**Document number 108**

**Text number 0**

In the Roman period, copper was mined mainly in Cyprus, hence the name of the metal aes сyprium (Cypriot metal), which was later changed to сuprum, from which the words copper (English), cuivre (French), Koper (Dutch) and Kupfer (German) all derive. Its compounds are commonly found as copper (II) salts, which often impart a blue or green colour to minerals such as azurite, malachite and turquoise, and have historically been widely used as pigments. Architectural structures built with copper rust and form a greenish green verdigris (or patina). In decorative art, copper is prominent both as such and in the form of pigments.

**Question 0**

Where was most copper mined in Roman times?

**Question 1**

Where does the term copper come from?

**Question 2**

What compounds are commonly found in copper?

**Question 3**

What colour is common in copper salts?

**Question 4**

What is the name of the colour pigment for buildings made of copper.

**Question 5**

Where was copper glorified in Roman times?

**Question 6**

Which compounds are radioactive in copper?

**Question 7**

What is the name of the colour pigment in water made with copper?

**Question 8**

Which term means that copper is a fictitious substance?

**Question 9**

Which colour is the rarest in copper salts?

**Text number 1**

Copper occurs naturally as native copper and was known in some of the oldest civilisations. Copper has a history of use dating back at least 10 000 years, and it is estimated that it was discovered in the Middle East in 9000 BC; a copper pendant dating back to 8700 BC was found in northern Iraq. There is evidence that gold and meteorite iron (but not iron smelting) were the only metals used by humans before copper. The history of copper metallurgy is believed to have followed the following sequence: 1) cold working of copper, 2) annealing, 3) smelting and 4) the lost wax method. In south-eastern Anatolia, all four metallurgical techniques appear more or less simultaneously at the beginning of the Neolithic period, around 7500 BC. However, just as agriculture was invented independently in different parts of the world, copper smelting was also invented locally in several different places. It was probably discovered independently in China before 2800 BC. , in Central America perhaps around 600 AD and in West Africa around the 9th or 10th century AD. The investment casting was invented between 4500 and 4000 BC. Coal mining dates back to 2280-1890 BC at Alderley Edge in Cheshire, UK. Ötzi the Iceman, a male personage dating from 3300-3200 BC, found an axe with 99.7% pure copper in its head; the high arsenic content of his hair suggests that he was involved in copper smelting. The experience gained with copper has helped the development of other metals; in particular, the smelting of copper led to the invention of iron smelting. The production of the old copper complex in Michigan and Wisconsin dates back to 6000-3000 BC. Natural bronze, a type of copper made from copper ores containing silicon, arsenic and (rarely) tin, came into common use in the Balkans around 5500 BC. [referred ].

**Question 0**

When is copper first known to have been used?

**Question 1**

In which region was copper first used?

**Question 2**

When was copper thought to have been discovered in China?

**Question 3**

The smelting of copper led to the development of the smelting of which other metal?

**Question 4**

When did the public start using natural bronze?

**Question 5**

When was the last time copper is known to have been used?

**Question 6**

In which region has copper been used only once?

**Question 7**

When was copper thought to have been discovered in Japan?

**Question 8**

When did natural bronze cease to be used by the general public?

**Question 9**

What kind of material cannot be produced?

**Text number 2**

Corinthian bronze was used for the gates of the temple in Jerusalem, which was made by wear and tear. It was most common in Alexandria, where alchemy is believed to have begun. In ancient India, copper was used in the holistic science of medicine, Ayurveda, for surgical instruments and other medical devices. The ancient Egyptians (~2400 BC) used copper to sterilise wounds and drinking water, and later for headaches, burns and itching. The Baghdad battery, with copper cylinders soldered to lead, dates from 248 BC. 226 AD and resembles a galvanic cell, leading people to believe that this was the first battery; the claim has not been verified.

**Question 0**

What were the gates of the Temple in Jerusalem made of?

**Question 1**

How is Corinthian bronze made?

**Question 2**

Where do archaeologists believe alchemy was first practised?

**Question 3**

What metal was used to make surgical equipment in ancient India?

**Question 4**

What is the name of the battery that was developed using copper in 248 BC?

**Question 5**

What material were the gates of the temple at Jermaine made of?

**Question 6**

How is Corinthian bronze destroyed?

