 2**

How many digital copies of previously digitised material were there in December 2012?

**Question 3**

Archival records include traditional paper records, electronic records and what?

**Question 4**

How many artifacts are there in 10 billion logical records?

**Question 5**

In what year was ARC founded?

**Question 6**

What is the maximum storage capacity of the federal government ?

**Question 7**

What proportion of the objects are in museums?

**Question 8**

What does the state usually guarantee 81% of in the event of a claim?

**Question 9**

How many lists sent to people each year could be digitised?

**Text number 11**

Most of NARA's archives are in the public domain, as works of the federal government are not protected by copyright. However, recordings from other sources may be protected by copyright or donor agreements. Executive Order 13526 instructs releasing agencies to declassify documents, if possible, before sending them to NARA for long-term preservation, but NARA also retains some classified documents until they can be declassified. Its Information Security Oversight Office oversees and sets policy for the US Government's classification system.

**Question 0**

Is most of NARA's data available to the sector?

**Question 1**

What are the excluded works of the federal government?

**Question 2**

What is the legal protection for some of NARA's archives?

**Question 3**

What regulation directs agencies to declassify documents before sending them to NARA?

**Question 4**

Which NARA office oversees the declassification of classified material?

**Question 5**

Which group has access to most of ISO's donor registers?

**Question 6**

Where does the information on donor contracts not belong?

**Question 7**

What does ISO guide agencies to do?

**Question 8**

How long are documents kept at the ISO office?

**Question 9**

How long will the ISO office keep confidential documents?

**Text number 12**

Many of NARA's most requested archives are often used for genealogical research. These include census records from the years to 17901930, ship passenger lists, and naturalization records.

**Question 0**

In addition to census records and passenger lists, what NARA documents are particularly useful to genealogists?

**Question 1**

For what time period does NARA have census data available?

**Question 2**

During which period did Europeans migrate to the United States?

**Question 3**

How many passengers are usually on board?

**Question 4**

What is the furthest year you can go back in your genealogy?

**Question 5**

Which year was the most popular for genealogy?

**Question 6**

What steps did the government start to take to reduce the population in 1790?

**Text number 13**

The National Archives building, informally known as Archives I, is located in Washington, D.C. on the north side of the National Mall on Constitution Avenue and opened as the original headquarters in 1935. It houses the originals of three of the most important documents that make up the United States and its government: the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution, and the Bill of Rights. It also houses a copy of the Magna Carta, ratified by Edward I in 1297. These are on public display in the main hall of the National Archives, called the Rotunda for the Charters of Freedom. The National Archives building also houses other important American historical documents, such as the Louisiana Purchase Treaty, the Emancipation Proclamation, as well as collections of photographs and other historically and culturally significant American artifacts.

**Question 0**

What is the unofficial name of the National Archives building?

**Question 1**

On which street is the National Archives building located?

**Question 2**

Where is the Declaration of Independence kept?

**Question 3**

Where can I see a copy of Magna Carta in the National Archives?

**Question 4**

Where is the Louisiana Purchase Agreement kept?

**Question 5**

In what year was the Emancipation Proclamation written?

**Question 6**

Where is the statue of Edward I?

**Question 7**

What did Edward I want to collect?

**Question 8**

Which document was written by Edward I in 1297?

**Question 9**

What documents are stored at the National Mall?

**Text number 14**

Once in the Freedom Charter rotunda, there is no need to queue for individual documents, and visitors can move from one document to another as they wish. The National Archives has banned flash photography for more than 30 years, but the advent of automatic flash cameras has made compliance increasingly difficult. As a result, all public filming, photography and videography on the exhibition premises has been banned since 25 February 2010.

**Question 0**

Since when has all filming and photography been banned in the Rotunda for freedom charters?

**Question 1**

How long has the National Archives banned flash photography?

**Question 2**

What is one aspect of the Rotunda visit on the Freedom Charter?

**Question 3**

Why has the ban on photography been difficult to enforce in Rotunda for the Freedom Charter?

**Question 4**

How long have there been no queues for individual documents?

**Question 5**

Since when have visitors been allowed into the Rotunda?

**Question 6**

What year was the National Archives opened to the public?

**Question 7**

How long ago were the charters of freedom discovered?

**Question 8**

Was the ban on public access to the Rotunda difficult to enforce before 25 February 2010?

**Text number 15**

Due to lack of space, NARA opened a second facility, informally known as Archives II, near the University of Maryland College Park campus in 1994 (8601 Adelphi Road, College Park, MD, 20740-6001). In large part because of this proximity, NARA and the University of Maryland work together. The College Park campus contains an archaeological site that was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1996.

**Question 0**

What is the name of the second NARA institution?

**Question 1**

When was Archive II opened?

**Question 2**

Which university is near Archives II?

**Question 3**

With which higher education institution does NARA have cooperation initiatives?

**Question 4**

Which University of Maryland campus is listed on the National Register of Historic Places?

**Question 5**

Why did the University of Maryland open a second campus?

**Question 6**

What do the National Register of Historic Places and NARA often do?

**Question 7**

In what year was the College Park campus established?

**Question 8**

What is the name of the second campus to open at the University of Maryland?

**Question 9**

Which higher education institution does the National Register of Historic Places work with?

**Text number 16**

The Washington National Records Center (WNRC), located in Suitland, Maryland, is a large warehouse-type facility that houses federal records that remain under the control of the agency that released the document. Federal agencies pay an annual fee for storage at the facility. In accordance with federal records plans, records held at the WNRC are transferred to the legal deposit of the National Archives after a certain period of time (usually involving the transfer of records to College Park). Temporary records at the WNRC are either held for a fee or destroyed at the end of the retention period. The WNRC also provides research services and maintains a small research room.

**Question 0**

Where is the Washington National Records Center located?

**Question 1**

What is the priority for storage at the Washington National Records Center?

**Question 2**

Where is the data transferred to after a stay at the WNRC?

**Question 3**

What happens to the temporary archives in the WNRC if they are not requested by the end of the retention period?

**Question 4**

What other services does the WNRC offer besides the preservation of federal documents?

**Question 5**

In which city and state is the National Archives located?

**Question 6**

What do researchers pay for storage in the National Archives?

**Question 7**

When do researchers transfer documents to the WNRC?

**Question 8**

What kind of space does the National Archives maintain?

**Question 9**

Who controls the data stored by researchers?

**Text number 17**

The National Archives building in downtown Washington, DC, houses archival collections such as all existing federal census records, ship passenger lists, military unit records from the American Revolution to the Philippine-American War, Confederate government records, Freedmen's Bureau records, and pension and land records.

**Question 0**

Where is the National Archives building located?

**Question 1**

How much of the federal census data is in the National Archives building?

**Question 2**

What is the most recent war for which the National Archives building contains military unit records?

**Question 3**

Which is the earliest war The National Archives building holds military unit records from the following years

**Question 4**

Where is the Freedmen's Bureau located?

**Question 5**

What is the Freedmen's Bureau responsible for?

**Question 6**

What are two examples of archive collections from the Freedmen's Bureau?

**Question 7**

What is the earliest war for which the Freedmen's Bureau has information?

**Question 8**

What foreign war documents are held at the Freedmen's Bureau?

**Text number 18**

There are facilities across the country with research rooms, archives and microfilms of federal agency and court documents related to each region.

**Question 0**

What do the designated institutions in each US region specialise in?

**Question 1**

Where can I find microfilms of documents from federal agencies?

**Question 2**

How are courtrooms usually located?

**Question 3**

What is one area that is covered by state funding?

**Question 4**

Which areas are usually under the jurisdiction of federal agencies?

**Question 5**

What type of storage is no longer widely produced?

**Question 6**

What do federal agencies usually produce in abundance?

**Text number 19**

In addition, each region has federal archives centres that house records owned by federal agencies. The federal records centres are not open for public research. For example, the FRC in Lenexa, Kansas, houses records relating to the treatment following the fatal shooting of John F. Kennedy1963.

**Question 0**

Where are some of the objects related to JFK's medical treatments kept?

**Question 1**

For what kind of research are the federal archives particularly useless?

**Question 2**

Where is the Federal Archives Centre storing material relating to the JFK assassination?

**Question 3**

When was JFK shot?

**Question 4**

What year was JFK elected president?

**Question 5**

Where did JFK originally come from?

**Question 6**

Who owns the material for public researchers?

**Question 7**

What was open in Lenexa, Kansas in 1963 for research?

**Question 8**

What did the FRC start allowing on its premises after 1963?

**Text number 20**

NARA also operates the Presidential Library System, a nationwide network of libraries that preserves and makes available the papers of US presidents since Herbert Hoover. The Presidential Libraries include:

**Question 0**

Which agency maintains the Presidential Library System?

**Question 1**

Which system is used to store the documents of US presidents?

**Question 2**

Who is the earliest president represented in the archives of the Presidential Library System?

**Question 3**

In which region of the United States are there Presidential Library System libraries?

**Question 4**

What was Herbert Hoover wearing?

**Question 5**

Which system did Herbert Hoover set up?

**Question 6**

Where did Herbert Hoover spend much of his time?

**Question 7**

Which organisation did Hoover set up to preserve documents?

**Question 8**

Why did NARA set up the Presidential Library System?

**Text number 21**

Libraries and museums have been established for other presidents, but they are not part of NARA's presidential library system, but are maintained by private foundations, historical societies, or state governments, such as those of Abraham Lincoln, Rutherford B. Hayes, William McKinley, Woodrow Wilson and Calvin Coolidge. For example, the Abraham Lincoln Presidential Library and Museum is owned and operated by the State of Illinois.

**Question 0**

Libraries for other presidents are run by private foundations, historical societies and which government bodies?

**Question 1**

Which state is home to the Abraham Lincoln Presidential Library?

**Question 2**

What is the earliest president for whom NARA has no records in the Presidential Library System?

**Question 3**

Which organisation runs the Abraham Lincoln Presidential Library and Museum?

**Question 4**

Who are historical societies set up for?

**Question 5**

Where in Illinois can you learn about the state's history?

**Question 6**

Which groups fund NARA to support libraries and museums?

**Question 7**

Which state was Abraham Lincoln from?

**Question 8**

Which group runs the Calvin Coolidge Library?

**Text number 22**

In an effort to increase access to and facilitate the use of its archives, the National Archives started public-private partnerships in 2006. A joint venture with Google digitizes and makes NARA videos available online. Announcing the agreement, Archivist Allen Weinstein said: "This pilot programme is important.

**Question 0**

In what year did the National Archives take steps towards wider access to its materials?

**Question 1**

Which major Internet company has partnered with NARA to digitise archives?

**Question 2**

Which archivist announced a partnership with Google?

**Question 3**

Where is Google helping NARA?

**Question 4**

What is NARA's goal in establishing public-private partnerships?

**Question 5**

Which company was Allen Weinstein working for in 2006?

**Question 6**

Why did Allen Weinstein found Google in 2006?

**Question 7**

What kind of company is Google?

**Question 8**

What has Allen Weinstein created this pilot programme for?

**Question 9**

What did Google first put online in 2006?

**Text number 23**

On 10 January 2007, the National Archives and Fold3.com (formerly Footnote) launched a pilot project to digitise historical documents from the National Archives' archives. Allen Weinstein explained that the partnership "would provide much broader access to approximately 4.5 million pages of important documents that are currently available only in their original form or on microfilm" and "would also enhance NARA's efforts to preserve original documents."

**Question 0**

Which internet company did the National Archives work with in January 2007?

**Question 1**

What was the aim of the partnership with Fold3.com?

**Question 2**

Which archivist announced a partnership with Fold3?

**Question 3**

Of all the benefits of the partnership with Fold3, which benefited the general public the most?

**Question 4**

What direct benefits did NARA itself gain from its partnership with Fold3?

**Question 5**

Which website was created on 10 January 2007?

**Question 6**

How many people usually visit Fold3.com each year?

**Question 7**

What is the main objective of the Footnote website?

**Question 8**

Which company did Allen Weinstein work for before?

**Question 9**

What medium did Fold3.com use to store all its data?

**Text number 24**

In July 2007, the National Archives announced that it would make its Universal Newsreels collection from 1967 to 1929 1967 available for purchase through CreateSpace, a subsidiary of Amazon.com. In making the announcement, Weinstein stated that the deal "... would bring great benefits to the public and to the National Archives". He added: "While the public can come to our research facility in College Park, MD to view the films and even copy them free of charge, this new program will make our archival materials much more accessible to millions of people who cannot travel to the Washington, DC area." Under the agreement, the CreateSpace partnership will also provide the National Archives with digital reference and preservation copies of the films as part of NARA's preservation program.

**Question 0**

In what year did the National Archives announce that it would make its Universal Newsreels collection available for purchase online?

**Question 1**

Which company did the National Archives work with to make its Universal Newsreels films available online?

**Question 2**

Which Universal Newsreels dated from 1967 onwards are available on CreateSpace?

**Question 3**

What year did CreateSpace start working with Amazon.com?

**Question 4**

Who founded CreateSpace and helped it partner with Amazon.com?

**Question 5**

What did Amazon.com think it would achieve by partnering with Weinstein?

**Question 6**

What will the public see when they go to Amazon.com?

**Question 7**

How much did it cost to watch films on Amazon.com between 1929 and 1967?

**Text number 25**

In May 2008, the National Archives announced a five-year contract to digitise selected archives, including the entire U.S. Federal Census Collection from 1790 to 1930, passenger lists from 1820 to 1960, and World War I and World War II draft registration cards. Under the terms of the partnership agreement, Ancestry.com will have exclusive access to the digitized records for a period of 5 years, after which the digital records will be transferred to the National Archives.

**Question 0**

What did the National Archives announce in May 2008?

**Question 1**

Which genealogy website will benefit from the May 2008 announcement?

**Question 2**

What happens after the five-year embargo that allows Ancestry.com exclusive access to digitised records?

**Question 3**

What did Ancestry.com announce in May 2008?

**Question 4**

How far back does Ancestry.com have genealogy information?

**Question 5**

How many years has Ancestry.com been prominent online?

**Question 6**

What year was the first US census taken?

**Question 7**

Which month marked the start of the First World War?

**Text number 26**

On 18 June 2009, the National Archives announced the launch of a YouTube channel to showcase popular archive films, inform the public about upcoming events around the country and bring the National Archives' exhibitions to the public." In 2009, the National Archives also launched a Flickr photo stream to share part of its photo collection with the public. A new website on education through documents was first launched in 2009, developed by the Education Team. 2010 The site features 3,000 documents, images and recordings from the archive's collections. The site also features lesson plans and tools for creating new classroom activities and lessons.

**Question 0**

Which Google-connected website did the National Archives decide to use in 2009?

**Question 1**

What is the purpose of the National Archives YouTube channel?

**Question 2**

Which online service did the National Archives decide to use to present its photo collection?

**Question 3**

In what year did the National Archives training team create the website?

**Question 4**

On what day did YouTube start showing videos online?

**Question 5**

How many photos are stored on Flickr at a time?

**Question 6**

Why was YouTube first launched in 2010?

**Question 7**

Which website, created in 2009, was developed by the public?

**Question 8**

What was featured on Flickr in June 2009 to create classroom activities and lessons?

**Text number 27**

In 2011, the National Archives launched the Wikiproject on the English-language Wikipedia to expand the collaboration to make its materials widely available through Wikimedia.

**Question 0**

What kind of addition did the National Archives make to Wikipedia in 2011?

**Question 1**

What was the purpose of setting up the Wiki project?

**Question 2**

Whose idea was it for the National Archives to collaborate with Wikimedia?

**Question 3**

How can the public benefit from the National Archives' cooperation with Wikimedia?

**Question 4**

In which language was the Wiki project primarily created?

**Question 5**

In which language was Wikipedia first published in 2011?

**Question 6**

What is the purpose of setting up Wikimedia?

**Question 7**

What did Wikimedia want to store in the National Archives of England?

**Question 8**

How did Wikipedia want its ownership to be made available?

**Question 9**

What did English Wikipedia want to expand in 2011?

**Document number 64**

**Text number 0**

Tristan da Cunha /ˈtrɪstən də ˈkuːnjə/, colloquially Tristan, is both a remote group of volcanic islands in the southern Atlantic Ocean and the main island of the group. It is the most remote inhabited archipelago in the world, lying 2 000 km from the nearest inhabited country, Saint Helena, 2 400 km from the nearest mainland, South Africa, and 3 360 km from South America. The region consists of the main island, also called Tristan da Cunha, with a north-south length of 11.27 kilometres and a surface area of 98 square kilometres, as well as the smaller, uninhabited Nightingale Islands and the Inaccessible and Gough Islands Nature Reserves.

**Question 0**

What kind of islands are there in Tristan da Cunha?

**Question 1**

where are the islands of Tristan da Cunha located?

**Question 2**

how many square kilometres is the island?

**Question 3**

What kind of group of islands are the islands?

**Question 4**

What is the name of the main kilometres in the group?

**Question 5**

What is the least populated archipelago in the world?

**Question 6**

What is the name of a group of remote volcanic islands in the North Atlantic?

**Question 7**

What is the name of a group of remote volcanic islands in the South Pacific?

**Question 8**

What is the name of a group of remote nature reserves in the North Atlantic?

**Text number 1**

Tristan da Cunha is part of the British Overseas Territory of Saint Helena, Ascension and Tristan da Cunha. It includes Saint Helena and the equatorial island of Ascension, some 3 730 km north of Tristan. The island had a population of 267 in January 2016.

**Question 0**

Which region does Tristan da Cunha belong to?

**Question 1**

What is the population of the island?

**Question 2**

which other island is included in the area?

**Question 3**

Which region is Saint Helena in?

**Question 4**

Which region does Axcension belong to?

**Question 5**

Which region does the British Overseas Territories belong to?

**Question 6**

What is located 3 730 km north of Tristan?

**Question 7**

Which island is located 3 730 km south of Tristan?

**Text number 2**

1506The islands were first discovered by Portuguese explorer Tristão da Cunha; heavy seas prevented his landing. He named the main island after himself, Ilha de Tristão da Cunha, which was anglicised from its first mention in British nautical charts as Tristan da Cunha Island. According to some sources, the Portuguese made the first landing in 1520, when the ship Lás Rafael, commanded by Ruy Vaz Pereira, came for water from Tristan. The first undisputed landing was made in 1643 by the crew of the Heemstede, led by Claes Gerritsz Bierenbroodspot.

**Question 0**

in what year were the islands first discovered?

**Question 1**

What was the name of the explorer who spotted them?

**Question 2**

Who is the main island named after?

**Question 3**

what year was it said that the first invasion of the island took place?

**Question 4**

Who first saw the islands in 1643?

**Question 5**

Who made the first undisputed invasion in 1506?

**Question 6**

Who was the captain of Tristan da Cunha?

**Question 7**

According to some sources, when did the British make the first invasion?

**Question 8**

Who was the captain of Las Gerritsz?

**Text number 3**

The first permanent settler was Jonathan Lambert from Salem, Massachusetts, USA, who arrived in December 1810 with two other men. Lambert publicly proclaimed the islands as his own and named them Recreation Islands. Andrew Millet joined, but three of the four men died in 1812; however, Thomas Currie (or Tommaso Corri), who survived among the three original permanent settlers, remained on the island as a farmer.

**Question 0**

What was the name of the first long-term settler?

**Question 1**

what year did the first permanent settler arrive?

**Question 2**

What name did a settler give to the islands?

**Question 3**

Where did the last permanent resident settle on the islands?

**Question 4**

Who was the last permanent resident on the islands?

**Question 5**

In what month in 1810 did the last permanent settler arrive on the islands?

**Question 6**

What year did the last permanent settler arrive on the islands?

**Question 7**

Where is the only survivor, Thomas Currie, left a dead man?

**Text number 4**

In 1816, the United Kingdom annexed the islands and ruled them from the Cape Colony in South Africa. This is said to have been primarily a measure to ensure that the French could not use the islands as a base for a rescue operation to free Napoleon Bonaparte from Saint Helena prison. The occupation also prevented the United States from using Tristan da Cunha as a base for cruisers, as it had done during the War of 1812.

**Question 0**

in what year did the United Kingdom annex the islands?

**Question 1**

from where did the United Kingdom rule the islands?

**Question 2**

In what year were the islands annexed to the United Kingdom?

**Question 3**

From where did the islands rule the United Kingdom?

**Question 4**

When did Napoleon Bonaparte annex the islands?

**Question 5**

Where was Tristan da Cunha prison located?

**Question 6**

What prevented the US from using Napoleon Bonaparte as a base for cruisers?

**Text number 5**

In 1867, the Duke of Edinburgh and Queen Victoria's second son Prince Alfred visited the islands. In honour of his visit, the main settlement was named Edinburgh of the Seven Seas. Lewis Carroll's youngest brother, the Reverend Edwin Heron Dodgson, served on Tristan da Cunha as an Anglican missionary and schoolteacher in the 1880s.

**Question 0**

what year did Prince Alfred visit the island?

**Question 1**

What was the name of the main settlement?

**Question 2**

who is the youngest brother of Lewis Carroll?

**Question 3**

When did Queen Victoria's third son visit the islands?

**Question 4**

When did Queen Victoria visit the islands?

**Question 5**

When did Edwin Heron visit the islands?

**Question 6**

When did Lewis Carroll Dodgson visit the islands?

**Question 7**

When did Tristan da Cunha visit the islands?

**Text number 6**

The islands were occupied by a British naval garrison, and gradually a civilian population was established. Whalers also settled on the islands as a base for operations in the South Atlantic. However, the opening of the Suez Canal in 1869 , and the gradual switch from sailing ships to coal-fired steamers, increased the isolation of the islands, as they were no longer needed as a port of call or as a refuge for voyages from Europe to East Asia.

**Question 0**

What is one of the reasons for the decline in the use of the island?

**Question 1**

Who occupied the sailing ships?

**Question 2**

Who used the islands as a base in the North Atlantic?

**Question 3**

Which canal was opened in 1689?

**Question 4**

What reduced isolation on the islands?

**Question 5**

When was the East Asia Canal opened?

**Text number 7**

On 12 January 1938, the island was declared a dependency of Saint Helena by charter. Prior to this period, passing ships stopped on the island irregularly for only a few hours.

**Question 0**

in what year were the islands declared under the jurisdiction of St Helena?

**Question 1**

When was Saint Helena declared an island dependency?

**Question 2**

What declared Saint Helena an island dependency?

**Question 3**

How long did Letters Patent stop on the island?

**Question 4**

When was Letters Patent declared a dependency of the islands?

**Question 5**

When did the islands declare independence from Saint Helena?

**Text number 8**

During World War II, the islands were used as a top-secret weather and radio station for the Royal Navy, code-named HMS Atlantic Isle, to monitor the movements of Nazi submarines (which had to maintain radio contact) and ships in the South Atlantic. The British government appointed its first administrator, First Lieutenant E.J.S. Woolley, at this time.

**Question 0**

During which war was the island used as a base for the Royal Navy?

**Question 1**

What was the code name of the islands during the Second World War?

**Question 2**

Who was the island's administrator during the Second World War?

**Question 3**

What were the islands used for during the First World War?

**Question 4**

What was the code name of the islands during the First World War?

**Question 5**

During the First World War, the islands were used as a base to control which types of ships?

**Question 6**

What kind of contact were navy submarines supposed to maintain?

**Question 7**

Who appointed the second administrator?

**Text number 9**

1958As part of the Operation Argus experiment, the US Navy detonated an atomic bomb at an altitude of 160 kilometres in the upper atmosphere some 175 kilometres south-east of the main island.

**Question 0**

What year was an atomic bomb detonated near the island?

**Question 1**

Which country detonated an atomic bomb near an island?

**Question 2**

During which mission did the US military detonate the atomic bomb?

**Question 3**

What was blown up during Operation Navy in 1958?

**Question 4**

Where was the nuclear bomb detonated?

**Question 5**

When was the atomic bomb detonated in the upper atmosphere?

**Text number 10**

The Queen Mary's Peak explosion in 1961 forced the evacuation of the entire population via Cape Town to England. The following year, a Royal Society expedition visited the islands to assess the damage and reported that the settlement of Edinburgh of the Seven Seas had suffered only minor damage. Most families returned in 1963.

**Question 0**

What year was the island evacuated due to the eruption?

**Question 1**

In which year did most families return after the evacuation?

**Question 2**

What was the name of the settlement that was assessed after the evacuation?

**Question 3**

When was the English population forced into Cape Town?

**Question 4**

What eruption caused the Royal Society population to evacuate to England?

**Question 5**

What returned to the island by 1961?

**Question 6**

By what time had most families left the islands?

**Question 7**

Which settlements had suffered the devastating consequences?

**Text number 11**

On 23 May 2001, the islands were hit by an extratropical cyclone that generated winds of up to 120 km/h190 . Several buildings were badly damaged and a large number of livestock died, prompting the British government to provide emergency aid.

**Question 0**

What year was the island hit by an extratropical cyclone?

**Question 1**

Who gave aid to the extratropical cyclone?

**Question 2**

What happened on 19 May 2023?

**Question 3**

How high were the wind speeds caused by the hurricane on 23 May 2001?

**Question 4**

Who delivered cattle to the area after the cyclone?

**Question 5**

What did the cattle offer the region after the storm?

**Question 6**

What is 120 kilometres per hour in kilometres?

**Text number 12**

On 4 December, an outbreak of acute viral influenza 2007 was reported. The outbreak was exacerbated by the fact that Tristan did not have suitable and sufficient medical supplies.

**Question 0**

in which year was influenza caused by the virus reported?

**Question 1**

What was reported on 20 December 2004?

**Question 2**

When in the month was the outbreak of acute viral flu?

**Question 3**

What was abundant on Tristan Island?

**Question 4**

When did the medical supplies discharge take place?

**Question 5**

When did the Tristan epidemic hit the islands?

**Text number 13**

On 13 February 2008, a fire destroyed a fishing factory and four generators that supplied electricity to the island. New generators were installed on 14 March 2008 and uninterrupted electricity supply was restored. The fire was devastating for the island, as fishing is a mainstay of the island's economy. During the planning and construction of the new factory, the M/V Kelso arrived on the island and served as a factory ship, employing the island's fishermen, usually for a week. The new factory was completed in July 2009 for the start of the 2009-2010 fishing season.

**Question 0**

What year did a major fire destroy a fishing factory?

**Question 1**

When were the new generators installed to fix the electricity problems?

**Question 2**

What was the name of the vessel that was a temporary fishing facility?

**Question 3**

When was the new fishing factory ready for use?

**Question 4**

What destroyed the economy on 13 February 2008?

**Question 5**

When did the fire destroy the new building?

**Question 6**

When did the fire come to the island to serve as a new factory ship?

**Question 7**

What came to the island during the fire to act as a factory ship?

**Question 8**

When was the old plant finished?

**Text number 14**

On 16 March 2011, the cargo ship MS Oliva ran aground on Nightingale Island, spilling tonnes of heavy fuel oil into the sea and leaving an oil slick that threatened the island's rock poppy population. There is no fresh water on Nightingale Island, so the penguins were transported to Tristan da Cunha to be cleaned.

**Question 0**

When did the cargo ship Nightingale run aground?

**Question 1**

What was spilled when the cargo ship ran aground?

**Question 2**

what animal was threatened by the fuel oil spill?

**Question 3**

Where were the penguins taken to be cleaned?

**Question 4**

When did MS Oliva dump Tristan da Cunha into the sea?

**Question 5**

What was poured into the rockhopper penguins on 16 March 2011?

**Question 6**

Who was responsible for the tonnes of rock poppies that spilled into the sea?

**Question 7**

What was transported to NIghtingale Island to be cleaned up?

**Question 8**

Where was the heavy fuel oil transported for refining?

**Text number 15**

In November 2011, the sailing boat Puma's Mar Mostro, which took part in the Volvo Ocean Race, arrived on the island after its mast broke on the first leg between Alicante and Cape Town. This event made the island, its people and its way of life famous worldwide thanks to media coverage.

**Question 0**

When did the boat arrive on the island damaged during the race?

**Question 1**

What was the name of the boat that was damaged during the race?

**Question 2**

What was the name of the race where the boat was damaged?

**Question 3**

what was broken/damaged on the boat?

**Question 4**

Where did the Volvo mast break?

**Question 5**

Where did PUma's Mar Mostro break his first leg?

**Question 6**

What made the island a global unknown?

**Question 7**

What made Alicante famous worldwide?

**Question 8**

What made Cape Town famous worldwide?

**Text number 16**

From December 1937 to March 1938, a Norwegian team made the first scientific expedition to Tristan da Cunha. During their stay, the expedition made observations and recordings of the island's topography, the inhabitants and their way of life and work, and the flora and fauna of the island.

**Question 0**

When did a British team make the first scientific expedition to Tristan da Cunha?

**Question 1**

When did the Norwegians make the first scientific expedition to the Moon?

**Question 2**

Where did the British expedition make its first trip?

**Question 3**

When did the Norwegians make their last scientific expedition to Tristan da Cunha?

**Question 4**

What did the British expedition do while they were on the island?

**Text number 17**

The main island is generally mountainous. The only flat area is on the north-west coast, where the only settlement, Edinburgh of the Seven Seas, is located. The highest point is the volcano Queen Mary's Peak at 2 062 metres, which is covered in snow in winter. The other islands in the group are uninhabited, except for the weather station on Gough Island, which employs six people and has been operated by South Africa since 1956 (since 1963 at its present location in Transvaal Bay on the south-east coast).

**Question 0**

What is located on the south-west coast?

**Question 1**

What is the name of a settlement on the south-west coast?

**Question 2**

Where is the lowest point of the island?

**Question 3**

What has the Transvaal Bay been doing since 1562?

**Question 4**

Where is the weather station currently located, employing 2 062 people?

**Text number 18**

The archipelago has a humid oceanic climate with pleasant temperatures, but constant rainfall ranging from moderate to heavy and very little sunshine due to constant westerly winds. Rainfall is comparable to the Aleutian Islands, which are much higher in the northern hemisphere, while sunshine is comparable to Juneau in Alaska, 20° further from the equator. There is no frost at an altitude of 500 metres, and summer temperatures are equally mild, never rising above 25°C (77°F). Sandy Point on the east coast is said to be the warmest and driest place on the island, as it is sheltered from the prevailing winds.

**Question 0**

What has a humid ocean climate with uncomfortable temperatures?

**Question 1**

What can the number of foggy days be compared to?

**Question 2**

What can be compared to moonlight hours?

**Question 3**

Above what altitude is frost virtually unknown?

**Question 4**

Which place on the island is said to be the coolest and wettest?

**Text number 19**

Tristan is best known for its wildlife. BirdLife International has designated the island as an Important Bird Area because 13 species of seabirds and two species of land birds nest on the island. Seabirds include northern rockhopper penguins, Atlantic yellow-naped albatrosses, sooty albatrosses, Atlantic little gulls, great gulls, sooty gulls, broad-tailed prions, grey gulls, great egrets, sooty egrets, Tristan's warblers, Antarctic tits and brown warblers. Tristan and Gough Islands are the only known breeding sites in the world for the Atlantic Tern (Pterodroma incerta; IUCN status EN). Inaccessible Island is also the only known breeding site for the Eyed Wagtail (Procellaria conspicillata; IUCN Vulnerable). The Tristan albatross (IUCN status CR) is known to nest only on Gough and Inaccessible islands: all nested on Gough Island except one or two pairs that nested on Inaccessible Island.

**Question 0**

Who has designated the island as an important Antarctic territory?

**Question 1**

There are 13 species of land birds and how many breeding seabird species on the islands?

**Question 2**

There are 2 species of seabirds nesting on the island and how many species of land birds?

**Question 3**

Where is Tristan Petrel's only known nesting place?

**Question 4**

What is Gough primarily known for?

**Text number 20**

The island's unique social and economic organisation has evolved over the years, but it is based on the principles set out by William Glass in 1817 when he established an egalitarian settlement. All Tristan families are farmers, with their own livestock and/or fishing. All the land is jointly owned. All households in The Patches have plots of land on which to grow potatoes. The number of livestock is strictly controlled to preserve pasture land and to prevent better-off families from accumulating wealth. No land can be bought on Tristan and no outsiders can settle there unless they vote for a change in the law; in theory, the whole island should be put up for sale. All the people - including children and pensioners - are engaged in farming, while adults have additional paid employment, either in government service or a small part in domestic work, and many of the men are involved in fishing and go to sea in good weather. The nominal fishing season lasts for days90 , but in the 2013 fishing season - 1 July to 30 September - there were only 10 days suitable for fishing.

**Question 0**

What is the basis of the principles introduced by William Glass in 2013?

**Question 1**

Who established the settlement based on inequality in 1817?

**Question 2**

Where did William Glass set up his island?

**Question 3**

What prevents outsiders from buying land or settling in Tristan?

**Question 4**

How many months is a nominal fishing season?

**Text number 21**

A volcanic eruption in 1961 destroyed the Tristan da Cunha crab cannery, which was rebuilt shortly afterwards. Crab harvesters and processors work for the South African company Ovenstone, which has an exclusive contract to sell crab to the US and Japan. Although Tristan da Cunha is a British Overseas Territory, it does not have direct access to the European Union market. Recent economic conditions have led to the islanders being forced to draw on their reserves. The islands' economic problems may delay the upgrading of communications equipment and the improvement of education on the island. A fire on 13 February 2008 (see History) caused major temporary economic disruption.

**Question 0**

Which South African company was destroyed in the 1961 volcanic eruption?

**Question 1**

Who has the exclusive right to sell crabs to the US and the UK?

**Question 2**

Whose overseas territory is the United Kingdom?

**Question 3**

What can speed up the upgrading of communication equipment on the island?

**Question 4**

What could speed up the improvement of education on the island?

**Text number 22**

There is an annual break from board and factory work, starting before Christmas and lasting three weeks. The day off is usually celebrated with parties in the various departments. The break day also includes the Island Store, which means that families have to make sure they have a full stock of food available at all times. In 2013, the Island Store closed a week earlier than usual due to extensive inventory, and all purchases had to be made by Friday, December 13, as the store did not reopen until a month later.

**Question 0**

How long will the six-month break from government last?

**Question 1**

How long is a six-month break from factory work?

**Question 2**

Which day is usually celebrated in different Island Stores?

**Question 3**

What is the origin of the pause on New Year's Day?

**Question 4**

Which year was the Island Store closed a week later than usual due to stock shortages?

**Text number 23**

Health care is funded by the government and provided by a South African doctor and five nurses. There are therefore limited facilities for surgery or complex deliveries, and in emergencies it may be necessary to contact passing fishing vessels to transport an injured person to Cape Town. In late 2007, IBM and Beacon Equity Partners, working with Medweb, the University of Pittsburgh Medical Center and the island government on "Project Tristan", have provided a telemedicine service for island doctors, allowing ECG and X-ray images to be sent to doctors in other countries for immediate consultation. The system has been limited by the poor reliability of Internet connections and the lack of qualified technicians on the island to maintain the fibre-optic connections between the hospital and the Internet centre in the administrative buildings.

**Question 0**

How is the government funded?

**Question 1**

Where do these five nurses come from?

**Question 2**

Where are the five doctors on the island from?

**Question 3**

Why is it impossible to send ECG images to other countries?

**Question 4**

How has the system of long-distance medical assistance remained unlimited?

**Text number 24**

The Tristan Song Project was a collaboration between St Mary's School and amateur English composers, led by music teacher Tony Triggs. It began in 2010, with poems written by St Mary's pupils and composed by Tony Triggs himself and his pupils. The desktop publication Rockhopper Penguins and Other Songs (2010) contains most of the songs produced that year and funded a guitar recital for the school. In February 2013, the Tristan Post Office released a set of four Song Project stamps featuring island instruments and lyrics to Song Project songs about Tristan's volcano and wildlife. In 2014, the project expanded its scope and continues as an international song project.

**Question 0**

Who worked with St Mary's School to create the Amateur Composers project?

**Question 1**

Who collaborated with amateur composers to create the St. Mary's School Project?

**Question 2**

Who collaborated with Tristan Song to create the Amateur Composers Project?

**Question 3**

Which project is being led by the Rockhopper Penguins?

**Question 4**

When did Tristan's song project shrink?

**Text number 25**

The population of the islands is 301. The main settlement is Edinburgh of the Seven Seas (known locally as "The Settlement"). The only religion is Christianity, with Anglican and Roman Catholic denominations. The current population is believed to be descended from 15 ancestors, eight men and seven women, who arrived on the island at different times between 1816 and 1908. The male founding fathers came from Scotland, England, the Netherlands, the United States and Italy and belonged to three Y haplogroups: I (M170), R-SRY10831.2 and R (M207) (xSRY10831.2), sharing only eight surnames: Glass, Green, Hagan, Lavarello, Patterson, Repetto, Rogers and Swain. The isolation of Tristan da Cunha has led to an unusual, patois-style English dialect, described by author Simon Winchester as "a noisy mixture of Home Counties lockjaw and 19th century idioms, Afrikaans slang and Italian". Bill Bryson documents some examples of the island dialect in his book The Mother Tongue.

**Question 0**

What do locals know The Settlement by?

**Question 1**

From how many ancestors is the current population of 15 people believed to be descended?

**Question 2**

Where did the female founders come from?

**Question 3**

How many families live in a Roman Catholic Church?

**Question 4**

What is the title of a book by Simon Winchester documenting examples of the island dialect?

**Text number 26**

Executive power is vested in the Queen, who is represented in the region by the Governor of Saint Helena. As the Governor is permanently resident in Saint Helena, an administrator is appointed to represent the Governor in the islands. The Administrator is an official of the Foreign Office, chosen by London. Since 1998, each Administrator has served one three-year term (starting in September when the supply ship arrives from Cape Town). The administrator acts as the local head of government and is advised by the Tristan da Cunha Island Council. Alex Mitham was appointed as the 22nd Administrator of Tristan da Cunha, arriving with his wife Hasene in September 2013 to succeed Sean Burns. The Island Council consists of eight elected and three appointed members, whose term of office lasts three years, starting in February (or March).

**Question 0**

Who represents the Governor of Saint Helena?

**Question 1**

What is covered by the executive branch?

**Question 2**

Where does the Queen live permanently?

**Question 3**

Who was appointed as Tristan da Cunha's administrator for three years?

**Question 4**

When did Sean Burns arrive to replace Alex Mitham?

**Text number 27**

The remoteness of the islands makes it difficult to communicate with the outside world. As there is no airport, the islands can only be reached by sea. Fishing boats from South Africa sail to the islands eight or nine times a year. The RMS Saint Helena used to link the main island with Saint Helena and South Africa once a year on its January trip, but has done so only twice in recent years, in 2006 and 2011. The wider area has the potential for air travel, as Ascension Island is served by RAF Ascension Island and a new UK government-funded airport is currently under construction on Saint Helena, due for completion in 2016. However, there are no direct scheduled flights to Tristan da Cunha from either of these locations. The harbour of the Edinburgh of the Seven Seas Hotel is called Calshot Harbour, named after the place in Hampshire where the islanders temporarily stayed during the volcanic eruption.

**Question 0**

What makes travelling abroad easy?

**Question 1**

How do you get to the islands in the absence of the sea?

**Question 2**

How many times a year do aircraft operate in the area?

**Question 3**

Where was the UK government when the volcano erupted?

**Question 4**

Who financed the new airport at Calshot Harbour?

**Text number 28**

Although Tristan da Cunha has the same +290 number as St Helena, residents can use the Foreign and Commonwealth Office Telecommunications Network provided by Global Crossing. The network uses the London 020 number range, which means that numbers are available through the UK telephone numbering plan. Tristan da Cunha had Internet access from 1998 to 2006, but its high cost made it almost unavailable to the local population, who mainly used it only to send e-mail. The connection was also highly unreliable, as it was provided by Inmarsat via a 64 kbit/s satellite telephone connection. As of 2006, a very small terminal offers 3072 kbit/s bandwidth, which is publicly available through an internet café.

**Question 0**

Since when has cheap and fast internet been available on the island?

**Question 1**

With whom does St. Helena share the 3072 code?

**Question 2**

Who provides the Global Crossing network?

**Question 3**

Who does Tristan Da Cunha share Global Crossing codes with?

**Document number 65**

**Text number 0**

The University of Kansas (KU) is a public research university and the largest university in the US state of Kansas. KU has satellite campuses in the cities of Lawrence, Wichita, Overland Park, Salina and Kansas City, Kansas, with the main campus in Lawrence on Mount Oread, the highest point in Lawrence. The university was founded on March 21, 1865, and opened in 1866 under a charter granted by the Kansas State Legislature in 1864. The charter was granted in 1863 under the Kansas State Constitution, adopted two years after the former Kansas Territory was admitted in 1861 as the 34th state of the Union following the very famous, bloody and bloody Kansas Civil War of the 1850s, known as the Kansas Civil War.