**Question 7**

Where do archaeologists believe alchemy was last practised?

**Question 8**

What metal was used to make surgical equipment in ancient Atlantis?

**Question 9**

What is the name of the battery that was developed using copper in 168 BC?

**Text number 3**

Despite competition from other materials, copper remains the most popular electrical conductor in almost all categories of electrical wiring, except for transmission, where aluminium is often the preferred choice. Copper conductors are used in power generation, electricity transmission, electricity distribution, telecommunications, electronic circuits and countless electrical appliances. Electrical wiring is the main market for the copper industry. It includes building wires, telecommunication cables, electricity distribution cables, household appliance wires, automotive wires and cables and magnetic wires. About half of all copper mined is used to make conductors for electrical wires and cables. Many electrical appliances use copper conductors because copper has many useful properties, such as high electrical conductivity, tensile strength, ductility, resistance to creep (deformation), corrosion resistance, low thermal expansion, high thermal conductivity, solderability and ease of installation.

**Question 0**

What metal is most commonly used in electrical wiring?

**Question 1**

What are the main markets for copper today?

**Question 2**

How much of the copper mined is used for cables and electric wires?

**Question 3**

What metal are most overhead wires made of?

**Question 4**

What is it about copper that makes it so useful in electrical wiring?

**Question 5**

Which metal is the least used in electrical wiring?

**Question 6**

What are the most corrupt markets for copper today?

**Question 7**

How much mined copper is used for scientific experiments?

**Question 8**

What liquid is most overhead lines made of?

**Question 9**

What is it about copper that makes it so useless in electrical wiring?

**Text number 4**

Copper is biostatic, meaning that bacteria do not grow on it. For this reason, it has long been used to line parts of ships to protect shells and mussels. Originally it was used as pure copper, but has since been replaced by Muntz metal. As discussed under "Copper alloys in aquaculture", copper alloys have become important netting materials in the aquaculture industry due to their antimicrobial and biofouling resistance even under extreme conditions and their strong structural and corrosion resistance properties in the marine environment.

**Question 0**

What word means that bacteria do not grow on the substrate?

**Question 1**

Where are copper's biostatic properties making it commonly used?

**Question 2**

What has replaced pure copper in shipbuilding?

**Question 3**

What copper alloys are commonly used in aquaculture?

**Question 4**

Name a property that makes copper a good material for use in the marine environment?

**Question 5**

What word means that bacteria are constantly growing on the substrate?

**Question 6**

Where is copper commonly used because it has no biostatic properties?

**Question 7**

What has been substituted for fake copper in shipbuilding?

**Question 8**

What are copper alloys rarely used for in agriculture?

**Text number 5**

Copper, silver and gold belong to group 11 of the periodic table and share certain common properties: they have a single s-orbital electron on a full d-electron shell and are characterised by high toughness and electrical conductivity. The filled d-shells of these elements have little effect on the interatomic interactions, which are dominated by s-electrons through metal bonds. In contrast to metals with imperfect d-shells, copper's metallic bonds lack covalent character and are relatively weak. This explains the low hardness and high toughness of copper single-crystal crystals. At the macroscopic scale, the introduction of extended defects, such as grain boundaries, into the crystal lattice prevents the material from flowing under stress and thus increases its hardness. For this reason, copper is usually supplied in fine-grained polycrystalline form, which has a higher strength than monocrystalline copper.

**Question 0**

Which periodic table group does copper belong to?

**Question 1**

Name a property common to copper, silver and gold.

**Question 2**

What makes copper's bonds weaker than those of other metals?

**Question 3**

How is copper usually delivered?

**Question 4**

What is a weaker form of copper than fine-grained polycrystalline?

**Question 5**

Which periodic table group does copper no longer belong to?

**Question 6**

What is the only property that copper, silver and gold have in common?

**Question 7**

What makes copper alloys stronger than other metals?

**Question 8**

What is usually missing in copper?

**Question 9**

What is a better form of copper than fine-grained polycrystalline?

**Text number 6**

Copper is synthesised in massive stars and is present in the Earth's crust in concentrations of about 50 parts per million (ppm), where it occurs as native copper or in minerals such as the copper sulphides chalcopyrite and calcite, the copper carbonates azurite and malachite, and the copper(I) oxide mineral cuprite. The largest mass of elemental copper discovered weighed 420 tonnes and was found at Keweenaw's 1857 mine in Michigan, USA. The original copper is polycrystalline, with the largest single crystal described measuring 4.4 × 3.2 × 3.2 cm.

**Question 0**

What is the concentration of copper in the earth's crust.

**Question 1**

How big was the biggest copper find?

**Question 2**

What year was the biggest copper discovery made?

**Question 3**

Where was the largest mass of copper found?

**Question 4**

How big is the largest copper crystal found?

**Question 5**

What is the concentration of copper in the Earth's atmosphere?

**Question 6**

How big was the smallest copper find?

**Question 7**

What year was the smallest copper discovery found?

**Question 8**

Where did you find the smallest copper mass?

**Question 9**

How big is the largest alien crystal found?

**Text number 7**

In Greece, copper was known as chalkos (χαλκός). It was an important natural resource for the Romans, Greeks and other ancient peoples. In Roman times it was known as aes Cyprium, aes being the Latin generic name for copper alloys, and Cyprium for Cyprus, where copper was mined extensively. The term was simplified to cuprum, which becomes copper in English. Aphrodite and Venus represented copper in mythology and alchemy because copper was shiny and beautiful, was used in ancient times to make mirrors and was associated with Cyprus, which was sacred to the goddess. The ancients knew the seven heavenly bodies, which were associated with the seven metals known in antiquity, and Venus was associated with copper.

**Question 0**

What was the name of copper in Greece?

**Question 1**

In which region was copper first mined?

**Question 2**

Which Greek goddess symbolises copper?

**Question 3**

What is the Roman goddess who symbolises copper?

**Question 4**

What property does copper have that links it to Aphrodite and Venus?

**Question 5**

What name was copper not allowed to be called in Greece?

**Question 6**

In which area was the only copper mine?

**Question 7**

What is the Egyptian goddess who symbolises copper?

**Question 8**

What is the German goddess that symbolises copper?

**Question 9**

What is it about silver that links it to Aphrodite and Venus?

**Text number 8**

Compounds containing a carbon-copper bond are called organic copper compounds. They react well with oxygen to form copper(I) oxide and have many uses in chemistry. They are synthesised by treating copper(I) compounds with Grignard reagents, terminal alkynes or organolithium reagents; in particular, the latter reaction yields the Gilman reagent. These can substitute with alkyl halides to form coupling products; thus they are important in the field of organic synthesis. Copper(I) acetylide is very sensitive to shocks, but is an intermediate in reactions such as the Cadiot-Chodkiewicz coupling and the Sonogashira coupling. Organic copper compounds can also be used to achieve conjugate bonds to enones and carbocupration of alkynes. Copper(I) forms various weak complexes with alkenes and carbon monoxide, especially in the presence of amine ligands.

**Question 0**

What are compounds with a carbon-copper bond called?

**Question 1**

What are the reactions of organocouple compounds towards oxygen?

**Question 2**

What is produced when copper compounds are treated with organolithium reagents?

**Question 3**

Coupling products can be made by replacing Gilman's reagent with what?

**Question 4**

Which form of copper is impact sensitive?

**Question 5**

What is the name given to compounds with a black-copper bond?

**Question 6**

What are the reactions of organocouple compounds towards water?

**Question 7**

What is destroyed when copper compounds are treated with organolithium reagents?

**Question 8**

Which form of copper is time-sensitive?

**Text number 9**

The use of copper in art was not limited to money: it was used by Renaissance sculptors, in the daguerreotype photographic technique and in the Statue of Liberty. The copper plating of ships' hulls and copper cladding were widespread; Christopher Columbus' ships were the first to use this feature. The Norddeutsche Affinerie in Hamburg was the first modern galvanising plant, starting production in 1876. German scientist Gottfried Osann invented powder metallurgy in 1830 at the same time as he determined the atomic mass of a metal; around the same time it was discovered that the amount and type of copper alloying element (e.g. tin) would affect the timbre of a watch. Jet smelting was developed by the Finnish company Outokumpu and first applied in Harjavalta in 1949; the energy-efficient process accounts for 50% of the world's primary copper production.

**Question 0**

Who used copper to produce art?

**Question 1**

What is the name of a photographic technique using copper?

**Question 2**

Which famous NYC landmark is made of copper?