**Question 0**

What is the University of Kansas known by?

**Question 1**

Where is the University of Kansas headquarters?

**Question 2**

What is Lawrence's highest point?

**Question 3**

Who authorised the opening of the University of Kansas?

**Question 4**

In what year did Kansas join the United States?

**Question 5**

What is the University of Kentucky known by?

**Question 6**

Where is the University of Kansas branch located?

**Question 7**

What is the lowest point of Lawrence?

**Question 8**

Who authorised the closure of the University of Kansas?

**Question 9**

In what year was Kansas made a member of the United Nations?

**Text number 1**

The University Medical Center and University Hospital are located in Kansas City, Kansas. The Edwards campus is located in Overland Park, Kansas, in the Kansas City metropolitan area. There are also teaching and research sites in Parsons and Topeka, and University of Kansas Medical School campuses in Wichita and Salina. The University is a member of the Association of American Universities62 .

**Question 0**

In which two cities are there KU Medical School satellite sites?

**Question 1**

Which organisation does KU belong to?

**Question 2**

How many institutions are members of the Association of American Universities?

**Question 3**

In which city is the KUH hospital located?

**Question 4**

In which city is KU's Edwards campus located?

**Question 5**

In which two cities are there KU law school satellite locations?

**Question 6**

Which organisation does KU not belong to?

**Question 7**

How many institutions declined membership of the Association of American Universities?

**Question 8**

In which city is the KU Faculty of Law located?

**Question 9**

Which city does not have a KU Edwards campus?

**Text number 2**

The Lawrence and Edwards campuses had a total of 23,597 students in fall 2014; KU Medical Center had an additional 3,371 students, for a total of 26,968 students on all three campuses. The university employed a total of 2,663 faculty members in fall 2012.

**Question 0**

How many people attended the University of Kansas at Edwards and Lawrence in the 2014 fall semester?

**Question 1**

How many people visited the University of Kansas Medical Center in the fall of 2014?

**Question 2**

How many students were studying at the University of Kansas in autumn 2014?

**Question 3**

How many education professionals worked at KUH in autumn 2012?

**Question 4**

How many people attended the University of Kansas Edwards and Lawrence campuses during the 2014 winter season?

**Question 5**

How many people visited the University of Kansas Medical Center in spring 2014?

**Question 6**

How many students were studying at the University of Kansas in autumn 2015?

**Question 7**

How many education professionals worked at KUH in autumn 2014?

**Question 8**

How many students worked at KUH in autumn 2012?

**Text number 3**

On February 20, 1863, Kansas Governor Thomas Carney signed a bill establishing a state university in Lawrence. The act was conditioned on a donation to Lawrence of $15,000 from an endowment fund and the site of the university, in or near the city, on at least forty acres (16 ha) of land. If Lawrence did not meet these conditions, the university would be awarded to Emporia instead of Lawrence.

**Question 0**

On what day was KU's Lawrence campus made official?

**Question 1**

How much money did Lawrence have to pay to the university under the terms of its charter?

**Question 2**

What is the minimum size of land Lawrence could offer to a university?

**Question 3**

Which competing city would have been next in line if Lawrence had not been able to meet the requirements to build KU in its city?

**Question 4**

On what day was KU's Lawrence campus made unofficial?

**Question 5**

How much gold did Lawrence have to pay the university under the terms of its charter?

**Question 6**

What was the maximum size of land that Lawrence could offer the university?

**Question 7**

Which competing city would have been next in line if Lawrence had been able to meet the requirements necessary to build KU in its city?

**Question 8**

Which out-of-state city would have been next in line if Lawrence had not been able to meet the requirements to build KU in its city?

**Text number 4**

The site of the university was chosen to be Mount Oread, a hill owned by former Kansas Governor Charles L. Robinson. Robinson and his wife Sara donated 40 acres (16 hectares) to the State of Kansas in exchange for land elsewhere. Philanthropist Amos Adams Lawrence donated $10,000 from the needed endowment fund, and Lawrence residents raised the rest of the money by issuing bonds guaranteed by Governor Carney. On November 2, 1863, Governor Carney announced that Lawrence had met the requirements for a state university, and the following year the university was officially organized. The school's governing board held its first meeting in March 1865, and it was from this event that KU traces its founding. Construction of the first college building began later that year. The college opened for classes on 12 September 1866, and the first class was completed in 1873.

**Question 0**

In which geographical area was KU built?

**Question 1**

Who originally owned the KU site?

**Question 2**

Who provided most of the money needed to establish the University of Kansas?

**Question 3**

What was the governing body of KU?

**Question 4**

What year did the first KU student group graduate?

**Question 5**

In which geographical area was KU dismantled?

**Question 6**

Who originally owned the UK building site?

**Question 7**

Who provided the minority of the money needed to secure the University of Kansas site?

**Question 8**

What was the non-management body of KU?

**Question 9**

What year did the last KU students graduate?

**Text number 5**

During World War II, Kansas was one of the colleges131 and universities that participated nationally in the V-12 Navy College Training Program, which offered students the opportunity to enter the Navy.

**Question 0**

How many institutions participated in the V-12 programme?

**Question 1**

What did the V-12 programme offer to interested students?

**Question 2**

During which event was the V-12 programme implemented?

**Question 3**

How many institutions have never participated in the V-12 programme?

**Question 4**

How many institutions participated in the 12-V programme?

**Question 5**

What did the V-12 programme offer to students who were not interested?

**Question 6**

What did the V-12 programme offer to interested faculties?

**Question 7**

During which event was the V-12 programme not implemented?

**Text number 6**

KU is home to the Robert J. Dole Institute of Politics, the Beach Center on Disability, the Lied Center of Kansas and radio stations KJHK, 90.7 FM, and KANU, 91.5 FM. The university is home to several museums, including the University of Kansas Museum of Natural History and the Spencer Museum of Art. The university's libraries include the Watson Library, the Spencer Research Library and the Anschutz Library, which is dedicated to the memory of university alumnus, businessman Philip Anschutz.

**Question 0**

What part of KU serves students who learn from the government?

**Question 1**

Which two radio stations broadcast from KU?

**Question 2**

What is the name of the fine arts facility on the KU campus?

**Question 3**

Which library is dedicated to a former student at the University of Kansas?

**Question 4**

Who is the Anschutz Library named after?

**Question 5**

What part of KU serves students who do not learn from the government?

**Question 6**

Which two radio stations broadcast outside KU?

**Question 7**

What is the name of the raw art facility on the KU campus?

**Question 8**

Which library is dedicated to a current student at the University of Kansas?

**Question 9**

Who is the Anschutz Library named after?

**Text number 7**

The University of Kansas is a large, state-funded university with five campuses. It has a College of Liberal Arts & Sciences, which includes the School of the Arts and the School of Public Affairs & Administration, as well as schools of architecture, planning and design, business administration, education, engineering, health, journalism and mass communication, law, medicine, music, nursing, pharmacy and social work. The university offers more than 345 degree programmes.

**Question 0**

How many campuses does KU run?

**Question 1**

Which term describes the nature of partial funding of a university?

**Question 2**

What are the two parts of the University of Kansas House in the College of Liberal Arts and Sciences?

**Question 3**

How many different degree programmes does KU have at least?

**Question 4**

How many campuses are not managed by KU?

**Question 5**

Which term describes how the university is financed as a whole?

**Question 6**

What are the three parts of the University of Kansas House in the College of Liberal Arts and Sciences?

**Question 7**

How many different degree programmes are there, at least at KU?

**Question 8**

How many different non-degree programmes does KU have?

**Text number 8**

In the 2016 U.S. News & World Report rankings, the Urban Leadership and Policy program was ranked first in the country and the Special Education program was ranked second. USN&WR also ranked several programs in the top 25 of US universities.

**Question 0**

Which University of Kansas programme received the highest rating from its peers?

**Question 1**

Which KU institution was rated second in its field?

**Question 2**

Which publication has compiled rankings of higher education and university degree programmes?

**Question 3**

Where were KU's programmes ranked in 2016?

**Question 4**

Which University of Kansas programme received the lowest rating from its peers?

**Question 5**

Which program at the University of Kansas received the highest rating from random people?

**Question 6**

Which KU institution was rated last in its field?

**Question 7**

Which radio programme provided rankings of college and university programmes?

**Question 8**

Where did a number of KU programmes rank in 2015?

**Text number 9**

The University of Kansas College of Architecture, Design and Planning (SADP), whose main building is Marvin Hall, traces its architectural roots to the establishment in 1912 of a degree programme in architectural engineering within the university's College of Engineering. In 1969, the School of Architecture and Urban Design (SAUD) was established, with three degree programmes: architecture, architectural engineering and urban design. In 2001, Architectural Engineering was merged with Civil and Environmental Engineering. The design programmes of the defunct School of Fine Arts were merged into the school to form the current School of Architecture, Design and Planning in 2009.

**Question 0**

Which KU school stands for SADP?

**Question 1**

Where is SADP located?

**Question 2**

What was the name of the school that preceded SADP?

**Question 3**

With which two other programmes was KU's Architectural Engineering programme merged in 2001?

**Question 4**

In what year did SADP take its current form?

**Question 5**

Which KU school stands for SDAP?

**Question 6**

Where is SDAP located?

**Question 7**

What was the name of the school that was the postcursor of the SADP?

**Question 8**

With which two other programmes was KU's Architectural Engineering programme merged in 2010?

**Question 9**

In what year did SADP abandon its current form?

**Text number 10**

According to DesignIntelligence magazine, which annually publishes "America's Best Schools of Architecture and Design," the University of Kansas College of Architecture and Urban Design was named the best in the Midwest and ranked 11th among all undergraduate architecture programs in the United States in 2012.

**Question 0**

What is the name of the publication that ranks architecture and design schools?

**Question 1**

What is the name of the ratings published annually by DesignIntelligence?

**Question 2**

What title was awarded to KU School of Architecture in 2012?

**Question 3**

Where did the University of Kansas rank in the national ranking of undergraduate architecture programmes in 2012?

**Question 4**

What is the name of the publication that does not rank schools of architecture and design?

**Question 5**

What is the name of the monthly ratings published by DesignIntelligence?

**Question 6**

Which title did the KU School of Architecture lose in 2012?

**Question 7**

Where did the University of Kansas rank in the international ranking of undergraduate architecture programmes in 2012?

**Question 8**

Where did the University of Kansas rank in the national ranking of postgraduate architecture programmes in 2012?

**Text number 11**

The University of Kansas Business School is a public business school located on the main campus of the University of Kansas in Lawrence, Kansas. The KU School of Business was founded in 1924 and currently has more than 80 faculty members and approximately 80 students. 1500

**Question 0**

What kind of institution is the KU School of Business?

**Question 1**

Where is the KU School of Business located?

**Question 2**

When was the University of Kansas Business School founded?

**Question 3**

How many students study at KU School of Business?

**Question 4**

How many teachers work at the KU School of Business?

**Question 5**

What kind of institution is not the KU School of Business?

**Question 6**

Where is KU Business School not located?

**Question 7**

When was the University of Kansas Business School destroyed?

**Question 8**

How many students dropped out of KU Business School?

**Question 9**

How many trainers volunteer at the KU School of Business?

**Text number 12**

The Princeton Review named KU School of Business one of the best business schools in the Midwest, and the Association to Advance Collegiate Schools of Business (AACSB) has consistently accredited both its undergraduate and graduate programs in business and accounting.

**Question 0**

Who thought the University of Kansas Business School was the best business school in the Midwest?

**Question 1**

Which organisation oversees business schools like KU?

**Question 2**

What is the Association to Advance Collegiate Schools of Business known as?

**Question 3**

What are the two types of courses offered at the KU School of Business?

**Question 4**

Who ranked the University of Kansas Business School among the worst business schools in the Midwest?

**Question 5**

Who ranked the University of Kansas Business School among the best business schools in the Southwest?

**Question 6**

Which organisation oversees law schools like KU?

**Question 7**

What is the abbreviation for Association to Advance Collegiate Schools of Business not known as?

**Question 8**

What two types of courses are not available at the KU School of Business?

**Text number 13**

The University of Kansas School of Law was ranked the best law school in the state of Kansas and 68th nationally in the 2014 U.S. News & World Report "Best Graduate Schools". Classes are held in Green Hall at W 15th St and Burdick Dr, named after former Dean James Green.

**Question 0**

In which issue of U.S. News & World Report in 2014 were the rankings of law schools published?

**Question 1**

What was KU's national ranking in the Faculty of Law in 2014?

**Question 2**

In which state did the University of Kansas have the highest ranked law school?

**Question 3**

In which building do law students attend KU classes?

**Question 4**

Who is Green Hall named after?

**Question 5**

In which issue of U.S. News & World Report in 2015 were the rankings of law schools published?

**Question 6**

What was the ranking of KU's local law school in 2014?

**Question 7**

In which state did the University of Kansas have the lowest scoring law school?

**Question 8**

In which building do law students lounge at KU?

**Question 9**

Who is Green Hall not named after?

**Text number 14**

KU School of Engineering is an ABET-accredited public engineering school located on the main campus. The School of Engineering was officially established in 1891, although engineering degrees were awarded as early as 1873.

**Question 0**

What is the acronym for the organisation that acts as the accreditation body for engineering schools?

**Question 1**

On which campus is the University of Kansas College of Engineering located?

**Question 2**

When was the KU School of Engineering founded?

**Question 3**

When did the University of Kansas start awarding engineering degrees?

**Question 4**

What kind of institution is KU's School of Engineering?

**Question 5**

What is the abbreviation for the organisation that acts as the accreditation body for medical schools?

**Question 6**

On which campus is the University of Kansas College of Engineering not located?

**Question 7**

When was the KU School of Engineering closed?

**Question 8**

When did the University of Kansas stop awarding engineering degrees?

**Question 9**

What is the KU Faculty of Law like?

**Text number 15**

In U.S. News & World Report's "America's Best Colleges" 2016, KU's College of Engineering was ranked 90th among national universities.

**Question 0**

Who published the best colleges in America in 2016?

**Question 1**

Where did KU School of Engineering rank in 2016?

**Question 2**

What other institutions was KU's engineering school compared to?

**Question 3**

Who published the best colleges in America in 2015?

**Question 4**

Who published the worst colleges in America in 2016?

**Question 5**

Where did the UK School of Engineering rank in 2016?

**Question 6**

Where did KU's School of Engineering rank in 2015?

**Question 7**

What other institutions was the KU medical school compared to?

**Text number 16**

Notable alumni include Lou Montulli, co-founder of Netscape and author of the Lynx web browser, Brian McClendon (BSEE 1986), Vice President of Engineering at Google, Charles E. Spahr (1934), former CEO of Standard Oil of Ohio.

**Question 0**

Which former head of a car manufacturing company went to KU?

**Question 1**

Which web browser-related person was a KU student?

**Question 2**

Which Google employee once studied at the University of Kansas?

**Question 3**

Which oil company executive is a University of Kansas alumnus?

**Question 4**

Which company was Charles Spahr the CEO of?

**Question 5**

Which current head of a car manufacturing company went to KU?

**Question 6**

Which web browser-related person was a teacher at KU?

**Question 7**

Which Google employee once taught at the University of Kansas?

**Question 8**

Which oil company executive is a professor at the University of Kansas?

**Question 9**

In which company did Charles Spahr work as CFO?

**Text number 17**

The William Allen White School of Journalism and Mass Communications is renowned for preparing students to work in a variety of media upon graduation. The school offers two tracks, News and Information and Strategic Communications. This professional school teaches its students reporting for print, online and broadcast, strategic campaigning for public relations and advertising, photojournalism and video reporting and editing. J-School students run a variety of publications on campus, including The University Daily Kansan, Jayplay magazine, KUJH TV and KJHK radio. In 2008, the Fiske Guide to Colleges praised the strength of the KU J-School. In 2010, the School of Journalism and Mass Communication placed second in the prestigious Hearst Foundation National Writing Competition.

**Question 0**

What is the full name of the KU School of Journalism?

**Question 1**

What are the two different programmes offered at the KU School of Journalism?

**Question 2**

What are the three different types of media that students will learn about in the KU School of Journalism?

**Question 3**

What is the name of the magazine published by KU?

**Question 4**

Who sponsors the journalistic writing competition?

**Question 5**

What is the partial name of the KU School of Journalism?

**Question 6**

What are the two different programmes that have been cancelled at KU's Schoold of Journalism?

**Question 7**

What three types of media are students taught to ignore in KU's journalism school?

**Question 8**

What is the name of the magazine that is no longer published by KU?

**Question 9**

Who sponsors the creative writing competition?

**Text number 18**

The University of Kansas has three schools: the School of Medicine, the School of Nursing and the School of Health Professions, and each of these three schools has its own postgraduate programmes. KU Med had an enrollment of 3,349 students in the fall 2013 semester. The medical center also offers a four-year program on the Wichita campus and has a medical school campus in Salina, Kansas, dedicated to rural health care.

**Question 0**

What are the three elements of the KU Medical Centre?

**Question 1**

What does each of the KU Medical Centre schools offer?

**Question 2**

How many students attended the KUH Medical Centre in autumn 2013?

**Question 3**

Which other KU campus offers a four-year programme?

**Question 4**

What is the focus of the Salina medical programme?

**Question 5**

What are the three components of the KU Law Centre?

**Question 6**

What does each of the KU Medical Centre schools not offer?

**Question 7**

How many students attended the KU Law Centre in autumn 2013?

**Question 8**

Which other KU campus offers a two-year programme?

**Question 9**

What is the focus of the legal programme in Salina?

**Text number 19**

The KU Edwards campus is located in Overland Park, Kansas. Its goal in 1993 was to offer adults the opportunity to earn a college degree. The Edwards campus has approximately 2,100 students with an average age of 32. The Edwards campus offers courses in developmental psychology, public administration, social work, systems analysis, computer science, engineering management and design, among others.

**Question 0**

In which city is the Edwards campus located?

**Question 1**

When was the Edwards campus built?

**Question 2**

Who are the main students on the Edwards campus?

**Question 3**

What is the average age of students at KU's Edwards campus?

**Question 4**

What can adult learners gain by studying at the University of Kansas Edwards campus?

**Question 5**

In which country is the Edwards campus located?

**Question 6**

When was the Edwards campus destroyed?

**Question 7**

Who are the secondary students on the Edwards campus?

**Question 8**

What is the highest age of students at KU's Edwards campus?

**Question 9**

What can adult learners on the University of Kansas Edwards campus gain by dropping out?

**Text number 20**

According to the College Board, KU's tuition is 13 percent below the national average, and the university remains the best buy in the region [citation needed].

**Question 0**

Who provides statistics on training costs?

**Question 1**

What is the phrase that expresses the value of the education provided by KU in relation to its cost?

**Question 2**

Who keeps statistics on educational attainment?

**Question 3**

Who does not provide statistics on training costs?

**Question 4**

Who will give money for training costs?

**Question 5**

What is the phrase that expresses the value of the education provided by KU in relation to grades?

**Question 6**

What is a sentence that does not express the value of the education provided by KU in relation to its cost?

**Text number 21**

From the 2007-2008 academic year, first-time students at the University will pay a fixed tuition fee for 48 months in accordance with a four-year tuition fee agreement approved by the Kansas Rector's Council. For the 2014-15 academic year, tuition was $318 per credit for in-state freshmen and $828 per credit for out-of-state freshmen. For transfer students who do not participate in the agreement, the per-credit tuition rate for 2014-15 was $295 for in-state students and $785 for out-of-state students; tuition may be increased annually. Students taking six or more credits also paid an annual campus fee of $888. Schools of architecture, music, art, business, education, engineering, journalism, law, pharmacy and social work charge additional fees.

**Question 0**

What was introduced for first-year students in 2007-2008?

**Question 1**

How long is the fixed tuition fee valid for?

**Question 2**

What was the regulation adopted by the Board of Regents that provided for fixed tuition fees?

**Question 3**

How much did a student from outside Kansas pay per credit in 2014-15?

**Question 4**

What is charged in KU's specialised vocational schools?

**Question 5**

What was the last thing offered to first-year students in 2007-2008?

**Question 6**

How long is the variable tuition fee valid for?

**Question 7**

What was the regulation rejected by the Regents Board that provided for a fixed tuition fee?

**Question 8**

How much did a professor from outside Kansas have to pay per course credit in 2014-15?

**Question 9**

What is charged in non-specialised vocational schools in KU?

**Text number 22**

KU's School of Business began its interdisciplinary management science graduate studies in operations research during the fall semester of 1965. The program laid the groundwork for decision science applications in support of NASA's Apollo Project Command Module recovery missions.

**Question 0**

What did KU Business School start in 1965?

**Question 1**

What kind of applications did the multidisciplinary programme help to shape?

**Question 2**

Which government agency used applications from KU's cross-cutting management programme?

**Question 3**

Which NASA programme benefited from the use of decision science applications?

**Question 4**

In what year was the new interdisciplinary management programme launched at KU Business School?

**Question 5**

What did KU Business School start in 1956?

**Question 6**

Which applications did the multidisciplinary programme help to cancel?

**Question 7**

Which government agency used applications developed through the UK's cross-cutting management programme?

**Question 8**

Which NASA programme was damaged by the use of decision science applications?

**Question 9**

In what year was the new interdisciplinary management programme at KU Business School cancelled?

**Text number 23**

KU's academic computer science department was actively involved in the creation of the Internet and is the developer of the early text-based web browser Lynx. Lynx provided a hypertext browser and navigation before Tim Berners Lee invented HTTP and HTML.

**Question 0**

Which department at the University of Kansas contributed to the development of the internet?

**Question 1**

What kind of software is Lynx?

**Question 2**

What did Lynx enable?

**Question 3**

Which department at the University of Kansas was blocking the development of the internet?

**Question 4**

Which department at the University of Kansas contributed to the development of Google?

**Question 5**

What kind of software is Linux?

**Question 6**

What kind of hardware is Lynx?

**Question 7**

What did Lynx make impossible?

**Text number 24**

The school's sports teams, dressed in purple and royal blue, are the Kansas Jayhawks. They participate in NCAA Division I and the Big 12 Conference. KU has won thirteen national championships: five in men's basketball (two Helms Foundation championships and three NCAA championships), three men's indoor track and field championships, three men's outdoor track and field championships, one men's cross country championship and one women's outdoor track and field championship. KU Cross Country's home track is Rim Rock Farm. The most recent championship came on June 8, 2013, when the KU women's cross country team won the NCAA cross country championship in Eugene, Oregon, becoming the first University of Kansas women's team to win a national championship.

**Question 0**

What colours do KU sports teams use?

**Question 1**

What are the names of KU's sports teams?

**Question 2**

How many times has the Kansas men's basketball team won the national championship?

**Question 3**

How many University of Kansas women's outdoor track and field championships have been won?

**Question 4**

Where does the KU cross-country team run?

**Question 5**

What colours are used by KU's non-sports teams?

**Question 6**

What is not the name of a KU sports team?

**Question 7**

How many times has the Kansas men's baseball team won a national championship?

**Question 8**

How many international women's athletics championships has the University of Kansas won?

**Question 9**

Where does the KU cross-country team swim?

**Text number 25**

KU football dates back to 1890 and has played in the Orange Bowl three times: in 1948, 1968 and 2008. They are currently coached by David Beaty, who was hired in 2014. In 2008, under Mark Mangino, the #7 Jayhawks emerged victorious in their first BCS bowl game, the FedEx Orange Bowl, with a 24-21 victory over the #3 Virginia Tech Hokies. This victory marked the end of the most successful season in school history, with the Jayhawks going 12-1 (.923). The team plays at Memorial Stadium, which was recently renovated with a $31 million addition to the Anderson Family Football Complex, adding a football practice facility adjacent to the stadium with an indoor sectional practice field, weight room and new locker room.

**Question 0**

When did KU start a football team?

**Question 1**

How many times has the University of Kansas team appeared in the Orange Bowl?

**Question 2**

Who is the current director of the KU football programme?

**Question 3**

Who did KU beat in the 2008 Orange Bowl?

**Question 4**

What is the name of the facility where the KU football team plays?

**Question 5**

When did KU stop setting up a football team?

**Question 6**

How many times has the University of Kansas team appeared in the Rose Bowl?

**Question 7**

Who is the former coach of the KU football programme?

**Question 8**

Who did KU lose to in the 2008 Orange Bowl?

**Question 9**

What is the name of the faculty where the KU football team plays?

**Text number 26**

The KU men's basketball team has fielded a team every year since1898. The Jayhawks are a perennial national contender, currently coached by Bill Self. The team has won five national championships, including three NCAA tournament championships in 1952, 1988 and 2008. The basketball program is currently the second winningest program in college basketball history, with an overall record of 2,070-806 through the 2011-12 season. The team plays at Allen Fieldhouse. Perhaps its most famous player was Wilt Chamberlain, who played in the 1950s. Kansas coaches have included Dr. James Naismith (the inventor of basketball and the only coach in Kansas history with a losing record), basketball hall of famer Phog Allen ("the father of basketball coaching"), basketball hall of famer Roy Williams of the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, and basketball hall of famer and former NBA champion Detroit Pistons coach Larry Brown. In addition, legendary University of Kentucky coach and Basketball Hall of Fame inductee Adolph Rupp played on KU's 1922 and 1923 Helms national championship teams, and NCAA Hall of Fame inductee and University of North Carolina coach Dean Smith played on KU's 1952 NCAA championship team. Both Rupp and Smith played under Phog Allen. Allen also coached Hall of Fame coaches Dutch Lonborg and Ralph Miller. Allen founded the National Association of Basketball Coaches (NABC), which started the current NCAA Tournament. The tournament began under the NABC in 1939, and the following year it was transferred to the newly created NCAA.

**Question 0**

What was the first year the University of Kansas played men's basketball?

**Question 1**

Who is leading the KU men's basketball league?

**Question 2**

How many times has the University of Kansas won the national championship in men's basketball?

**Question 3**

Who is considered KU's most famous basketball player?

**Question 4**

What year did the NABC hold its first and only men's basketball tournament?

**Question 5**

What was the last year the University of Kansas played men's basketball?

**Question 6**

Who is the KU men's basketball coach?

**Question 7**

How many times has the University of Kansas won an international championship in men's basketball?

**Question 8**

Who is considered the least known basketball player in KU?

**Question 9**

What year did the NABC organise its first and only women's basketball tournament?

**Text number 27**

Sheahon Zenger was introduced as KU's new Sports Director in January 2011. Under former athletic director Lew Perkins, the department's budget grew from $27.2 million in 2003 (10. ranked 10th in the conference) to more than $50 million, largely due to the introduction of a new preferred seating policy at Allen Fieldhouse, a new $26.67 million eight-year contract with Adidas to replace the Nike deal, and a $40.2 million seven-year contract with ESPN Regional Television. The additional funds brought improvements to the university, including:

**Question 0**

Who is responsible for all KU sports teams?

**Question 1**

Who did Zenger replace as KU's sports director?

**Question 2**

Which broadcaster does KU have a contract with?

**Question 3**

Which sportswear company has a contract with the University of Kansas?

**Question 4**

Which sportswear company previously had a contract with the University of Kansas?

**Question 5**

Who is responsible for the fact that there are no sports teams in KU?

**Question 6**

Who replaced Zenger as KU's sports director?

**Question 7**

Which broadcaster does KU not have a contract with?

**Question 8**

Which sportswear company has never signed a contract with the University of Kansas?

**Question 9**

Which sportswear company does not have a contract with the University of Kansas?

**Text number 28**

The University of Kansas has had more teams (70) in the national debate tournament than any other university. Kansas has won the tournament twice5 (1954, 1970, 1976, 1983 and 2009), and its teams12 have finished in the top four. Kansas trails only Northwestern (13), Dartmouth (6) and Harvard (6) in the number of tournament winners. Kansas also won the Copeland Award in 1981-82.

**Question 0**

How many times have KU teams participated in a national debate tournament?

**Question 1**

How many times has KU won the national debating championship?

**Question 2**

How many times has KU been one of the last four teams to compete in the national debate championships?

**Question 3**

Which school has won the most national debating championships?

**Question 4**

What is the name of the honour given to university debate teams?

**Question 5**

How many times has KU lost the national debate championship?

**Question 6**

How many times have UK teams participated in national debating tournaments?

**Question 7**

How many times has KU been one of the last five teams to compete in the national debate championships?

**Question 8**

Which school has won the fewest national debating championships?

**Question 9**

What is the name of the honour given to high school debate teams?

**Text number 29**

Notable are several songs that are commonly played and sung at various events such as commencement ceremonies, convocation ceremonies and sporting competitions: 'I'm a Jayhawk', 'Fighting Jayhawk', 'Kansas Song', 'Sunflower Song', 'Crimson and the Blue', 'Red and Blue', 'Rock Chalk, Jayhawk', 'Home on the Range' and 'Stand Up and Cheer'.

**Question 0**

What are the two non-sporting events where school songs are often heard?

**Question 1**

Which two paragraphs refer to the colours of the school team in their headlines?

**Question 2**

What is the name of the song that refers to the state KU serves?

**Question 3**

What is the name of a traditional American song related to KU?

**Question 4**

What are three non-sporting events where school songs are often heard?

**Question 5**

Which are the three pieces whose headlines refer to the colours of the school's team?

**Question 6**

What is the name of a traditional Canadian song related to KU?

**Question 7**

What is the name of the song that refers to the country KU serves?

**Question 8**

What is the name of a traditional American song not related to KU?

**Text number 30**

The school newspaper of the University of Kansas is the University Daily Kansan, which placed first in the Intercollegiate Writing Competition of the prestigious William Randolph Hearst Writing Foundation competition, often called the "Pulitzer College Journalism" in2007. In Winter 2008, a group of students created KUpedia, a wiki about everything KU. They received student funding for their activities in 2008-09. KU's English Department publishes the annual Coal City Review, a literary journal that includes prose, poetry, reviews and illustrations. The Review usually features the work of a range of writers, but occasionally highlights a single author, such as Matthew Porubsky's Voyeur Poems, winner of the 2006 Nelson Poetry Book Award.

**Question 0**

What is the name of the newspaper printed daily by the University of Kansas?

**Question 1**

Which high-profile competition has the Daily People won?

**Question 2**

What year did the Daily People win the inter-university writing competition?

**Question 3**

What is the name of the source of information on KU? What is the name of the information source for KU?

**Question 4**

What is the name of the 2006 Nelson Prize-winning poet?

**Question 5**

What is the name of the newspaper that the University of Kansas prints every week?

**Question 6**

Which low-profile competition has the Daily People won?

**Question 7**

Which year did the Daily People lose the inter-university writing competition?

**Question 8**

What is the name of the offline resource created to provide resources about KU?

**Question 9**

What is the name of the 2005 Nelson Prize-winning poet?

**Text number 31**

The University Daily Kansan operates outside the University's William Allen White School of Journalism and reaches at least 30,000 daily readers through its print and online publications.

**Question 0**

In which two different media formats is the Daily People available?

**Question 1**

Where is the Daily Kansan published?

**Question 2**

How big is the audience of the Daily Kansan?

**Question 3**

In which three different media formats is the Daily People available?

**Question 4**

In which two different media formats is Weekly People available?

**Question 5**

Which institution does not have a Daily Kansan?

**Question 6**

Where is the Monthly People published?

**Question 7**

How big is the Daily Kansan staff?

**Text number 32**

The university has the following public radio stations: KJHK, a student-run campus radio station, KUJH-LP, an independent station broadcasting mainly public affairs programmes, and KANU, a radio station affiliated to NPR. KANU, a public radio station in Kansas, was one of the first public radio stations in the country. KJHK, the campus radio station, has its roots in student radio and in 1952 was entirely student-run.

**Question 0**

What are the call letters of National Public Radio, which broadcasts from KU?

**Question 1**

What is the name of the KU student-run station?

**Question 2**

When did KJHK start broadcasting?

**Question 3**

What is the name of an independent radio station based in KU?

**Question 4**

What kind of programme will be presented at KUJH-LP?

**Question 5**

What are the call letters for National Public Radio outside KU?

**Question 6**

When was the last time KJHK posted?

**Question 7**

What is the name of a radio broadcast that depends on KU?

**Question 8**

What kind of programmes are not shown on KUJH-LP?

**Text number 33**

The first union was built on campus in 1926 as the campus community centre. Unions are the "living rooms" of the campus to this day, and include three locations - the Kansas Union and Burge Union on the Lawrence campus and Jayhawk Central on the Edwards campus. The KU Memorial Unions Corporation operates the KU Bookstore (which has seven locations). The KU Bookstore is the official bookstore of KU. The corporation also owns KU Dining Services, which has more than 20 campus locations, including The Market (inside Kansas Union) and The Underground (in Wescoe Hall). The KU Bookstore and KU Dining Services are non-profit, with proceeds going back to support student programs such as Student Union Activities.

**Question 0**

When was KU's first student union built?

**Question 1**

What was the role of the federation supposed to serve?

**Question 2**

What is the name of the KU Edwards Campus Student Association?

**Question 3**

Which company runs the University of Kansas bookstore?

**Question 4**

What is the name of a potential recipient of funds from businesses such as KU's bookstore and dining centres?

**Question 5**

When was KU's last student union built?

**Question 6**

What was the task that the union was never meant to perform?

**Question 7**

What is the name of the faculty union on KU's Edwards campus?

**Question 8**

Which company no longer runs the University of Kansas bookstore?

**Question 9**

What is the name of a potential donor of funds to businesses like KU Bookstore and Canteens?

**Text number 34**

The KU Endowment was established in 1891 as the first public university foundation in the United Kingdom. Its mission is to partner with donors and provide philanthropic support for the development of the University of Kansas.

**Question 0**

What is the name of the University of Kansas Foundation?

**Question 1**

When was the KU Endowment established?

**Question 2**

Who does the KU Endowment seek to connect with?

**Question 3**

What do donors offer the University of Kansas?

**Question 4**

What is not the name of the University of Kansas Foundation?

**Question 5**

What is the name of the University of Kansas Foundation?

**Question 6**

When was the KU Endowment closed?

**Question 7**

Who does the KU Endowment not seek to contact?

**Question 8**

What do donors take from the University of Kansas?

**Text number 35**

The Community Toolkit is a public service provided by the University and maintained by the Community Health and Development Task Force. It is a free online resource containing over 7,000 pages of practical information on promoting community health and development, and is a global resource for both professionals and grassroots groups involved in community health and development work.

**Question 0**

What is the name of KU's publicly available community health resource?

**Question 1**

Which body is responsible for managing the Community Toolbox?

**Question 2**

Which groups around the world can benefit from the Community Tool Box?

**Question 3**

How much content does the Community Toolbox provide?

**Question 4**

Where to find the Community Toolkit?

**Question 5**

What is the name of KU's privately available community health resource?

**Question 6**

Which body is responsible for managing the Community Toolkit?

**Question 7**

Which groups around the world are being harmed by the Community Toolkit?

**Question 8**

How much content does the Community Toolbox not provide?

**Question 9**

Where is the Community Toolkit not to be found?

**Document number 66**

**Text number 0**

Nanjing ( listen; Chinese 南京, "southern capital") is a city on the lower Yangtze River in China, which has long been a major centre of culture, education, research, politics, economy, transport networks and tourism. It is the capital of Jiangsu Province in the People's Republic of China and the second largest city in eastern China with a population of 8,216,100. It is legally the capital of the Republic of China, which lost the mainland during the civil war. The city, whose name means "southern capital", plays an important role in Chinese history and culture, having served as the capital of several Chinese dynasties, kingdoms and republican governments from the 3rd century AD until 1949. Before the introduction of pinyin romanisation, the name of the city of Nanjing was spelled Nanking or Nankin. Nanjing has several other names, and some historical names are now used as district names, among them the name Jiangning (江寧), with the former character Jiang (江, river) being the former part of the name Jiangsu and the latter character Ning (寧, simplified form 宁, peace) being the shortened name of Nanjing. In the case of the capital of a state, such as the ROC, Jing (京) is used as an abbreviation for Nanjing. Although the city in the south of China became the national capital of China during the Jin Dynasty, the name Nanjing was given to the city during the Ming Dynasty, about 1,000 years later. Nanjing is known in particular as Jinling (金陵, literally meaning Golden Mountain), and the old name has been used since the Warring States of the Zhou Dynasty.

**Question 0**

What is the official capital of the Republic of China?

**Question 1**

What region is Nanjing in?

**Question 2**

When was the city named Nanjing?

**Question 3**

When did Nanjing become the national capital of China?

**Question 4**

What does Nanjing mean?

**Text number 1**

Nanjing is located in the Yangtze River Delta, in the centre of eastern China, and home to one of the world's largest inland waterways. Nanjing is also one of the fifteen provincial cities in the administrative structure of the People's Republic of China, with only slightly less legal and economic autonomy than the province. Nanjing has been ranked seventh in the National Bureau of Statistics' assessment of "cities with the strongest comprehensive resources" and second in the assessment of cities in the Yangtze River Delta with the greatest potential for sustainable development. The city has also been awarded the 2008 China Habitat Award for Excellence, the UN Habitat Award for Excellence and the National City of Culture. Nanjing is home to many top-ranked universities and research institutes, and ranks third on the list of 100 national key universities, including Nanjing University. The ratio of university students to total population ranks No. 1 among large cities nationwide. Nanjing is one of the top three research centres in China according to the Nature Index.

**Question 0**

In which part of China (north, east, south, west) is Nanjing located?

**Question 1**

What's in Nanjing, considered one of the largest in the world?

**Question 2**

Which river does Nanjing join?

**Question 3**

Which city was awarded the China Habitat Roll of Honour in 2008?

**Text number 2**

Nanjing, which has been one of the country's most important cities for over a thousand years, is recognised as one of China's four great ancient capitals, and has been the world's largest city for hundreds of years, enjoying peace and prosperity and enduring wars and disasters. Nanjing served as the capital of the Eastern Wu, one of the three largest states in the Three Kingdoms period (211-280), the Eastern Jin and each of the southern dynasties (Liu Song, Southern Qi, Liang and Chen) that ruled southern China successively from 317-589; The Southern Tang Dynasty, one of the Ten Kingdoms (937-76); the Ming Dynasty, when for the first time all of China was ruled from a city (1368-1421); and the Republic of China (1927-37, 1945-49) before fleeing to Taiwan during the Chinese Civil War. The city was also home to the rebel Taiping Kingdom of Heaven (1851-64) and the Japanese puppet regime of Wang Jingwei (1940-45) during the Second Sino-Japanese War, and suffered horrific atrocities in both conflicts, including the Nanjing Massacre. It has served as the capital of Jiangsu Province since the founding of China, and remains the nominal capital of the Republic of China, housing many of its important cultural heritage sites, such as the Presidential Palace and Sun Yat-sen Mausoleum. Nanjing is famous for its human historical landscapes, mountains and water bodies, such as Fuzimiao, Ming Palace, Chaotian Palace, Porcelain Tower, Drum Tower, Stone Town, City Wall, Qinhuai River, Xuanwu Lake and Purple Mountain. Major cultural institutions include Nanjing Library, Nanjing Museum and Nanjing Art Museum.

**Question 0**

How long has Nanjing been important?

**Question 1**

How many major ancient capitals are there in China?

**Question 2**

Which city is considered the nominal capital of the Republic of China?

**Question 3**

Which mausoleum is in Nanjing?

**Question 4**

Which city was the capital of eastern Wu during the Three Kingdoms?

**Text number 3**

An archaeological discovery shows that "Nanjing man" lived more than 500 thousand years ago. Zun, a type of wine vessel, was found in the Beiyinyangying culture of Nanjing around 5,000 years ago. In the late Shang Dynasty, Zhoun Taibo came to Jiangnan and established the Wu state, and some historians believe that the first stopping place was in the Nanjing area, based on findings from the Taowu and Hushu cultures. Legend has it that King Fuchai of the Wu state founded a fortress called Yecheng (冶城) in what is now Nanjing in 495 BC. Later, in 473 BC, Fuching founded the city of Fengcheng in the south of the country. The Yue state conquered Wu and built the Yuecheng Fortress (越城) on the outskirts of the present Zhonghua Gate. In 333 BC, after defeating the Yue state, the Chu state built Jinling Yi (金陵邑) in the western part of present-day Nanjing. It was renamed Moling (秣陵) in the reign of Qin Shi Huang. The area was successively part of Kuaiji, Zhang and Danyang prefectures during the Qin and Han dynasties, and part of Yangzhou, which was established as the 13th administrative region of the empire in the 5th year of the Han dynasty Yuanfeng's reign (106 BC). Nanjing was later the capital of Danyang Prefecture, and had been the capital of Yangzhou for about 400 years from the end of the Han to the beginning of the Tang period.