**Question 3**

Which famous explorer's ships were the first to have hulls made of copper?

**Question 4**

When did the Norddeutsche Affinerie galvanising plant start production?

**Question 5**

Who used copper to make rubbish?

**Question 6**

What is the name of the magical technology that uses copper?

**Question 7**

Which famous landmark in Arizona is made of copper?

**Question 8**

Which unknown explorer's ships were among the first to have hulls made of copper?

**Question 9**

When did the Norddeutsche Affinerie nuclear power plant start production?

**Text number 10**

The better conductivity of copper compared to other metals improves the electrical efficiency of motors. This is important because motors and motor-driven systems consume 43-46% of all global electricity consumption and 69% of all electricity used by industry. Increasing the mass and cross-section of copper in the coil increases the electrical energy efficiency of the motor. Copper motor rotors, a new technology designed for motor applications where energy conservation is a primary design goal, enable general-purpose induction motors to meet and exceed NEMA (National Electrical Manufacturers Association) peak efficiency standards.

**Question 0**

What property of copper increases the efficiency of electric motors?

**Question 1**

What percentage of electrical energy consumption is used by motors worldwide?

**Question 2**

What percentage of electrical energy consumption is used by motors in industry?

**Question 3**

What does NEMA stand for?

**Question 4**

By using copper rotor technology, industry can exceed which standards?

**Question 5**

What property of copper ruins the efficiency of electric motors?

**Question 6**

What percentage of water consumption is used by engines worldwide?

**Question 7**

What percentage of electricity consumption is secretly used by motors?

**Question 8**

What does NEMA stand for?

**Text number 11**

Chromobacterium violaceum and Pseudomonas fluorescens can both mobilise solid copper as a cyanide compound. Escheroid mycorrhizal fungi associated with Calluna, Erica and Vaccinium can grow in copper-rich soils. The ectomycorrhizal fungus Suillus luteus protects young pines from copper poisoning. A sample of Aspergillus niger was found to grow in gold-mining solution and was found to contain cyanometal complexes such as gold, silver, copper, iron and zinc. The sponge also plays a role in the dissolution of heavy metal sulphides.

**Question 0**

Name the compound that can mobilise the copper sold?

**Question 1**

Which fungi can grow in copper-rich soils?

**Question 2**

Which fungus protects pine trees from copper toxicity?

**Question 3**

Which mushroom grows in a gold-digging solution?

**Question 4**

Which fungus helps to soften heavy metal sulphides?

**Question 5**

What is the only compound that can mobilise solid copper?

**Question 6**

Which fungi can talk in copper-metal-rich soils?

**Question 7**

Which fungus makes pine trees susceptible to copper toxicity?

**Question 8**

Which fungus grows in diamond mine solution?

**Question 9**

Which fungus helps to poison heavy metal sulphides?

**Text number 12**

Copper alloy contact surfaces have inherent properties to destroy a wide range of microorganisms (e.g. E. coli O157:H7, methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus (MRSA), Staphylococcus, Clostridium difficile, influenza A virus, adenovirus and fungi). Some 355-cup mixtures have been shown to kill more than 99.9% of disease-causing bacteria in just two hours when cleaned regularly. The US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has approved the registrations of these copper alloys as "antimicrobial materials with public health benefits", allowing manufacturers to legally make claims about the positive public health benefits of products made from registered antimicrobial copper alloys. In addition, EPA has approved a long list of antimicrobial copper products made from these alloys, including bedrails, handrails, over-bed tables, sinks, faucets, door handles, toilet accessories, computer keyboards, health club equipment, shopping cart handles, and more: Antimicrobial Copper Alloy Contact Surfaces#Approved Products). Hospitals use copper door handles to reduce disease transmission, and copper pipes in water supply systems prevent legionnaires' disease. Antimicrobial copper alloy products are now being installed in healthcare facilities in the UK, Ireland, Japan, Korea, France, Denmark and Brazil[citation needed], as well as in the Santiago metro system in Chile, where copper-zinc alloy handrails will be installed in around 30 stations between 2011 and 2014.

**Question 0**

What is the intrinsic property of copper alloy contact surfaces?

**Question 1**

355 Copper alloy has been shown to kill what percentage of bacteria?

**Question 2**

What does EPA stand for?