**Question 0**

How long ago did "The Man from Nanjing" live?

**Question 1**

Which vessel was discovered 5000 years ago?

**Question 2**

When was Yuecheng Fortress built?

**Question 3**

How long had Nanjing been the capital of Yangzhou?

**Question 4**

When was the state of Wu founded?

**Text number 4**

Nanjing first became the state capital in 229 AD. , when the Eastern Wu State, founded by Sun Quan during the Three Kingdoms, moved its capital to Jianye (建業), which was expanded on the basis of Jinling Yi in 211 AD. Although the Western Jin Dynasty conquered Nanjing and its surrounding areas in 280, Nanjing and its surrounding areas were well cultivated and developed as one of the commercial, cultural and political centres of China during the Eastern Wu period. The city soon played an important role in the following centuries.

**Question 0**

When did Nanjing become the state capital?

**Question 1**

Who founded Eastern Wu?

**Question 2**

When was Eastern Wu founded?

**Question 3**

Who won Nanjing and took power in 280?

**Question 4**

When was Nanjing expanded?

**Text number 5**

Shortly after the unification of the region, the Western Jin dynasty collapsed. First the rebellions of the eight Jin princes for the throne and later the rebellions and invasions of the Xiongnu and other nomadic tribes destroyed the Jin dynasty's power in the north. In 317, the remnants of the Jin court and the nobles and wealthy families fled from the north to the south and re-established the Jin court in Nanjing, which was then called Jiankang (建康) and replaced Luoyang. It was the first time that the state capital moved to the southern part of the country.

**Question 0**

What happened before the collapse of the Western Jin Dynasty?

**Question 1**

When did Jin's court go south?

**Question 2**

Where did Jin's court resettle after the escape?

**Question 3**

Who fled south with Jin's court?

**Text number 6**

During the North-South divide, Nanjing was the capital of the Southern dynasties for over two and a half centuries. During this period, Nanjing was the international centre of East Asia. Historical documents show that there were 280,000 registered households in the city. Assuming that the average household in Nanjing at that time had about 5.1 people, the city had over 1.4 million inhabitants.

**Question 0**

How long was Nanjing the capital of the southern dynasties?

**Question 1**

Which city was the centre of East Asia during the North-South division?

**Question 2**

How many households were there in Nanjing during the North-South division?

**Question 3**

What is the estimated population of Nanjing at that time?

**Question 4**

What is the source of the information on the situation of registered households during the period in question?

**Text number 7**

In the north-eastern and eastern suburbs of Nanjing, mainly in the districts of Qixian and Jiangning, several sculptural sculptures of the period have survived (in varying degrees of preservation), which were erected in the tombs of royalty and other dignitaries. Perhaps the best preserved of these is the tomb ensemble of Xiao Xiu (475-518), brother of the Liang Emperor Wu. The period of partition ended when the Sui dynasty reunified China, destroying almost the entire city and turning it into a small town.

**Question 0**

What has been preserved in the suburbs of Nanjing?

**Question 1**

In which area are these sculptures located?

**Question 2**

Which copy has the best shelf life?

**Question 3**

Who was Xiao Xiu?

**Question 4**

When did Xiao Xiu live?

**Text number 8**

The city of Nanjing was destroyed after the Sui Dynasty conquered it. It was renamed Shengzhou (昇州) during the Tang Dynasty, and was revived at the end of the Tang Dynasty. It was chosen as the capital and renamed Jinling (金陵) during the Southern Tang (937-976), which succeeded the Wu state. It was renamed Jiangning (江寧) in the Northern Song Dynasty and Jiankang in the Southern Song Dynasty. Jiankang's textile industry flourished and prospered during the Song Dynasty despite the constant threat of foreign invasion from the north by the Jurchen-led Jin Dynasty. The Da Chu court, a short-lived puppet empire founded by the Jurchen, and the Song court were once located in the city. The Mongol Empire eventually wiped out Song under the name of the Yuan Empire, and during the Yuan Dynasty the city's position as a centre of textile industry was further strengthened.

**Question 0**

When was Nanjing made capital again?

**Question 1**

During which dynasty did Nanjing become a thriving textile city?

**Question 2**

What was the name of the short-lived puppet court set up by Jurchens?

**Question 3**

Who defeated the Song court?

**Text number 9**

The first emperor of the Ming dynasty, Zhu Yuanzhang (Hongwu emperor), who overthrew the Yuan dynasty, renamed the city Yingtian, rebuilt it and made it the capital of the dynasty in 1368. He built a 48 km long city wall around Yingtian, as well as a new Ming palace complex and administrative buildings. It took 200,000 workers 21 years to complete the project. The current Nanjing City Wall was largely built during that period and today it is still in good condition and well preserved. It is one of the longest surviving city walls in China. The Jianwen Emperor reigned from 1398 to 1402.

**Question 0**

Who was the first emperor of the Ming Dynasty?

**Question 1**

Who did Zhu Yuanzhang defeat?

**Question 2**

What did Zhu Yuanzhang build around the city of Nanjing?

**Question 3**

How long did it take to finish the wall?

**Question 4**

How many people worked on the wall?

**Text number 10**

Nanjing is believed to have been the largest city in the world between 1358 and 1425, with a population of 487,0001400. Nanjing remained the capital of the Ming Empire until 1421, when the third emperor of the Ming dynasty, Yongle, moved the capital to Beijing.

**Question 0**

When was Nanjing considered the largest city in the world?

**Question 1**

How many people were in Nanjing in 1400?

**Question 2**

When did Nanjing cease to be the capital?

**Question 3**

Where was the capital moved to?

**Question 4**

Who was the third emperor of the Ming Dynasty?

**Text number 11**

Apart from the city wall, other famous Ming-period buildings in the city included the famous Ming Xiaoling Mausoleum and the Porcelain Tower, although the latter was destroyed by the Taipings in the 19th century, either to prevent a hostile faction from using it for city surveillance and a mortar tower, or out of superstitious fear of its geomancy properties.

**Question 0**

What is the name of the famous mausoleum in Nanjing?

**Question 1**

Who destroyed the porcelain tower?

**Question 2**

When was the porcelain tower destroyed?

**Question 3**

One possibility is that the tower was destroyed to prevent a hostile enemy from using it. What is the other possibility?

**Text number 12**

A monument to the huge human cost of the gigantic construction projects of the early Ming dynasty is the Yangshan quarry (about 15-20 kilometres east of the walled city and the tomb of Ming Xiaoling), where a gigantic pillar cut down by order of the Yongle emperor lies abandoned, just as it was left 600 years ago when it was realised that it could not be moved or replenished.

**Question 0**

How far is the Yangshan quarry from Nanjing?

**Question 1**

What large object has been abandoned in the quarry?

**Question 2**

How long ago was the pole abandoned?

**Question 3**

Why was the column abandoned?

**Question 4**

Who ordered the creation of the stele?

**Text number 13**

As the centre of the imperial empire in the early Ming, Nanjing had global connections. It was home to the admiral Zheng He, who sailed the Pacific and Indian Oceans, and was visited by foreign dignitaries such as the King of Borneo (Boni 渤泥), who died while visiting China in 1408. The tomb of King Boni, with a spirit path and a turtle tomb, was discovered in Yuhuatai district (south of the walled city) in 1958 and has been restored.

**Question 0**

Which admiral called Nanjing home?

**Question 1**

Which visiting king died in China in 1408?

**Question 2**

Which country was this visiting king from?

**Question 3**

Which column is in Bon's tomb?

**Text number 14**

More than two centuries after the capital was moved to Beijing, Nanjing was destined to become once again the capital of the Ming emperor. After the fall of Beijing to Li Zicheng's rebel forces and then to the Manchu-dominated Qing dynasty in the spring of 1644, Ming ruler Zhu Yousong ascended the throne of Nanjing in June 1644 as the Hongguang Emperor. His short reign was described by later historians as the first period of the so-called Southern Ming Dynasty.

**Question 0**

When did Beijing lose to Li Zicheng's rebel forces and the Manchu led Qing dynasty?

**Question 1**

Which Ming prince ascended to the throne in Nanjing?

**Question 2**

When was Zhu Yousong put on the throne?

**Question 3**

What was Zhu Yousong's title?

**Question 4**

The reign of the Hongguang emperor was considered the first reign of which dynasty?

**Text number 15**

However, Zhu Yousong fared much worse than his ancestor Zhu Yuanzhang three centuries earlier. His regime was unable to mount an effective resistance to the Qing forces when the Qing army led by Manchu Prince Dodo approached Jiangnan the following spring. A few days after the fall of Yangzhou to the Manchus in late May 1645, the Hongguang emperor fled Nanjing and the imperial Ming palace was sacked by local residents. On 6 June, Dodo's troops approached Nanjing, and the commander of the city garrison, Xincheng Earl Zhao, surrendered to them immediately. Soon the mantchos ordered all the male residents of the city to shave their heads in accordance with the mantchos' queuing order. They confiscated much of the city for the bannermen's cantonment and destroyed the former imperial Ming Palace, but otherwise the city was spared the massacres and destruction of Yangzhou.

**Question 0**

When did the Hongguang emperor leave Nanjing after being defeated?

**Question 1**

Who surrendered to the Nanjing invaders on 6 June?

**Question 2**

What did the Manchus make all the men in town do?

**Text number 16**

During the Qing Dynasty (1644-1911), the Nanjing region was known as Jiangning (江寧) and served as the seat of the viceroy of Liangjiang. The Kangxi and Qianlong emperors had visited it several times on their tours of the southern provinces. British troops occupied Nanjing at the end of the First Opium War, which ended with the Treaty of Nanjing in 1842. As the capital of the Taiping Celestial Kingdom, founded by the short-lived Taiping monks in the mid-19th century, Nanjing was known as Tianjing (天京, "Celestial Capital" or "Capital of Heaven").

**Question 0**

When was the Qing Dynasty in power?

**Question 1**

What was the name of Nanjing during the Qing Dynasty?

**Question 2**

Which emperors visited Nanjing more than once?

**Question 3**

What year did the first opium war end?

**Text number 17**

Both the Viceroy of Qing and the King of Taiping lived in the buildings that later became known as the Presidential Palace. When Qing forces under Zeng Guofan retook the city in 1864, a massive massacre took place, with over 100 000 people estimated to have committed suicide or fought to the death. From the beginning of the Taiping Rebellion, the Qing troops did not allow any of its dialect-speaking rebels to surrender. This policy of massacring civilians took place in Nanjing.

**Question 0**

Who lived in the buildings later known as the Presidential Palace?

**Question 1**

When did the Qing troops retake Nanjing?

**Question 2**

How many people died when the Qing troops took Nanjing?

**Question 3**

The Qing forces did not allow the rebels, who spoke what dialect, to surrender?

**Question 4**

Who was the leader of the Qing forces?

**Text number 18**

The Xinhai Revolution led to the establishment of the Republic of China in January 1912, and Sun Yat-sen became the first interim president, with Nanjing chosen as its new capital. However, the Qing dynasty controlled large areas in the north, so the revolutionaries asked Yuan Shikai to replace Sun as president in exchange for the abdication of the last emperor, Puyi. Yuan demanded Beijing as the capital (closer to his dominance).

**Question 0**

When was the Republic of China founded?

**Question 1**

Who was the first President of the Republic of China?

**Question 2**

Who moved the capital from Nanjing to Beijing?

**Text number 19**

In1927 , the Kuomintang (KMT; Nationalist Party) under Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek re-established Nanjing as the capital of the Republic of China, and this became internationally recognised when KMT troops took Beijing in1928. The following decade was known as the decade of Nanking.

**Question 0**

When was Nanjing made the capital of the Republic of China again?

**Question 1**

Which party established Nanjing as the capital of the Republic of China?

**Question 2**

Who was the leader of the Kuomintang (KMT; nationalist party)?

**Question 3**

What is the 1930s known as in China?

**Question 4**

When did the Kuomintang (KMT; Nationalist Party) defeat Beijing and take power?

**Text number 20**

In 1937, the Empire of Japan launched a full-scale invasion of China, following its conquest of Manchuria in 1931, which marked the start of the Second Sino-Japanese War (often seen as the stage for the Second World War). Japanese troops occupied Nanjing in December and carried out the systematic and brutal Nanking Massacre ('The Rape of Nanking'). Even children, the elderly and nuns are said to have suffered at the hands of the Japanese Imperial Army. Including estimates by the International Military Tribunal for the Far East and the Nanjing War Crimes Tribunal, the total death toll was between 300 000 and 350 000. The city itself also suffered severe damage during the massacre. The Nanjing Massacre Memorial Hall was built in 1985 to commemorate the event.

**Question 0**

When did Japan invade Manchuria?

**Question 1**

When did Japan conquer all of China?

**Question 2**

Who killed innocent civilians in the Nanking massacre?

**Question 3**

How many died in the Nanking massacre?

**Question 4**

When was the Nanjing Massacre Memorial Hall built?

**Text number 21**

A few days before the fall of the city, the Chinese national government moved southwest to the city of Chungking (Chongqing) and continued the Chinese resistance. In 1940 , a Japanese cooperative government led by Wang Jingwei, known as the "Nanjing Administration" or "Chinese Reorganized National Government", was established in Nanjing as a rival to the Chiang Kai-shek government in Chongqing. After the Japanese surrender in 1946, the KMT moved its central administration back to Nanjing.

**Question 0**

When was the Chinese national government moved to Chungking?

**Question 1**

When was Nanjing's administrative system established?

**Question 2**

Who was the head of the Nanjing administration?

**Question 3**

When did KMT move back to Nanjing?

**Question 4**

What was the second name of the Nanjing administration?

**Text number 22**

On 21 April, the communist troops crossed the Yangtze River. The Communist People's Liberation Army (PLA) captured Nanjing on 23 April 1949. The KMT government retreated to Canton (Guangzhou) until 15 October, Chongqing until 25 November and then Chengdu before retreating to Taiwan on 10 December. In late 1949, the PLA drove the remnants of KMT forces south into southern China, leaving only Tibet. After the establishment of the People's Republic of China in October 1949, Nanjing was initially a provincial-level municipality, but was soon incorporated into Jiangsu Province and again became the provincial capital when it replaced Zhenjiang, which had been transferred in 1928, and has retained this status to this day.

**Question 0**

When did the communist troops cross the Yangtze River?

**Question 1**

When did the Communist People's Liberation Army (PLA) capture Nanjing?

**Question 2**

Where was the KMT government until 15 October?

**Question 3**

When did the KMT government go to Taiwan?

**Question 4**

When was the People's Republic of China established?

**Text number 23**

Nanjing, with a total area of 6 598 square kilometres, is located in the heart of the lower Yangtze River basin and the Yangtze River Delta, one of China's largest economic areas. The Yangtze River flows to the west and north of Nanjing City, while the Ningzheng Ridge surrounds the north, east and south of the city. The city is located 300 kilometres west-northwest of Shanghai, 1 200 kilometres southeast of Beijing and 1 400 kilometres east-east of Chongqing. The lower Yangtze River flows from Jiujiang, Jiangxi, Anhui and Jiangsu to the East Sea, with the Huai River drainage basin to the north and the Zhe River drainage basin to the south of the lower Yangtze River, connected to the east by the Grand Canal to Nanjing. The area around Nanjing is called the Hsiajiang (下江, Downstream River) region, with Jianghuai (江淮) emphasising the northern part and Jiangzhe (江浙) the southern part. The area is also known as Dongnan (東南, southeast, southeast) and Jiangnan (江南, river in the south, south of the Yangtze).

**Question 0**

How big is Nanjing in kilometres?

**Question 1**

Where does the Yangtze River flow in Nanjing?

**Question 2**

How far is Nanjing from Shanghai in kilometres?

**Question 3**

How far is Nanjing from Beijing?

**Question 4**

What is the name of the area around Nanjing?

**Text number 24**

Nanjing is bordered to the northeast by Yangzhou, one city downstream along the northern bank of the Yangtze, to the east by Zhenjiang, one city downstream along the southern bank of the Yangtze, and to the southeast by Changzhou. On its western border is Anhui Province, where Nanjing borders five prefecture-level cities: Chuzhou in the northwest, Wuhu, Chaohu and Maanshan in the west, and Xuancheng in the southwest.

**Question 0**

Which city is located north-east of Nanjing?

**Question 1**

What is southeast of Nanjing?

**Question 2**

Which province is located west of Nanjing?

**Question 3**

How many prefecture-sized cities are there in Anhui province?

**Question 4**

Which city is located on the border with Nanjing in the east?

**Text number 25**

Nanjing is the junction of the Yangtze River, an east-west waterway, and the Nanjing-Beijing Railway, a south-north landway, hence the name "the door of east and west, the throat of south and north". In addition, the western part of the Ningzhen mountain range is in Nanjing; the dragon-like Zhong Mountain curves around the east side of the city, and the tiger-like Stone Mountain squats around the west side of the city, hence the name 'Zhong Mountain, dragon-like squatter, and Stone Mountain, tiger-like squatter'. Sun Yet-sen praised Nanjing in "A Constructive Scheme for Our Country": "Nanjing's location is wonderful because of the mountains, lakes and plains that join it. It's hard to find another city like it."

**Question 0**

What is the east-west waterway near Nanjing?

**Question 1**

What is the name of the railway line running from south to north?

**Question 2**

Which mountain is east of Nanjing?

**Question 3**

Which mountain is located west of Nanjing?

**Question 4**

Stone Mountain is compared to what animal?

**Text number 26**

Nanjing has a humid subtropical climate (Köppen Cfa) and is influenced by the East Asian monsoon. The four seasons are clearly distinguishable: humid conditions prevail all year round, summers are very hot and humid, winters are cold and humid, with a moderately long spring and autumn in between. Along with Chongqing and Wuhan, Nanjing has traditionally been called one of the "three furnace-like cities" along the Yangtze River (长江流域三大火炉) because of its perpetually high temperatures in summer. However, the period from mid-June to the end of July is the plum blossom season, when meiyu (East Asian rainy season; literally 'plum rain') occurs, during which the city experiences a period of both light rain and humidity. Typhoons are rare but possible in late summer and early autumn. The annual mean temperature is around 15.46 °C, and the monthly 24-hour mean temperature ranges from 2.4 °C in January to 27.8 °C in July. Since 1951, extreme values have been recorded, ranging from -14.0 °C (6 January 1955) to 40.7 °C (22 August 1959). Rainfall averages 115 days a year, with an average annual rainfall of 1 062 mm. Monthly sunshine ranges from 37 % in March to 52 % in August, and the city receives 1 983 hours of bright sunshine per year.

**Question 0**

What is the climate like in Nanjing?

**Question 1**

Which monsoon will affect Nanjing?

**Question 2**

Nanjing is one of the three "Furnacelike" cities. What are the other two cities?

**Question 3**

How many rainy days does it rain in Nanjing on average per year?

**Question 4**

How many hours of bright sunshine is there in Nanjing each year?

**Text number 27**

Nanjing is rich in natural resources, including more than 40 types of minerals. Of these, iron and sulphur reserves account for 40% of Jiangsu Province's reserves. Its strontium reserves are the first in East Asia and Southeast Asia. Nanjing also has abundant water resources from both the Yangtze River and groundwater. In addition, there are several natural hot springs, such as the Tangshan hot spring in Jiangning and the Tangquan hot spring in Pukou.

**Question 0**

How many different minerals are found in Nanjing?

**Question 1**

Which minerals make up 40% of the minerals in the province?

**Question 2**

Which mineral resource ranks Nanjing first in both East Asia and Southeast Asia?

**Question 3**

What are the main water sources in Nanjing?

**Question 4**

What is the hot spring in Jiangning?

**Text number 28**

Surrounded by the Yangtze River and mountains, Nanjing also enjoys beautiful natural scenery. Natural lakes such as Lake Xuanwu and Lake Mochou are located in the city centre and are easily accessible to the public, while hills such as Purple Mountain are covered in evergreens and oak trees and are home to various historical and cultural sites. Sun Quan moved his capital to Nanjing at Liu Bei's suggestion, as Liu Bei was impressed by Nanjing's impeccable geographical location when negotiating an alliance with Sun Quan. Sun Quan renamed the city from Moling (秣陵) to Jianye (建鄴) shortly afterwards.

**Question 0**

What lakes are there in the centre of Nanjing?

**Question 1**

What kind of trees are on Purple Mountain?

**Question 2**

Who persuaded Sun Quan to make Nanjing his capital?

**Question 3**

What impressed Liu Bei so much in Nanjing?

**Question 4**

What surrounds Nanjing?

**Text number 29**

On 2 December 2013, a dense wave of smog began in central and eastern China over a distance of about 1 200 km, including Tianjin, Hebei, Shandong, Jiangsu, Anhui, Shanghai and Zhejiang. The lack of cold airflow combined with slow-moving air masses carrying industrial emissions collected air pollutants to form a thick layer of smog over the region. The heavy smog heavily polluted the central and southern parts of Jiangsu province, especially Nanjing and its surroundings, with an AQI pollution index of "highly polluted" for five consecutive days and "very polluted" for nine consecutive days. PM2.5 concentrations averaged over 943 micrograms per cubic meter on December 3, 2013 and decreased to over 338 micrograms per cubic meter on December 4, 2013. Between 15:00 local time on 3 December and 14:00 on 4 December, several expressways from Nanjing to other cities in Jiangsu were closed, leaving dozens of passenger buses stranded at the Zhongyangmen bus station. Between 5 and 6 December, Nanjing issued a red alert for air pollution and closed all kindergartens and middle schools. Outpatient services at the children's hospital increased by 33%; the overall incidence of bronchitis, pneumonia and upper respiratory tract infections increased significantly. The smog lifted on 12 December. Authorities blamed the dense pollution on a lack of wind, exhaust emissions from cars in low-pressure conditions and a coal-fired district heating system in northern China. Prevailing winds blew low-level air masses of factory emissions (mostly SO2) towards the east coast of China.

**Question 0**

When did thick smog begin to appear in central and eastern China?

**Question 1**

How long was Nanjing classified as "severely contaminated" during this wave?

**Question 2**

In what days did Nanjing have to issue a red alert due to severe air pollution?

**Text number 30**

At present, the full name of the Nanjing city government is the "Nanjing City People's Government", and the city is under the one-party administration of the CPC, with the Secretary of the CPC Nanjing Committee being the de facto governor of the city and the Mayor as the executive head of the government, acting under the Secretary.

**Question 0**

What is the full name of the Nanjing government?

**Question 1**

How many parties govern Nanjing?

**Question 2**

Which party controls Nanjing?

**Question 3**

Who is considered the Governor of Nanjing?

**Question 4**

who is the executive director of Nanjing, working under the secretary?

**Text number 31**

According to China's sixth census, the total population of Nanjing city was 8.005 million in 2010. The 2011 statistics estimated the total population at 8.11 million. The birth rate was 8.86% and the death rate 6.88%. The urban area was home to 6.47 million people. The sex ratio of the urban population was 107.31 men per 100 women.

**Question 0**

What was the population of Nanjing in 2010?

**Question 1**

What was the estimated population of Nanjing in 2011?

**Question 2**

How was the 2010 population figure obtained?

**Question 3**

What was Nanjing's birth rate?

**Question 4**

How many people were considered to live in the Nanjing urban area?

**Text number 32**

As in most of eastern China, the ethnic composition of Nanjing is predominantly Han (98.56%), but also includes other50 minority ethnicities. In 1999, 77,394 residents belonged to minority ethnic groups, of which the majority (64,832) were of Hui ethnicity, accounting for 83.76% of the minority population. The second and third largest minority groups were Manchu (2,311) and Zhuang (533). The majority of minority ethnicities lived in Jianye County, accounting for 9.13% of the county population.

**Question 0**

What is the overwhelming ethnic majority in Nanjing?

**Question 1**

Which minority nationality is most common?

**Question 2**

What is the second most common minority group in Nanjing?

**Question 3**

How many people of Manchu descent live in Nanjing?

**Question 4**

How many types of minority ethnicity are there in Nanjing?

**Text number 33**

Nanjing has been a centre of the textile and minting industry since the days of the Three Kingdoms, thanks to its strategic geographical location and convenient transport facilities. During the Ming Dynasty, Nanjing's industry expanded further and the city became one of the most prosperous cities in China and the world. It was a leader in textiles, minting, printing, shipbuilding and many other industries, and was the busiest business centre in East Asia. The textile industry flourished especially during the Qing Dynasty, the industry created about 200 thousand jobs and the city had about 50 thousand satin machines in the 1700s and 1800s.

**Question 0**

Besides textiles, what other industry is Nanjing known for since the Three Kingdoms?

**Question 1**

Why is Nanjing so strong in textiles and money printing?

**Question 2**

During which dynasty was Nanjing the largest business centre in East Asia?

**Question 3**

In which dynasties were textiles particularly popular?

**Question 4**

How many jobs were created during the textile boom?

**Text number 34**

In the first half of the 20th century, after the establishment of the People's Republic of China, Nanjing gradually moved from a manufacturing centre to a city of high consumption, mainly due to the rapid growth of its affluent population after Nanjing had once again entered the Chinese political spotlight. Several huge department stores, such as Zhongyang Shangchang, sprang up in Nanjing, attracting traders from all over China to sell their wares in Nanjing. In 1933 , the city's food and entertainment industry generated more revenue than the sum of its manufacturing and agricultural industries. A third of the city's population worked in the service sector, .

**Question 0**

During which period did Nanjing change from a producer city to more of a consumer city?

**Question 1**

What has caused the shift to a consumer city?

**Question 2**

What is Zhongyang Shangchang?

**Question 3**

In which year did food and entertainment revenues exceed industrial output?

**Question 4**

What proportion of the population worked in service jobs at that time?

**Text number 35**

After the establishment of the People's Republic of China in the 1950s, the government invested heavily in the city to build several state-owned heavy industries as part of a national plan for rapid industrialisation and to transform it into the heavy industry manufacturing hub of eastern China. In over-zealously building a 'world-class' industrial city, the government also made many disastrous mistakes during the development, such as wasting hundreds of millions of yuan on non-existent coal mining, leading to negative economic growth in the late 1960s. In the 1960s and 1980s there were five pillar industries: electronics, automobiles, petrochemicals, iron and steel, and energy, each with large state-owned companies. After the reform and the opening of the market economy, state-owned enterprises were unable to compete with efficient multinationals and local private enterprises, so they either became heavily indebted or went bankrupt or were privatised, leading to large numbers of redundant workers who were not technically unemployed but were effectively unemployed.

**Question 0**

What did the government build in Nanjing in the 1950s?

**Question 1**

What kind of growth did the government's mistakes lead to during this period?

**Question 2**

How many pillar industries were there from the 1960s to the 1980s?

**Question 3**

The inability to compete with multinationals led to what for workers?

**Question 4**

The government wanted Nanjing to be what kind of industrial city?

**Text number 36**

The city's current economy is fundamentally a new development built on the past. The service sectors are dominant, accounting for around 60% of the city's GDP, with the financial, cultural and tourism sectors being the three most important. Information technology, energy saving and environmental protection, new energy, smart grid and smart equipment manufacturing have become pillar industries. Large private companies include Suning, Yurun, Sanpower, Fuzhong, Hiteker, 5stars, Jinpu, Tiandi, CTTQ Pharmaceutical and Simcere Pharmaceutical. Large SOEs include Panda Electronics, Yangzi Petrochemical, Jinling Petrochemical, Nanjing Chemical, Nanjing Steel, Jincheng Motors, Jinling Pharmaceutical, Chenguang and NARI. The city has also attracted foreign investment, with multinationals such as Siemens, Ericsson, Volkswagen, Iveco, A.O. Smith and Sharp setting up production lines and many multinationals such as Ford, IBM, Lucent, Samsung and SAP establishing research centres. Many leading companies operating in China, such as Huawei, ZTE and Lenovo, have key R&D institutes in the city. Nanjing is an industrial technology research and development centre, with many R&D centres and institutes, particularly in the fields of electronics technology, information technology, computer software, biotechnology, medical technology and new materials technology.

**Question 0**

What are the dominant industries in Nanjing today?

**Question 1**

How much of the city's GDP is generated by the services sector?

**Question 2**

What have companies like Huawei, ZTE and Lenovo built in Nanjing?

**Question 3**

What have companies like Ford, IBM, Lucent, Samsung and SAP built in Nanjing?

**Question 4**

Nanjing's top 3 industries are?

**Text number 37**

In recent years, Nanjing has developed its economy, trade, industry and urban fabric. In 2013, the city's gross domestic product was RMB 801 billion (3rd in Jiangsu region), and GDP per capita (at current prices) was RMB 98,174 (US$ 16041), up 11% from 2012. The average disposable income of an urban resident was RMB 36,200, while the average net income of a rural resident was RMB 14,513. The urban registered unemployment rate was 3.02 percent, lower than the national average (4.3 percent). Nanjing's GDP ranked 12th in China in 2013, and its total GDP ranked 6th in mainland China and 8th including Taiwan and Hong Kong in 2009.

**Question 0**

What was Nanjing's GDP in 2013?

**Question 1**

What was Nanjing's GDP per capita in 2013?

**Question 2**

Was GDP higher or lower in 2013 than in 2012?

**Question 3**

How did Nanjing's unemployment rate compare with the country as a whole?

**Question 4**

What was Nanjing's GDP for the whole of China in 2013?

**Text number 38**

Nanjing is the transport hub of eastern China and the lower Yangtze River region. The different modes of transport form a three-dimensional transport system, including land, water and air. As in most other Chinese cities, public transport is the main mode of travel for the majority of residents. As of October 2014, Nanjing had five bridges and two tunnels over the Yangtze River, connecting the districts on the north side of the river to the city centre on the south bank.

**Question 0**

What are the three modes of transport in Nanjing?

**Question 1**

What is the most popular way for citizens to travel?

**Question 2**

How many bridges are there across the Yangtze River in Nanjing?

**Question 3**

How many tunnels are there across the Yangtze River in Nanjing?

**Question 4**

Where is the city centre?

**Text number 39**

Nanjing is an important rail hub in eastern China. It serves as a rail hub for the Beijing-Shanghai (Jinghu) line (consisting of the old Jinpu and Huning lines), the Nanjing-Tongling (Ningtong) line, the Nanjing-Qidong (Ningqi) line and the Nanjing-Xian (Ningxi) line, which includes the Hefei-Nanjing line. Nanjing is connected to the national high-speed rail network by the Beijing-Shanghai high-speed train line and the Shanghai-Wuhan-Chengdu passenger line, and several other high-speed rail lines are under construction.

**Question 0**

The Nanjing railway is important, and it is located in which region of China?

**Question 1**

Which line does Nanjing serve as a junction for?

**Question 2**

Which lines make up the Beijing-Shanghai (Jinghu) line?

**Question 3**

What is the connection to the Nanjing high-speed train including Shanghai?

**Question 4**

What rail lines are currently under construction?

**Text number 40**

Among all 17 railway stations in Nanjing, passenger train services are mainly provided by Nanjing Railway Station and Nanjing South Railway Station, while other stations such as Nanjing West Railway Station, Zhonghuamen Railway Station and Xianlin Railway Station play a minor role. Nanjing Railway Station was first built in 1968. In 1999, on 12 November 1999, the station was destroyed by a serious fire. The reconstruction of the station was completed on 1 September 2005. Nanjing South Railway Station, one of the five nodes of the Beijing-Shanghai High-Speed Railway, is officially claimed to be the largest railway station in Asia and the second largest railway station in the world in terms of gross floor area (GFA). Construction of Nanjing South Station began on 10 January 2008. The station opened to the public in 2011.

**Question 0**

How many railway stations are there in Nanjing?

**Question 1**

What are the two most important railway stations?

**Question 2**

When was Nanjing Railway Station originally built?

**Question 3**

In what year was Nanjing Railway Station rebuilt?

**Question 4**

Which station is one of the five central stations on the Beijing-Shanghai high-speed rail line?

**Text number 41**

Expressways such as Hu-Ning, Ning-He and Ning-Hang allow commuters to travel quickly and conveniently to Shanghai, Hefei, Hangzhou and other major cities. Within the city of Nanjing, there are 230 kilometres of highways, with a coverage of 3.38 kilometres per 100 square kilometres. The total road density of the city is 112.56 km per 100 km2. Nanjing's two highways are Zhongshan Road and Hanzhong. These two roads intersect in the city centre, at Xinjiekou.

**Question 0**

Which motorways give commuters fast access to cities?

**Question 1**

How many kilometres of motorways are there in Nanjing?

**Question 2**

What are the names of the Nanjing Expressway?

**Question 3**

In which area of Nanjing do Zhongshan Road and Hanzhong intersect?

**Question 4**

What is the total coverage of the city's roads in kilometres?

**Text number 42**

The city also has an efficient public transport network, consisting mainly of bus, taxi and metro systems. The bus network, managed by three companies since 2011, offers more than 370 routes covering all parts of the city and suburban areas. Nanjing Metro Line 1, which started operation on 3 September 2005, has 16 stations and a length of 21.72 km. Line 2 and the 24.5 km southern extension of Line 1 were officially opened to passenger services on 28 May 2010. Currently, Nanjing has a metro system with a total of 223.6 km of track and 121 stations. These are Line 1, Line 2, Line 3, Line 10, Line S1 and Line S8. The city plans to complete a 17-line metro and light rail system by 2030. The extension of the metro network will greatly facilitate intra-urban transport and reduce the current heavy traffic congestion.

**Question 0**

What are the main types of public transport?

**Question 1**

How many companies are involved in the bus and coach network?

**Question 2**

How many stations are there in total in the Nanjing metro system?

**Question 3**

When is Nanjing expected to complete its light rail line?

**Question 4**

How many bus lines are there in Nanjing?

**Text number 43**

Nanjing Airport, Lukou International Airport, serves both domestic and international flights. In 2013, Nanjing Airport handled 15,011,792 passengers and 255,788.6 tonnes of cargo. There are currently 85 routes from the airport to domestic and international destinations including Japan, Korea, Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore, the United States and Germany. The airport is served by a 29-kilometre motorway directly to the city centre and is also connected to several inter-city motorways, making it accessible to passengers from surrounding cities. The Ninggao Intercity Line is under construction, connecting the airport to Nanjing South Railway Station. Lukou Airport opened on 28 June 1997, replacing Nanjing Dajiaochang Airport as Nanjing's main airport. Dajiaochang Airport is still used as a military base.

**Question 0**

What is the name of Nanjing Airport?

**Question 1**

How many routes does Nanjing Airport operate?

**Question 2**

How many passengers did the airport serve in 2013?

**Question 3**

When did the airport open?

**Question 4**

Which airport was the primary airport before Luke's?

**Text number 44**

Nanjing port is the largest inland port in China, with an annual freight tonnage of 191 970 000 tonnes in 2012. The port is 98 km long and has berths64 , 16 of which are for vessels over 10 000 tonnes. Nanjing is also the largest container port on the Yangtze River; in March 2004, the Longtan Containers Port Area, with a port capacity of 1 million containers, was opened, reinforcing Nanjing's position as the leading port in the region. In 2010, it had six public ports and three industrial ports.

**Question 0**

What is the largest inland port in China?

**Question 1**

How long is Nanjing Port?

**Question 2**

How many berths are there in the port?

**Question 3**

When did the Longtan Containers Port Area open?

**Question 4**

How many containers can Longtan Containers Port Area handle?

**Text number 45**

In the 1960s, the first bridge over the Yangtze River in Nanjing was completed, the only bridge to cross the lower Yangtze River in eastern China at the time. The bridge was a source of pride and an important symbol of modern China, having been built and designed by the Chinese themselves after failed studies in other countries, and relying on Soviet expertise, which was then rejected. Begun in 1960 and opened to traffic in 1968, the bridge is a two-deck road and rail structure with a 4,600-metre upper deck and a 1,580-metre crossing of the river itself. Since then, four other bridges and two tunnels have been built. The downstream crossings of the Nanjing Yangtze are the Dashengguan Bridge, the Line 10 subway tunnel, the third bridge, the Nanjing Yangtze River Tunnel, the first bridge, the second bridge and the fourth bridge.

**Question 0**

When was the first bridge over the Yangtze River in Nanjing completed?

**Question 1**

What was the symbolism of the bridge?

**Question 2**

When was the Nanjing Yangtze River Bridge first opened to traffic?

**Question 3**

What type of bridge is planned?

**Question 4**

How many bridges have been built since the first bridge was completed?

**Text number 46**

Nanjing is one of China's four ancient capitals and has always been a cultural centre, attracting intellectuals from all over the country. During the Tang and Song dynasties, poets gathered in Nanjing to write poems that evoke a luxurious past. During the Ming and Qing dynasties, the city served as the official Imperial Examination Hall for the Jiangnan region, again as a centre where different ideas and opinions met and prospered.

**Question 0**

How many ancient capitals has China had in its history?

**Question 1**

What kind of people are attracted to Nanjing because of its culture?

**Question 2**

During which dynasties did poets gather in Nanjing?

**Question 3**

When was the city an official imperial centre of excellence?

**Question 4**

What was the name of the test centre?

**Text number 47**

Today, Nanjing is widely regarded as a "cultural city" and one of the most pleasant cities in China to live in, due to its long cultural tradition and strong support from local educational institutions.

**Question 0**

How is Nanjing seen from a cultural perspective?

**Question 1**

Who will give strong support to Nanjing?

**Question 2**

Which city do Chinese people consider to be one of the most pleasant cities to live in?

**Question 3**

Does Nanjing have a long or short cultural tradition?

**Text number 48**

Nanjing is home to some of China's leading arts companies, including the Qianxian Dance Company, Nanjing Dance Company, Jiangsu Peking Opera Institute and Nanjing Xiaohonghua Art Company.

**Question 0**

Where do some of the country's most important art groups live?

**Question 1**

Which opera company is located in Nanjing?

**Question 2**

Which art company is based in Nanjing?

**Question 3**

Name two dance companies based in Nanjing:

**Text number 49**

The Kun Opera in Jiangsu province is one of the best theatres practising Kunqui, China's oldest stage art. It is considered a conservative and traditional troupe. Nanjing also has professional opera companies representing Yang, Yue (shaoxing), Xi and Jing (Chinese opera genres) as well as Suzhou Pingtan, Puppet and Puppet Theatre.

**Question 0**

What is the name of the oldest stage art in China?

**Question 1**

What is one of Kunqui's best theatres?

**Question 2**

What kind of company is the Kun Opera of Jiangsu Province?

**Question 3**

What other types of opera are performed in Nanjing?

**Question 4**

What other theatre performances can you see in Nanjing?

**Text number 50**

The Jiangsu Art Gallery is the largest gallery in Jiangsu province, displaying some of China's best traditional and contemporary art; many other smaller galleries, such as the Red Chamber Art Garden and Jinling Stone Gallery, also have their own special exhibitions.

**Question 0**

What is the name of the largest art gallery in Jiangsu province?

**Question 1**

What kind of art does the Jiangsu Art Gallery contain?

**Question 2**

What are the two smaller galleries in Nanjing?

**Question 3**

What kind of exhibitions are on show at the Red Chamber Art Garden and Jinling Stone Gallery?

**Text number 51**

In the old days, many traditional festivals and customs were observed, such as climbing the city wall on 16 January, swimming in the Qing Xi River on 3 March, mountain trekking on 9 September and others (the dates are according to the Chinese lunar calendar). However, modern Nanjingers celebrate almost none of them.

**Question 0**

When was the celebration of climbing the city wall?

**Question 1**

What was celebrated on 3 March in ancient times?

**Question 2**

What did citizens do on 9 September?

**Question 3**

Where can you find more dates of old festivals?

**Question 4**

How many of these old festivals are still celebrated by Nanjing residents?

**Text number 52**

Nanjing, on the other hand, is a popular tourist destination and hosts a number of government-organised events throughout the year. The annual International Plum Blossom Festival on Plum Blossom Hill, the largest plum collection in China, attracts thousands of tourists from home and abroad. Other events include the Nanjing Baima Peach Blossom and Kite Festival, the Jiangxin Zhou Fruit Festival and the Linggu Temple Sweet Osmosis Festival.

**Question 0**

Which city is considered a tourist destination?

**Question 1**

What kind of events are held in Nanjing every year instead of the old festivals?

**Question 2**

Which region has the largest collection of plum blossoms in China?

**Question 3**

Where do the plum blossom festival tourists come from?

**Question 4**

What festival has kites and fruit trees associated with it?