**Question 3**

How many copper alloys have been approved by the EPA as antimicrobial materials?

**Question 4**

Which hospitals are hoping to prevent by installing copper tubes?

**Question 5**

What is the intrinsic property of gold contact surfaces?

**Question 6**

What does EPA stand for?

**Question 7**

How many copper alloys have been banned by the EPA as antimicrobial materials?

**Question 8**

What disease do hospitals hope to prevent by installing gold door handles?

**Question 9**

What can't kill bacteria?

**Text number 13**

Liquid copper compounds are used as wood preservatives, especially for the treatment of original parts of structures when repairing damage caused by dry rot. In combination with zinc, copper wires can be placed over non-conductive roofing materials to prevent moss growth. In textile fibres, copper is used to make antimicrobial protective fabrics, as well as in ceramic glazes, stained glass and musical instruments. In electroplating, copper is commonly used as a base for other metals such as nickel.

**Question 0**

What are liquid copper compounds used for?

**Question 1**

What do copper wires and zinc on roofs help prevent?

**Question 2**

What role does copper play in textile fibres when used?

**Question 3**

How is copper used with nickel?

**Question 4**

How do you treat structures for dry rot?

**Question 5**

What are copper compounds in dragon form used for?

**Question 6**

What do copper wires together with roof mud prevent?

**Question 7**

What function does copper remove when used in textile fibres?

**Question 8**

How is copper used with vodka?

**Question 9**

What is used to implode structures due to dry rot?

**Text number 14**

Copper has been used for at least 10 000 years, but more than 95% of all copper ever mined and smelted was mined after 1900, and more than half of it was mined in just the last 24 years. As with many other resources, the total amount of copper on Earth is enormous (about 1014 tonnes in the top kilometre of the Earth's crust alone, or about 5 million years' worth of copper at the current rate of extraction). However, only a small fraction of these reserves is economically viable at current prices and technologies. Different estimates of current extractable copper reserves range from 25 to 60 years, depending on key assumptions such as growth rates. Recycling is an important source of copper in today's world. For these and other reasons, there is much debate about the future of copper production and supply, including peak copper, which corresponds to peak oil.

**Question 0**

How long has copper been used?

**Question 1**

What percentage of copper has been mined since 1900?

**Question 2**

How much extracted cooper has been mined in the last 24 years?

**Question 3**

How much copper is estimated to be on Earth?

**Question 4**

What is a major source of cooperatives in modern times?

**Question 5**

How long has copper been banned?

**Question 6**

What percentage of copper has been stolen since 1900?

**Question 7**

How much mined cooper has been mined in the last 24 hours?

**Question 8**

How much copper is estimated to be missing from the earth?

**Question 9**

What is a minor source of co-operatives in modern times?

**Text number 15**

Copper has played an important cultural role, especially in currency. In the 6th-3rd centuries BC, the Romans used copper lumps as money. Initially, the copper itself was valued, but gradually the shape and appearance of the copper became more important. Julius Caesar had his own coins made of brass, while Octavianus Augustus Caesar's coins were made of a Cu-Pb-Sn alloy. Roman copper mining and smelting was estimated at around 15 000 tonnes per annum, reaching proportions not seen before the Industrial Revolution, with most copper mined in the provinces of Hispania, Cyprus and Central Europe.

**Question 0**

What did the Romans use as money in the 6th-3rd centuries BC?

**Question 1**

Who made their own coins from brass?

**Question 2**

How much copper was mined in Rome in the 6th-3rd centuries BC?

**Question 3**

Cctavianus Augustus Caesar made his coins from what alloys?

**Question 4**

What became more important to Roman coins than the value of copper?

**Question 5**

What did foreigners use as money in the 6th-3rd centuries BC?

**Question 6**

Who made their own wood from brass?

**Question 7**

How much copper was stolen in Rome in the 6th-3rd centuries BC?

**Question 8**

What was less valuable than copper for Roman coins?

**Text number 16**

The main uses of copper are in electrical wiring (60%), roofing and plumbing (20%) and industrial machinery (15%). Copper is mostly used as a pure metal, but when higher hardness is required, it is combined with other elements to form an alloy (5% of total use), such as brass and bronze. A small proportion of the copper supply is used in the manufacture of food supplements and fungicides in agriculture. Machining of copper is possible, but usually the alloy must be used in complex parts to obtain good machinability properties.