**Text number 53**

With more than 10 million volumes of printed material1907 , the Nanjing Library is the third largest library in China, after the Beijing National Library and the Shanghai Library. Other libraries, such as the city-owned Jinling Library and several district libraries, also provide a significant amount of information to citizens. Nanjing University Library is the second largest university library in China after Peking University Library and the fifth largest nationally, especially in terms of the number of valuable collections.

**Question 0**

When was the Nanjing Library completed?

**Question 1**

What is the role of the Nanjing Library in China?

**Question 2**

How many volumes are there in the Nanjing Library?

**Question 3**

What is the name of the fifth largest library in China?

**Question 4**

Which university library is bigger than Nanjing University Library?

**Text number 54**

Nanjing has some of the oldest and finest museums in China. The Nanjing Museum, formerly known as the National Central Museum under the ROC, is the first modern museum and remains one of China's leading museums, with 400,000 objects in its permanent collection. The museum is renowned for its vast collection of Ming and Qing imperial porcelain, one of the largest in the world. Other museums include the Nanjing Municipal Museum in Chaotian Palace, the Oriental Metropolitan Museum, the Museum of Modern Chinese History in the Presidential Palace, the Nanjing Massacre Memorial Hall, the Taiping Kingdom History Museum, the Jiangning Imperial Silk Factory Museum and the Nanjing Yunjin Museum, Nanjing City Wall Cultural Museum, Nanjing Customs Museum in Ganxi House, Nanjing Astronomical History Museum, Nanjing Paleontological Museum, Nanjing Geological Museum, Nanjing River Stone Museum, and other museums and monuments such as Zheng He Monument, Jinling Four Modern Calligraphers Monument.

**Question 0**

Which city has the finest and oldest museums in China?

**Question 1**

What is the former name of the Nanjing Museum?

**Question 2**

Which museum was the first modern museum in China?

**Question 3**

What collections is the Nanjing Museum famous for?

**Question 4**

How many objects are there in the Nanjing Museum?

**Text number 55**

Most of Nanjing's large theatres are multi-purpose, used as congress halls, cinemas, music halls and theatres for various events. Major theatres include the People's Convention Hall and the Nanjing Arts and Culture Center. Formerly known as the Capital Theatre, it is now a theatre and film museum.

**Question 0**

What can most of Nanjing's multi-purpose theatres be used for?

**Question 1**

What are the two most important theatres in Nanjing?

**Question 2**

What is the current purpose of the Capital Theatre?

**Question 3**

What was the popularity of the Capital Theater in the past?

**Text number 56**

Traditionally, Nanjing's nightlife was mainly concentrated in the Nanjing Fuzimiao (Confucius Temple) area along the Qinhuai River, where night markets, restaurants and pubs flourished. Night boating on the river was the city's main attraction. Thus, the statues of the famous teachers and educators of the past are not far from those of the courtesans who trained young men in other arts.

**Question 0**

Where is Nanjing's after-school activities typically located?

**Question 1**

What three things were popular in the Nanjing Fuzimiao area?

**Question 2**

What was Nanjing's main night-time attraction?

**Question 3**

What are the statues near the statues of teachers and educators?

**Question 4**

What is Nanjing Fuzimiao's middle name?

**Text number 57**

Over the past 20 years, several commercial streets have been developed, making the nightlife more diverse: there are late-night shopping malls in the Xinjiekou CBD and on Hunan Road. The well-established "Nanjing 1912" district offers a wide range of leisure venues, from traditional restaurants and western pubs to dance clubs. There are two large areas with a high density of bars; one in the 1912 district and the other along and adjacent to Shanghai Road. Both are popular with the city's international residents.

**Question 0**

When were more commercial streets built in Nanjing?

**Question 1**

What has happened as a result of the proliferation of commercial streets in Nanjing?

**Question 2**

Which area has a wide variety of recreational facilities?

**Question 3**

Where else but Nanjing 1912 has a lot of bars?

**Question 4**

Two areas with lots of bars are favoured by whom?

**Text number 58**

Radish is also a typical food of Nanjing residents, which has been spreading as a mouth-watering fact in China for years. According to Nanjing.GOV.cn, "Nanjing, especially the southern suburbs, has a long history of radish cultivation. In spring, radish tastes very juicy and sweet. Nanjing residents are known to enjoy eating radish. The people are even called 'Nanjing's big radish', which means they are uncultured, passionate and conservative. In terms of health, eating radish can help replace the stale food eaten during the Spring Festival."

**Question 0**

What is considered a typical food of Nanjing residents?

**Question 1**

In which region has radish been cultivated the longest?

**Question 2**

How does radish taste in spring?

**Question 3**

What do others call the people of Nanjing?

**Question 4**

What does it mean for someone to be "Nanjing's big radish"?

**Text number 59**

As a major Chinese city, Nanjing is home to many professional sports teams. Jiangsu Sainty, currently in the Chinese Super League, is a long-standing tenant of the Nanjing Olympic Sports Center. Jiangsu Nangang basketball club is a competitive team that has long been one of the biggest clubs fighting for the title in China's top league, the CBA. The Jiangsu volleyball men's and women's teams are also traditionally considered to be among the top teams in the Chinese volleyball league.

**Question 0**

What kind of teams generally call Nanjing home?

**Question 1**

What is the name of a football club in Nanjing?

**Question 2**

In which building is Jiangsu Sainty located?

**Question 3**

What is the name of the biggest basketball team in Nanjing?

**Question 4**

What is the name of the highest level basketball league in China?

**Text number 60**

Nanjing has two major sports centres, the Wutaishan Sports Center and the Nanjing Olympic Sports Center. Both are comprehensive sports centres, including a stadium, gym, swimming pool, tennis court, etc. The Wutaishan Sports Center was founded in 1952 and was one of the oldest and most advanced stadiums in the early days of the People's Republic of China.

**Question 0**

Which sports centre was opened in 1952?

**Question 1**

How many major sports centres are there in Nanjing?

**Question 2**

What do you consider to be the Wutaishan Sports Centre and the Nanjing Olympic Sports Centre?

**Question 3**

What is special about the Wutaishan Sports Centre from a historical perspective?

**Question 4**

Both the Wutaishan Sports Centre and the Nanjing Olympic Sports Centre have a stadium, a gym, a swimming pool and what other facilities?

**Text number 61**

A new stadium, the Nanjing Olympic Sports Centre 2005, was built in Nanjing to host the 10th National Games of the People's Republic of China. Compared to the Wutaishan Sports Center, whose largest stadium has a capacity of 18,500, the Nanjing Olympic Sports Center is a more sophisticated stadium, large enough to accommodate 60,000 spectators. Its gymnasium has a capacity of 13,000, and the natatorium has a capacity of 3,000.

**Question 0**

When was the Nanjing Olympic Sports Centre built?

**Question 1**

Why was the Nanjing Olympic Sports Centre built?

**Question 2**

How many people can fit in the stadium of the Nanjing Olympic Sports Centre?

**Question 3**

How many people can fit in the gymnasium of the Nanjing Olympic Sports Centre?

**Question 4**

How many people can you fit in the swimming pool at the Nanjing Olympic Sports Centre?

**Text number 62**

On 10 February 2010, the 122nd Session of the IOC in Vancouver announced that Nanjing will be the host city for the 2nd Summer Youth Olympic Games. The motto of the 2014 Youth Olympic Games was "Share the Games, Share our Dreams". The 2014 Nanjing Youth Olympic Games included all the disciplines of the Olympic programme28 and took place from 16 to 28 August. The Nanjing Youth Olympic Organising Committee (NYOGOC) worked with the International Olympic Committee (IOC) to attract the best young athletes from around the world to compete at the highest level. Outside the competition venues, an integrated cultural and educational programme was organised, focusing on discussions on education, Olympic values, social challenges and cultural diversity. The YOG aims to spread the Olympic spirit and encourage participation in sport.

**Question 0**

When was Nanjing announced as the host city for the 2nd Summer Youth Olympic Games?

**Question 1**

What was the theme of the 2014 Youth Olympic Games?

**Question 2**

How many sports were played at the 2014 Youth Olympic Games?

**Question 3**

What kind of spirit do the Youth Olympic Games hope to spread?

**Question 4**

When were the 2014 Youth Olympic Games?

**Text number 63**

Nanjing is one of the most beautiful cities in mainland China, with lush parks, scenic lakes, small mountains, historic buildings and monuments, relics and much more, attracting thousands of tourists every year.

**Question 0**

Nanjing is considered one of the most beautiful cities in which region?

**Question 1**

How many tourists visit Nanjing each year?

**Question 2**

What kind of buildings attract tourists to Nanjing?

**Question 3**

List three natural attractions in Nanjing.

**Text number 64**

As it was designated as the national capital, many buildings were constructed at that time. Even today, some of them are still open to tourists.

**Question 0**

What was the name of Nanjing?

**Question 1**

What happened at the time Nanjing was designated as the capital?

**Question 2**

Are there any buildings still standing that were built at that time?

**Question 3**

The remaining structures are open to whom?

**Text number 65**

Nanjing has been the educational centre of southern China for more than 1700 years. It has 75 higher education institutions until 2013. The number of national key laboratories, key disciplines and academics from the Chinese Academy of Sciences and the Chinese Academy of Engineering is the third largest in the country. It is home to some of the most important educational institutions in the region, some of which are listed below:

**Question 0**

How long has Nanjing been considered the training centre of South China?

**Question 1**

How many universities are there in Nanjing?

**Question 2**

What is Nanjing's national ranking for national key laboratories?

**Question 3**

What is Nanjing's national ranking in key national sectors?

**Question 4**

What kind of educational institutions are there in the region that Nanjing can boast about?

**Document number 67**

**Text number 0**

The Arena Football League (AFL) is the highest level of professional American indoor football in the United States. Founded in 1987 by Jim Foster in , it is the third longest-running professional football league in North America after the Canadian Football League and the National Football League. It is played indoors on a 68-yard field (about half the distance of an NFL field), resulting in a faster-paced, higher-scoring game. The sport was invented in the early 1980s and patented by Foster, a former US Football League and National Football League executive.

**Question 0**

Who was the founder of the Arena Football League?

**Question 1**

What year was the AFL founded?

**Question 2**

Where does the Arena Football League rank among North American professional football leagues in terms of longevity?

**Question 3**

How big is the football pitch of the arena in metres?

**Question 4**

How much of an NFL football field is an arena football field?

**Text number 1**

For the 2015 season, the league consisted of teams12 all from the United States; however, after the regular season ended, the league announced that the two teams it had taken over during the season would be terminated immediately; the regular season match between these two teams had already been cancelled and declared a draw. Subsequently, one of the remaining teams, the Spokane Shock, severed its relationship with the league and joined the rival IFL. The AFL is divided into two conferences - the American Conference and the National Conference. As of 2016, there are only four teams in each conference, as the defending champion San Jose SaberCats announced in November 2015 that they would cease operations "for reasons unrelated to league operations".

**Question 0**

How many teams played in the Arena Football League in 2015?

**Question 1**

Which team left the AFL after the 2015 season to join another league?

**Question 2**

Which league did the Spokane Shock join after the 2015 season?

**Question 3**

What is the AFL's second conference apart from the American Conference?

**Question 4**

How many teams will there be in each conference from 2016 onwards?

**Text number 2**

The 2016 regular season consists of an 18-week schedule, with each team playing 16 matches and two weeks off. Each team will play two or three games against teams from its own conference and two games (home and away) against each inter-conference team. The 2015 season started in the last week of March and continued on a weekly basis until the end of August. At the end of the regular season, all teams from each conference (the conference winner and the three wild card teams) play in the AFL playoffs, an eight-team single-match tournament that culminates in a championship match known as the ArenaBowl. From 1987 to 2004, 2010 and 2011, and again from 2014, the match was played at the higher-ranked team's venue. From 2005 to 2008, the games were played at neutral sites in Las Vegas and New Orleans. In 2012, the league championship returned to a neutral site and ArenaBowl XXV was played at the New Orleans arena; ArenaBowl XXVI was played in Orlando. The 2016 season starts on 1 April 2016.

**Question 0**

How many regular season games will an AFL team play from 2016 onwards?

**Question 1**

How long is the AFL regular season?

**Question 2**

In which month did the 2015 AFL season start?

**Question 3**

In which month did the 2015 AFL season end?

**Question 4**

What is the name of the AFL championship match?

**Text number 3**

Since 2009, the AFL has had its own development league, af22000. The AFL played 22 seasons from 1987 to 2008; internal problems caused the league to cancel its 2009 season, even though af2 was playing. Later that year, both the AFL and af2 were dissolved and reorganised into a new company made up of teams from both leagues, and the AFL returned in 2010. The Arena Football League is headquartered in Chicago, Illinois.

**Question 0**

What was the name of the AFL development league?

**Question 1**

When did the AFL Development League start?

**Question 2**

When was the first AFL season played?

**Question 3**

Which Arena Football League season was cancelled?

**Question 4**

In which city and state is the Arena Football League located?

**Text number 4**

Jim Foster, the promotions manager of the National Football League, came up with the idea of indoor football while watching an indoor football game at Madison Square Garden in 1981. While at the game, he wrote his ideas on a 9x12 envelope with sketches of the field and notes on the play. He presented the idea to a few friends at the NFL office, where he received praise and encouragement for his concept. Once the rules and business plan were finalised and supplemented with sketches by a professional artist, Foster presented his idea to various television networks. He reached an agreement with NBC for a "test play".

**Question 0**

Who was Jim Foster's employer before the Arena Football League was set up?

**Question 1**

What was Jim Foster looking at when he came up with the idea of arena football?

**Question 2**

Where was Jim Foster when he came up with the idea of arena football?

**Question 3**

In what year did Jim Foster come up with the idea of arena football?

**Question 4**

Which TV network agreed to broadcast a test match of arena football?

**Text number 5**

Plans for arena football were put on hold in 1982 with the creation of the US Soccer League. Foster left the NFL to take up a position in the USFL. He eventually became vice-president of the Chicago Blitz, where he returned to the idea of arena football. In 1983, he began organizing a test game in his spare time while working for the Blitz. By 1985, the USFL had shut down its football operations and he began to devote all his time to arena football, and on 27 April 1986 his idea was realised when a test match was played.

**Question 0**

Which football league started in 1982?

**Question 1**

Which USFL team did Jim Foster work for?

**Question 2**

When did the USFL cease to exist?

**Question 3**

On what day was a test game of arena football played?

**Question 4**

What was Foster's job title at the Chicago Blitz?

**Text number 6**

The test game was played in Rockford, Illinois at the Rockford MetroCentre. Sponsors were obtained, and players and coaches from local colleges were recruited to volunteer to play for the teams, the Chicago Politicians and the Rockford Metros, and were guaranteed a chance to try out if the league got off the ground. After the first test game, interest was so great that Foster decided to organize a second, "exhibition" game. The second game was held on February 26, 1987, at the Rosemont Horizon in Chicago, with a budget of $20,000, up from $4,000 for the test game. Foster also asked ESPN to send a film crew to the game; highlights were shown on SportsCenter.

**Question 0**

In which city and state was the Arena Football Test match held?

**Question 1**

Where was the test match held?

**Question 2**

What was the name of the other team that played in the test game alongside Rockford Metros?

**Question 3**

On what day was the second test match held?

**Question 4**

Which arena was used for the second test match?

**Text number 7**

After the success of his experimental games, Foster pursued his idea of arena football. He created the Arena Football League, a league with four teams: the Pittsburgh Gladiators, the Denver Dynamite, the Washington Commandos and the Chicago Bruisers. Foster appointed the legendary Darrel "Mouse" Davis, the godfather of run and shoot and modern professional offence, to run the football operation. Davis hired the original coaches and was the architect of the league's original extensive offensive playbooks.

**Question 0**

How many teams were there in the Arena Football League originally?

**Question 1**

Which team was one of the original AFL teams, along with the Chicago Bruisers, Denver Dynamite and Pittsburgh Gladiators?

**Question 2**

What was Darrell Davis' title in the AFL?

**Question 3**

What was Darrell Davis' nickname?

**Question 4**

Who was responsible for hiring the first coaches for AFL teams?

**Text number 8**

The first game in Arena Football League history was played on 19 June 1987 between the Gladiators and Commandos at the Pittsburgh Civic Arena in front of 12,117 fans. The game was deliberately not televised so that it could be analyzed and any follies or failures would not be subject to national public scrutiny. After the opening match, tweaks and changes were made and the first season continued. The Dynamite and Bruisers played their first ever televised AFL game the following night, June 20, 1987, at Rosemont Horizon in suburban Chicago on ESPN with Bob Rathbun and Lee Corso calling. The broadcast showed a short clip of the Commandos-Gladiators game. Each team played six games, two against the other team. The top two teams, Denver and Pittsburgh, then played in the first ever AFL championship game, ArenaBowl I.

**Question 0**

On what day was the opening match of the AFL played?

**Question 1**

Who played alongside the Commandos in the first Arena Football League match?

**Question 2**

How many spectators watched the first Arena Football League match?

**Question 3**

What was the date of the first televised AFL match?

**Question 4**

Where was the first televised Arena Football League match played?

**Text number 9**

On 30 September 1987, Foster filed an application with the US Patent and Trademark Office to patent a sport he had invented. The patent application concerned the rules of the game, in particular the goalpost and the goal net, and their effect on the game. Foster's application was granted on 27 March 1990. The patent expired on 30 September 2007.

**Question 0**

On what day did Foster apply for a patent on arena football?

**Question 1**

When was Foster's patent granted by the US Patent and Trademark Office?

**Question 2**

When did Foster's patent expire?

**Question 3**

Who did Foster leave his patent to?

**Text number 10**

From the 1987 season until the late 1990s, the league received most of its exposure on ESPN, which broadcast late games on tape, often well after midnight and often edited to match the allotted playing time. The league got its first taste of wider exposure in 1998, when Arena Bowl XII was televised nationally as part of ABC's old Wide World of Sports.

**Question 0**

Which TV station sometimes showed arena football matches in 1987?

**Question 1**

After what hour were games often played in the early years of arena football?

**Question 2**

Which AFL match was broadcast on ABC?

**Question 3**

What year did ABC broadcast the Arena Football League match?

**Question 4**

Which ABC programme showed the AFL game?

**Text number 11**

On Saturday 23 July 1989, much of America learned about the AFL for an unintended reason when Pittsburgh Gladiators head coach Joe Haering made football history by hitting commissioner Jim Foster in a game against the Chicago Bruisers. The national media reported the story, and a picture was published in USA Today. The game was played at Sacramento's Arco Arena as part of the AFL's "Barnstorming America" tour. Foster had walked onto the field to mediate a dispute between the teams when Haering, a former NFL assistant, punched him in the jaw. Haering was suspended without pay.

**Question 0**

Who was the coach of the Pittsburgh Gladiators in 1989?

**Question 1**

What day of the week was 23 July 1989?

**Question 2**

Who was the AFL Commissioner in 1989?

**Question 3**

In which newspaper was there a picture of the Gladiators head coach punching the AFL commissioner?

**Question 4**

In which arena did the Gladiators play the Bruisers on 23 July 1989?

**Text number 12**

One of the league's early success stories was the Detroit Drive. The Drive, which was the main team of some of the AFL's most respected players, including George LaFrance and Gary and Alvin Rettig, and which offered quarterback Art Schlichter a second career opportunity, played regularly to sold-out crowds at Joe Louis Arena and participated in the ArenaBowl every year from 1988(-1993). The AFL's first dynasty ended when owner Mike Ilitch (who also owned Little Caesars Pizza and the Detroit Red Wings) bought the Detroit Tigers baseball team and sold the AFL team.

**Question 0**

Which team did Art Schlichter play for?

**Question 1**

Where did the Detroit Drive play its home game?

**Question 2**

What year did the Drive go to its first Arena Bowl?

**Question 3**

Who owned Detroit Drive during this period?

**Question 4**

Which team did the owner of Detroit Drive buy, and why did he sell the Drive?

**Text number 13**

Although the Drive moved to Massachusetts for the 1994 season, the AFL had several other teams it considered "dynasties", including the Tampa Bay Storm (the only team to have existed in some form for all twenty-eight seasons of competition), its archrival Orlando Predators, the now defunct San Jose SaberCats of this decade and its rival Arizona Rattlers.

**Question 0**

Where did the Drive franchise move to?

**Question 1**

Before what period did the Drive move to another state?

**Question 2**

What is the name of Tampa Bay's AFL team?

**Question 3**

Which team is mentioned as a rival to Tampa Bay?

**Question 4**

Which team was the rival of the Arizona Rattlers?

**Text number 14**

In 1993, the league held its first All-Star game in Des Moines, Iowa, the future home of the Iowa Barnstormers, as a fundraiser for flood victims in the area. The National Conference defeated the American Conference 64-40 in front of 7,189 spectators. The second All-Star game was in October 2013, when two games were played, the first in Honolulu, Hawaii and the second in Beijing, China.

**Question 0**

What major event in the AFL first took place in 1993?

**Question 1**

In which city and state was the All-Star game held in 1993?

**Question 2**

Which AFL team would be based in Des Moines?

**Question 3**

Which conference lost the first All-Star game?

**Question 4**

How many points did the national conference score in the first All-Star game?

**Text number 15**

While some teams have enjoyed considerable success on the pitch and even financial success, many teams in the history of the league have enjoyed little success either on or off the pitch. There are several franchises that have existed as multiple, largely unrelated teams under multiple management teams until they went out of business (an example is the New York CityHawks, whose owners moved the team from New York to Hartford, which became the New England Sea Wolves after two seasons, and whose owners sold the team and turned it into the Toronto Phantoms, which became the Toronto Phantoms, which lasted two more seasons until it went out of business). There are several reasons for the failure of these teams, including financially weak ownership groups, a lack of deep financial support from some owners who could otherwise provide it, a lack of media exposure, and an apparent lack of interest by the host city in their team or the sport as a whole.

**Question 0**

What team did the New York CityHawks become after moving to Hartford?

**Question 1**

What city did Sea Wolves move to?

**Question 2**

How many seasons were the CityHawks in New York?

**Question 3**

How long did the Sea Wolves stay in Hartford?

**Question 4**

How many seasons did the Toronto Phantoms last?

**Text number 16**

The year 2000 saw an increased interest in the AFL. Then-St. Louis Rams quarterback Kurt Warner, who was the MVP of Super Bowl XXXIV, was the first to be noticed because he played quarterback for the AFL's Iowa Barnstormers. While many sports commentators and fans continued to mock the league, Warner's story gave the league positive visibility and earned the league a new television contract with TNN, which, unlike ESPN, broadcast live regular season games. While not financially lucrative, it helped lay the groundwork for what the league would become in the new millennium. The year also saw the launch of a minor league, AF2, which was intended to be a development league similar to the National Football League's NFL Europe. The 2000s saw much expansion. Expansion teams included the Austin Wranglers, Carolina Cobras, Los Angeles Avengers, Chicago Rush, Detroit Fury, Dallas Desperados, Colorado Crush, New Orleans VooDoo, Philadelphia Soul, Nashville Kats, Kansas City Brigade, New York Dragons and Utah Blaze. Some of these teams, such as the Crush, Desperados, Kats and VooDoo, were owned by the same group that owned the NFL teams in their host cities. The NFL bought, but never exercised, the option to buy a significant stake in the AFL. Of all these teams, only Seoul still competes in the AFL.

**Question 0**

Which AFL team did Kurt Warner play for?

**Question 1**

Kurt Warner was the most valuable player in which Super Bowl?

**Question 2**

Which NFL team did Kurt Warner play for?

**Question 3**

Which TV channel did the AFL sign a contract with in 2000?

**Question 4**

What was the name of the AFL team in New Orleans?

**Text number 17**

In 2003, the season was extended to include games.16 During this period, several rule changes were also made. In 2005, players were no longer allowed to run outside the boundaries. Now, a player can only leave the playing area if he is tackled or if he deliberately touches the side boards. This was also the first year that ArenaBowl was played at a neutral site. In 2007, free substitution was allowed, ending the "iron man" era of single-team football. And in 2008 , a "jack" linebacker was allowed to go from sideline to sideline without being penalized for "illegal defense."

**Question 0**

How many matches were there in the AFL season in 2003?

**Question 1**

In what year did the rules first ban players from running outside the boundaries?

**Question 2**

What year was ArenaBowl first played in a neutral venue?

**Question 3**

What year was the free replacement rule introduced?

**Question 4**

In what year did the rule change affect the role of the "jack" linebacker?

**Text number 18**

David Baker, who served as AFL Commissioner for 12 years, retired suddenly on 25 July 2008, just two days before ArenaBowl XXII. Deputy Commissioner Ed Policy was appointed as interim Commissioner until a replacement for Baker could be found. Baker explained: "When I started as commissioner, I thought it would only last a year. It turned out to be 12 years. But now it's time."

**Question 0**

Who was the Commissioner of the Arena Football League in the first half of 2008?

**Question 1**

How many years did David Baker serve as an AFL Commissioner?

**Question 2**

On what day did Baker step down as AFL Commissioner?

**Question 3**

Which Arena Football League event took place two days after Baker's resignation?

**Question 4**

Who was the interim commissioner after Baker's departure?

**Text number 19**

In October 2008, Tom Benson announced that the New Orleans VooDoo would cease operations and wind down "due to circumstances currently affecting the league and the team". Shortly thereafter, an article in Sports Business Journal announced that the AFL had a tentative agreement to sell a $100 million stake to Platinum Equity; in return, Platinum Equity would create a centralized, single-company business model that would streamline league and team operations and allow the league to improve profitability. Benson's move to close VooDoo came during a conference call with Platinum Equity, leading to speculation that he had given up on the deal.

**Question 0**

Which team went out of business in October 2008?

**Question 1**

Who announced that VooDoo is going out of business?

**Question 2**

Which company wanted to buy a stake in the AFL?

**Question 3**

How big a stake did Platinum Equity want to buy in AFL?

**Question 4**

Which publication announced the Platinum Equity business agreement?

**Text number 20**

Due to the sudden loss of New Orleans, the league announced in October that the start of the free agent period would be postponed to allow the devolution plan to be implemented. It was eventually announced that the draft would be held on December 2 and the free agency holiday on December 4, but shortly before the draft, the league issued a press release announcing that the draft had been pushed back one day to December 3. Shortly thereafter, another press release was issued announcing that the draft would be held on December 9 and that free agents would begin on December 11. However, the draft was never held, but instead a second press release was issued stating that both the draft and the free agents had been postponed indefinitely. Rumours began to circulate that the league was in trouble and about to break up, but the owners denied the claims. It was soon revealed that the players' union had agreed to cut the salary cap for the 2009 season to avoid a complete shutdown. However, the announced Platinum Equity investment never materialised.

**Question 0**

On what date was the devolution proposal due to take place?

**Question 1**

To what date was the draft decentralisation proposal first postponed?

**Question 2**

After the second delay, when was the draft decentralisation proposal due to take place?

**Question 3**

When was free agency due to start?

**Question 4**

When was the free office due to start after the delay?

**Text number 21**

Although the Arenafootball2 league played its tenth season in 2009, a conference call in December 2008 garnered enough votes from owners and AFLPA cooperation that the AFL suspended the entire 2009 season to create a "long-term plan to improve its financial model". The AFL thus became the second sports league to cancel an entire season, following the National Hockey League's cancellation of the 2004-05 season due to a lockout. The AFL also became the third sports league to lose its postseason (the first was Major League Baseball, which lost its postseason in 1994 due to a strike). Under the leadership of Columbus Destroyers owner Jim Renacc and interim commissioner Policy, efforts were made to reform the league's business model.

**Question 0**

What number of seasons did Arenafootball2 play in 2009?

**Question 1**

In which month and year was it decided to suspend the 2009 Arena Football League season?

**Question 2**

Which National Hockey League season was cancelled?

**Question 3**

What led to the National Hockey League cancelling the 2004-2005 season?

**Question 4**

Who owned the Columbus Destroyers in 2008?

**Text number 22**

High hopes for the AFL faded when interim commissioner Ed Policy announced his resignation, citing the obsolescence of his role in the reformed league. Two weeks later, the Los Angeles Avengers officially announced their demise. A month later, the league missed the deadline for formal ratification of a new collective bargaining agreement and announced it would eliminate health insurance for players. Progress on the comeback stalled, and no announcement was made about the league's future.

**Question 0**

What was Ed Policy's job title?

**Question 1**

Which branch was closed after Ed Policy's resignation?

**Question 2**

How many weeks after Policy's resignation did the Avengers fold?

**Question 3**

How long after the closure of Kostoja did the league not ratify the new collective agreement?

**Question 4**

What reason did the policy give for its resignation?

**Text number 23**

The Sports Business Journal reported on 20 July 2009 that the AFL owed its creditors about $14 million and was considering filing for Chapter 11 bankruptcy protection. In early August 2009, numerous media outlets began reporting that the AFL was about to close its doors for good and file for Chapter 7 bankruptcy. On 4 August, the league issued a statement saying that it was not going out of business, but that it was suspending the league indefinitely. Nevertheless, several of the league's creditors filed papers seeking to force the league into Chapter 7 liquidation if the league did not operate voluntarily. The petition was granted on 7 August, but was converted into a Chapter 11 reorganization on 26 August.

**Question 0**

The day it was reported that the AFL was considering bankruptcy?

**Question 1**

Which publication reported that the Arena Football League is considering filing for bankruptcy?

**Question 2**

How much debt did the AFL have on 20 July 2009?

**Question 3**

What kind of bankruptcy was the league said to be considering in July 2009?

**Question 4**

On what day did the AFL announce that it would not cease its activities?

**Text number 24**

After the suspension of the 2009 AFL season, the league officials and the owners of af2 (which had played its season as scheduled) began discussing the future of arena football and the two leagues. The bankruptcy and dissolution of the AFL led to the dissolution of af2, as the AFL owned af2 at a percentage of50.1. The league was officially deemed dissolved on 8 September 2009 when no owner committed his team to the league's 11th season by the deadline. For legal reasons, the officers and owners of af2 agreed to create a new legal entity, Arena Football 1 (AF1), and the former AFL teams Arizona Rattlers and Orlando Predators joined the former af2.

**Question 0**

What percentage of af2 was owned by the AFL?

**Question 1**

When was af2 considered to have been abolished?

**Question 2**

Which legal entity was created by the owners of the af2 league?

**Question 3**

Which former Arena Football League team joined the Orlando Predators in af2?

**Question 4**

Which Arena Football League's season was suspended?

**Text number 25**

All Arena Football League assets were put up for auction. On 11 November 2009, the new league announced its intention to buy all the assets of the former AFL, which included the names and logos of all but one of the former AFL and af2 teams. The only exception was the Dallas Desperados name; Desperados owner Jerry Jones had deliberately designed the Desperados properties around the Dallas Cowboys properties and made them indistinguishable. The auction was held on November 25, 2009. The property was awarded to Arena Football 1 on December 7, 2009, with a winning bid of $6.1 million.

**Question 0**

Who owned Dallas Desperados?

**Question 1**

When was the auction of Arena Football League assets announced?

**Question 2**

When was the auction of Arena Football League assets held?

**Question 3**

Who won the auction of AFL assets?

**Question 4**

What was the purchase price of the Arena Football League assets?

**Text number 26**

On 17 February 2010, AF1 announced that it would use the Arena Football League name. The league announced plans and details of its agreement with NFL Network to broadcast AFL games in 2010 for the upcoming season. AF1 teams were given the opportunity to revert to the historic names of their teams. In addition to the historic teams, the league added two new expansion teams, the Dallas Vigilantes and the Jacksonville Sharks.

**Question 0**

On what day did AF1 announce that it would be called the Arena Football League?

**Question 1**

Which TV network was awarded the contract to show Arena Football League matches in 2010?

**Question 2**

How many enlargement teams were registered in 2010?

**Question 3**

Which expansion team was announced alongside the Dallas Vigilantes in 2010?

**Text number 27**

In 2011, the Philadelphia Soul, Kansas City Brigade, San Jose SaberCats, New Orleans VooDoo and Georgia Force returned to the AFL after last playing in 2008. However, the Grand Rapids Rampage, Colorado Crush, Columbus Destroyers, Los Angeles Avengers and New York Dragons did not return. The league added one expansion team, the Pittsburgh Power. Former Pittsburgh Steelers wide receiver Lynn Swann was one of the team's owners. It was the first time the AFL returned to Pittsburgh since the Pittsburgh Gladiators were the original franchise in 1987 before becoming the Tampa Bay Storm. The Brigade changed its name to the Command, which became the Kansas City Command. Although they were returning teams, the Bossier-Shreveport Battle Wings moved to New Orleans as the Voodoo, the identity of the Voodoo formerly owned by New Orleans Saints owner Tom Benson. The Alabama Vipers moved to Duluth, Georgia, as the new Georgia Force (the previous franchise of the same name was a continuation of the first Nashville Kats franchise). On October 25, 2010, the Oklahoma City Yard Dawgz did not return. The Milwaukee Iron also changed their name to the Milwaukee Mustangs, which was the name of Milwaukee's original AFL team from 1994-2001.

**Question 0**

Besides New Orleans VooDoo, Kansas City Brigade, Philadelphia Soul and Georgia Force, which former team returned for the 2011 season?

**Question 1**

Besides the Grand Rapids Rampage, Colorado Crush, Columbus Destroyers and Los Angeles Avengers, which team didn't return for the 2011 season?

**Question 2**

Which expansion team joined the league in 2011?

**Question 3**

Which NFL team did Lynn Swann play for?

**Question 4**

What was the former name of the Tampa Bay Storm?

**Text number 28**

In 2012, AFL celebrated its silver jubilee in honour of its 25th year of activity. The season started on 9 March 2012. Tulsa Talons moved to San Antonio, Texas and Jeffrey Vinik became owner of the Tampa Bay Storm. The Dallas Vigilantes dropped out of the 2012 season without a management announcement, leading to speculation that the team would either suspend for the season or shut down altogether (apparently the latter was true, as the organization did not have a team for the 2013 season or the following season). Like the National Football League, the AFL postponed the free agent season until 31 October because of Hurricane Sandy.

**Question 0**

What anniversary did the Arena Football League celebrate in 2012?

**Question 1**

What was the first day of the 2015 AFL season?

**Question 2**

What city did Tulsa Talons move to?

**Question 3**

Who bought the Tampa Bay Storm in 2012?

**Question 4**

What event led to the postponement of the AFL free agency period?

**Text number 29**

On December 12, 2012, it was announced that the AFL entered into a partnership agreement with NET10 Wireless to become the first non-automotive professional sports league in the United States with a title sponsor, renaming it the NET10 Wireless Arena Football League. The redesigned website introduced a new logo, combining the current AFL logo with the NET10 Wireless logo. The title sponsorship agreement ended in 2014 after a two-year partnership.

**Question 0**

On what day did the AFL announce its sponsorship deal?

**Question 1**

Which company was the title sponsor of the AFL?

**Question 2**

What was the league's new name after the title sponsorship deal?

**Question 3**

When did the AFL sponsorship contract end?

**Question 4**

How many years did the AFL title sponsorship deal last?

**Text number 30**

In 2013, the league expanded by adding two new clubs that played in 2014: the Los Angeles Kiss (owned by legendary rock band Kiss' Gene Simmons and Paul Stanley) and the Portland Thunder.

**Question 0**

What was the name of the Los Angeles team added in 2013?

**Question 1**

Who, along with Paul Stanley, owned Los Angeles Kiss?

**Question 2**

Other than the Los Angeles Kiss, which expansion team entered the league in 2013?

**Question 3**

Paul Stanley and Gene Simmons are members of which music group?

**Text number 31**

In 2014, the league announced that it would grant a new franchise to former Mötley Crüe frontman Vince Neil, formerly part owner of the Jacksonville Sharks. That franchise, the Las Vegas Outlaws, was originally scheduled to play in Las Vegas at the MGM Grand Garden Arena in 2015, but instead played its home games at the Thomas & Mack Center, previously home to the Las Vegas Sting and Las Vegas Gladiators. The Iowa Barnstormers, the AFL's mainstay for 20 years, left the league to join the Indoor Football League. The San Antonio Talons folded on 13 October 2014 when the league (which owned the team) could not find a new owner. On 16 November 2014, despite a successful season, the Pittsburgh Power became the second team to fold after the 2014 season. This was due to poor attendance. Later, the league announced that the Power would be retiring for 2015 and looking for a new owner.

**Question 0**

Which band was Vince Neil in?

**Question 1**

What was the name of the Las Vegas team owned by Vince Neil?

**Question 2**

What was the original home ground of the Las Vegas Outlaws?

**Question 3**

Where did the Outlaws play their home game?

**Question 4**

Which former AFL team played its home game at the Thomas & Mack Center alongside the Las Vegas Gladiators?

**Text number 32**

Jerry Kurz also stepped down as AFL Commissioner, as he was promoted to become the first President of the AFL. He was succeeded as Commissioner by Scott Butera, former CEO of Foxwoods.

**Question 0**

Who was the first president of the AFL?

**Question 1**

What was Jerry Kurz's job title before he became President of the AFL?

**Question 2**

Who became the AFL Commissioner after Jerry Kurz?

**Question 3**

Where did Scott Butera work before becoming an AFL Commissioner?

**Question 4**

What was Scott Butera's job title before becoming AFL Commissioner?

**Text number 33**

On 9 August 2015, ESPN reported that the New Orleans VooDoo and Las Vegas Outlaws had ceased operations with immediate effect, which was later confirmed on the AFL website. On September 1, 2015, the Spokane Shock officially left the AFL and joined the IFL under the new name Spokane Empire, becoming the fifth active AFL/af2 franchise to leave for the IFL after bankruptcy (the Iowa Barnstormers, Tri-Cities Fever, Green Bay Blizzard and Arkansas Twisters - now the Texas Revolution - left earlier).

**Question 0**

On what day was it announced that the Las Vegas Outlaws would be closing down?

**Question 1**

Who was the first to announce the closure of VooDoo in New Orleans?

**Question 2**

On what day did the Spokane Shock leave the AFL?

**Question 3**

Which competitive league did the Spokane Shock join?

**Question 4**

What was the name of the Spokane Shock after it joined the IFL?

**Text number 34**

Rumours began to circulate about the return of the AFL to Austin and San Antonio, Texas. Both cities have had franchises in the past (Austin Wranglers, San Antonio Force and San Antonio Talons), but AFL spokesman BJ Pickard was quoted as saying, "News to me." No expansion plans of any kind have yet been announced. The expected "big announcement" on Friday 30 October at the San Antonio Spurs game never materialised.

**Question 0**

What day of the week was 30 October 2015?

**Question 1**

Which team's match was the AFL supposed to announce on 30 October?

**Question 2**

Who was the AFL spokesperson during this period?

**Question 3**

Which former AFL franchise was based in Austin?

**Question 4**

Besides the San Antonio Talons, which AFL team did San Antonio host back in the day?

**Text number 35**

On November 12, the league announced that the defending champion San Jose SaberCats would be terminated "for reasons unrelated to league operations". The league said in a statement that the AFL would seek to find new, long-term owners for the league. This leaves the AFL with eight teams for 2016.

**Question 0**

Who was the defending champion of the Arena Football League?

**Question 1**

When was it announced that SaberCats would cease trading?

**Question 2**

What was the reason for the closure of SaberCats?

**Question 3**

How many AFL teams will be operating from 2016?

**Text number 36**

On January 6, 2016, the league took over "ownership and operational control" of the Portland Thunder from its previous owners. The AFL stated that this transfer was made after months of trying to reach an arrangement to "provide financial and operational support". On February 3, 2016, it was announced that the franchise would start over and would no longer be called "Thunder" as the name and trademarks belong to the franchise's former owner Terry Emmert (similar to Jerry Jones' move with Desperados). AFL Commissioner Scott Butera announced that the new identity will be announced at a later date.

**Question 0**

On what day did the AFL take over one of its teams?

**Question 1**

Which team was taken over by the league?

**Question 2**

Who owned the Portland Thunder trademark?

**Question 3**

Who owned the Desperados trademarks?

**Question 4**

Who is the Commissioner of the Arena Football League?

**Text number 37**

The league's 2016 schedule, announced on the league's website on 10 December 2015, shows the eight-team league playing a 16-game regular season over the course of week18, with each team having two weeks off, one on a rotational basis and the other a "general off" for all teams on Independence Day weekend, the first weekend in July. All teams qualify for the play-offs, so the regular season is only to determine the standings.

**Question 0**

On what day did the league announce its 2016 fixture list?

**Question 1**

How many teams will be in the AFL in 2016?

**Question 2**

How many regular season matches will each team play in 2016?