**Question 0**

What percentage of copper is used in electrical wiring?

**Question 1**

How much copper is used in roofing and HVAC systems?

**Question 2**

How much copper is used in industrial machinery?

**Question 3**

What property is obtained by combining copper with brass or bronze?

**Question 4**

Which metal is copper combined with to increase hardness?

**Question 5**

What percentage of copper is used in paper wires?

**Question 6**

What percentage of copper is banned in roofing and HVAC systems?

**Question 7**

What percentage of copper is destroyed in industrial machinery?

**Question 8**

What property does combining copper with brass or bronze eliminate?

**Question 9**

Which plant is copper combined with to create a smoother structure?

**Text number 17**

Copper's softness partly explains its high electrical conductivity (59.6 × 106 S/m) and hence its high thermal conductivity, which is the second highest (after silver) of the pure metals at room temperature. This is because at room temperature the electron transport resistance of metals is mostly due to electron scattering by lattice thermal vibrations, which are relatively weak for a soft metal. The maximum permissible current density of copper in open air is about 3,1 × 106 A/m2 cross-sectional area, above which it starts to heat up excessively. As with other metals, if copper is placed against another metal, galvanic corrosion will occur.

**Question 0**

What is the explanation for the electrical conductivity of copper?

**Question 1**

Which metal has a higher thermal conductivity than copper?

**Question 2**

What is the maximum permissible current density of copper in outdoor air?

**Question 3**

What happens when copper comes into contact with another metal?

**Question 4**

What happens to copper if the electric current becomes too high?

**Question 5**

What is the explanation for copper's nuclear conductivity?

**Question 6**

Which metal has the same thermal conductivity as copper?

**Question 7**

What is the only permissible current density for copper in outdoor air?

**Question 8**

What happens when copper is set apart from another metal?

**Text number 18**

Most of the copper is mined or extracted as copper sulphides from large open-cast mines in porphyry copper deposits containing 0.4-1.0% copper. Examples include Chuquicamata in Chile, the Bingham Canyon mine in Utah, USA and the El Chino mine in New Mexico, USA. According to the British Geological Survey, in 2005 Chile was the largest copper producer in the world, accounting for at least one third of the world's copper, followed by the United States, Indonesia and Peru. Copper can also be extracted by in situ leaching. A number of sites in the state of Arizona are considered the best candidates for this method. The amount of copper in use is increasing and the amount available is barely sufficient for all countries to reach the level of use in the developed world.

**Question 0**

In what form is copper extracted?

**Question 1**

Which mines are used to extract copper?

**Question 2**

What percentage of copper is minable in the deposits?

**Question 3**

Which country was the largest copper producer in 2005?

**Question 4**

What is the name of the process being considered in Arizona to recover copper?

**Question 5**

In what form is copper hidden?

**Question 6**

What types of mines for copper are invisible?

**Question 7**

What is the percentage of mercury in mined deposits?

**Question 8**

Which village was the largest copper producer in 2005?

**Question 9**

What is the name of the process being considered in Australia to recover copper?

**Text number 19**

Like aluminium, copper is 100% recyclable with no loss of quality, whether as a raw material or as part of a finished product. Copper is the third most recycled metal by volume after iron and aluminium. It is estimated that 80% of the copper ever mined is still in use. According to the International Resource Panel's Metal Stocks in Society report, the global per capita stock of copper in society is between 35 and 55 kilograms. Much of this is in more developed countries (140-300 kg per capita) rather than less developed countries (30-40 kg per capita).

**Question 0**

What percentage of copper is recyclable?

**Question 1**

What percentage of the copper mined is still used today?

**Question 2**

What metal other than copper is 100% recyclable?

**Question 3**

Name a metal that is recycled more often than copper?

**Question 4**

How much copper is used per capita worldwide?

**Question 5**

What percentage of copper is indestructible?

**Question 6**

What percentage of mined copper is still in the air?

**Question 7**

What wood other than copper is 100% recyclable?

**Question 8**

What metal is never recycled?

**Question 9**

How much copper is stolen per capita worldwide?