**Question 3**

How many weeks will the 2016 regular season last?

**Question 4**

On which bank holiday weekend do all teams have a day off?

**Text number 38**

From the league's inception until ArenaBowl XVIII, the championship match was played at the home of the highest ranked remaining team. The AFL then switched to a neutral site championship game, with ArenaBowl XIX and XX played in Las Vegas. New Orleans Arena, home of the New Orleans VooDoo, was the venue for ArenaBowl XXI on 29 July 2007. This was the first professional sports championship to be held in the city since Hurricane Katrina hit the city in August 2005. The San Jose SaberCats won their third championship in six years by defeating the Columbus Destroyers 55-33. ArenaBowl XXI in New Orleans was deemed a success and the city was chosen as the host city for ArenaBowl XXII, where the Philadelphia Soul defeated the defending champion San Jose Sabercats. In 2010, the venue was again determined by which of the participating teams was ranked higher. In ArenaBowl XXIII, the Spokane Shock defeated the Tampa Bay Storm at their home arena, Spokane Arena in Spokane, Washington. In ArenaBowl XXIV, the Jacksonville Sharks, who had won their conference final four days earlier, traveled to Phoenix's US Airways Center and defeated the Arizona Rattlers 73-70. ArenaBowl XXV returned to a neutral site and was played again in New Orleans, where the Rattlers returned and defeated the Philadelphia Soul. Since 2014, the ArenaBowl has been played with a higher ranked team.

**Question 0**

Where was ArenaBowl XX held?

**Question 1**

In which arena was ArenaBowl XXI played?

**Question 2**

On what day was ArenaBowl XXI played?

**Question 3**

In which month and year did Hurricane Katrina occur?

**Question 4**

Which team won ArenaBowl XXI?

**Text number 39**

The practice of having each team play one or two preseason exhibition games before the start of the regular season was discontinued when the NBC contract began, and the regular season was extended from the games14 it had been since 1996, from 162001 to 2010 and from 2016 onwards. From 2011 to 2015, the regular season was extended to games18, with each team having two weeks off and the opportunity to play two preseason games.

**Question 0**

Which TV network agreement led to the cancellation of the exhibition matches during the preseason?

**Question 1**

How many games was the regular season in 1996?

**Question 2**

How many games were played in the regular season in 2001?

**Question 3**

How many games long was the 2011 regular season?

**Question 4**

How many games will each team play in the regular season 2016?

**Text number 40**

In August 2012, the AFL announced a new project in China, known as the China American Football League. The CAFL project will be led by ESPN NFL analyst and president of the majority owner of the Philadelphia Soul, Ron Jaworski. The plan was to establish a six-team league that would play a 10-week schedule, scheduled to begin in October 2014. AFL coaches and trainers would travel to China to help teach the rules of the sport to teams of Chinese and American players with the aim of starting an official Chinese arena league. Ganlan Media International was awarded exclusive rights to the new Chinese league.

**Question 0**

Which league did the AFL set up in China?

**Question 1**

When was the AFL China project announced?

**Question 2**

Who leads the Chinese American Football League?

**Question 3**

Which TV channel does Ron Jaworski work for?

**Question 4**

Which team is majority owner Ron Jaworski?

**Text number 41**

AFL Global and Ganlan Media were founded in 2012 by Martin E. Judge, founder and owner of the Judge Group. AFL Global, LLC is a company that seeks to introduce and launch Arena Football professional teams and franchises around the world (including NFL Europe). After a successful trip to China to promote the game, they officially announced their plans to develop the AFL China league by the fall of 2014 by launching a comprehensive training program in May 2013, with exhibition matches planned for the cities of Beijing and Guangzhou in October. This will be the first time that any kind of professional football will be played in China with the support of the Chinese government and the CRFA (Chinese Rugby Football Association). Among those involved are the founder and CEO. Martin E. Judge, co-owner Ron Jaworski, CAFL CEO Gary Morris and President David Niu. Ganlan Media has since dropped the name and is using the league name as its corporate name.

**Question 0**

Who created Ganlan Media?

**Question 1**

What company is Martin Judge the founder of?

**Question 2**

In what year was AFL Global founded?

**Question 3**

In which month was the exhibition match in Guangzhou supposed to take place?

**Question 4**

Who is the CEO of the Chinese American Football League?

**Text number 42**

The planned start in 2014 proved too ambitious for the group; its official website now mentions an anticipated start to professional play in the year and 2016 shows pictures of a six-team collegiate tournament held in early November 2015.

**Question 0**

When will CAFL start its first season?

**Question 1**

When was the first unsuccessful CAFL season supposed to take place?

**Question 2**

How many teams participated in the 2015 CAFL tournament?

**Question 3**

In which month was the CAFL tournament held?

**Text number 43**

Starting in 2003, the AFL signed a contract with NBC to televise league matches, which was extended for two years in 2005. At the same time, the league moved the start of the season from May to February (a week after the NFL Super Bowl) and scheduled most of its games on Sunday rather than Friday or Saturday as in the past. In 2006, because of the XX Winter Olympics, the Stanley Cup playoffs and the Daytona 500, NBC reduced its weekly coverage and moved it to a more fragmented schedule during the regular season, but still committed to a full playoff schedule ending with the 20th ArenaBowl. NBC and the Arena Football League officially parted ways on June 30, 2006, because they could not reach a new broadcast agreement. Las Vegas owner Jim Ferraro said in a radio interview that the deal failed because ESPN refused to show highlights or even mention the product broadcast on NBC.

**Question 0**

What month did the AFL season originally start?

**Question 1**

When was the start of the AFL season postponed after the TV deal?

**Question 2**

On what days were AFL matches traditionally played before the TV deal?

**Question 3**

When were most AFL games played after the TV contract?

**Question 4**

When did the business relationship between the AFL and NBC end?

**Text number 44**

On 19 December 2006, ESPN announced the acquisition of a minority stake in the AFL. The deal included television rights to ESPN's family of networks. ESPN would televise at least 17 regular season games, most on Monday nights, and nine playoff games, including ArenaBowl XXI on ABC. The deal would bring additional exposure to ESPN's SportsCenter programming. However, after the original AFL filed for bankruptcy, this arrangement did not carry over to the new AFL, which is a separate legal entity.

**Question 0**

On what day did ESPN buy a minority stake in the AFL?

**Question 1**

How many regular season matches did the AFL agree to broadcast as a minimum?

**Question 2**

On what day would the majority of televised games on ESPN networks be played?

**Question 3**

Which network will broadcast ArenaBowl XXI?

**Question 4**

How many AFL playoff games did ESPN broadcast under contract each year?

**Text number 45**

The AFL also had a regional cable agreement with FSN, whereby FSN's regional affiliates in the AFL market broadcast the games of local teams. In some areas, such as the Arizona Rattlers, Fox Sports affiliates still broadcast the games.

**Question 0**

Which network affiliates broadcast Arizona Rattlers games?

**Question 1**

Which cable network did the AFL sign a regional agreement with?

**Text number 46**

After returning back in 2010, the AFL had its national television deal with the NFL Network for a weekly Friday night game. All AFL games not shown on the NFL Network could be seen for free online, courtesy of Ustream.

**Question 0**

In what year did the AFL resume its activities after a break?

**Question 1**

Which cable TV network signed a broadcasting agreement with the AFL in 2010?

**Question 2**

On what day would AFL games be shown on the NFL Network?

**Question 3**

Which streaming service broadcasts AFL games that were not on NFL Network?

**Question 4**

What did it cost to watch AFL games on Ustream?

**Text number 47**

NFL Network stopped broadcasting Arena Football League games mid-season due to ongoing labour issues in the league in 2012. In short, the games were broadcast on tape delay to avoid the embarrassment that would have resulted if players had stopped working just before the scheduled broadcast (at least once this actually happened, resulting in a match being played with substitutes and the match not being competitive, with the threat of more such incidents to come). Once the labor problems were resolved, the NFL Network resumed live broadcasts on Friday nights. NFL Network dropped the league at the end of the 2012 season.

**Question 0**

In what year was the AFL's broadcast of matches on the NFL Network temporarily suspended?

**Question 1**

Why did the temporary suspension of game broadcasts happen?

**Question 2**

Why did the NFL Network start broadcasting games again?

**Question 3**

On what day was the AFL game broadcast live on NFL Network?

**Question 4**

What time of day was the AFL game shown on NFL Network on Fridays?

**Text number 48**

For the 2013 season, the league's new national broadcast partner was CBS Sports Network. CBSSN would broadcast 19 regular season games and two playoff games. CBS would also broadcast ArenaBowl, marking the first time since 2008 that the league finals were televised. CBSSN usually broadcasts regular season games on Saturday nights. Because the games are shown live, the start times are not uniform like most football packages, but vary depending on the time zone in which the home team is located. This means that the AFL can be shown either before or after a Major League Lacrosse match presented by CBSSN.

**Question 0**

Who was the AFL's national broadcast partner in 2013?

**Question 1**

How many regular season games did CBS Sports Network show in 2013?

**Question 2**

How many 2013 play-off matches did CBSSN broadcast?

**Question 3**

On which channel was the 2013 ArenaBowl broadcast?

**Question 4**

On what day in 2013 were Arena Football League matches usually broadcast on the CBS Sports Network?

**Text number 49**

As of 2014, ESPN returned as an AFL partner, with weekly games shown on CBS Sports Network, ESPN, ESPN2, ESPNEWS and all games broadcast live for free on ESPN3 via WatchESPN. ArenaBowl XXVII was also broadcast on ESPN. Most teams also have a local TV station that broadcasts their matches locally, and all matches can be heard on local radio.

**Question 0**

Who was the Arena Football League broadcast partner in 2014?

**Question 1**

Which app was used to broadcast Arena Football League games in 2014?

**Question 2**

In addition to the ESPN networks, which networks broadcast the 2014 AFL games?

**Question 3**

On which channel can I watch ArenaBowl XXVII live?

**Text number 50**

The first AFL-based video game was Arena Football for C-64, released in 1988. On 18 May 2000, Midway Games released Arena Football Unleashed by Kurt Warner for the PlayStation game console. EA Sports released Arena Football for PlayStation 2 and Xbox on 7 February 2006. EA Sports released another AFL video game, Arena Football: Road to Glory, on 21 February 2007 for PlayStation 2.

**Question 0**

What was the first Arena Football League video game?

**Question 1**

On which system was the first Arena Football League video game released?

**Question 2**

What year was the first Arena Football League video game released?

**Question 3**

On what day was Kurt Warner's Arena Football Unleashed released?

**Question 4**

Who made Kurt Warner's Arena Football Unleashed?

**Text number 51**

Jeff Foley published in 2001, War on the Floor: An Average Guy Plays in the Arena Football League and Lives to Write About It. The book details the journalist's two pre-seasons (1999 and 2000 ) as an offensive specialist/writer for the now-defunct Albany Firebirds. The 5'10" (170 cm), self-described "unathletic writer" played in three preseason games and had one catch for -2 yards.

**Question 0**

Who wrote War on the Floor: An Average Guy Plays in the Arena Football League and Lives to Write About It?

**Question 1**

What year was War on the Floor released?

**Question 2**

Which team did Jeff Foley play for?

**Question 3**

How many games did Jeff Foley play in?

**Question 4**

Along with 1999, where in the preseason did Foley play for the Firebirds?

**Text number 52**

The AFL currently operates on a one-company model, where the league owns the rights to the teams, players and coaches. The one-company model was introduced in 2010, when the league emerged from bankruptcy. Prior to that, the league followed the franchise model more commonly used in North American professional sports leagues; each team basically operated as its own company, and the league was a separate entity which, in return for franchise fees paid by team owners, took care of rules, officials, scheduling and other aspects of the organisational structure. Teams are allocated funds to cover travel costs.

**Question 0**

In what year did the AFL start operating on a single-unit model?

**Question 1**

Who owns the rights of the players in a one-company model?

**Question 2**

What ownership model is commonly used in American professional sports?

**Text number 53**

Average attendance at AFL matches in the 1990s was around 10 000-11 000 people per match, but during the recession following the dotcom bubble and the attacks of 11 September 2001, average attendance fell below 10 000 for several years. From the start of the 2004 season to the last season of the original league in 2008, average attendance was over 12 000, and 12.3922007 in 2008. In 2007, eleven of the seventeen teams in operation had average attendances of over 13 000. In 2008, the average attendance rose to 12,957, and eight teams exceeded the 13 000 spectators per match.

**Question 0**

What was the normal crowd per match for AFL matches in the 1990s?

**Question 1**

Which event is considered to have fallen below 10 000 spectators per game in the wake of the recession?

**Question 2**

What was the average number of spectators per match in 2007?

**Question 3**

What was the average attendance at an AFL match in 2008?

**Question 4**

How many teams averaged more than 13 000 spectators per match during the 2008 season?

**Text number 54**

In 2010, the first year of the post-bankruptcy reconstituted league, the average attendance fell to 8,135, with only one team (Tampa Bay) exceeding 13 000 spectators per match.

**Question 0**

What was the average AFL attendance per match in 2010?

**Question 1**

How many teams averaged more than 13 000 spectators per match in 2010?

**Question 2**

Which team attracted more than 13 000 spectators per match in 2010?

**Document number 68**

**Text number 0**

The term dialect (from Latin dialectus, dialectos, ancient Greek διάλεκτος diálektos, "conversation", διά diá, "through" and λέγω legō, "to speak") is used in two different ways to refer to two different types of linguistic phenomenon.

**Question 0**

What language does the word dialectus come from?

**Question 1**

What language does the word diálektos come from?

**Question 2**

What does diálektos mean in Finnish?

**Question 3**

How many different linguistic phenomena are covered by the term dialect?

**Question 4**

How many different ways is the term dialect used?

**Question 5**

How many ways is the word linguistic used to refer to different phenomena?

**Question 6**

Where does the word phenomena come from?

**Question 7**

What language does the word distinct come from?

**Question 8**

What term is used in three different ways?

**Text number 1**

One usage, which is more common among linguists, refers to a variation of a language that is specific to a particular group of speakers. The term is most often used for regional speech patterns, but a dialect can also be determined by other factors such as social class. A dialect associated with a particular social class may be called a sociolect, a dialect associated with a particular ethnic group may be called an ethnolect, and a regional dialect may be called a regiolect. According to this definition, any variant of a language is a "dialect", including standard varieties.

**Question 0**

What is the general definition of a dialect?

**Question 1**

What is the term dialect most often used for?

**Question 2**

What is an example of a factor that influences dialect in addition to region?

**Question 3**

What is the term for a dialect specific to a social class?

**Question 4**

What is a dialect specific to a particular ethnic group called?

**Question 5**

What name can be given to an area associated with a particular social class?

**Question 6**

What name can be given to an area associated with a particular ethnic group?

**Question 7**

What name can be given to an ethnolect associated with a particular regional dialect?

**Question 8**

What is a kind of linguist?

**Question 9**

Which usage is least common among linguists?

**Text number 2**

The second refers to a language that is socially subordinate to a regional or national standard language, often historically similar or related to the standard language, but not actually derived from it. In this sense, unlike the first usage, a standard language would not itself be considered a "dialect" because it is the dominant language in a given country or region, whether in terms of social or political status, official status, predominance or prevalence, or all of the above. Subordinate 'dialects' to the standard language are usually not variations of the standard language, but rather separate (but often related) languages in their own right. For example, most of the various regional Romance languages of Italy, often colloquially referred to as 'dialects' of Italian, are not in fact derived from the current standard Italian language, but have developed separately from each other and independently of standard Italian, long before the national standard language spread throughout the territory of present-day Italy. These various regional languages derived from Latin are therefore not 'dialects' of the standard Italian language in a linguistic sense, but are better defined as separate languages in their own right. On the other hand, as the standard Italian language spread throughout Italy in the 20th century, different regional versions or variants of the standard Italian language developed, usually a mixture of national standard Italian and local regional languages and accents. These variants of Standard Italian, called regional Italian, would be more appropriately called 'dialects' according to the first linguistic definition, since they are in fact derived in part or in large part from Standard Italian.

**Question 0**

What is the second definition of dialect?

**Question 1**

How does dialect relate to standard language?

**Question 2**

The regional Romance languages of which country are sometimes called dialects?

**Question 3**

What is the name of the 20th century variation of the Italian standard?

**Question 4**

From which language do the Italian regional Romance languages originate?

**Question 5**

Which variations of Italian are called national Italian?

**Question 6**

Which language spread throughout Italy in the 19th century?

**Question 7**

What are the standard variants of 19th century Italian known as?

**Question 8**

What is the name of the 20th century variation of Standard English?

**Question 9**

Which 19th century languages evolved from the Vulgar Latin?

**Text number 3**

The dialect is distinguished by its vocabulary, grammar and pronunciation (phonology, including prosody). If the distinction can be made only in terms of pronunciation (including prosody or only prosody itself), the term accent may be used rather than dialect. Other types of speech variation include jargons, characterised by differences in lexis (vocabulary), slang, patois, pidgins and argot.

**Question 0**

What, apart from grammar and pronunciation, distinguishes dialect from dialect?

**Question 1**

If only the pronunciation is different from the standard language, what term is sometimes used?

**Question 2**

What term is sometimes used for dialects that differ only in vocabulary?

**Question 3**

What is another form of slang, patois and pidgin besides the Smilian colloquialisms?

**Question 4**

How do dialects remain indistinguishable?

**Question 5**

How do you distinguish dialect from jargon and pronunciation?

**Question 6**

How to distinguish dialect from slang and grammar?

**Question 7**

What are some examples of varieties of prosody?

**Question 8**

What is the term for the differences in slang?

**Text number 4**

A standard dialect (also known as a standardised dialect or "standard language") is a dialect that is supported by institutions. Such institutional support may include state recognition or designation, presentation of the language as the 'correct' form in schools, published grammars, dictionaries and textbooks that present the correct spoken and written form, and a wide range of formal literature using the dialect (prose, poetry, non-fiction, etc.). Several standard dialects may be associated with a language. For example, American Standard English, British Standard English, Canadian Standard English, Indian Standard English, Australian Standard English and Filipino Standard English can be considered standard dialects of English.

**Question 0**

What is another term for standard or standardised dialect?

**Question 1**

Which groups' support will lead to dialect standardisation?

**Question 2**

Apart from grammars and dictionaries, what publications help to establish the dialect?

**Question 3**

Which language is the standard dialect of Filipino English?

**Question 4**

Which body's recognition can help to establish the dialect?

**Question 5**

What is the term for a dialect that lacks institutional support?

**Question 6**

Multiple languages can only be associated with one what?

**Question 7**

Which dialect of a language is an example of a British Canadian standard?

**Question 8**

Which language dialect is an example of an Australian Standard English dialect?

**Question 9**

Which language dialect is an example of standard British Filipino?

**Text number 5**

The standard dialect, like the standard dialect, has a complete vocabulary, grammar and syntax, but usually lacks institutional support. Examples of non-standard English are South American English, Western Australian English, scouse and tyke. Joseph Wright designed the Dialect Test to compare different dialects of English with each other.

**Question 0**

What does non-standard milk usually lack compared to standard milk?

**Question 1**

What dialect of the language is scouse?

**Question 2**

What has been created to compare English dialects?

**Question 3**

Who invented the dialect test?

**Question 4**

What features does dialect have in addition to syntax and grammar?

**Question 5**

What is in a non-standard burger, as opposed to a standard burger?

**Question 6**

Unlike non-standard mortar, what is in standard mortar?

**Question 7**

What kind of support does a non-standard Murray usually receive?

**Question 8**

What are some examples of American Standard English?

**Question 9**

Which test did Tyke design to compare different dialects of English?

**Text number 6**

There is no universally accepted criterion for distinguishing two different languages from two dialects (or varieties) of the same language. There are several roughly defined measures, which sometimes lead to contradictory results. The distinction is therefore subjective and depends on the user's frame of reference. For example, there has been some debate about whether Limón Creole should be considered a "variety" of English or a different language. This Creole is spoken on the Caribbean coast of Costa Rica (Central America) by descendants of Jamaicans. The opinion of Costa Rican linguists depends on which university they belong to.

**Question 0**

In which country is Limón Creole spoken?

**Question 1**

Where on the Costa Rican coast is Limón Creole spoken?

**Question 2**

Which nationalities are the speakers of Limón Creole descended from?

**Question 3**

How many generally accepted criteria exist to distinguish two languages from two dialects?

**Question 4**

Where is Jamaican Creole spoken?

**Question 5**

Who speaks Costa Rican Creole?

**Question 6**

What is the basis for the Costa Rican linguists' opposition?

**Question 7**

What is the basis of the position advocated by Jamaican linguists?

**Text number 7**

The most common and purely linguistic criterion is that of mutual intelligibility: two varieties are said to be dialects of the same language if the speaker of one variety knows and understands the speaker of the other variety; otherwise they are said to be different languages. However, this definition becomes problematic in the case of dialect continuums, where it may be the case that dialect B is mutually intelligible with both dialect A and dialect C, but dialects A and C are not mutually intelligible. In this case, the criterion of mutual intelligibility makes it impossible to decide whether A and C are dialects of the same language or not. There may also be cases in which a speaker of dialect X understands a speaker of dialect Y, but not vice versa; the mutual intelligibility criterion does not work either.

**Question 0**

Which feature is the most common way to determine whether languages are dialects?

**Question 1**

What is the term for dialects A and B being mutually intelligible, dialects B and C being mutually intelligible, but dialects A and C not being mutually intelligible?

**Question 2**

What is the definition of mutual intelligibility?

**Question 3**

What is the rarest and most purely linguistic criterion?

**Question 4**

What is the term for two different dialects of a language that are intertwined?

**Question 5**

What happens when dialects A, B and C are mutually intelligible?

**Question 6**

What is the rarest criterion for being a dialect of the same language?

**Text number 8**

Another criterion sometimes used to distinguish dialects from languages is linguistic authority, which is more of a sociolinguistic concept. According to this definition, two varieties are considered dialects of the same language if (at least under certain circumstances) they are subject to the same authority in some linguistic matters. For example, to find out the name of a new invention or an unknown foreign plant species, speakers of Bavarian German and East French might both consult a German dictionary or ask a German-speaking expert. Although linguists classify Yiddish as a language belonging to the "Middle High German" language group, a Yiddish speaker would not consult a German dictionary to find out what word he would use in such a case.

**Question 0**

Which term refers to another way of distinguishing dialects from languages?

**Question 1**

What is the German dialect, alongside Bavarian German, according to the criteria of the language authorities?

**Question 2**

Which language group does Yiddish belong to?

**Question 3**

Why is Yiddish not a German dialect?

**Question 4**

A less sociolinguistic concept: what is the term for another criterion for distinguishing dialects?

**Question 5**

A more sociolinguistic concept: what is another criterion for distinguishing between German dictionaries?

**Question 6**

By what authority would two varieties be considered dialects of different languages if they were to go to the same body for language matters?

**Question 7**

In which dictionary would a Yiddish speaker look for questions on word usage?

**Question 8**

Which language do linguists classify as Lower High German?

**Text number 9**

The most common definition used by linguists is that any form of language can be considered a "dialect" of a language - "everyone speaks a dialect". According to this interpretation, the above criteria only help to distinguish whether two varieties are dialects of the same language or dialects of different languages.

**Question 0**

According to most linguistics, who speaks a dialect?

**Question 1**

What do only a few linguists think people speak?

**Question 2**

What is the least used definition of what everyone is talking about?

**Question 3**

What is the difference between just two different varieties of language?

**Question 4**

What criteria do you think everyone is talking about?

**Text number 10**

1967Heinz Kloss has developed the abstand and ausbau languages to describe speech communities that are politically and/or culturally coherent, but which include several dialects that, although genetically closely related, may be so different that the languages between the dialects are not intelligible.

**Question 0**

Who developed the abstand and ausbau language framework?

**Question 1**

In which year was the abstand- and ausbau-framework developed?

**Question 2**

What kind of speech community mergers were discussed in the abstand and ausbau framework?

**Question 3**

In what year did abstand and ausbau develop their framework?

**Question 4**

Who developed the framework for describing speech communities in 1960?

**Question 5**

In what year did Heinz Kloss develop the framework for the genetic characterisation of dialects?

**Question 6**

Who developed the framework for the genetic characterisation of dialects?

**Question 7**

What did Heinz Kloss develop the frame for in 1927?

**Text number 11**

The terms "language" and "dialect" are not necessarily mutually exclusive: there is nothing contradictory about the claim that "the Pennsylvania Dutch language is a dialect of German".

**Question 0**

Which dialect is the language of the Pennsylvania Dutch?

**Question 1**

Which terms are always mutually exclusive?

**Question 2**

What is the relationship between the terms Pennsylvania and Dutch?

**Question 3**

Which dialect is German?

**Question 4**

What is the relationship between the terms dialect and Dutch?

**Text number 12**

Linguists may use different terms to avoid taking a position on whether a community's speech is an independent language or a dialect of another language. Perhaps the most common term is "variety"; "reading" is another. A more common term is "languoid", which makes no distinction between dialects, languages and language groups, whether or not they are genealogically related.

**Question 0**

What term avoids the separation of languages and dialects?

**Question 1**

What is the most common way to refer to a language without defining whether it is a dialect or a language in its own right?

**Question 2**

What is the second term, along with varietal and languoid, that is used for a language without defining its independent status?

**Question 3**

What term distinguishes dialects and languages?

**Question 4**

Which term distinguishes dialects and languages, but not variety?

**Question 5**

What is the rarest term that linguists use to avoid commenting on the speech of a community?

**Question 6**

What term distinguishes dialects and languages, but not status?

**Question 7**

What term distinguishes between dialects and language groups?

**Text number 13**

In many societies, however, a particular dialect, often a sociolect of the elite class, has come to be identified as the 'standard' or 'correct' version of the language by those who seek to make a social difference, and is set against other dialects. As a result, the term 'dialect' in some contexts refers specifically to genres with a low social status. In this secondary sense of dialect, language varieties are often referred to as dialects rather than languages:

**Question 0**

To which social class is the standard dialect usually assigned?

**Question 1**

What social status is the term "dialect" sometimes associated with?

**Question 2**

What is another term for varieties of languages?

**Question 3**

In a given context, which term refers to varieties with a high social status?

**Question 4**

The term proper refers to varieties with what social status?

**Question 5**

What is another term for the secondary sense?

**Question 6**

The term variety refers to varieties with what social status?

**Question 7**

Which term refers to varieties with a high social status?

**Text number 14**

The status of a "language" is not only determined by linguistic criteria, but is also the result of historical and political developments. Romani became a literary language and is therefore recognised as a language in its own right, even though it is very close to the Lombard Alpine dialects. The opposite example is Chinese, whose variants, such as Mandarin Chinese and Cantonese Chinese, are often called dialects rather than languages, even though they are mutually incomprehensible.

**Question 0**

What other factors than linguistic development affect the role of language?

**Question 1**

What dialect does the Romani language resemble?

**Question 2**

Which language dialects are Mandarin and Cantonese sometimes considered to be?

**Question 3**

Why can Mandarin and Cantonese not be considered dialects?

**Question 4**

What is the status of a language that is determined solely by its content?

**Question 5**

What else determines the status of a language apart from Alpine dialects?

**Question 6**

What developments will help determine the status of Mandarin Chinese?

**Question 7**

Lombardy is recognised as a language in its own right, although it is close to what Alpine dialect?

**Question 8**

Which variants of Chinese are mutually intelligible?

**Text number 15**

Modern nationalism, which has developed especially since the French Revolution, has made the distinction between "language" and "dialect" a politically very important issue. A group speaking a separate "language" is often considered to have a greater right to be a separate "people" and thus to deserve its own independent state, while a group speaking a "dialect" is generally considered not to be a "people" as such but a sub-group, part of a larger nation that must be satisfied with territorial autonomy.[The distinction between language and dialect is thus inevitably made on at least as much a political as a linguistic basis, and can lead to major political disputes or even armed conflicts.

**Question 0**

Which event is considered a milestone in the development of modern nationalism?

**Question 1**

If the possession of a language leads to a group being considered a separate nation, what kind of political arrangement is supposed to follow?

**Question 2**

What is the political arrangement involved in being a dialect-speaking subgroup?

**Question 3**

What can the separation of language and dialect sometimes lead to, apart from a political dispute?

**Question 4**

After which revolution in particular did ancient nationalism develop?

**Question 5**

What has failed to distinguish between the terms language and dialect?

**Question 6**

On what basis is the distinction between language and dialect more often made?

**Question 7**

Where can the difference between regional autonomy and dialect lead?

**Question 8**

Where can the difference between regional autonomy and the French Revolution lead?

**Text number 16**

The Yiddish linguist Max Weinreich published the expression A shprakh iz a dialekt mit an armey un flot ("אַ שפּראַך איז אַ דיאַלעקט מיט אַן אַרמײ און פֿלאָט": "Language is a dialect with an army and a navy"), YIVO Bleter 25.1, 1945, s. 13. The importance of political factors in any attempt to answer the question "what is language?". " is so great that it is questionable whether any purely linguistic definition is possible without a socio-cultural approach. This is illustrated by the frequency with which the aphorism 'army versus navy' is quoted.

**Question 0**

Max Weinreich is a linguist of which language?

**Question 1**

What does "A shprakh iz a dialekt mit an armey un flot" mean in Finnish?

**Question 2**

When did Max Weinrich write "A shprakh is a dialect with an armey un flot"?

**Question 3**

Where did the Army-Navy publish the phrase "A language is a dialect with an army and a navy"?

**Question 4**

What does Max Weinreich say about the frequency of his expression?

**Question 5**

Which language is YIVO Bleter a linguist?

**Question 6**

Max Weinreich is what in relation to the language of YIVO Bleter?

**Text number 17**

When talking about the German language, the term German dialects is only used for the traditional regional dialects. In this way, they can be distinguished from the regional varieties of modern standard German.

**Question 0**

When is the term "German dialects" used for the German language?

**Question 1**

What are the differences between the traditional regional varieties of the German language?

**Question 2**

What term is used only for non-traditional varieties?

**Question 3**

What term is used only for national varieties?

**Question 4**

What term is used only in traditional regional languages when referring to modern varieties?

**Question 5**

What allows it to remain undifferentiated?

**Question 6**

What is Ancient Standard German different from?

**Text number 18**

German dialects have a wide range of variation. Most of them are not mutually intelligible. German dialectology has traditionally named the major dialect groups after the Germanic tribes from which they are thought to have descended.

**Question 0**

Who are the German dialects traditionally named after?

**Question 1**

What do German dialects show on a narrow spectrum?

**Question 2**

What is the relationship between most German dialects?

**Question 3**

Who does German dialectology name small dialect groups after?

**Question 4**

Suppose Germanic tribes descended from what?

**Question 5**

Which types of dialects have a narrow range?

**Text number 19**

The extent to which dialects are spoken varies according to a number of factors: in northern Germany, dialects are less common than in the south. In urban areas, dialects are less common than in rural areas. In public settings, dialects are less common than in familiar surroundings.

**Question 0**

In which geographical area of Germany are dialects more common?

**Question 1**

In which geographical area of Germany are dialects less common?

**Question 2**

Do burglaries occur more often in rural areas than in urban centres?

**Question 3**

In which environments are dialects less common?

**Question 4**

In which environment do you hear dialects more often?

**Question 5**

Where in southern Germany are dialects less common?

**Question 6**

What is more common in northern Germany than in southern Germany?

**Question 7**

What things are more common in southern Germany than in the north?

**Text number 20**

The situation in Switzerland and Liechtenstein is different from other German-speaking countries. Swiss German dialects are the everyday language in almost all situations, while ordinary German is rarely spoken. Some speakers of Swiss German consider Standard German to be a foreign language.

**Question 0**

What dialect of German is spoken in Switzerland?

**Question 1**

What German dialect do you rarely hear in Switzerland?

**Question 2**

Which country speaks a dialect of Swiss German besides Switzerland?

**Question 3**

Where is the situation similar to that in other German-speaking countries?

**Question 4**

What is rarely spoken where German is used as an everyday language?

**Question 5**

Which language do some German speakers feel is foreign?

**Question 6**

In which two countries is the dialect of Swiss German rarely spoken?

**Question 7**

In which two countries is German spoken every day?

**Text number 21**

Low German variants spoken in Germany are often attributed to German dialects. This reflects the current situation where they are overshadowed by standard German. This situation differs from the situation in the Middle Ages, when Low German was strongly oriented towards Ausbau.

**Question 0**

What was the language of Low German in the Middle Ages?

**Question 1**

Why are Low German variants considered dialects of standard German?

**Question 2**

What is often not taken into account when counting German dialects?

**Question 3**

In which country do they talk about medieval varieties?

**Question 4**

When did the Upper German language start to be strongly oriented towards Ausbau?

**Question 5**

When did Low German start to be weakly Ausbau-language?

**Question 6**

What are the High German varieties often associated with?

**Text number 22**

Italy has a large number of regional minority languages, most of which are Romance languages with their own local variants. These regional languages are often referred to colloquially or in non-linguistic circles as Italian "dialects" or dialects. However, the majority of Italian regional languages are not really 'dialects' of Italian in the strict linguistic sense, since they do not derive from the current Italian language standard, but have developed locally from Vulgar Latin independently of the Italian standard, with little or no influence from what is now called the 'Italian standard'. It is therefore better to classify them as individual languages rather than as 'dialects'.

**Question 0**

What are the dialects of the Italian language called in Italian?

**Question 1**

From which language do many Italian dialects originate?

**Question 2**

What does 'dialetti' mean in Italian?

**Question 3**

Why should Italian dialects be considered as independent languages and not as standard dialects of the Italian language?

**Question 4**

Which countries have a high number of regional majority languages?

**Question 5**

What is the basis of most Italian languages and their common variants?

**Question 6**

What is another German term for dialects?

**Question 7**

According to linguistics, most Italian national languages are not dialects but what?

**Question 8**

Which Italian regional languages are most often referred to instead of individual languages?

**Text number 23**

Not only have the regional Romance languages based on Italian Latin developed largely separately from each other and have different histories, but it is also better to classify them as separate languages rather than as 'dialects' proper, as they often have very little mutual intelligibility. Although the Italian regional languages are mostly unintelligible to each other, their exact degree of mutual unintelligibility varies and often correlates with the geographical distance or geographical barriers between the languages, as some Italian regional languages that are geographically closer to each other or closer to each other along the dialectal continuum are more or less intelligible to each other. For example, a speaker of pure East Lombardy, a language spoken in the Lombardy region of northern Italy, which includes the Bergamo dialect, would have very little mutual intelligibility with a speaker of pure Italian, and a speaker of pure Sicilian would have almost no mutual intelligibility with a speaker of Sicilian. In fact, since East Lombardy is a Gallic-Italian language, a speaker of East Lombardy may be more intelligible to a speaker of Occitan, Catalan or French than to a speaker of ordinary Italian or Sicilian. A speaker of Sicilian, on the other hand, would be better understood by a speaker of a language more closely related to Sicilian, Naples, but much less so by a speaker of Sicilian Gallo-Italian, a language that evolved in isolated Lombard colonial communities on the same island as Sicilian.

**Question 0**

What is the main reason why the regional Romance languages based on Italian Latin should be considered as independent languages and not as dialects of each other?

**Question 1**

What region of Italy does the East Lombardy dialect originate from?

**Question 2**

Which language family does East Lombard belong to?

**Question 3**

What language is Sicilian?

**Question 4**

What language did the Lombard immigrants who arrived in Sicily speak?

**Question 5**

Where is it better to classify Romani languages instead of separate languages?

**Question 6**

Where is West Lombardy spoken?

**Question 7**

With whom would the mutual intelligibility of a Sicilian speaker be weaker?

**Question 8**

With whom would a Sicilian speaker have less mutual incomprehension?

**Question 9**

Which language developed in the Lombard vernacular communities in the same place as Sicilian?

**Text number 24**

Modern Standard Italian is largely based on the Latin-based Florentine-Tuscan language. The Tuscan-based language, which eventually became modern Standard Italian, had been used in poetry and literature since at least the 13th century and became widely known in Italy through the works of writers such as Dante Alighieri, Giovanni Boccaccio, Niccolò Machiavelli and Petrarch. Dante's Florentine-Tuscan literary Italian thus became the language of the literate and upper classes of Italy and spread throughout the peninsula as lingua franca among the Italian intelligentsia and Italian merchants. Tuscany's economic prowess and cultural and artistic importance in the late Middle Ages and the Renaissance further contributed to the spread of Florentine-Tuscan Italian throughout Italy, both among the educated classes and among those in power, although local and regional languages remained the main languages of the common people.

**Question 0**

From which language is modern Standard Italian derived?

**Question 1**

What is the language on which the Frenchspeaking Tuscan language is based?

**Question 2**

In which century did the Florentine Tuscany begin to be used in poetry?

**Question 3**

Which socio-economic class used the Frenchspeaking Tuscan language during the Dante period?

**Question 4**

From which region of Italy does the Tuscan from Florence originate?

**Question 5**

What is the basis of the Frenchspeaking Tuscan language?

**Question 6**

Since when has Giovanni Boccaccio been used in poetry and literature?

**Question 7**

Since when has Dadnte Alighieri been used in poetry and literature?

**Question 8**

Since when has Niccolo Machiavelli been used in poetry and literature?

**Question 9**

Since when has Petrarca been used in poetry and literature?

**Text number 25**

During the Risorgimento period, advocates of Italian republicanism and Italian nationalism, such as Alessandro Manzoni, stressed the importance of creating a single national language in order to create an Italian national identity. With the unification of Italy in the 1860s, Standard Italian became the official national language of the new Italian state, while the various informal regional languages of Italy gradually came to be regarded as subordinate 'dialects' of Italian, increasingly negatively associated with lack of education or provincialism. At the time of Italian unification, however, standard Italian still existed mainly as a literary language, with only 2.5% of the Italian population speaking standard Italian.

**Question 0**

Which Italian nationalist spoke about the importance of the Italian national language?

**Question 1**

During which period did the Italian national language become more important?

**Question 2**

In which decade was Italy united?

**Question 3**

What percentage of Italians spoke standard Italian when Italy was united?

**Question 4**

When Italy was unified, what was designated as the official national language?

**Question 5**

At what time did the supporters of Italian unification stress the importance of creating a single national language?

**Question 6**

When did Alessandro Manzoni stress the importance of creating an Italian state?

**Question 7**

In which decade did Italy fall apart?

**Question 8**

When did Risorgimento become an official language of the new Italian state?

**Text number 26**

During the First World War, the widespread conscription of Italian men from all over Italy in the early 1900s facilitated the spread of Standard Italian among less educated Italian men, as men from different regions and with different regional languages were forced to communicate with each other in a common language when serving in the Italian army. With the eventual spread of radio and television throughout Italy and the establishment of public education, Italians from all regions were increasingly exposed to the standard Italian language, and with it the literacy of all social classes. Today, the majority of Italians speak standard Italian, although many Italians still speak their regional language regularly or as their primary everyday language, especially at home with family or when communicating with Italians in the same town or region. For some Italians, however, speaking the regional language, especially in formal contexts or outside their own region, can be stigmatising or negative, and may be associated with lower class status, lack of education, boorishness or excessive informality.

**Question 0**

During which war did a large number of Italian men first learn to speak plain Italian?

**Question 1**

What invention, along with radio and public education, helped to spread the standard of the Italian language among the Italian population?

**Question 2**

To which group of people in modern Italy are regional languages sometimes associated?

**Question 3**

Apart from official occasions, where do some Italians avoid speaking their regional language?

**Question 4**

Apart from the fact that they speak the same language as Italians from the same city or the same region, where is the common place where Italians speak their regional language?

**Question 5**

What language do many Italians now speak instead of a regional language?

**Question 6**

What is never associated with belonging to a lower class?

**Question 7**

What is never associated with being uneducated?

**Question 8**

What will never be associated with boorishness?

**Question 9**

What is never associated with too much informality?

**Text number 27**

Italians living in different regions can nowadays also speak regional variants of Italian, or regional dialects of Italian, which, unlike most Italian languages, are dialects of Italian rather than separate languages. A regional Italian dialect is usually a standard Italian language with a large number of local or regional mother tongues and accents mixed in.

**Question 0**

Italian regional dialects are often influenced by regional languages and what other language?

**Question 1**

What do Italians from different regions never speak?

**Question 2**

What is another term for the national dialects of Italian?

**Question 3**

Which dialect is regional Italian, strongly influenced by the mother tongues?

**Question 4**

What is another term for the standard varieties of the Italian language?

**Question 5**

What are the dialects of the majority of Italian languages?

**Text number 28**

Italian languages are mainly Latin-based Romance languages, of which the most widely spoken languages belong to the Italo-Dalmatian family. This broad group includes, among others, the most common Italian-speaking Italian-speaking languages:

**Question 0**

To which language family do most Italian languages belong?

**Question 1**

From which language do most Italian languages originate?

**Question 2**

Besides Italo-Dalmatian, what is the other name for the group of Italian languages to which the Italian languages belong?

**Question 3**

To which family do the least spoken languages belong?

**Question 4**

What are the Italo-Dalmatian languages like?

**Question 5**

Which languages are primarily Dalmatian languages?

**Question 6**

Which language family's main language is Romance?

**Text number 29**

Sardinian is considered a distinct Romance language family, separate not only from standard Italian but also from the wider Italo-Dalmatian language family, and includes the campidanese and logudorese Sardinian language variants. However, Gallurese, Sassarese and Corsican are also spoken in Sardinia and are considered to be closely related to or derived from Italian Tuscany and are therefore Italodalmatian languages. In addition, the Ligurian Gallo-Romance and the Algherese dialect of Catalan are also spoken in Sardinia.

**Question 0**

Campidanese Sardinian is a variant of which language?

**Question 1**

To which language is Sassarese closely related?

**Question 2**

To which language family does Gallurese belong?

**Question 3**

Which language family does Ligurian belong to?

**Question 4**

Where is the Catalan Algerian dialect spoken?

**Question 5**

Which language is considered to be the only Sardinian language family?

**Question 6**

Which language does the Campidanese Sardinian variant contain?

**Question 7**

Where is Romanian, Galician and Sassarese also spoken?

**Question 8**

Which languages are not considered to be related to Italian Tuscan?

**Question 9**

Where is the Algerian-Romanian dialect spoken?

**Text number 30**

The classification of speech features as dialects or languages and their relationship to other speech features can be controversial and judgements inconsistent. English and Serbo-Croatian illustrate the point. English and Serbo-Croatian languages each have two main variants (British and American English and Serbian and Croatian), with numerous other variations. For political reasons, analysing these variants as 'languages' or 'dialects' yields contradictory results: British and American English, spoken by close political and military allies, are almost universally considered dialects of the same language, while some linguists in the region consider the standard languages of Serbia and Croatia, which differ to the same extent as the dialects of English, to be separate languages, mainly because of the difference between brotherhood and bitter enmity between the two countries. (The article on the Serbo-Croatian language covers this topic in much more depth.)

**Question 0**

Besides British English, what is the most important variant of English?

**Question 1**

What are the two main variants of Serbo-Croatian?

**Question 2**

Are British and American English considered separate languages or dialects of the same language?

**Question 3**

Do regional linguists treat Serbian and Croatian as separate languages or as dialects of a single language?

**Question 4**

Why are Serbian and Croatian often considered separate languages?

**Question 5**

What can be controversial about consistent sentencing?

**Question 6**

What languages do political allies not speak?

**Question 7**

What languages do our military allies not speak?

**Question 8**

Which are the main variants of Serbian and American English?

**Question 9**

British English and Croatian-American are the main variants of which language?

**Text number 31**

There are many examples of this. Although Macedonian is spoken interchangeably with Bulgarian, some Serbian dialects and, to a lesser extent, other South Slavic dialects, Bulgarian linguists consider it a Bulgarian dialect, in contrast to what is currently the case internationally and in the Republic of Macedonia, where it is considered an independent language. However, before the Macedonian language literary standard was established in 1944 , most Bulgarian and Bulgarian sources in the pre-World War II South Slavic dialect continuum covering the present Republic of Macedonia referred to it as Bulgarian dialects.

**Question 0**

Which language, besides Serbian, can you understand Macedonian with?

**Question 1**

To which dialect continuum does Macedonian belong?

**Question 2**

How do Bulgarian linguists perceive the Macedonian language?

**Question 3**

In what year was the Macedonian literary standard established?

**Question 4**

In which country is Macedonian spoken the most?

**Question 5**

With which language is Macedonian mutually incomprehensible?

**Question 6**

In what year was the Bulgarian literary standard developed?

**Question 7**

When was the Serbian language standard developed in Macedonia?

**Question 8**

In what year was the standard for Slavic literature developed?

**Text number 32**

In Lebanon, some Christians consider "Lebanese" to be in some sense a language separate from Arabic and not just a dialect. During the civil war, Christians often officially used Lebanese Arabic, and occasionally wrote Lebanese in Latin characters, further distinguishing it from Arabic. All Lebanese laws are written in Arabic script, although parliamentary debate can be conducted in Lebanese Arabic.

**Question 0**

What religion of Lebanese sometimes considers Lebanese to be its own language?

**Question 1**

In which language are Lebanese laws written?

**Question 2**

What language was sometimes officially used by Lebanese Christians during the Lebanese Civil War?

**Question 3**

To which language is Lebanese closely related?

**Question 4**

What was the script used by Lebanese Christians to write Lebanese Arabic at one time during the civil war?

**Question 5**

Where is Lebanese considered a dialect and not a separate language?

**Question 6**

During which war did Christians use Latin exclusively?

**Question 7**

In what form are all Christian laws written?

**Question 8**

In which format can the Latin script be written?

**Question 9**

In what form is the Lebanese spelling written?

**Text number 33**

In Tunisia, Algeria and Morocco, Dariyas (spoken North African languages) are sometimes considered more different from other Arabic dialects. Officially, the North African countries prefer and use a great deal of literary Arabic in their political and religious life (adherence to Islam) and refrain from declaring each country's own variant as a separate language, since literary Arabic is the liturgical language of Islam and the language of Islam's holy book, the Koran. However, especially since the 1960s, the use and influence of Dari'a in the cultural life of these countries has increased. Examples of cultural elements where the use of Darija has become dominant include theatre, cinema, music, television, advertising, social media, folklore books and company names.

**Question 0**

In which country besides Morocco and Tunisia is the Darija spoken?

**Question 1**

What is the liturgical language of Islam?

**Question 2**

In which language is the Quran written?

**Question 3**

What does the term Dariajs mean?

**Question 4**

What is the predominant religion in North Africa?

**Question 5**

Where is Dariya considered the same as other Arabic dialects?

**Question 6**

Which countries favour Darija?

**Question 7**

In which language is Darijas written?

**Question 8**

What is the language of folktales?

**Question 9**

What is the liturgical language of social media?

**Text number 34**

In the 19th century, the tsarist government of the Russian Empire claimed that Ukrainian was only a dialect of Russian and not a language in its own right. There were few differences, and they were due to the conquest of western Ukraine by the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth. However, Ukrainian dialects eventually became very different from Russian dialects.

**Question 0**

In which century did the Russian government claim that Ukrainian was a Russian dialect?

**Question 1**

Which Russian government claimed that Ukrainian is not a separate language?

**Question 2**

Which country's invasion of western Ukraine changed the Ukrainian language?

**Question 3**

When did the Russian Empire claim the Tsarist language as its own?

**Question 4**

In which century did Ukraine claim that the Tsar's language was only a dialect of Russian?

**Question 5**

Who conquered the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth?

**Question 6**

With which dialects were Ukrainian dialects essentially similar?

**Text number 35**

The German Empire invaded Ukraine during the First World War and planned either to annex it or to install a puppet king, but was defeated by the Allies, and the Ukrainian Bolsheviks played a major role. After conquering the rest of Ukraine from the Whites, Ukraine joined the Soviet Union and expanded (gaining Crimea and then Eastern Galicia), after which the process of Ukrainianisation began, encouraged by Moscow.

**Question 0**

Which nation conquered Ukraine during the First World War?

**Question 1**

Which alliance defeated the German Empire in the First World War?

**Question 2**

Which Ukrainian political group was involved in the overthrow of the German Empire?

**Question 3**

From whom did the Ukrainian Bolsheviks conquer Ukraine?

**Question 4**

During which war did Ukraine conquer the German Empire?

**Question 5**

When was Ukraine going to install a puppet king?

**Question 6**

Who defeated the Entente during the First World War?

**Question 7**

Who conquered the Entente during the First World War?

**Question 8**

Who conquered Ukraine during the Second World War?

**Text number 36**

After the Second World War, Moscow changed its policy to suppress the Ukrainian language, because Ukraine had been cooperating with the Axis powers in its attempt to gain independence.

**Question 0**

After which war did Moscow start to suppress the Ukrainian language?

**Question 1**

Why did Moscow start to suppress the Ukrainian language?

**Question 2**

Why did the Ukrainians cooperate with the Axis state?

**Question 3**

What happened to Moscow's politics after the First World War?

**Question 4**

When did Ukraine change its policy to suppress the Moscow language?

**Question 5**

When did the cooperation between Moscow and the Axis powers make Ukraine change its policy?

**Question 6**

Whose cooperation persuaded Moscow to change its independence policy?

**Question 7**

Who cooperated with Moscow?

**Text number 37**

Today, the boundaries between Ukrainian and Russian are still not clearly drawn, and a dialect between the two has developed in Ukraine, called Surzhyk.

**Question 0**

In which country is the Surzhyk dialect spoken?

**Question 1**

Surzhyk is a dialect that is a hybrid of Ukrainian and what other language?

**Question 2**

Which language boundaries are clearly known?

**Question 3**

What is the name of the intermediate dialect between Surzhyk and Russian?

**Question 4**

What is the name of the intermediate dialect between Suryzyk and Ukrainian?

**Question 5**

What is the name of an emerging cache in Russia?

**Text number 38**

There have been cases where a wide range of speech has been deliberately reclassified for political purposes. One example is Moldovan. In 1996, the Moldovan parliament rejected a proposal by President Mircea Snegur to change the name of the language to Romanian, citing fears of 'Romanian expansionism', and in 2003 a Moldovan-Romanian dictionary was published to show that the two countries speak different languages. Linguists at the Romanian Academy reacted by declaring that all words in Moldovan were also Romanian words, while in Moldova the head of the Moldovan Academy of Sciences, Ion Bărbuţă, described the dictionary as a politically motivated "absurdity".

**Question 0**

Who was the President of Moldova in 1996?

**Question 1**

What year was the Moldovan-Romanian dictionary published?

**Question 2**

What fear led the Moldovan parliament to reject the change of the country's language name to Romanian in 1996?

**Question 3**

Who was the head of the Moldovan Academy of Sciences?

**Question 4**

Political purposes have been reclassified as deliberately what?

**Question 5**

When did the Moldovan Parliament approve President Snegur's proposal?

**Question 6**

When did the Parliament reject the Moldovan President's proposal?

**Question 7**

What did the Academy of Sciences report about Moldova's words?

**Question 8**

When was the Romanian Academy Dictionary published?

**Text number 39**

Unlike most languages that use the alphabet to indicate pronunciation, Chinese characters have evolved from logograms, which do not always give clues about pronunciation. Although written characters have remained relatively consistent over the past two thousand years, pronunciation and grammar have evolved so much in different regions that spoken versions of the language are often incomprehensible to each other. Due to historical migration to the south, southern regional languages such as Xiang, Wu, Gan, Min, Yue (Cantonese) and Hakka often have traces of Old Chinese or Central Chinese. Since the Ming Dynasty, Beijing has been the capital of China, and the dialect spoken in Beijing has had the greatest prestige among other dialects. With the establishment of the Republic of China, Standard Mandarin, based on the spoken language of Beijing, was designated as the official language. Since then, other spoken varieties have been considered fangyan (dialects). Cantonese is still the most widely used language in Hong Kong, Macau and some overseas Chinese communities, while Southern Min has been adopted as an important local language in Taiwan alongside Mandarin.

**Question 0**

Where do Chinese brands come from?

**Question 1**

What is another name for the Yue language?

**Question 2**

Hakka is a language from which geographical part of China?

**Question 3**

Which city was the capital of China during the Ming Dynasty?

**Question 4**

What was the official language of the Republic of China at the time of its establishment?

**Question 5**

How do Chinese characters give clues about pronunciation?

**Question 6**

What is another name for Xiang?

**Question 7**

Where is the Macao language most widely spoken?

**Question 8**

Which language is most commonly used in Cantonese?

**Question 9**

What is used in most languages to denote varieties?

**Text number 40**

Many historical linguists consider any form of speech to be the dialect of the older medium from which it evolved. According to this view, modern Romance languages are dialects of Latin, modern Greek is a dialect of ancient Greek, Tok-Psi is a dialect of English and the Northern Germanic languages are dialects of Old Norse. This paradigm is not without problems. According to it, genetic relationships are of paramount importance: the 'dialects' of a 'language' (which may itself be a 'dialect' of an even older language) may or may not be mutually intelligible. Moreover, a parent language may give rise to several "dialects", which in turn may divide any number of times, and some "branches" change more rapidly than others.

**Question 0**

From the point of view of historical linguists, what are Romance languages dialects?

**Question 1**

What do many historical linguists consider to be the dialect of Modern Greek?

**Question 2**

From which language does the Northern Germanic language originate?

**Question 3**

Tok Pisin can be considered a dialect of which language?

**Question 4**

What do few historical linguists consider any form of speech to be?

**Question 5**

Which language dialect is Latin?

**Question 6**

Which language dialect is the dialect of Ancient Greek?

**Question 7**

What is the dialect of Old Norwegian?

**Question 8**

Which dialect of English is a dialect of what language?

**Text number 41**

This can lead to a situation where two dialects (defined according to this paradigm) with a somewhat distant genetic relationship are more easily understood by each other than dialects that are closer to each other. According to one view, this pattern is clearly present among modern Romance languages, and Italian and Spanish have a high degree of mutual intelligibility that neither language shares with French, although some argue that both languages are genetically closer to French than to each other:[citation needed] In fact, the relative unintelligibility of French and Italian and French and Spanish is due to the fact that French has undergone a more rapid and pervasive phonological change than Spanish and Italian, not to any real or imagined distance in the genetic relationship. In fact, Italian and French have many more root words in common that are not even present in Spanish.

**Question 0**

With which other Romance languages is Italian significantly intelligible?

**Question 1**

What is the romantic language with which Spanish is not well understood?

**Question 2**

Why are French and Italian not very understandable to each other?

**Question 3**

This pattern is missing, especially in which modern languages?

**Question 4**

Which languages have low mutual intelligibility?

**Question 5**

What do Italian and Spanish have in common with French?

**Question 6**

Why is there a lack of understanding between French and Spanish and between Spanish and Italian?

**Question 7**

What two languages have numerous common root words that do not even exist in Romansh?

**Text number 42**

For example, the Italian and French words for different foods, some relationships and body parts are very similar, but most of these words are completely different in Spanish. In Italian, 'avere' and 'essere' are auxiliary expressions used to form compound tenses in the same way as 'avoir' and 'être' in French. In Spanish, only 'haber' is retained and 'ser' is removed when forming compound tenses. In terms of phonological structures, however, Italian and Spanish have changed less than French, which means that some native speakers of Italian and Spanish can achieve a level of mutual understanding that allows for a wide range of communication[citation needed].

**Question 0**

Which Italian word is similar to the French word "avoir"?

**Question 1**

Which French word is similar to the Italian word "essere"?

**Question 2**

Which two languages have the potential for significant mutual intelligibility?

**Question 3**

What words are similar in French and Italian, apart from food and family relations?

**Question 4**

Which auxiliary verb is no longer used to form Spanish compound words?

**Question 5**

Which words are very different in Italian and French, while the same words are similar in Spanish?

**Question 6**

Which two languages have changed more than French in terms of phonological structures?

**Question 7**

Which Spanish word is similar to the Italian word avere?

**Question 8**

Which Spanish word is similar to the Italian word essere?

**Question 9**

Which Italian term is similar to avoir?

**Text number 43**

One language, Interlingua, was developed so that the languages of Western civilisation would function as its dialects. Drawing on concepts such as the international scientific vocabulary and the Central European standard, linguists[who?] developed the theory that modern Western languages were in fact dialects of a hidden or latent language. Researchers at the International Auxiliary Language Association picked out words and affixes that they considered to be part of the Interlingua vocabulary. In theory, speakers of Western languages would understand written or spoken Interlingua immediately, without prior study, because their own languages were dialects of it. This has often been shown to be true, especially, but not only, for speakers of Romance languages and educated speakers of English. Interlingua has also been found to be helpful in learning other languages. In one study, Swedish high school students who learned interlingua were able to translate passages from Spanish, Portuguese and Italian that students of these languages found too difficult to understand. However, it should be noted that the vocabulary of interlingua extends beyond the Western language families.

**Question 0**

Which dialect of language could all Western languages be considered to be?

**Question 1**

Which organisation's researchers research and develop interlingua?

**Question 2**

Which nationality were the secondary school students who learnt interlinguistics in a major language experiment?

**Question 3**

Besides Italian and Spanish, what other languages could Swedish interlingua learners translate?

**Question 4**

From which concept is Interlingua derived, along with Standard Average European?

**Question 5**

Which language was developed to help the languages of the Eastern civilisation to function as dialects?

**Question 6**

What is the name of the language that was created to help Western languages work in English?

**Question 7**

To what has Interlingua proved to be detrimental?

**Question 8**

According to one study, students studying Spanish were able to translate passages from which languages that other students could not translate?

**Question 9**

Which languages do not have a vocabulary that extends beyond the Western language family?

**Document number 69**

**Text number 0**

Bern or the city of Bern (German Bern, pronounced [bɛrn] ( listen); French Bern: Bern [bɛʁn]; Italian: Berna [ˈbɛrna]; Romansh: Berna [ˈbɛrnɐ] (help-info); Bernese German: Bärn [b̥æːrn]) is the de facto capital of Switzerland, which the Swiss refer to as Bundesstadt, or "federal city"[1]. With 140,634 inhabitants (November 2015), Bern is the fifth most populous city in Switzerland. The urban agglomeration of Bern, which includes the municipalities36 , had a population of 406,900 in 2014. The metropolitan area had 660 000 inhabitants in 2000. Bern is also the capital of the canton of Bern, the second most populous canton in Switzerland.

**Question 0**

Where is Bern?

**Question 1**

How many municipalities are there in Bern?

**Question 2**

Which canton is the capital of Bern?

**Question 3**

Where is Bern in Switzerland in terms of population?

**Text number 1**

The official language of Bern is (a variant of Standard Swiss), but the main spoken language is a dialect of Low Germanic Swiss German called Bernese.

**Question 0**

What is the official language of Bern?

**Text number 2**

In 1983, the historic Old Town in the centre of Bern became a UNESCO World Heritage Site. Bern is one of the top ten cities in the world for quality of life (2010).

**Question 0**

Where is the UNESCO World Heritage Site located?

**Question 1**

Where does Bern rank among the best cities for quality of life?

**Question 2**

When did the centre of Bern become a UNESCO World Heritage Site?

**Text number 3**

The etymology of Bern's name is uncertain. According to a local legend based on folk etymology, Duke Berchtold V of Zähringen, the founder of the city of Bern, vowed to name the city after the first animal he met in the forest, which turned out to be a bear. It has long been thought likely that the town was named after the Italian town of Verona, then known in Middle High German as Bern. Following the discovery of a zinc tablet in Bern in the 1980s, it is now more commonly assumed that the town was named after a pre-existing toponym of Celtic origin, possibly \*berna 'log'. The bear was the heraldic animal on the seal and coat of arms of Bern from at least the 1220s onwards. The earliest mention of live bears in Bärengraben dates from the 1440s.

**Question 0**

Which animal is on the Bern seal and coat of arms?

**Question 1**

What live animals were kept at Bärengraben?

**Question 2**

How early were live bears kept in Bärengraben?

**Text number 4**

To date, no archaeological evidence has been found to show that the area of the current town centre was inhabited before the 1200s. In ancient times, on the Engehalbinsel (peninsula) north of Bern, there was a Celtic oppidum, fortified from the 2nd century BC (late La Tène period), which is believed to be one of the twelve oppidums of Hell mentioned by Caesar. In the Roman period, the same site was occupied by the Gallo-Roman vicus. The name Brenodor ('Breno's dwelling') appears on the Bernese zinc tablet. In the early Middle Ages, Bümpliz, now a district of Bern, was a settlement about 4 km from the medieval town.

**Question 0**

When was the earliest evidence of settlement in the city centre?

**Question 1**

In what period was there a Gallo-Roman vicus on the same site?

**Question 2**

What is the name of the Bern Zinc Tablet?

**Question 3**

When was the settlement at Bumpliz close to a medieval town?

**Text number 5**

The medieval town is the legacy of the Zähringer dynasty, which rose to power in Upper Burgundy in the 13th century. According to a 13th century chronicle (Cronica de Berno, 1309), Bern was founded in 1191 by Berthold V, Duke of Zähringen.

**Question 0**

Which family has its roots in a medieval town?

**Question 1**

When did the Zahringer dynasty come to power?

**Question 2**

Where did the Zahringer dynasty rise to power?

**Question 3**

In what year was Bern founded?

**Question 4**

Who founded Bern?

**Text number 6**

In 1353 Bern joined the Swiss Confederation, which became one of the eight cantons between 81353 and 1941. Bern conquered Aargau in 1536 and 1415Vaud in 1536, as well as other smaller territories. Bern thus became the largest city-state north of the Alps, and by the 17th century covered most of the present canton of Bern and the canton of Vaud.

**Question 0**

in which year did Bern join the Swiss Confederation?

**Question 1**

How many cantons were there in 1353-1481?

**Question 2**

What year did Bern conquer Aargau?

**Question 3**

What is the largest city state north of the Alps?

**Text number 7**

The town grew on the western side of the promontory formed by the River Aare. The Zytglogge tower marked the western boundary of the town from 1191 to 1256, with the Käfigturm taking over this role until 1345. It was followed by the Christoffelturm (formerly located near the present railway station) until 1622. During the Thirty Years' War, two new fortifications - the so-called big and small Schanze (fortress) - were built to protect the entire peninsula.

**Question 0**

Which river was the town near?

**Question 1**

What was the name of the tower that formed the western border?

**Question 2**

Which tower took over after Zytglogge?

**Question 3**

What did the big and small Schanze protect?

**Text number 8**

After a major fire in1405 2001, the town's original wooden buildings were gradually replaced by wooden houses and later by sandstone buildings, which became characteristic of the old town. Despite the plague waves that hit Europe in the 13th century, the town continued to grow, mainly due to the influx of immigrants from the surrounding countryside.

**Question 0**

What year was the huge fire?

**Question 1**

What was destroyed in the fire?

**Text number 9**

During the French Revolutionary Wars in 1798, Bern was occupied by French troops, who deprived it of part of its territory. It regained control of the Bernese Oberland in 1802 and, following the Congress of Vienna in 1814, it recently took control of the Bernese Jura. It then once again became the largest canton in the Confederation, as it was during the Restoration and until the secession of the Jura canton in 1979, Bern was made a federal city (seat of the Federal Assembly) in the new Swiss Confederation in 1848.

**Question 0**

In what year did French troops occupy Bern?

**Question 1**

Why were French troops in Bern?

**Question 2**

When did Bern regain control of the Bernese Oberland?

**Question 3**

What new territory was gained in 1814?

**Question 4**

When did the Jura canton split?

**Text number 10**

Several congresses of the socialist First and Second Internationals were held in Bern, especially during the First World War, when Switzerland was neutral; see Bern International.

**Question 0**

What congresses were held in Bern?

**Question 1**

Which side was Switzerland on in the First World War?

**Text number 11**

The city's population rose from around 5 000 in the 15th century to around 12 000 by 1800, to over 60 000 by 1900, and topped 100 000 in the 1920s. The population peaked in the 1960s at 165 000 and has since declined slightly to less than 130 000 by 2000. In October 2015, the population was 140 634, of which 100 634 were Swiss nationals and 40 000 (30%) foreigners. In addition, an estimated 350 000 people live in the immediate urban area.

**Question 0**

What percentage of Bern's population is foreign?

**Text number 12**

Bern is located on the Swiss plateau in the canton of Bern, just west of central Switzerland and 20 km north of the Bernese Alps. The countryside around Bern was formed by glaciers during the last Ice Age. The two mountains closest to Bern are the 864 m high Gurten and the 947 m high Bantiger. The site of the old observatory of Bern is the starting point of the CH1903 coordinate 46°57′08.66″N 7°26′22.50″E / 46.9524056°N 7.4395833°E / 46.9524056; 7.4395833.

**Question 0**

Where is Bern?

**Question 1**

What helped to form the Bernese countryside?

**Question 2**

What is the highest mountain near Bern?

**Text number 13**

The town was originally built on a hilly peninsula surrounded by the River Aare, but it outgrew its natural boundaries in the 19th century. Several bridges were built to allow the city to expand across the Aare.

**Question 0**

Which peninsula is Bern on?

**Question 1**

What was built to help Bern grow bigger than the peninsula?

**Question 2**

In which century did Bern grow out of the peninsula?

**Text number 14**

Bern is built on very uneven ground. There is a difference in altitude of several metres between the districts along the river Aare (Matte, Marzili) and the districts above (Kirchenfeld, Länggasse).

**Question 0**

What kind of soil was Bern built on?

**Question 1**

What is the difference in height between inner cities and other cities?

**Question 2**

Which city is higher, Matte or Langgasse?

**Text number 15**

Bern covers an area of 51.62 square kilometres (19.93 sq mi) in 2009[update] Of this area, 9.79 square kilometres (3.78 sq mi), or 19.0%, is in agricultural use, while 17.33 square kilometres (6.69 sq mi), or 33.6%, is forest. Of the remaining land, 23.25 sq mi (45.0%) is occupied (buildings or roads), 1.06 sq mi (2.1%) is rivers or lakes, and 0.16 sq mi (0.062 sq mi) is unproductive land.

**Question 0**

What is 33.6% of Bern's land?

**Question 1**

When was the last time the Bern area was measured?

**Text number 16**

The City Council (Gemeinderat) is the executive government of the City of Bern and acts as a collegiate authority. It consists of five councillors (Gemeinderat/-rätin), each of whom heads a department (Direktion) made up of different departments and agencies. The mayor (Stadtpräsident) is the chairman of the executive department. For the 2013-2016 council term (Legislatur), Stadtpräsident Alexander Tschäppät is the President of the City Council. The City Council is responsible for departmental tasks, coordination measures and the implementation of laws enacted by the City Council. The City Council is regularly elected by all residents entitled to vote every four years. Any resident of Bern who is entitled to vote may be elected as a member of the City Council. Councillors are elected through the Majorz system. The mayor is also elected by public vote, while the heads of the other administrative departments are appointed by the College. The executive body meets in the Erlacherhof, built by architect Albrecht Stürler after 1747.

**Question 0**

How does the Bern government work?

**Question 1**

How many councillors are there?

**Question 2**

Who is the mayor or Stadtprasident of Bern?

**Question 3**

How after the elections?

**Question 4**

Where is the executive body held?

**Text number 17**

As of 2015, Bern's city council has two SP (Social Democratic Party, one of whom is also mayor) representatives and one representative from the CVP (Christian Democratic Party), GB (Green League of Bern) and FDP (FDP.Liberals), giving the left-wing parties a majority of three out of five seats. The last elections were held on 25 November 2012.

**Question 0**

Who has a majority of seats on the Bern City Council?

**Question 1**

Which party also had a mayor in 2015?

**Question 2**

What is the name of the Christian Democratic Party?

**Text number 18**

Legislative power is exercised by the city parliament (de: Stadtrat, fr: Conseil de ville). It is composed of members80 and elections are held every four years. The city council adopts ordinances and regulations, which are implemented by the city council and the administration. Councillors are elected by proportional representation.

**Question 0**

Who has legislative power?

**Question 1**

How many members are there in the city parliament?

**Question 2**

How often are city council elections held?

**Text number 19**

City Council meetings are open to the public. Unlike members of the City Council, members of the City Board are not politicians by profession and are paid a fee for their attendance. Any resident of Bern who is entitled to vote can be elected as a member of the City Council. The Parliament meets in the Stadthaus (City Hall).

**Question 0**

Are city council meetings private or public?

**Text number 20**

The last regular elections for the City Council were held on 25 November 2012 for the 2013-2016 term (Legislatur in German, la législature in French). The City Council currently has 23 members representing the Social Democratic Party (SP/PS), 11 from the Swiss People's Party (SVP/UDC), 8 from the Green League of Bern (GB), 8 from the Grüne Freie Liste (GFL) (Green Free List), 7 from the Liberal Party (FDP/PLR), 7 Conservative Democratic Party (BDP/PBD), 7 Green Liberal Party (GLP/PVL), 2 Christian Democratic People's Party (CVP/PDC), 2 Evangelical People's Party (EVP/PPEV), 1 Young People's Party (Junge Alternative (JA!)) (i.e. Young Alternative), 1 Grüne Partei Bern - Demokratische Alternative (GPB-DA) (i.e. Green Party of Bern - Democratic Alternative), 1 Swiss Labour Party (PdA), 1 Alternative Linke Bern (AL) and finally 1 independent. The following parties combine their parliamentary strength in parliamentary groups (in German Fraktion(en)): Independents and AL plus GPB-DA and PdA (4), SP (23), GB and JA! (9), GFL and EPP (10), GLP (7), BDP and CVP (9), FDP (7) and SVP (11). The left-wing parties therefore have an absolute majority of seats. 46

**Question 0**

Which party has an absolute majority of seats?

**Question 1**

How many seats are there?

**Question 2**

Which party has the most members in the city parliament?

**Text number 21**

Bern has a population of 140,634 and 34% of the population are resident foreigners. In the 10 years between 2000 and 2010, the population changed by 0.6%. Migration accounted for 1.3%, while births and deaths accounted for -2.1%.

**Question 0**

What is the population of Bern?

**Question 1**

What percentage of the population are foreigners living in the country?

**Question 2**

What was the population change from 2000 to 2010?

**Question 3**

What accounted for the largest share of population change?

**Text number 22**

The majority of the population (in 2000[update]) speak German as their mother tongue (104 465 or 81.2%), followed by Italian (5 062 or 3.9%) and French (4 671 or 3.6%). Romansh is spoken by 171 people.

**Question 0**

What is the main language of Bern?

**Question 1**

What is the second most common language?

**Question 2**

What percentage of the population speaks German?

**Text number 23**

Bern's city council decided that, with the exception of twin cities, Bern will have no temporary (during UEFA Euro 2008) cooperation with the Austrian city of Salzburg.

**Question 0**

What did the city decide again?

**Question 1**

When did they have a temporary twin town?

**Question 2**

Which was Bern's twin city in 2008?

**Question 3**

In which country is Salzburg located?

**Text number 24**

In 2008[update], 47.5% of the population were men and 52.5% women. The population consisted of 44 032 Swiss men (35.4% of the population) and 15 092 (12.1%) non-Swiss men. There were 51 531 Swiss women (41.4%) and 13 726 foreign women (11.0%). 39 008 or about 30.3% of the municipal population were born in Bern and lived there in 2000. Of those born in the same canton, 27 573, or 21.4%, were born elsewhere in Switzerland, while 25 818, or 20.1%, were born elsewhere in Switzerland and 27 812, or 21.6%, were born outside Switzerland.

**Question 0**

How many Swiss men live in Bern?

**Question 1**

What percentage of the population was born elsewhere in Switzerland?

**Question 2**

What percentage were born outside Switzerland?

**Text number 25**

In 2000[update], children and adolescents (0-19 years) accounted for 15.1% of the population, adults (20-64 years) for 65% and the elderly (over 64 years) for 19.9%.

**Question 0**

What percentage of the population is aged 19 and under?

**Question 1**

What percentage of the population is aged 20-64?

**Question 2**

What percentage of the population is over 64 years old?

**Question 3**

What age group does the majority of the population belong to?

**Text number 26**

In 2000[update] there were 59,948 unmarried people in the municipality who had never been married. There were 49,873 married persons, 9,345 widows and 9,468 divorced persons.

**Question 0**

How many people were single in Bern in 2000?

**Question 1**

How many people got married in Bern in 2000?

**Question 2**

How many people were widowed in Bern in 2000?

**Question 3**

Were there more married or unmarried people in Bern in 2000?

**Text number 27**

In 2000[update], the municipality had 67 115 households and an average of 1.8 persons per household. There were 34 981 households with only one person and 1,592 households with five or more persons. In 2000[update], a total of 65 538 dwellings (90.6% of the total) were occupied on a permanent basis, 5 352 (7.4%) were seasonally occupied and 1 444 (2.0%) were vacant. In 2009[update], the construction rate of new dwellings was 1.2 new dwellings per 1000 inhabitants.

**Question 0**

How many people on average live per household in Bern?

**Question 1**

How many households have at least 5 people living in them?

**Question 2**

What percentage of apartment buildings in Bern were occupied in 2000?

**Question 3**

What percentage of dwellings are seasonal?

**Text number 28**

In 2003[update] the average average price of a rental apartment in Bern was 1108.92 Swiss francs (CHF) per month (890 US dollars, 500 pounds, 710 euros at around the 2003 exchange rate). The average price of a one-room apartment was CHF 619.82 (US$ 500, £ 280, € 400), a two-room apartment around CHF 879.36 (US$ 700, £ 400, € 560), a three-room apartment around CHF 1040.54 (US$ 830, £ 470, € 670) and an apartment with six or more rooms cost on average CHF 2094.80 (US$ 1680, £ 940, € 1340). The average price of an apartment in Bern was 99.4% of the national average of CHF 1116. The proportion of empty homes in the municipality in 2010[update] was 0.45%.

**Question 0**

What was the average price of a rental property in Bern?

**Question 1**

What was the number of empty homes in Bern in 2010?

**Text number 29**

According to the 2000 census[update], 60 455 or 47.0% belonged to the Swiss Reformed Church and 31 510 or 24.5% to the Roman Catholic Church. Of the remaining population, 1 874 belonged to the Orthodox Church (or about 1.46% of the population), 229 (or about 0.18% of the population) to the Christian Catholic Church and 5 531 (or about 4.30% of the population) to other Christian churches. There were 324 Jews (or about 0.25% of the population) and Muslims (4,907 or about 3.81% of the population), 629 Buddhists, 1,430 Hindus and 177 members of other churches. 16,363 persons (or about 12.72% of the population) did not belong to any church, were agnostic or atheist, and 7,855 persons (or about 6.11% of the population) did not answer the question. On 14 December 2014, the Haus der Religionen was inaugurated.

**Question 0**

What percentage of the population were Roman Catholics?

**Question 1**

What proportion of Bern's population is Jewish?

**Question 2**

How many Muslims were there in Bern in 2000?

**Question 3**

What proportion of the population was irreligious?

**Text number 30**

Bern's city centre is largely medieval in structure and has been recognised by UNESCO as a World Heritage Site. Perhaps the most famous attraction is the Zytglogge (Bernese for "time clock"), an elaborate medieval bell tower with moving puppets. There's also the impressive 15th-century Gothic cathedral, the Münster, and the 15th-century town hall. The Old Town has 6 km of shopping arcades and is one of the longest covered shopping streets in Europe.

**Question 0**

What are the main types of buildings in the centre of Bern?

**Question 1**

What has UNESCO recognised the centre of Bern as?

**Question 2**

What is the most famous place in Bern?

**Question 3**

What is the name of a cathedral built in the 15th century?

**Question 4**

What kind of cathedral is Muster?

**Text number 31**

Since the 16th century, the town has had a bear pit at one end of the Nydegg Bridge, the Bärengraben, where the town's heraldic animals have been kept. Today, four bears are kept in a nearby outdoor enclosure, while two other young bears, a gift from the Russian president, are kept in the Dählhölzl Zoo.

**Question 0**

What is Barengraben?

**Question 1**

Where is Barengraben located?

**Question 2**

What is held in Barengraben?

**Question 3**

Who gave Bern their bear?

**Question 4**

Which zoo keeps the bears in Bern?

**Text number 32**

The Bundeshaus (Federal Palace), built between 1857 and 1902, which houses the national parliament, the government and part of the federal administration, is also open to visitors.

**Question 0**

Where is the national parliament located?

**Question 1**

What is the name of the Federal Palace?

**Text number 33**

Albert Einstein lived in an apartment at Kramgasse 49, where the Einsteinhaus was located, between 1903 and 1905, when the Annus Mirabilis books were published.

**Question 0**

Where does Albert Einstein live?

**Question 1**

What was published in the same years?

**Question 2**

What is the name of the flat Einstein called?

**Text number 34**

The Rose Garden (Rosengarten), with a panoramic view of the medieval city centre, is a well-kept rose garden on a hill, converted from a former cemetery into a park in 1913.

**Question 0**

What is the Rose Garden known as?

**Question 1**

What can you see in the rose garden?

**Question 2**

What was the Rosarium converted into?

**Question 3**

What year was the Rosarium converted?

**Text number 35**

There are eleven Renaissance allegorical statues in the public fountains of the Old Town. Almost all the 16th century fountains, with the exception of the Zähringer fountain by Hans Hiltbrand, are the work of the Freiburg master Hans Gieng. One of the most interesting fountains is the Kindlifresserbrunnen (Bernese for child-eater fountain, but often translated as Ogre Fountain), which is said to represent a Jewish, Greek god Kronos or a figure scaring disobedient children on Fastnacht.

**Question 0**

Where are the statues in the Old Town?

**Question 1**

Who is Kindlifresserbrunnen scaring?

**Question 2**

Who created all the statues except the Zahringer fountain?

**Text number 36**

It includes the entire Old Town, which is also a UNESCO World Heritage Site, and many sites in and around it. The most notable sites in the Old Town are the Cathedral, begun in 1421 and the tallest cathedral in Switzerland, the Zytglogge and Käfigturm towers, marking two successive extensions of the Old Town, and the Church of the Holy Spirit, one of the largest Swiss Reformed churches in Switzerland. Within the Old Town are eleven 16th century fountains, most of which are the work of Hans Gieng.

**Question 0**

What does Unesco consider to be an old town?

**Question 1**

When was Switzerland's largest cathedral built?

**Question 2**

What is the largest Reformed Church in Switzerland?

**Question 3**

Who owns the 11 fountains in the Old Town?

**Text number 37**

There are several dozen cinemas in Bern. As is customary in Switzerland, films are usually shown in their original language (e.g. English) with subtitles in German or French. Only a small number of screenings are dubbed into German.

**Question 0**

What subtitles are included in the films?

**Text number 38**

The 1954 World Cup final was played in Bern, where Hungary's golden team lost 3-2 to West Germany and suffered a huge defeat. The BSC Young Boys football team is based in Bern at the Stade de Suisse Wankdorf, which was also one of the venues for the 2008 European Football Championship, where it hosted three matches.

**Question 0**

What year was the final of the football World Cup held in Bern?

**Question 1**

Who won the game?

**Question 2**

Which football team is based in Bern?

**Text number 39**

SC Bern is the biggest hockey team in Bern, playing at the PostFinance Arena. The team has been ranked the highest in terms of attendance among European hockey teams for more than a decade. PostFinance Arena was the main host of the IIHF2009 World Ice Hockey Championship, including the opening and final games of the tournament.

**Question 0**

What is Bern's top ice hockey team?

**Question 1**

Where do they play?

**Question 2**

What year was the IIHF World Ice Hockey Championship held in Bern?

**Text number 40**

Bern was a candidate to host the 2010 Winter Olympics, but withdrew its bid in September after 2002 when locals did not support it in a referendum. The games were eventually awarded to Vancouver, Canada.

**Question 0**

What year did Bern want to host the Winter Olympics?

**Question 1**

What year did they withdraw their offer?

**Question 2**

Where was the 2010 Winter Olympics held?

**Text number 41**

In 2010[update] Bern's unemployment rate was 3.3%. In 2008[update], 259 people were employed in primary production and around 59 companies were active in the sector. The secondary sector employed 16 413 people and had 950 enterprises. The tertiary sector employed 135 973 people and had 7,654 enterprises.

**Question 0**

What was the unemployment rate in Bern in 2010?

**Question 1**

How many companies are in the primary production sector?

**Question 2**

How many companies are in the secondary sector?

**Question 3**

How many companies are in the services sector?

**Text number 42**

In 2008[update], the total number of full-time jobs was 125,037. In 2008[update], there were 203 jobs in total, of which 184 were in agriculture and 19 in forestry or timber production. In the secondary sector, 7,650 or (49.4%) 15,476 jobs were in manufacturing, 51 or (0.3%) in mining and 6,389 (41.3%) in construction. The number of jobs in the third sector was 109,358.In the third sector, 11,396 or 10.4% were in wholesale or retail trade or repair of motor vehicles, 10,293 or 9.4% were in goods transport and storage, 5,090 or 4.4% in goods transport and storage, 10,293 or 9.4% in goods transport and storage, 5,090 or 4.4% in goods transport and storage and 5.4% in goods transport and storage. 7.7% were in hotels and restaurants, 7 302 or 6.7% in information, 8 437 or 7.7% in insurance or finance, 10 660 or 9.7% in engineering or science, 5 338 or 4.9% in education and 17 903 or 16.4% in health.