**Text number 20**

Architects and designers have long appreciated the natural green patina of metal. The final patina is a particularly durable layer that resists atmospheric corrosion well, protecting the metal from the elements. It can be a mixture of carbonate and sulphate compounds, the amount of which varies according to environmental conditions such as sulphurous acid rain. Architectural copper and its alloys can also be "finished" to achieve a particular look, feel and/or colour. Finishing includes mechanical surface treatments, chemical staining and coatings.

**Question 0**

What colour pigment is natural for copper?

**Question 1**

What is the characteristic of the final patination of copper?

**Question 2**

Which mixture of compounds is the final patina?

**Question 3**

What conditions affect the mixing of carbonate and sulphate in copper?

**Question 4**

What can be done to copper to give it a certain appearance?

**Question 5**

Which pigment colour is fake copper?

**Question 6**

What feature of copper's final patina to avoid?

**Question 7**

What separation of compounds is the final patina?

**Question 8**

What conditions do not affect the mixture of carbonate and sulphate in copper?

**Question 9**

What can be done to sugar to give it a certain appearance?

**Text number 21**

Various copper salts have been ingested in gram quantities in suicide attempts and have caused acute copper poisoning in humans, possibly due to redox cycling and the formation of reactive oxygen species that damage DNA. Equivalent amounts of copper salts (30 mg/kg) are toxic to animals. For healthy growth of rabbits, it has been reported that the minimum dietary level is at least 3 ppm. However, higher levels of copper (100 ppm, 200 ppm or 500 ppm) in the diet of rabbits may have a beneficial effect on feed conversion efficiency, growth rate and carcass surface percentage.

**Question 0**

What are copper salts sometimes used for?

**Question 1**

What do copper salts cause in humans when ingested in large quantities?

**Question 2**

What is the minimum amount of copper a rabbit should get from its diet?

**Question 3**

What is the main benefit of having more copper in the diet of rabbits?

**Question 4**

What amount of copper salt is toxic to animals?

**Question 5**

What are copper peppers sometimes used for?

**Question 6**

What do copper salts cause in humans when ingested in small amounts?

**Question 7**

What is the minimum amount of copper that should be in the diet of dragons?

**Question 8**

What is the main benefit of having more copper in the dragons' diet?

**Question 9**

What amount of copper salt is toxic to robots?

**Text number 22**

In Britain, brass was first used around the 3rd and 2nd centuries BC. In North America, copper mining began with marginal mining by Native Americans. Indigenous peoples are known to have mined copper from the Isle Royale area using primitive stone tools between 800 and 1600. Copper metallurgy flourished in South America, particularly in Peru, around 1000 AD; in other continents it progressed much more slowly. Copper funerary ornaments from the 15th century have been found, but commercial production of the metal did not begin until the early 20th century.

**Question 0**

When did Britain first use brass?

**Question 1**

Who were the first copper miners in North America?

**Question 2**

Where did the natives mine copper with primitive tools between 800 and 1600?

**Question 3**

In which country was copper production strong in 1000 AD?

**Question 4**

When did commercial copper production start?

**Question 5**

When did Britain ban the use of brass?

**Question 6**

Who were the only copper miners in North America?

**Question 7**

Where did the natives hide their copper and primitive tools between 800 and 1600?

**Question 8**

Which country ended its intensive copper production in 1000 AD?

**Question 9**

When did the commercial production of copper stop?

**Text number 23**

There are isotopes of copper29. 63Cu and 65Cu are stable, and 63Cu makes up about 69% of naturally occurring copper; both have a spin of 3⁄2. The other isotopes are radioactive, the most stable being 67Cu, which has a half-life of 61.83 hours. Seven metastable isotopes have been characterised, of which 68mCu is the longest-lived, with a half-life of 3.8 minutes. Isotopes with a mass greater than 64 decay β-, while those with a mass less than 64 decay β+. 64Cu, with a half-life of 12.7 hours, decays in both directions.

**Question 0**

How many isotopes of copper are there?

**Question 1**

What are the two stable isotopes of cooper?

**Question 2**

Which isotope makes up about 69% of natural copper?

**Question 3**

What is the half-life of the copper isotope 68mCu?

**Question 4**

What is the half-life of the copper isotope 67Cu?

**Question 5**

How many isotopes of copper are missing?

**Question 6**

What are the two dangerous isotopes of copper?

**Question 7**

Which isotope makes up about 74% of natural copper?