**Question 0**

How many full-time jobs were there in 2008?

**Question 1**

How many jobs in primary production were in agriculture?

**Question 2**

How many jobs in the primary sector were in forestry or timber production?

**Question 3**

How many jobs are in the secondary sector?

**Question 4**

How many jobs are in the tertiary sector?

**Text number 43**

In 2000[update] there were 94,367 workers commuting into the municipality and 16,424 workers commuting out. The municipality is a net importer of workers, with approximately 5.7 workers coming into the municipality for every worker who leaves. Of the working population, 50.6% used public transport and 20.6% private cars.

**Question 0**

How many workers commute to the municipality?

**Question 1**

How many workers had to commute out of the municipality?

**Question 2**

What proportion of the working population uses public transport?

**Question 3**

How many of the working population use private cars?

**Text number 44**

Bern is home to the University of Bern, whose buildings are mainly located in the Länggasse district, as well as the University of Applied Sciences (Fachhochschule) and several vocational schools.

**Question 0**

Where are most of the buildings of the University of Bern?

**Text number 45**

Some 50 418 (39.2%) of Bern's population have completed non-compulsory upper secondary education and 24 311 (18.9%) have completed further higher education (either university or polytechnic). Of the 24 311 graduates, 51.6% were Swiss men, 33.0% Swiss women, 8.9% non-Swedish men and 6.5% non-Swedish women.

**Question 0**

What percentage of the population has completed non-compulsory upper secondary education?

**Question 1**

What percentage of the population has completed further tertiary education?

**Question 2**

The majority of graduates from tertiary education in Bern are what people?

**Text number 46**

The Bernese cantonal school system offers one year of non-compulsory kindergarten followed by six years of primary school. This is followed by three years of compulsory upper secondary education, where pupils are separated according to ability and aptitude. After primary school, pupils can take part in further education or apprenticeships.

**Question 0**

Do you have to go to nursery school for a year?

**Question 1**

What makes the difference between children in secondary school?

**Text number 47**

In the 2009-2010 school year, Bern had a total of 10,979 pupils. The municipality had 89 kindergarten classes with a total of 1 641 pupils. Of the kindergarten pupils, 32.4% were permanent or temporary residents of Switzerland (non-citizens) and 40.2% had a mother tongue other than the language of the classroom. The municipality had 266 primary school classes and 5 040 pupils. Of the primary school pupils, 30.1% were permanent or temporary residents (non-citizens) and 35.7% had a mother tongue other than the language of the classroom. In the same year, the municipality had 151 primary classes with a total of 2 581 pupils. Of these, 28.7% were permanent or temporary residents of Switzerland (non-citizens) and 32.7% had a mother tongue other than the classroom language.

**Question 0**

How many pupils attended school in 2009-2010?

**Question 1**

How many kindergarten classes were there?

**Question 2**

How many primary school classes were there?

**Question 3**

How many subcategories were there?

**Text number 48**

There are libraries in Bern8, including Schweiz. Nationalbibliothek/ Bibliothèque nationale suisse, Universitätsbibliothek Bern, Kornhausbibliotheken Bern, BFH Wirtschaft und Verwaltung Bern, BFH Gesundheit, BFH Soziale Arbeit, Hochschule der Künste Bern, Gestaltung und Kunst and Hochschule der Künste Bern, Musikbibliothek. In total (in 2008[update]), 10 308 336 books or other media were held in libraries, and a total of 2 627 973 items were borrowed in the same year.

**Question 0**

How many libraries are there in Bern?

**Text number 49**

In 2000[update] Bern had 9,045 pupils from another municipality, while 1,185 residents attended school outside the municipality.

**Question 0**

How many pupils lived in the other municipality?

**Question 1**

How many pupils went to school outside the city?

**Text number 50**

From the Marzili district, a cable car leads to the Bundeshaus. The Marzilibahn cable car is 106 metres long and is the second shortest public railway in Europe after the Zagreb cable car.

**Question 0**

What links Marzil and the Bundeshaus?

**Question 1**

How long is the Marzilibah cable car?

**Question 2**

What is the second shortest public railway in Europe?

**Question 3**

What is the shortest public railway in Europe?

**Text number 51**

Bern is also served by Bern Airport, located outside the city near the town of Belp. The regional airport, colloquially known as Bern-Belp or Belpmoos, is connected to several European cities. In addition, Zurich Airport, Geneva Airport and EuroAirport Basel-Mulhouse-Freiburg also serve as international gateways, all of which can be reached from Bern within two hours by car or train.

**Question 0**

What is the name of Bern Airport?

**Question 1**

What is the name of a regional airport?

**Document number 70**

**Text number 0**

Westminster Abbey, officially known as the Collegiate Church of St Peter at Westminster, is a large, predominantly Gothic monastic church in the City of Westminster in London, to the west of the Palace of Westminster. It is one of the most important religious buildings in the United Kingdom, and has been the traditional coronation and burial place for English and later British monarchs. Between 1540 and 1556 the abbey had the status of a cathedral. From 1560, however, the building ceased to be a monastery or cathedral and instead became a 'Royal Peculiar' of the Church of England, answerable directly to the monarch. The building itself is the original monastic church.

**Question 0**

What is the official name of Westminster Abbey?

**Question 1**

Where is Westminster Abbey located?

**Question 2**

When was Westminster Abbey a cathedral?

**Question 3**

What has been the status of Westminster Abbey since 1560?

**Question 4**

What was the unofficial name of Westminster Abbey?

**Question 5**

What style of architecture is not Westminster Abbey?

**Question 6**

In which country is Westminster Abbey located?

**Question 7**

In what years was a monastery not considered a cathedral?

**Question 8**

What type of building is not a monastery?

**Text number 1**

According to tradition, first told by Sulcard around 1080, the church was founded on the site (then known as Thorn Ey (Thorn Island)) in the 7th century under Bishop Mellitus of London. Construction of the present church began in 1245, when it was ordered by King Henry III.

**Question 0**

What does Thorn Ey mean?

**Question 1**

When was a church first established on the site?

**Question 2**

Who was Mellitus?

**Question 3**

When was the construction of the current church started?

**Question 4**

Who ordered the building of the church?

**Question 5**

In what year did the destruction of the church begin?

**Question 6**

Who ordered the monastery to be destroyed?

**Question 7**

What area was never designated?

**Question 8**

In which century was a church not founded on this site?

**Question 9**

Who was not a bishop during this period?

**Text number 2**

Since the coronation of Harold Godwinson and William the Conqueror in 1066, the coronation of the monarchs of England and Great Britain has been held here. At least 16 royal weddings have been held at the abbey since1100 . Two of these were of reigning monarchs (Henry I and Richard II), although before 1919 they had not been held for some 500 years.

**Question 0**

Who were the first monarchs crowned at Westminster Abbey?

**Question 1**

Since when has the coronation been held in Westminster Abbey?

**Question 2**

How many royal weddings have been held in the monastery?

**Question 3**

Whose two reigning monarchs were married in a monastery?

**Question 4**

When did the royal wedding start in church?

**Question 5**

Who were the last monarchs crowned at Westminster Abbey?

**Question 6**

Since when have coronations not been held in Westminster Abbey?

**Question 7**

How many royal weddings have not been held in a monastery?

**Question 8**

Whose funerals were held in the monastery of the two reigning monarchs?

**Question 9**

When did royal weddings end in church?

**Text number 3**

The first accounts of the monastery are based on late tradition, according to which Aldrich, a young fisherman living on the River Thames, had a vision of St Peter near the site. This seems to be a quote used to justify the gifts of salmon from Thames fishermen that the monastery received in later years. In modern times, the Fishmonger's Company still donates salmon every year. The proven origin is that in the 960s or early 970s St Dunstan, with the help of King Edgar, established a community of Benedictine monks here.

**Question 0**

Who saw St Peter on the River Thames?

**Question 1**

Who was the first to donate salmon to a monastery?

**Question 2**

Who still gives salmon to a monastery today?

**Question 3**

When was the monastic community founded?

**Question 4**

What was the name of the fisherman who saw a vision of St Paul near the monastery?

**Question 5**

What kind of fish did Abbey give the Thames fisherman?

**Question 6**

What kind of monks died in the monastery?

**Question 7**

Who still gives Abbey a bun today?

**Question 8**

Who, together with Prince Edgar, set up the monks in the monastery?

**Text number 4**

Between 1042 and 1052, King Edward the Confessor began rebuilding St Peter's Monastery to create a royal tomb for himself. It was the first church in England to be built in the Romanesque style. The building was not completed until around ,1090 but was consecrated on 28 December 1065, just a week before Edward's death on 5 January 1066. A week later he was buried in the church, and nine years later his wife Edith was buried beside him. His successor Harold II was probably crowned in a monastery, although the first documented coronation is that of William the Conqueror later that year.

**Question 0**

Who rebuilt the monastery as a funerary church?

**Question 1**

What style of church was rebuilt?

**Question 2**

When was the building inaugurated?

**Question 3**

When did King Edward the Confessor die?

**Question 4**

Who was the first documented coronation?

**Question 5**

What architectural design was not considered for St Peter's Monastery?

**Question 6**

In what year was construction started?

**Question 7**

When was the monastery demolished?

**Question 8**

Who was the last coronation celebration recorded in the monastery?

**Question 9**

Which king restored the monastery in 1042 and 1062?

**Text number 5**

The only surviving description of Edwardian monastery and its adjoining Palace of Westminster is on a Bayeux tapestry. Some of the lower parts of the abbey dormitory, which was an extension of the southern transept, survive in the Norman lower floor of the great school, including a door said to date from a previous Saxon abbey. Increased donations supported the community, which grew from ten monks at Dunstan's original foundation to around eighty at its peak, although the monastery's extensive property and activities were also supported by a large community of lay brothers.

**Question 0**

Where is the only existing description of Edwardian monastery?

**Question 1**

What was the original size of Dunstan's original monastic community?

**Question 2**

How was the community able to grow?

**Question 3**

What is next to the monastery?

**Question 4**

Where is the only non-existent description of Edwardian monastery?

**Question 5**

What was the final size of Dunstan's original monastic community?

**Question 6**

How did the community fail to grow?

**Question 7**

How was the community able to decline?

**Question 8**

What is far from a monastery?

**Text number 6**

The Abbot and monks were located near the Royal Palace of Westminster, the seat of government since the late 13th century, and became a powerful force in the centuries after the Norman conquest. The Abbot often worked in the royal service, and in his time he took his place in the House of Lords. Freed from the burden of spiritual leadership, which passed to the reformed Cluniac movement in the 10th century, the Abbot was often deputised by the Abbot. After the middle of the 16th century, and occupied with the administration of large landed estates, some of which were far from Westminster, 'the Benedictines achieved a remarkable degree of identification with the secular life of their time, and especially with the life of the upper classes', Barbara Harvey argues that her description of everyday life gives a broader picture of the concerns of English gentry in the high and late Middle Ages.

**Question 0**

Who became a powerful force after the Norman conquest?

**Question 1**

What was the Palace of Westminster from the late 12th century onwards?

**Question 2**

Who worked in the royal service?

**Question 3**

What kind of life did the Benedictines identify with?

**Question 4**

To which movement was the task of spiritual leadership transferred?

**Question 5**

Who became a weak force after the Norman conquest?

**Question 6**

What was the Palace of Westminster from the late 1100s onwards?

**Question 7**

Who was unemployed in the royal service?

**Question 8**

What kind of life did the Benedictines get wrongly identified with?

**Question 9**

Which movement was not given the task of spiritual leadership?

**Text number 7**

The proximity of the Palace of Westminster did not lead to monks or abbots having high royal connections; the Benedictines of Westminster were as modest in social origin as most other members of the order. The monastery remained lord of the manor of Westminster as the city of two or three thousand inhabitants grew up around it: as a consumer and employer, the monastery helped the city's economy, and relations with the city remained unusually friendly, but no charter conferring rights was granted in the Middle Ages. The monastery built shops and housing on the west side, which encroached on the sanctuary[1].

**Question 0**

What was left of the town built around the monastery in Abbey?

**Question 1**

What did the monastery help to burn?

**Question 2**

What did the monastery build on the west side?

**Question 3**

What invaded the sanctuary?

**Question 4**

What was left of the abbot as a city built inside the monastery?

**Question 5**

What did the monastery help kill?

**Question 6**

What did the monastery not help fuel?

**Question 7**

What did the monastery build on the east side?

**Question 8**

What never invaded the sanctuary?

**Text number 8**

The monastery became the coronation place of the Norman kings. No one was buried there until Henry III, who was very devoted to the cult of the confessor, rebuilt the abbey in Anglo-French Gothic style as a shrine to honour King Edward's confessor and as a suitable royal site for Henry's own tomb under England's highest Gothic nave. The shrine of the Confessor subsequently played an important role in his canonisation. Work continued from 1245 to 1517, and was largely completed by the architect Henry Yevele during the reign of Richard II. Henry III also commissioned the unique Cosmati stone pavement in front of the main altar (which has recently undergone an extensive cleaning and conservation programme and was rededicated by the Dean at a service on 21 May 2010).

**Question 0**

What was a monastery for Norman kings?

**Question 1**

Which architect continued to build the monastery?

**Question 2**

Who was in power when Henry Yevele finished building the monastery?

**Question 3**

What kind of pavement was ordered in front of the high altar?

**Question 4**

What played a major role in the canonisation of King Edward the Confessor?

**Question 5**

What was a convent for a Norman queen?

**Question 6**

Who was the architect who finished the monastery?

**Question 7**

Who was in power when Henry Yevele started his work at the monastery?

**Question 8**

What kind of pavement was ordered in front of the low altar?

**Question 9**

What played a small role in the canonisation of King Edward the Confessor?

**Text number 9**

Henry VII added a Perpendicular-style chapel dedicated to the Virgin Mary (1503known as Henry VII's Chapel or "Lady Chapel"). Much of the stone came from Caen in France (Caen stone), Portland Island (Portland stone) and the Loire Valley in France (tuffeau limestone)[citation needed].

**Question 0**

Who added the perpendicular-style chapel?

**Question 1**

To whom was the Perpendicular-style chapel dedicated?

**Question 2**

Which part of France does the Caen stone come from?

**Question 3**

Where did the Portland stone come from?

**Question 4**

When was Lady Chapel added?

**Question 5**

Who took away the perpendicular-style chapel?

**Question 6**

To whom was the Perpendicular-style chapel not dedicated?

**Question 7**

What part of England does the Caen stone come from?

**Question 8**

Where did the Portland tree come from?

**Question 9**

When was Lady Chapel downsized?

**Text number 10**

In 1535 , the monastery had an annual income of £2,400 to £2,800 (£1,310,000 to £1,530,000 in 2016), second only to Glastonbury Abbey in terms of wealth at the time of the Dissolution of the Monasteries Assessment.

**Question 0**

When did the monastery have an annual income of £2400-2800?

**Question 1**

What was the annual income of the monastery in 2016?

**Question 2**

After which other monastery was Westminster Abbey second in wealth?

**Question 3**

At what point did the monastery become second in wealth?

**Question 4**

When did the monastery have an annual income of £2400-2700?

**Question 5**

What was the annual income of the monastery in 2015?

**Question 6**

Which other monastery was Westminster Abbey first rich with?

**Question 7**

At what point did the monastery become third in wealth?

**Question 8**

When was the monastery's annual debt between £2,400 and £2,700?

**Text number 11**

Henry VIII took direct royal control in 1540 and in 1539 granted the monastery cathedral status by charter in 1540, while also granting letters patent to establish the Diocese of Westminster. By granting the monastery cathedral status, Henry VIII had an excuse to save it from the destruction or dissolution he was causing to most English monasteries at the time.

**Question 0**

When did Henry VIII assume direct royal authority?

**Question 1**

Who gave the monastery cathedral status in 1540?

**Question 2**

How did the cathedral's status save the monastery?

**Question 3**

What did the change in the status of the monastery entail?

**Question 4**

When did Henry VII assume direct royal authority?

**Question 5**

When did Henry VIII take indirect royal control?

**Question 6**

Who gave the monastery cathedral status in 1504?

**Question 7**

How did the cathedral's status not save the monastery?

**Text number 12**

The Diocese of Westminster was dissolved in 1550, but the abbey was recognised (in 1552, going back to 1550) as the second cathedral of the Diocese of London until 1556. The old saying 'robbing St Peter to pay St Paul' was perhaps given a new lease of life when the money for the monastery dedicated to St Peter was diverted to the coffers of St Paul's Cathedral.

**Question 0**

When was the Diocese of Westminster abolished?

**Question 1**

Which monastery was recognised until 1556?

**Question 2**

To whom is the monastery dedicated?

**Question 3**

When was the Diocese of Westminster abolished?

**Question 4**

When was the Diocese of Eastminster abolished?

**Question 5**

Which monastery was recognised after 1556?

**Question 6**

Which monastery was recognised until 1565?

**Question 7**

To whom is the monastery not dedicated?

**Text number 13**

The monastery was restored to Benedictine control under the reign of the English Catholic Mary I, but they were expelled again under Elizabeth I in 1559. In 1560, Elizabeth re-established Westminster as a "Royal Peculiar" - a Church of England church directly responsible to the monarch rather than the diocesan bishop - and made it a collegiate church of St Peter's (i.e. a non-cathedral church with a chapter of canons headed by a dean). Mary's last abbot was made the first dean.

**Question 0**

Under whose authority was the monastery returned to the Benedictines?

**Question 1**

Who drove the Benedictines out again in 1559?

**Question 2**

What was the monastery's new name when it was re-established by Elizabeth I?

**Question 3**

Who was made the first dean of the new church?

**Question 4**

Under whose authority was the monastery forgiven to the Benedictines?

**Question 5**

Under whose authority was the monastery not returned to the Benedictines?

**Question 6**

Who re-adopted the Benedictines in 1559?

**Question 7**

Who threw out the Benedictines again in 1595?

**Question 8**

What was the monastery's new name when it was re-established by Elizabeth II?

**Text number 14**

It suffered damage during the turbulent times of the 1640s, when it was attacked by the Puritans, but its close ties to the state protected it again during the Commonwealth period. Oliver Cromwell was given an elaborate funeral there in 1658, but was buried in January 1661 and hanged posthumously on the Tyburn gallows.

**Question 0**

When did the monastery suffer damage?

**Question 1**

Who attacked the monastery?

**Question 2**

What protected the monastery?

**Question 3**

Who had a fancy funeral in a monastery in 1658?

**Question 4**

When was Oliver Cromwell buried?

**Question 5**

When did the monastery suffer no damage?

**Question 6**

Who defended the monastery?

**Question 7**

What attacked the monastery?

**Question 8**

Who had a fancy funeral in a monastery in 1685?

**Question 9**

When was Oliver Cromwell murdered?

**Text number 15**

Built between 1722 and 1745 by Nicholas Hawksmoor, the monastery's two western towers, constructed of Portland stone, are an early example of the Gothic Revival movement. Purbeck marble was used for the walls and floors of Westminster Abbey, although different gravestones are made from different types of marble. Rebuilding and restoration continued in the 19th century under the direction of Sir George Gilbert Scott.

**Question 0**

When were the western towers built?

**Question 1**

Who built the western towers of the monastery?

**Question 2**

What kind of marble was used for the walls and floors of the monastery?

**Question 3**

Under whose authority did the 19th century rebellion take place?

**Question 4**

Where were the two western towers built from?

**Question 5**

When were the eastern towers built?

**Question 6**

Who built the eastern towers of the monastery?

**Question 7**

What kind of marble was used for the monastery roofs?

**Question 8**

Under whose authority did the 17th century rebellion take place?

**Question 9**

Where were the three western towers built from?

**Text number 16**

Sir Edwin Lutyens designed a narthex (colonnade or entrance hall) for the west façade in the mid-19th century, but it was never built. Photos of the monastery before the towers were built are scarce, although the monastery's official website states that the building was without towers after the Yevele restoration, with only the parts below the nave roof level completed.

**Question 0**

What was planned for the west front of the monastery but was not built?

**Question 1**

When was the narthex designed?

**Question 2**

After whose restoration was the monastery without towers?

**Question 3**

What was redesigned for the monastery's western fortress but not built?

**Question 4**

What was planned for the east façade of the monastery but not built?

**Question 5**

When was the narthex redesigned?

**Question 6**

After whose restoration did the monastery have towers?

**Question 7**

Who destroyed the monastery when it was left without towers?

**Text number 17**

Until the 19th century, Westminster was the third largest university in England after Oxford and Cambridge. The first third of the Old Testament of the King James Bible and the last half of the New Testament were translated here. The New English Bible was also compiled here in the 20th century. Westminster suffered minor damage in a lightning strike on 15 November 1940.

**Question 0**

Westminster Abbey was the third highest place of learning after which two places?

**Question 1**

What was translated from the first trimester in the monastery?

**Question 2**

Which last half was also translated in the monastery?

**Question 3**

At what time was the New English Bible written in the monastery?

**Question 4**

Westminster Abbey suffered damage on 15 November 1940?

**Question 5**

Westminster Abbey was the third lowest place of learning after which two places?

**Question 6**

Which first quarter was translated in the monastery?

**Question 7**

The first half of which was also translated in the monastery?

**Question 8**

At what time was the Old English Bible written in a monastery?

**Question 9**

Westminster Abbey suffered damage on 15 November 1904?

**Text number 18**

In the 1990s, two icons by the Russian icon painter Sergei Fyodorov were hung in the monastery. The funeral of Princess Diana of Wales was held in the monastery on 6 September 1997. On 17 September 2010, Pope Benedict XVI became the first Pope to enter the monastery.

**Question 0**

Who painted the icons hanging in the monastery in the 1990s?

**Question 1**

What was held in the monastery on 6 September 1997?

**Question 2**

Who was the first pope to enter a monastery?

**Question 3**

On what day did the first pope enter a monastery?

**Question 4**

What nationality was Sergei Fyodorov?

**Question 5**

Who painted the icons hanging in the monastery in the 1980s?

**Question 6**

What was held in the monastery on 6 September 1996?

**Question 7**

Who was the last pope to enter a monastery?

**Question 8**

On what day did the last pope enter a monastery?

**Question 9**

What nationality was Sergei Fedorov?

**Text number 19**

Coronations of English and British monarchs have been held at the abbey since the coronation of both King Harold and William the Conqueror in 1066. In 1216, Henry III could not be crowned in London when he came to the throne because Prince Louis of France had taken over the city, so the king was crowned in Gloucester Cathedral. The Pope considered this coronation inappropriate, and a new coronation was held in a monastery on 17 May 1220. The Archbishop of Canterbury is traditionally the celebrant of the coronation ceremony[citation needed][citation needed].

**Question 0**

Where was Henry III crowned?

**Question 1**

When was Henry III crowned?

**Question 2**

Who had taken over London when Henry III was to be crowned?

**Question 3**

Who thought Henry III's coronation was inappropriate?

**Question 4**

Who is an ordinary priest at coronation ceremonies?

**Question 5**

Where was Henry II crowned?

**Question 6**

When was Henry II crowned?

**Question 7**

Who had taken over London when Henry II was to be crowned?

**Question 8**

Who thought Henry II's coronation was inappropriate?

**Question 9**

Who is the unusual priest at coronation ceremonies?

**Text number 20**

King Edward's Chair (or St Edward's Chair), the throne on which the monarchs of England and Great Britain have sat at their coronations, is located in the monastery and has been used at every coronation since 1308. From 1301 to 1996 (apart from a brief period in 1950 when it was temporarily stolen by Scottish nationalists), the chair was also the Scone Stone on which Scottish kings were crowned. Although the stone is now kept in Scotland, at Edinburgh Castle, at future coronations the stone is to be returned to the St Edward's Chair for use during the coronation ceremony.

**Question 0**

What is the name of the throne used at the coronation?

**Question 1**

What is another name for King Edward's chair?

**Question 2**

What is used to crown the kings of Scotland?

**Question 3**

Who had stolen the Scone stone?

**Question 4**

What is the name of the unused throne at the coronation?

**Question 5**

What is not another name for King Edward's chair?

**Question 6**

What are the kings of Wales crowned with?

**Question 7**

Who had stolen the Stone of Stone?

**Question 8**

Who had protected the Scone stone?

**Text number 21**

Westminster Abbey is a collegiate church administered by the Dean and Chapter of Westminster, established by Royal Charter of Queen Elizabeth I in 1560, establishing it as the collegiate church of St Peter's of Westminster and a special royal church under the personal jurisdiction of the Sovereign. The members of the Cathedral Chapter are the Dean and four canons, assisted by the Chief Chaplain and the Clerk of the Cathedral Chapter. One of the canons is also the rector of St Margaret's Church, Westminster, and often acts as chaplain to the Speaker of the House of Commons.

**Question 0**

What kind of church is Westminster Abbey?

**Question 1**

Who created Westminster Abbey as St Peter's Westminster Collegiate Church?

**Question 2**

Who rules the church?

**Question 3**

Who are the members of the Westminster Cathedral Council?

**Question 4**

Who will open the Westminster song?

**Question 5**

What kind of church is not Westminster Abbey?

**Question 6**

Who hated Westminster Abbey as the collegiate church of St Peter Westminster?

**Question 7**

Who runs the school?

**Question 8**

Who are not members of the Westminster Chapter?

**Question 9**

Who rejects the Westminster chapter?

**Text number 22**

In addition to the dean and the canons, the church currently has two full-time minor canons, one of whom is a prelate and the other a sacristan. The post of vicar was created in the 1970s for those who assist the minor canons. In addition to the clergy and the vicar and the bishop, the college is made up of various lay officials, such as the organist and choirmaster, the registrar, the auditor, the legal secretary, the legal secretary, the property registrar, the choir school director, the treasurer and the building manager, as well as lay assistants12 , choirboys10 and the superintendent and superintendent of the choir.

**Question 0**

How many vicars are there?

**Question 1**

How many choirs are there in the monastery?

**Question 2**

When was the priesthood established?

**Question 3**

How many lay priests are there not?

**Question 4**

How many lay people are there?

**Question 5**

How many choir members are not in the monastery?

**Question 6**

When was the post of vicar not created?

**Question 7**

When was the post of vicar abolished?

**Text number 23**

Henry III rebuilt the monastery in honour of the royal saint, Edward the Confessor, whose relics were placed in the sanctuary. Henry III himself was buried nearby, as were many of the Plantagenet kings of England, their wives and other relatives. Until the death of Britain's George II in 1760, most kings and queens were buried in the abbey, with the exception of Henry VI, Edward IV, Henry VIII and Charles I, who are buried in St George's Chapel at Windsor Castle. Other exceptions include Richard III, now buried in Leicester Cathedral, and the de facto queen, Lady Jane Grey, buried in St Peter ad Vincula Chapel in the Tower of London. Most monarchs and royals who died after 1760 are buried either in St George's Chapel or in Frogmore Chapel, east of Windsor Castle[citation needed].

**Question 0**

Henry III rebuilt the monastery in whose honour?

**Question 1**

When did George II of Great Britain die?

**Question 2**

Who was Edward the Confessor?

**Question 3**

Where was Henry VI buried?

**Question 4**

Where was Richard III buried?

**Question 5**

Henry II rebuilt the monastery in whose honour?

**Question 6**

When did George I of Great Britain die?

**Question 7**

Who was not Edward the Confessor?

**Question 8**

Where was Henry V buried?

**Question 9**

Where was Richard II buried?

**Text number 24**

From the Middle Ages onwards, aristocrats were buried in chapels, while monks and other persons associated with the monastery were buried in the monastery and other premises. One of them was Geoffrey Chaucer, who was buried here because he had apartments in the monastery where he worked as director of the King's works. Other poets, writers and musicians were buried around Chaucer or had memorials placed in an area known as Poets' Corner. Abbey musicians, such as Henry Purcell, were also buried in their place of work[citation needed].

**Question 0**

Where were medieval aristocrats buried?

**Question 1**

Geoffrey Chaucer worked on what?

**Question 2**

Where was Henry Purcell buried?

**Question 3**

Where were later aristocrats buried?

**Question 4**

Where were aristocrats burned in the Middle Ages?

**Question 5**

Geoffrey Chaucer was unemployed for what?

**Question 6**

Geoffrey Chaucer did not work on what?

**Question 7**

Where was Henry Purcell burnt?

**Text number 25**

Later, it became one of Britain's greatest tributes that he was buried or his memory taken to a monastery. The burial of national figures in a monastery began under Oliver Cromwell, when Admiral Robert Blake was buried in a monastery in 1657. The practice spread to generals, admirals, politicians, doctors and scientists, such as Isaac Newton, buried on 4 April 1727, and Charles Darwin, buried on 26 April 1882. Also buried on 3 August 1833 was William Wilberforce, who led the movement to abolish slavery in the United Kingdom and on the plantations. Wilberforce was buried in the North Cross Church, close to his friend, former Prime Minister William Pitt.

**Question 0**

Oliver Cromwell began imprisoning national figures in the Abbey, starting with who?

**Question 1**

Who was buried in the monastery on 4 April 1727?

**Question 2**

Who was buried in the monastery on 26 April 1882?

**Question 3**

Who was buried in the monastery on 3 August 1833?

**Question 4**

Who was buried next to William Wilberforce?

**Question 5**

Oliver Cromwell started imprisoning national figures in a monastery, ending with whom?

**Question 6**

Who was buried in the monastery on 4 April 1772?

**Question 7**

Who was buried in the monastery on 26 April 1828?

**Question 8**

Who was buried in the monastery on 3 August 1883?

**Question 9**

Who was buried under William Wilberforce?

**Text number 26**

In the early 1900s, it became increasingly common to bury cremated remains in the monastery instead of coffins.In 1905, the actor Sir Henry Irving was cremated and his ashes were buried in Westminster Abbey, becoming the first person to be cremated before being buried in a monastery. Most burials in the Abbey are cremations, but some burials still take place - Frances Challen, wife of the Reverend Sebastian Charles, the vicar of Westminster Cathedral, was buried next to her husband in the south crypt in 2014. Members of the Percy family have a family vault, the Northumberland Vault, in St Nicholas Chapel in the Abbey.

**Question 0**

What kind of remains were buried more frequently in the early 20th century?

**Question 1**

What year was Sir Henry Irving cremated?

**Question 2**

Who was buried in the south aisle in 2014?

**Question 3**

In which family is the Northumberland Vault?

**Question 4**

What kind of remains were buried more frequently in the early 19th century?

**Question 5**

In what year was Sir Henry Irving buried?

**Question 6**

Who was buried in the south aisle in 2004?

**Question 7**

Which family does not have a Northumberland vault?

**Question 8**

In which family is the Southumberland Vault?

**Text number 27**

On the floor, just inside the large west door, in the middle of the church, is the tomb of the Unknown Warrior, an unknown British soldier who fell on the battlefields of Europe during the First World War. He was buried in the monastery on 11 November 1920, the only tomb in the monastery where it is forbidden to walk on[citation needed].

**Question 0**

When was the Unknown Warrior buried?

**Question 1**

When was the well-known warrior buried?

**Question 2**

When will the Unknown Warrior be buried?

**Question 3**

When was the Unknown Warrior burned?

**Question 4**

Whose tomb is the only one in the monastery that you are encouraged to walk on?

**Question 5**

Whose tomb is not the only one in the monastery that you are invited to walk on?

**Text number 28**

At the eastern end of the Lady Chapel is a chapel of remembrance for RAF pilots who died in the Second World War. The chapel has a Battle of Britain memorial window, replacing an earlier Tudor stained glass window destroyed in the war.

**Question 0**

Where is the RAF pilots' memorial chapel?

**Question 1**

The RAF pilots' memorial chapel has a window for what?

**Question 2**

What was destroyed to replace the Battle of Britain window?

**Question 3**

Where is the RAF firefighters' memorial chapel?

**Question 4**

Where is the ARF pilots' memorial chapel?

**Question 5**

The RAF Seamen's Memorial Chapel has a window for what?

**Question 6**

Why is there a window in the ARF pilots' memorial chapel?

**Question 7**

The window of the Battle of Britain replaced the one that was created?

**Text number 29**

On Saturday 6 September 1997, Princess Diana of Wales had her official, though not "state" funeral. It was a royal ceremonial funeral with a royal retinue and an Anglican funeral liturgy. The second public service was held on a Sunday at the request of the people. The funeral was held privately later that day. Diana's ex-husband, sons, mother, siblings, a close friend and a priest were present. Diana's body was dressed in a black long-sleeved dress designed by Catherine Walker, which she had chosen a few weeks earlier. A rosary she had received from Mother Teresa was placed in her hands. Her grave is on her family's Althorp estate on a private island[1].

**Question 0**

When was Princess Diana of Wales' official funeral?

**Question 1**

When was the second public funeral service for Princess Diana held?

**Question 2**

Who designed Diana's dress?

**Question 3**

Who gave Diana the beads on the rosary?

**Question 4**

When was the unofficial funeral of Princess Diana of Wales held?

**Question 5**

When was the official funeral of Prince Diana of Wales?

**Question 6**

When was the third public funeral service for Princess Diana held?

**Question 7**

When was the second public service for Princess Mary held?

**Question 8**

Who never designed Diana's dress?

**Text number 30**

Westminster School and Westminster Abbey Choir School are also within the grounds of the abbey. It was natural that learned and literate monks should be entrusted with education, and the Pope required the Benedictine monks to run a charity school in 1179. The choir school trained choirboys to sing at the monastery's services.

**Question 0**

What's in Westminster Abbey?

**Question 1**

Who demanded Benedictine monks to run a charity school?

**Question 2**

When did the Benedictine monks have to run a charity school?

**Question 3**

Where are the monastery choirboys trained?

**Question 4**

What's in Eastminster Abbey?

**Question 5**

Who never called for Benedictine monks to run a charity school?

**Question 6**

Who demanded the Benedictine monks to maintain a school of vanity?

**Question 7**

When did the Benedictine monks have to run a vanity school?

**Question 8**

Where are the altar boys of the monastery trained?

**Text number 31**

Harrison & Harrison built the organ in 1937, when it had four manuals and 84 calls, and was first used at the coronation of King George VI. Some of the pipework of the previous Hill organ, completed in 1848, was rebuilt and incorporated into the new system. The two organ cases, designed by John Loughborough Pearson in the late 19th century, were repaired and repainted in 1959.

**Question 0**

Who built the organ?

**Question 1**

When was the organ built?

**Question 2**

When was the organ first used?

**Question 3**

What was incorporated into the new organ from the previous one, the 1848 Hill organ?

**Question 4**

Who designed these two organ casings?

**Question 5**

Who destroyed the organ?

**Question 6**

When was the organ destroyed?

**Question 7**

When was the last time the organ was used?

**Question 8**

What was incorporated into the new organ from the previous one, the 1948 Hill organ?

**Question 9**

Who designed these three organ casings?

**Text number 32**

In 1982 and 1987, Harrison and Harrison expanded the organ under the direction of Simon Preston, then organist at the monastery, adding a lower choir organ and Bombarde organ: the current instrument now has five manuals and 109 calls. In 2006, Harrison and Harrison refurbished the organ console, and space was prepared for two additional 16-foot stops in the Lower Choir Organ and the Bombarde Organ. One section of the organ, the Celestial organ, is not currently connected or playable.

**Question 0**

Which part of the organ is not connected or playable?

**Question 1**

Which part of the organ is connected or playable?

**Question 2**

Which part of the organ is fully playable?

**Question 3**

Who restored the organ console in 2008?

**Question 4**

Who destroyed the organ console in 2006?

**Question 5**

Who refurbished the guitar console in 2006?

**Text number 33**

The monastery's bells were restored in 1971. The instrument now consists of ten bells, suspended for interchangeable playing, cast in the Whitechapel bell foundry in 1971, and tuned to the notes F#, E, D, C#, B, A, G, F#, E and D. The tenor bell weighs 30 cwt, 1 qtr, 15 lb (3403 lb or 1544 kg).

**Question 0**

When were the clocks replaced?

**Question 1**

How many bells are there in the monastery?

**Question 2**

When were the ten bells cast?

**Question 3**

Who lit the monastery bells?

**Question 4**

When were the clocks not renewed?

**Question 5**

When were the clocks scrapped?

**Question 6**

How many bells do not form a monastery bell?

**Question 7**

When were the ine-bells thrown?

**Question 8**

Who destroyed the monastery clocks?

**Text number 34**

There are also two service bells, cast by Robert Mot in 1585 and 1598, a Sanctus bell cast in 1738 by Richard Phelps and Thomas Lester, and two unused bells - one cast around 1320 by R de Wymbish's successor and the other cast in 1742 by Thomas Lester. The Church Buildings Council of England has concluded that the two service bells and the 1320 bell, as well as the fourth small silver 'dinner bell' kept in the refectory, are of historical significance.

**Question 0**

Who lit the two service bells?

**Question 1**

When were the two service bells cast?

**Question 2**

When was the Sanctus bell cast?

**Question 3**

Who rang the Sanctus bell?

**Question 4**

Where is the dishwasher clock kept?

**Question 5**

Who lit the three service bells?

**Question 6**

When were the three service bells cast?

**Question 7**

When was Sanctus' bell spoiled?

**Question 8**

Who destroyed the Sanctus clock?

**Question 9**

Where is the "dishwasher clock" not kept?

**Text number 35**

During the reign of Henry III, between about 1245 and 1253, the chapel parish house was built at the same time as the eastern parts of the monastery. It was restored by Sir George Gilbert Scott in 1872. The entrance is approached from the east abbey corridor and has a double doorway with a large tympanum above.

**Question 0**

Under whose authority was the cathedral built?

**Question 1**

Who renovated the nave fireplace in 1872?

**Question 2**

Under whose authority was the chapel parish not built?

**Question 3**

Under whose authority was the cathedral dissolved?

**Question 4**

Who restored the cathedral in 1827?

**Question 5**

Who destroyed the cathedral in 1872?

**Question 6**

Who renovated the chapel building in 1872?

**Text number 36**

The entrance and exterior hallways lead to the octagonal nave, which is architecturally exceptionally clean. It is built in a geometric Gothic style, with an octagonal crypt below. An octagonal column supports the vaulted roof. On the sides are blind arched rooms, remains of 13th century paintings and numerous stone benches, topped by innovative large 4-light quadruple windows. These are almost identical to the Sainte-Chapelle in Paris.

**Question 0**

What is the style of an octagonal cape house?

**Question 1**

What is an octagonal which is the figure below the house?

**Question 2**

What kind of roof does the Chapter House have?

**Question 3**

What kind of windows are in the chapel?

**Question 4**

What kind of architecture makes a house of the century contemporary?

**Question 5**

What is the style of an octagonal chapel house?

**Question 6**

What is an octagonal which is above the house of the century?

**Question 7**

What kind of roof is not in the Chapter House?

**Question 8**

What kind of windows are not in the Chapter House?

**Question 9**

The architecture of the chapel building is contemporary with what?

**Text number 37**

The chapel parish house has its original mid-13th century tiled cladding. The door in the entrance hall dates from around , and is believed to be the oldest in England in the 1050s. The exterior has flying buttresses added in the 13th century and a leaded tent roof with iron frame designed by Scott. Originally used by Benedictine monks in the 13th century for daily meetings, the chapel parish house was a church of the 13th century. It later became the meeting place of the King's Great Council and the Commons of the predecessors of Parliament.

**Question 0**

What kind of tiling is in a house of the century?

**Question 1**

The door in the hallway is from when?

**Question 2**

When were the exterior wall columns added?

**Question 3**

Who else met at the Chapter House?

**Question 4**

What kind of tiling is in the chapel building?

**Question 5**

When was there a window in the hallway?

**Question 6**

When were flying buttresses added to the interior?

**Question 7**

Who else has never met in chapel?

**Question 8**

When were the flying buttresses on the exterior walls removed?

**Text number 38**

The Pyx chamber formed the lower floor of the monks' dormitory. It dates from the late 1100s and was used as a treasury for the monastery and the king. The outer walls and circular pillars date from the 1100s, several capitals were enriched in the 1200s and a stone altar was added in the 1300s. The term pyx refers to the boxwood chest in which coins were kept and presented to the jury during the pyx trial, when newly minted coins were presented to ensure that they met the required standards.

**Question 0**

What formed the lower floor of the monks' dormitory?

**Question 1**

When did the Pyx Chamber originate?

**Question 2**

When were the newly minted coins presented to ensure that they met the requirements?

**Question 3**

What formed the upper floor of the monks' dormitory?

**Question 4**

What destroyed the downstairs of the monks' dormitory?

**Question 5**

When is the Pyx Chamber not dated?

**Question 6**

When did the Styx chamber originate?

**Question 7**

When were old coins presented to ensure that they met the requirements?

**Text number 39**

Westminster Abbey Chapel Parish Hall and Pyx Chamber are under the protection of English Heritage, but under the care and management of the Dean of Westminster and the Chapel. English Heritage has funded an extensive programme of work to the Chapel Parish Hall, including repairs to the roof, gutters, stonework to the facades, pillars and leaded lights.

**Question 0**

Who is in charge of the Pyx chamber and chapel?

**Question 1**

Who looks after and manages the Pyx Chamber and the Chapel Parish Hall?

**Question 2**

What has English Heritage funded for the Chapter House?

**Question 3**

The Pyx chamber and the chapel are not under whose guardianship?

**Question 4**

Who is in charge of the Styx chamber and chapel?

**Question 5**

Who no longer looks after and manages the Pyx chamber and chapel?

**Question 6**

Who runs and manages the Styx chamber and chapel building?

**Question 7**

England's cultural heritage is unfunded for what century house?

**Text number 40**

Westminster Abbey Museum is housed in a vaulted archway dating back to the 1100s under the former monks' dormitory at Westminster Abbey. This is one of the oldest areas of the Abbey, dating back almost to the foundation of the church by Edward the Confessor in 1065. This space has been used as a museum since 1908.

**Question 0**

What is located in the vault below the monks' dormitory?

**Question 1**

When did the area occupied by the museum originate?

**Question 2**

The vaulted basement under the monks' dormitory has been a museum since when?

**Question 3**

What is located in the vault under the monks' dormitory?

**Question 4**

What is located in the vault above the monks' dormitory?

**Question 5**

When did the area occupied by the shop originate?

**Question 6**

The vaulted basement under the monks' dormitory hasn't been a museum since when?

**Question 7**

The vaulted upstairs under the monks' dormitory has been a museum since when?

**Text number 41**

On display is a collection of royal and other funerary artefacts (Henry V's funeral shroud, body and shield) and other treasures, such as medieval glass plates, fragments of a 13th-century sculpture, a statue of Mary II, a statue of the Virgin Mary, and other artefacts:and replicas of coronation costumes, as well as historical portraits of Edward III, Henry VII and his queen, Elizabeth of York, Charles II, William III, Mary II and Queen Anne.

**Question 0**

What belonging to Henry V is in the museum?

**Question 1**

What kind of panels does the museum have?

**Question 2**

What belongings of Henry VI are in the museum?

**Question 3**

Which of Henry V's possessions are not in the museum?

**Question 4**

What's not belonging to Henry V in the museum?

**Question 5**

What kind of panels does the museum not have?

**Question 6**

What kind of panels does the library have?

**Text number 42**

Later waxworks include a figure of Horatio Nelson, Viscount Nelson, wearing some of his own clothes, and another of Prime Minister William Pitt, Earl of Chatham, modelled by American-born sculptor Patience Wright. During the recent conservation of a portrait of Elizabeth I, a unique corset dating from 1603 was found on the figure, which is now on display separately.

**Question 0**

Who modelled the portraits in the museum?

**Question 1**

What are the monuments made of?

**Question 2**

What is Viscount Nelson wearing in the picture?

**Question 3**

Who has never modelled portraits in a museum?

**Question 4**

What are aliens not made of?

**Question 5**

What are refrigerators made of?

**Question 6**

What's in the Discount Nelson picture?

**Question 7**

What's not in Nelson's picture?

**Text number 43**

A late 1200s Westminster Retable, the oldest altarpiece in England, has recently been added to the exhibition, probably designed for the altar of a monastery. Although damaged in past centuries, it has been expertly cleaned and conserved.

**Question 0**

What was recently added to the museum exhibition?

**Question 1**

What is the Westminster online table?

**Question 2**

What was the altarpiece designed for?

**Question 3**

What is damaged, but cleaned and then preserved?

**Question 4**

What has recently been removed from the museum's exhibition?

**Question 5**

What has not been added to the museum exhibition recently?

**Question 6**

What is not a Westminster online table?

**Question 7**

What was the altarpiece not designed for?

**Question 8**

What was undamaged, but cleaned and then preserved?

**Text number 44**

In June 2009, the first major building work on the monastery in 250 years was proposed. A crown - a crown-like architectural feature - was to be built around the lantern above the central crossroads, replacing the existing pyramidal structure dating from the 1950s. This was part of a wider £23 million development of the abbey, which was expected to be completed in 2013. On 4 August 2010, the Dean and the Diocese announced that, after 'a considerable amount of preparation and study', efforts to build the corona would not be pursued. In 2012, architects Panter Hudspith completed the refurbishment of a 14th century grocery store originally used by the monks of the abbey and converted it into a restaurant featuring English oak furniture by Covent Garden-based Luke Hughes and Company.

**Question 0**

What was proposed for the monastery in June 2009?

**Question 1**

On what day did the dean and the cathedral chapter announce that the work would not continue?

**Question 2**

Where did Panter Hudspith renovate a 13th century grocery store?

**Question 3**

What kind of furniture is in the restaurant?

**Question 4**

Who supplied the furniture for the restaurant?

**Question 5**

What was proposed for the monastery in June 2008?

**Question 6**

On what day did the Dean and the Cathedral Chapter announce that the work would continue?

**Question 7**

Where did Panter Hudspith renovate a 1200s grocery store?

**Question 8**

What kind of furniture is not in the restaurant?

**Question 9**

Who never supplied the furniture for the restaurant?

**Text number 45**

One ongoing project is the creation of the Queen's Diamond Jubilee Gallery in the medieval triforium of the monastery. The aim is to create a new exhibition area for the monastery's treasures in the galleries around the nave of the monastery. To this end, the monastery's architect and building inspector, Ptolemy Dean, has designed a new Gothic tower with a lift. The new galleries are due to open in 2018.

**Question 0**

What is created in the medieval triforium?

**Question 1**

What is planned to help the gallery?

**Question 2**

When will the new galleries open?

**Question 3**

What will be destroyed in the medieval triforium?

**Question 4**

What is created in the medieval biosphere?

**Question 5**

What unplanned activities have been helpful in the gallery?

**Question 6**

When will the new galleries close?

**Question 7**

When will the old galleries open?

**Document number 71**

**Text number 0**

Political corruption is when government officials use their power for illegal private gain. An unlawful act by a public official is political corruption only if it is directly related to his or her official duties, is done under the law or involves an abuse of influence.

**Question 0**

What is it called when government officials use their power for private gain?

**Text number 1**

Forms of corruption vary, but include bribery, extortion, cronyism, nepotism, nepotism, gombeenism, parochialism, patronage, influence peddling, bribery and embezzlement. Corruption can facilitate criminal activities such as drug trafficking, money laundering and human trafficking, but it is not limited to these activities. Political corruption also includes the abuse of government power for other purposes, such as the suppression of political opponents and general police brutality.

**Question 0**

One form of corruption is the hiring of family members, called why?

**Question 1**

What is another form of corruption, usury?

**Question 2**

The three forms of corruption that can contribute to criminal activity are drugs, money laundering and what?

**Question 3**

Suppressing political corruption, what is also considered political corruption?

**Text number 2**

What constitutes illegal corruption varies from country to country or jurisdiction to jurisdiction. For example, some political financing practices that are legal in one place may be illegal in another. In some cases, government officials have broad or ill-defined powers, making it difficult to distinguish between legal and illegal activities. Bribery alone is estimated to be worth more than USD 1 trillion a year worldwide. A state of unchecked political corruption is known as a kleptocracy, which literally means "power of the thieves".

**Question 0**

What crime costs more than a trillion US dollars a year worldwide?

**Question 1**

What is kleptocracy?

**Text number 3**

Some forms of corruption - now called "institutional corruption" - are distinguished from bribery and other obvious personal gain. A similar problem of corruption arises in any institution that depends on the financial support of individuals whose interests may conflict with the primary purpose of the institution.

**Question 0**

What are some forms of corruption called today?

**Question 1**

Institutional corruption is different from what kind of corruption?

**Question 2**

These types of problems occur in any organisation where the interests of the people who support it financially are at odds with what?

**Text number 4**

In politics, corruption undermines democracy and good governance by circumventing or even subverting formal processes. Corruption in elections and legislatures reduces accountability and distorts representation in political decision-making, corruption in the judiciary undermines the rule of law and corruption in public administration leads to inefficient service delivery. Corruption violates the fundamental principle of the Republic, which is the centrality of civic virtue.

**Question 0**

What does corruption undermine in politics?

**Question 1**

What does corruption ignore in politics?

**Question 2**

Political corruption in lawmakers reduces what, overall?

**Question 3**

Where does corruption undermine the rule of law?

**Question 4**

Where does corruption cause poor service delivery?

**Text number 5**

More generally, corruption undermines the institutional capacity of a government if procedures are not followed, resources are stolen and public offices are bought and sold. Corruption undermines the legitimacy of government and democratic values such as trust and tolerance. Recent evidence suggests that levels of corruption vary widely in high-income democracies, depending on the accountability of decision-makers. Evidence from fragile states also shows that corruption and bribery can negatively affect trust in institutions.

**Question 0**

Which two democratic values have been tainted by corruption?

**Question 1**

Corruption breaks down government capacity when public office is what?

**Question 2**

The level of corruption in richer democracies can vary depending on the type of officials who make the decisions?

**Text number 6**

In the private sector, corruption increases the cost of doing business because of the price of illegal payments, the administrative costs of negotiating with officials and the risk of breach or disclosure of contracts. While some argue that corruption reduces costs by cutting red tape, the availability of bribes can also lead officials to invent new rules and delays. The overt removal of costly and lengthy regulations is preferable to being able to circumvent them surreptitiously through the use of bribes. While corruption raises the cost of doing business, it also distorts the playing field, shielding connected firms from competition and thus perpetuating inefficient firms.

**Question 0**

Corruption increases the cost of doing business due to illegal payments in which sector?

**Question 1**

Some argue that corruption actually reduces costs because it reduces what?

**Question 2**

What process is better than allowing the bribes to stand?

**Question 3**

Corruption is changing the playing field by allowing companies with connections to protect themselves from what?

**Text number 7**

Corruption also creates economic distortions in the public sector by diverting public investment to capital projects where there are more bribes and kickbacks. Officials may increase the technical complexity of public sector projects to conceal or smooth the way for such transactions, further distorting investment. Corruption also reduces compliance with building, environmental and other regulations, reduces the quality of public services and infrastructure and increases pressure on public finances.

**Question 0**

Public sector corruption causes economic distortions when what is spent on capital projects?

**Question 1**

What is more abundant in capital projects?

**Question 2**

Corruption can lower what environmental regulations?

**Text number 8**

Economists argue that one of the factors behind the difference in economic development between Africa and Asia is that corruption in Africa has primarily been rent-seeking, with the result that financial capital has been transferred abroad rather than invested at home (hence the stereotypical but often accurate image of African dictators with Swiss bank accounts). In Nigeria, for example, Nigerian leaders stole more than $400 billion from the treasury between 1960 and 1999.

**Question 0**

What kind of bank accounts do African dictators often have?

**Question 1**

What form has corruption taken in Africa?

**Question 2**

In Africa, the economy is often shifted to where?

**Text number 9**

Researchers at the University of Massachusetts Amherst estimate that between 1970 and 1996, capital flight from 30 sub-Saharan countries totalled $187 billion, exceeding their foreign debt (economist Mancur Olson has theoretically modelled the results in terms of slowing or decelerating development). In the case of Africa, one reason for this behaviour was political instability and the fact that new governments often confiscated assets corruptly acquired by the previous government. This encouraged officials to hide their assets abroad, where they would be beyond the reach of possible future expropriation. In contrast, Asian governments such as Suharto's New Order often took a stake in transactions or provided the conditions for development through, for example, infrastructure investment, law and order.

**Question 0**

Which researchers investigated corruption in sub-Saharan Africa between 1970 and 1996?

**Question 1**

What was the overrun of 187 billion in these countries?

**Question 2**

What was one factor that led to this behaviour in Africa?

**Text number 10**

Corruption is often most evident in countries with the lowest per capita income and where health services depend on foreign aid. Local political capture of foreign donations is particularly prevalent in sub-Saharan Africa, where a 2006 World Bank report said that around half of the funds donated to health were never invested in the health sector or given to those in need of medical care.

**Question 0**

Where is the most corruption to be found?

**Question 1**

Why do these countries depend on foreign aid?

**Question 2**

At which level of governance is corruption particularly prevalent in sub-Saharan Africa?

**Question 3**

Where does the report describe this corruption?

**Question 4**

How many of the funds did not reach the intended recipient who needed medical treatment?

**Text number 11**

Instead, the money donated was used "to buy counterfeit medicines, move drugs to the black market and pay ghost workers". After all, developing countries have enough money for health care, but local corruption denies the wider population the resources they need.

**Question 0**

Which workers received payments?

**Question 1**

Where were the drugs taken?

**Question 2**

What other ways was the money used besides ghost workers and receiving black market drugs?

**Question 3**

If there were no local corruption, would there be enough help for people in need of medical assistance in these countries?

**Text number 12**

Corruption facilitates the destruction of the environment. While corrupt societies may have formal legislation to protect the environment, it cannot be enforced if officials are easily corruptible. The same applies to social rights, to the protection of workers, to the prevention of trade union activity and to child labour. Breaking these laws allows corrupt countries to gain illegal economic advantages on the international market.

**Question 0**

What does corruption contribute to the environment?

**Question 1**

Official legislation cannot be regulated when officials are what?

**Question 2**

Bribes also stop unions, child protection at work, and what?

**Question 3**

When these laws are broken, what do corrupt countries gain in the international market?

**Text number 13**

Nobel Prize-winning economist Amartya Sen has said that "there is no such thing as an apolitical food problem". While drought and other natural events can cause famine, it is government action or inaction that determines its severity and often even whether or not there will be a famine.

**Question 0**

Who has argued that there are no non-political food problems?

**Question 1**

What can trigger a famine?

**Question 2**

Natural phenomena can cause famine, but what determines its severity?

**Text number 14**

Governments with a strong kleptocratic tendency can undermine food security even when harvests are good. Officials often steal state assets. In Bihar, India, corrupt officials steal more than 80% of subsidised food aid for the poor. Similarly, governments, criminals and warlords often loot food aid at gunpoint and sell it for profit. The 20th century is full of examples of governments undermining the food security of their own nations - sometimes deliberately.

**Question 0**

Even if the harvest is good, food security can be undermined when the government tends to what?

**Text number 15**

Humanitarian aid to the world's poor and fragile regions is growing, but it is highly vulnerable to corruption, with food aid, construction and other highly valued aid at greatest risk. Food aid can be directly and physically diverted away from its intended destination or indirectly manipulated through assessments, targeting, registration and distribution to favour certain groups or individuals.

**Question 0**

Besides food aid, what is most at risk in these countries?

**Question 1**

How is food aid usually diverted directly away from the people it should go to?

**Question 2**

Food aid can also be indirectly diverted away from its recipients by manipulating what?

**Text number 16**

There are numerous opportunities for abuse and profiteering in the construction and civil protection industry, including poor workmanship, bribes on contracts and favouritism in the supply of valuable protection materials. While humanitarian aid organisations are generally most concerned about aid being diverted because too many people are involved, it is the recipients themselves who are most concerned about exclusion. Access to aid may be restricted to those who have affairs, pay bribes or are forced to perform sexual favours. Similarly, those who have the means to do so may manipulate statistics to increase the number of beneficiaries and obtain additional aid.

**Question 0**

Sub-standard what is often one of the ways corruption enters the construction sector?

**Question 1**

What happens to agreements that support corruption?

**Question 2**

What are beneficiaries worried about?

**Question 3**

The beneficiaries may have connections, they may pay bribes or what?

**Question 4**

Corrupt people can manipulate what to get more support?

**Text number 17**

Corruption is not just a feature of poor, developing or transition countries. Bribery and other forms of corruption occur in every possible sector in the West: Patients pay bribes to reputable surgeons to get to the top of the list for future surgeries, suppliers to the automotive industry pay bribes to sell poor quality connectors used in safety devices such as airbags, and suppliers pay bribes to manufacturers of defibrillators (to sell poor quality capacitors), payments by wealthy parents to the prestigious university's 'social and cultural fund' in return for the university accepting their children, bribes to obtain diplomas, financial and other benefits granted by car manufacturer board members to trade unionists in return for employer-friendly positions and votes, etc. The examples are endless. These various manifestations of corruption can ultimately be a threat to public health; they can discredit certain key institutions or social relations.

**Question 0**

What damage can such corruption cause?

**Question 1**

As well as institutions, this type of corruption can tarnish what?

**Text number 18**

Corruption can also affect various aspects of sport (referees, players, medical and laboratory staff involved in anti-doping control, members of national sports federations and international committees deciding on the award of contracts and competition places).

**Question 0**

Corruption can determine certain aspects of what kind of activities?

**Question 1**

What aspect of sport can medical staff influence?

**Text number 19**

The distinction between public and private sector corruption sometimes seems rather artificial, and national anti-corruption initiatives may need to avoid legal and other loopholes in the scope of the instruments.

**Question 0**

What does the difference between public and private corruption look like?

**Question 1**

What needs to be kept out of the loopholes?

**Text number 20**

In the context of political corruption, a bribe can be a payment made to a government official in exchange for the official's use of his or her official powers. Bribery involves two participants: one giving the bribe and one receiving it. Both can start by offering a bribe; for example, a customs official may demand a bribe to get through permitted (or prohibited) goods, or a smuggler may offer a bribe to get through. In some countries, the culture of corruption extends to all aspects of public life, making it extremely difficult for individuals to operate without bribes. Bribes may be required to get a public official to do something for which he or she is already being paid. Bribes can also be demanded to circumvent laws and regulations. In addition to being used for private financial gain, bribes are also used deliberately and maliciously to cause harm to another (i.e. without financial incentive). In some developing countries, up to half the population has paid bribes in the last 12 months.

**Question 0**

What do you call paying government officials for using their position in their office?

**Question 1**

What is the minimum number of people who can be involved in bribery?

**Question 2**

What is it called when corruption is part of all public life?

**Question 3**

In addition to getting money, bribes are also used to cause what to others?

**Text number 21**

In recent years[when?] the international community has been working to encourage countries to separate active and passive corruption and criminalise them as separate offences.[citation needed]

**Question 0**

What two types of bribery is the international community trying to prosecute separately?

**Text number 22**

The purpose of this distinction is to make the initial stages of a bribery agreement (offering, promising, soliciting) a criminal offence and thus to send a clear message (from a criminal policy perspective) that bribery is unacceptable.[citation needed] In addition, this distinction makes it easier to prosecute bribery offences, as it can be very difficult to prove that two parties (the briber and the bribe taker) have formally agreed to a bribery agreement. Moreover, it is often not a formal agreement, but merely a mutual understanding, for example when it is common knowledge in a municipality that in order to obtain a building permit, a "fee" has to be paid to the decision-maker in order to obtain a positive decision. Article 3 of the Civil Law Convention on Corruption (ETS 174) also provides a definition of corruption: for the purposes of this Convention, 'corruption' means the solicitation, offer, giving or receipt, directly or indirectly, of a bribe or other undue advantage or opportunity, which distorts the proper performance of an obligation or conduct required of the recipient of the bribe, undue advantage or opportunity.

**Question 0**

In some countries there is no formal agreement, but what makes it difficult to prosecute bribery?

**Question 1**

Bribery can include asking for, offering, giving or giving services or money, or what?

**Question 2**

Gifts can be direct or what?

**Text number 23**

Influence trading is when a person sells his or her influence in the decision-making process to benefit a third party (person or institution). The difference with bribery is that it is a triangular relationship. From a legal point of view, the role of the third party (who is the object of influence) is irrelevant, although in some cases he may be an accomplice. It may be difficult to distinguish between this form of corruption and some extreme and loosely regulated forms of lobbying, where, for example, legislators or policy-makers are free to 'sell' their votes, decision-making power or influence to the lobbyists who offer the highest remuneration, even when the latter act on behalf of their powerful clients, such as industrial groups, who wish to avoid the adoption of certain environmental, social or other regulations considered too strict, etc. When lobbying is (adequately) regulated, it is possible to introduce separate criteria and consider the trading of influence as "undue influence", as provided for in Article 12 of the Council of Europe Criminal Law Convention on Corruption (ETS 173).

**Question 0**

What is called selling or trading the influence of government?

**Question 1**

Third parties may be involved in influencing the sale, and this is called what type of relationship?

**Question 2**

In some situations, the third party involved in the influencing offence may not necessarily be involved or may be which?

**Question 3**

If lobbying is controlled, what does it provide for consideration in determining undue influence?

**Question 4**

Which article of the Criminal Law Convention on Corruption contains specific criteria for determining undue influence?

**Text number 24**

Patronage means favouring supporters, for example in government employment. This can be justified, as when a newly elected government replaces senior officials in the administration to effectively implement its policies. It can be considered corruption if it means that incompetent people are chosen over more capable ones as payment for supporting the government. In non-democracies, many government officials are often chosen on the basis of loyalty rather than ability. They may be chosen almost exclusively from a particular group (for example, the Sunni Arabs in Saddam Hussein's Iraq, the nomenklatura in the Soviet Union or the junkers in imperial Germany) who support the regime in return for such favours. A similar problem can be seen in Eastern Europe, for example in Romania, where the government is often accused of patronage (when a new government comes to power, it quickly replaces most of the public officials).

**Question 0**

What is called giving government jobs to supporters?

**Question 1**

In which country do most government staff change quickly when a new government comes to power?

**Text number 25**

Favouring a public official's relatives (nepotism) or personal friends (cronyism) is a form of illegal private gain. This may involve bribery, for example by requiring a company to hire a relative of an official who controls regulations affecting the company. The most extreme example is when an entire state is inherited, as in North Korea or Syria. A milder form may be the good ol' boys in the southern United States, where women and minorities are excluded. A milder form of cronyism is the 'old boys' network', where appointees are selected only from a closed and exclusive social network - such as alumni of certain universities - rather than the most qualified candidate.

**Question 0**

What is it called when relatives are favoured over other people?

**Question 1**

What is it called when friends are preferred over other people?

**Question 2**

Cronyism also occurs when people are selected from a closed and exclusive social network, called a 'why'.

**Text number 26**

The effort to harm enemies becomes corruption when official power is illegally used as a means to that end. For example, fictitious charges are often brought against journalists or writers who raise politically sensitive issues, such as the acceptance of bribes by a politician.

**Question 0**

Corruption also occurs when a public official wants to cause some kind of harm to whom?

**Question 1**

What can be falsely accused against a journalist who writes?

**Text number 27**

Gombeenism refers to an individual who is dishonest and corrupt in the pursuit of personal gain, most often through monetary gain, while parochialism, also known as parochial pump priming, refers to putting local or vanity projects ahead of the national interest.In Irish politics, for example, populist left-wing parties often use these terms to refer to mainstream political parties, referring to the numerous cases of corruption in Ireland, such as the Irish banking crisis, where evidence of bribery, cronyism and collusion was found, in some cases involving politicians who were about to end their political careers and were given senior management or committee-level positions in the companies with which they were involved.

**Question 0**

What do you call it when you are dishonest or corrupt for your own benefit?

**Question 1**

Parish pump policy is also called what?

**Question 2**

What was the Irish crisis about bribery, cronyism and conspiracies?

**Question 3**

Politicians at the end of their political careers were offered what kind of jobs in companies with which they were politically connected?

**Text number 28**

Election fraud is illegal interference in the electoral process. Fraud is the act of influencing the vote count to produce an election result, either by increasing the vote share of a preferred candidate, reducing the vote share of competing candidates, or both. Election fraud is also known as voter fraud and includes mechanisms such as illegal voter registration, intimidation at polling stations and improper vote counting.

**Question 0**

What is illegal interference in elections?

**Question 1**

What is another term for election fraud?

**Question 2**

Illegal voter registration, improper vote counting and what is considered voter fraud at polling stations?

**Text number 29**

Embezzlement is the theft of entrusted funds. It is political when it involves public funds taken by a public official and used by someone other than a person designated by the public. A common form of embezzlement is the personal use of public funds, for example when a public official allows public sector workers to renovate his or her own house.

**Question 0**

What is theft when entrusted funds are stolen?

**Question 1**

It's considered political when it's about what kind of money?

**Question 2**

One form of political embezzlement is when a politician uses state funds for what purpose?

**Text number 30**

A bribe is an official's share of the funds embezzled by his or her organisation from an organisation participating in a bribe tender. For example, suppose a politician is responsible for how public money is spent. He may award a contract to a company that is not the best bidder, or award more than it deserves. In this case, the company benefits, and in return for having deceived the public, the official receives a bribe as part of the amount received by the company. This amount may be all or part of the difference between the actual (inflated) payment made to the firm and the (lower) market price that would have been paid if the tender had been competitive.

**Question 0**

What is the name given to the official's share when he or she participates in a bribed tender?

**Question 1**

A contract can be awarded to a person who is not the best, what?

**Text number 31**

Bribes are not limited to government officials, but corruption can occur in any situation where people are given the task of spending money that does not belong to them.

**Question 0**

What is not limited to government officials?

**Text number 32**

An unholy alliance is an alliance between seemingly opposing groups for temporary or latent gain. Usually, a powerful non-governmental group forms links with political parties and offers funding in exchange for favourable treatment. Like patronage, unholy alliances are not necessarily illegal, but unlike patronage, unholy alliances can be much more dangerous to the public interest because of their deceptive nature and often large financial resources. Former US President Theodore "Teddy" Roosevelt used the term early on:

**Question 0**

When opposing groups form a coalition for hidden gain, it is called a "why".

**Question 1**

Even if an unholy union is not illegal, it can be more dangerous to the public than what?

**Text number 33**

An illustrative example of official involvement in organised crime can be found in Shanghai in the 1920s and 1930s, where Huang Jinrong served as a police chief under a French concession, but was also a gang boss and collaborated with Du Yuesheng, a local gang leader. The relationship kept the flow of gang profits from gambling dens, prostitution and protection rackets uninterrupted[citation needed].

**Question 0**

When was Jinrong the police chief of this area?

**Question 1**

Who was the leader of a local gang in the same area?

**Question 2**

As well as being a police chief, Jinrong was also a what?

**Text number 34**

The United States accused the government of Manuel Noriega in Panama of being a "narco-cleptocracy", a corrupt government that profited from the illegal drug trade. The US later invaded Panama and imprisoned Noriega.

**Question 0**

What was the Noriega government accused of?

**Question 1**

What country did Noriega rule?

**Question 2**

Which country invaded Panama to capture Noriega?

**Question 3**

What is a narcocleptocracy?

**Question 4**

What is Noriega's first name?

**Text number 35**

Thomas Jefferson observed the tendency for "the officers of every government ... to determine at their pleasure the liberty and property of their constituents. There is no safe deposit [of liberty and property] ... without knowledge. Where the press is free and where every man can read, all is safe."

**Question 0**

According to Thomas Jefferson, when the media are free and people are literate, they are what?

**Text number 36**

A recent study supports Jefferson's claim. Brunetti and Weder found "evidence that there is a significant correlation between increased press freedom and reduced corruption in a number of countries". They also presented "evidence suggesting that the direction of the causal relationship is towards greater press freedom and less corruption". Adserà, Boix and Payne found that an increase in newspaper readership led to an increase in political accountability and a decrease in corruption, based on data from around 100 countries and states in the US.

**Question 0**

Who found evidence that where there is freedom of the media, there is less political corruption?

**Question 1**

Who observed that an increase in the number of people reading newspapers led to an increase in political responsibility?

**Question 2**

Data was collected from about 100 countries and what other countries that showed that political accountability was higher if people read more newspapers?

**Text number 37**

Snyder and Strömberg found that "the mismatch between the newspaper market and political circles reduces the coverage of politics in the press. ... Congressmen who receive less coverage in the local press work less for their constituencies: they testify less often at congressional hearings ... . federal spending is lower in districts where local congressmen receive less press coverage."" Schulhofer-Wohl and Garrido found that in the year following the Cincinnati Post's closure in 2007, "fewer candidates ran for municipal office in the Kentucky suburbs that were most dependent on the Post, incumbents were more likely to win re-election, and voter turnout and campaign spending declined."

**Question 0**

Who has observed the correlation that congressmen who get less coverage in the local press work less for the people who elected them?

**Question 1**

Which newspaper stopped publishing in 2007?

**Question 2**

Who was most likely to be re-elected after the closure of the Post Office?

**Question 3**

Campaign spending and what went down after the Post stopped publishing?

**Text number 38**

An analysis of the development of mass media in the US and Europe since the Second World War found that the growth of the Internet has had mixed results: 'The digital revolution has promoted freedom of expression [and] freedom of information [but] has had mixed effects on press freedom': it has disrupted traditional sources of funding, and new forms of Internet journalism have replaced only a small part of what has been lost.

**Question 0**

Where did the analysis show mixed results?

**Question 1**

What distracted the press from the growth of the Internet?

**Question 2**

To what extent has new forms of internet journalism replaced things that have disappeared from the press?

**Text number 39**

Transparency International, an anti-corruption NGO, was a pioneer in this area with the CPI, first published in 1995. This work is often considered to have broken a taboo and forced the issue of corruption into the high-level development policy debate. Transparency International currently publishes three annually updated indicators: the CPI (based on third-party surveys of how corrupt countries are), the Global Corruption Barometer (based on a survey of public attitudes towards and experiences of corruption) and the Bribe Payers Index, which looks at the willingness of foreign companies to pay bribes. The Corruption Perceptions Index is the best known of these indicators, although it has been much criticised and its influence may be declining. Transparency International published a report in 2013 entitled "Government Defence Anti-corruption Index". The index assesses countries' risk of corruption in the military sector.

**Question 0**

How many measures does Transparency International currently publish?

**Question 1**

What is the Transparency International indicator of a foreign company's willingness to pay bribes?

**Question 2**

What is the indicator it publishes that involves a poll to determine the public's view of how corrupt different countries are?

**Question 3**

When was the Consumer Price Index first published?

**Question 4**

What index is used to examine the correlation between corruption and the military in a country?

**Text number 40**

The World Bank collects a range of data on corruption, including survey responses from more than 100,000 companies worldwide and a set of indicators on governance and institutional quality. In addition, one of the six dimensions of governance measured by the Global Governance Indicators is the control of corruption, defined as "the extent to which power is used for private gain, including both small and large forms of corruption and state 'capture' by elites and private interests". While the definition itself is fairly precise, the data compiled in the Worldwide Governance Indicators are based on all available surveys: questions range from "is corruption a serious problem?" and "is corruption a serious problem?" from one country to another, and are not consistent across countries. Despite these weaknesses, the global coverage of these datasets has led to their widespread adoption, notably by the Millennium Challenge Corporation.

**Question 0**

How many companies around the world has the World Bank investigated in its corruption survey?

**Question 1**

How many dimensions of governance do the Global Governance Indicators measure?

**Question 2**

One of the dimensions is the extent to which power is used for personal gain, what is known as 'name'?

**Question 3**

Which organisation is most significant in adopting the global coverage of these studies?

**Text number 41**

Several political parties have collected surveys from the public and experts to assess the level of corruption and bribery and their impact on political and economic performance. Global Integrity, the International Budget Partnership and many lesser-known local groups have created a second wave of corruption indicators. These include the Global Integrity Index, first published in 2004. These second-wave projects aim to bring about policy change by identifying resources more effectively and developing checklists for progressive reform. Global Integrity and the International Budget Partnership both forego public surveys and instead use in-country experts to assess the 'anti-corruption response', which Global Integrity defines as public policies that prevent, deter or expose corruption. These approaches complement first-wave awareness-raising tools by providing governments facing public outcry with a checklist to measure concrete actions to improve governance.

**Question 0**

Global Integrity and what other organisation has produced another corruption benchmark?

**Question 1**

When was the Global Integrity Index first published?

**Question 2**

Which data collection methods are no longer used by either company?

**Question 3**

What do organisations use to investigate corruption instead of public surveys?

**Text number 42**

Typical second-wave corruption indicators do not provide the global coverage found in first-wave projects, but instead focus on localising the data they collect to specific problems and creating in-depth, "decodable" content that matches quantitative and qualitative data.

**Question 0**

What level of corruption will be measured in the second wave?

**Question 1**

Unlike the first wave, the second wave does not provide what kind of coverage?

**Text number 43**

Alternative approaches, such as the Drivers of Change study by the British aid agency, bypass the numbers and promote an understanding of corruption through a political economy analysis of who holds power in a given society.

**Question 0**

What is the name of the British aid agency's study?

**Question 1**

What does Drivers of Change skip?

**Question 2**

What does Drivers of Change contribute?

**Text number 44**

The sheer scale and diversity of public spending is in itself vulnerable to the risk of misappropriation, bribery and embezzlement. Complex regulations and arbitrary, unchecked official behaviour exacerbate the problem. This is one argument for privatisation and deregulation. Opponents of privatisation see the argument as ideological. The argument that corruption follows inevitably from opportunity is weakened by the fact that there are countries where corruption is low or non-existent but where the public sector is large, as in the Nordic countries. These countries score well on the Ease of Doing Business index thanks to good and often simple regulation and an established rule of law. The absence of corruption allows them to maintain large public sectors without political corruption. Recent evidence, taking into account both the size of spending and the complexity of regulation, has shown that corruption is indeed more common in high-income democracies with a larger government sector.

**Question 0**

Public spending involves bribery, embezzlement and what?

**Question 1**

Which regulations exacerbate corruption in public spending?

**Question 2**

Possible corruption in public spending is one of the arguments in favour of what?

**Question 3**

Which countries have a large public sector but little corruption?

**Question 4**

What is established in countries with low corruption?

**Text number 45**

As with other economic activities of the state, privatisation, such as the sale of state-owned assets, is particularly risky for cronyism. Privatisations in Russia, Latin America and East Germany were accompanied by widespread corruption in the sale of state-owned companies. Politically connected individuals unfairly acquired large assets, which has discredited privatisation in these regions. While the media has widely reported on the high levels of corruption associated with the sales, studies have argued that, in addition to increased operational efficiency, daily petty corruption is or would be higher in the absence of privatisation and that corruption is more prevalent in non-privatised sectors. There is also evidence that extra-legal and informal activities are more common in countries that have privatised less.

**Question 0**

Selling state assets is very risky for what reason?

**Question 1**

What kind of people got rich from the sale of state-owned companies?

**Question 2**

Where is corruption even more prevalent?

**Question 3**

Countries with more informal and non-formal activities?

**Text number 46**

In the European Union, the principle of subsidiarity applies, according to which the public service is provided by the lowest, local authority that can provide it competently. The effect is that the distribution of funds between several different bodies reduces the risk of embezzlement, as even a small amount missing will be noticed. In contrast, in a centralised authority, even small portions of public funds can amount to large sums.

**Question 0**

What is the lowest form of local government that can properly provide a public service?

**Question 1**

What does splitting the money between several entities prevent?

**Question 2**

In what kind of authority can even a little public money be a lot?

**Text number 47**

If the top echelons of government also benefit from corruption or embezzlement of state funds, this is sometimes referred to as kleptocracy. Government members may exploit natural resources (e.g. diamonds and oil in a few significant cases) or state-owned manufacturing industries. Many corrupt governments have enriched themselves with foreign aid, often spent on spectacular buildings and armaments.

**Question 0**

What is it called when senior government officials embezzle from the treasury?

**Question 1**

What examples of natural resources do some corrupt officials in government take?

**Question 2**

Some corrupt governments spend what kind of money?

**Question 3**

Foreign aid money is sometimes used to build fancy structures and buy what?

**Text number 48**

Corrupt dictatorships typically result in several years of public distress and suffering for the vast majority of citizens as civil society and the rule of law disintegrate. In addition, corrupt dictators routinely ignore economic and social problems in their quest to amass ever more wealth and power.

**Question 0**

What do corrupt dictators often overlook in their quest for more money and power?

**Text number 49**

A classic example of a corrupt and exploitative dictator is often the regime of Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko, who ruled the Democratic Republic of Congo (which he renamed Zaire) from 1965 to 1997. It is said that the term kleptocracy gained popularity largely because of the desire to accurately describe Mobutu's regime. Another classic case is Nigeria, particularly under General Sani Abacha, who served as de facto president of Nigeria from 1993 until his death in 1998. He is alleged to have stolen some USD 3-4 billion. He and his relatives are often mentioned in Nigerian 419 scams, which purport to offer vast fortunes in "assistance" in laundering stolen "assets", but in reality do not exist. Nigerian leaders stole more than $400 billion from the treasury between 1960 and 1999.

**Question 0**

Who was the dictator of Zaire between 1965 and 1997?

**Question 1**

What was Zaire known as before?

**Question 2**

Which term became more popular under Mobutu?

**Question 3**

Who ruled Nigeria until his death in 1998?

**Text number 50**

Recently, several business magazines, notably Forbes, have reported that since 1959, the General Secretary of the Republic of Cuba, Fidel Castro, has probably benefited from up to $900 million because he "controls" state-owned companies. Opponents of his regime claim that he has used funds raised through arms deals, drugs, international loans and the confiscation of private property to enrich himself and the political friends who keep his dictatorship together, and that the USD 900 million published by Forbes is only part of his wealth, although this has yet to be proven.

**Question 0**

Where were the articles in the newspapers that Castro benefited from corruption?

**Question 1**

According to Forbes, Castro took $900 million, which is only a fraction of his total wealth?

**Question 2**

What is Fidel Castro's official title?

**Text number 51**

Other conventions were adopted at regional level in the framework of the Organisation of American States (OAS or OEA), the African Union and in 2003, and at global level in the framework of the United Nations Convention against Corruption.

**Question 0**

What is an OAS?

**Question 1**

At regional level, more conventions were adopted in the OAS and by whom?

**Question 2**

Which organisation joined the universal level?

**Question 3**

When did you join the United Nations Convention against Corruption?

**Text number 52**

Statistical measurement of corruption is difficult, if not impossible, because it is an illegal business and definitions of corruption are imprecise. Although "corruption indices" first appeared with the Corruption Perceptions Index CPI1995 , all these measures are based on different mediations of corruption, such as public perceptions of the extent of the problem.

**Question 0**

Why is corruption difficult to measure?

**Question 1**

When did the corruption indices first appear?

**Question 2**

What was the first corruption index in 1995?

**Text number 53**

There are two ways of corruption in the judiciary: the state (through budgetary planning and various privileges) and the private. In many transitional and developing countries, the judiciary's budget is almost entirely controlled by the executive. The latter undermines the separation of powers because it creates a critical financial dependency for the judiciary. The proper distribution of national wealth, including state expenditure on the judiciary, is a matter of constitutional economics. Corruption in the judiciary can be difficult to eradicate completely, even in developed countries.

**Question 0**

How many methods of judicial corruption are there?

**Question 1**

Which part of the government controls the judiciary budget in many developing countries?

**Question 2**

What does executive control over judicial money undermine?

**Question 3**

What kind of corruption is difficult to get rid of, even in developed countries?

**Text number 54**

Mobile and radio communications help in the fight against corruption, especially in developing regions like Africa where other forms of communication are limited. In India, the anti-corruption bureau is fighting corruption and a new ombudsman law, the Jan Lokpal Bill, is being drafted.

**Question 0**

Radio broadcasting and what helps prevent corruption?

**Question 1**

Which country is used as an example of restricted forms of communication?

**Question 2**

Who is fighting corruption in India?

**Question 3**

What new ombudsman law is being prepared in India?

**Text number 55**

In the 1990s, initiatives were taken at international level (notably by the European Community, the Council of Europe and the OECD) to prohibit corruption: for example, the Council of Europe's Committee of Ministers adopted a comprehensive anti-corruption action programme in 1996 and subsequently adopted a number of anti-corruption standards:

**Question 0**

In which decade were international initiatives taken to fight corruption?

**Question 1**

Who launched the action programme?

**Question 2**

What did the Action Programme cover?

**Text number 56**

These instruments were designed to tackle the various forms of corruption (public sector, private sector, political financing, etc.), whether they have a purely domestic or also an international dimension. A monitoring mechanism, the Groupe d'Etats contre la corruption (GRECO), was set up to monitor the implementation at national level of the requirements and principles set out in these texts.

**Question 0**

What is GRECO?

**Question 1**

What is the French equivalent of GRECO?

**Question 2**

The tools used to point out the various corrupt forms were used to see if they were rigidly domestic or what?