**Question 8**

What is the half-life of the supernatural isotope 68mCu?

**Question 9**

What is the cycle time of the copper isotope 67Cu?

**Text number 24**

Copper-nickel, an alloy of copper and nickel, is used in low denomination coins, often as a coating. The US 5 cent coin, called a nickel, is composed of 75% copper and 25% nickel, and has a homogeneous composition. The alloy, consisting of 90% copper and 10% nickel, is remarkable for its corrosion resistance and is used in various parts exposed to seawater. Alloys of copper and aluminium (about 7 %) have a pleasant golden colour and are used in decorative applications. Some lead-free solders consist of tin alloyed with a small proportion of copper and other metals.

**Question 0**

What is an alloy of copper and nickel?

**Question 1**

what is copper and nickel alloy used for?

**Question 2**

What is the metal composition of US nickel?

**Question 3**

What is the special property of an alloy consisting of 90% copper and 10% nickel?

**Question 4**

What colour is produced when copper and aluminium alloys are combined?

**Question 5**

What is the name of the copper and nickel liquid?

**Question 6**

What is copper and nickel liquid never used for?

**Question 7**

What is the composition of US nickel wood?

**Question 8**

What are the earth properties of a mixture of 90% copper and 10% nickel?

**Question 9**

What colour is produced when copper and aluminium alloys are separated?

**Text number 25**

Polyols, compounds containing more than one alcohol functional group, usually interact with copper salts. Copper salts are used, for example, to test reducing sugars. In particular, using Benedict's reagent and Fehling's solution, the presence of sugar is indicated by a change in colour from blue Cu(II) oxide to reddish copper(I) oxide. The Schweizers reagent and its associated complexes with ethylenediamine and other amines dissolve cellulose. The amino acids form highly stable chelating complexes with copper(II). There are many wet chemical tests for copper ions, one of which includes potassium ferrocyanide, which gives a brown precipitate with copper(II) salts.

**Question 0**

What is the name of the compound with more than one alcohol functional group?

**Question 1**

What copper salts are used for testing?

**Question 2**

How is the presence of sugar detected using Benedict's reagent and Fehling's solution?

**Question 3**

Using Benedict's reagent and Fehling's solution, what colour do the copper salts turn if sugar is present?

**Question 4**

What does the Swiss reagent dissolve?

**Question 5**

What is the name of the compounds that do not have a functional group containing alcohol?

**Question 6**

What copper salts are used for combustion?

**Question 7**

How to mask the presence of sugar using Benedict's reagent and Fehling's solution?

**Question 8**

Using Benedict's reagent and Fehling's solution, what colour do the copper salts turn if dust is present?

**Question 9**

What does the Schweizerin reagent increase?

**Text number 26**

The alloying of copper with tin to make bronze began about 4000 years after the invention of copper smelting and about 2000 years after "natural bronze" had become commonplace[citation needed]. Bronze objects of the Vinča culture date back to 4500 BC. Sumerian and Egyptian objects containing copper and bronze alloys date back to 3000 BC. The Bronze Age began in south-eastern Europe around 3700-3300 BC and in north-western Europe around 2500 BC. It ended at the beginning of the Iron Age, 2000-1000 BC. The Middle East and 600 BC. in northern Europe. The transitional period between the Neolithic and Bronze Age was previously called the Calicolithic (copper-stone) period, when copper tools were used with stone tools. This term has gradually fallen out of favour, as in some parts of the world the Chalcolithic and Neolithic periods coincide at both ends. Brass, an alloy of copper and zinc, is of much more recent origin. It was already known to the Greeks, but it became an important addition to bronze during the Roman Empire.

**Question 0**

What started about 4000 years after the discovery of copper smelting?

**Question 1**

What are the earliest dates of bronze objects in the Vinca culture?

**Question 2**

When did the Bronze Age begin in south-eastern Europe?

**Question 3**

What was the transitional period between the Neolithic and Bronze Age called?

**Question 4**

What is an alloy of copper and zinc?

**Question 5**

What started about 3000 years after the discovery of copper smelting?

**Question 6**

What are the dates of the first platinum objects of the Vinca culture?

**Question 7**

When did the silver season start in South-East Europe?

**Question 8**

What was the transition period between the Neolithic and the Silver Age called?

**Question 9**

What is an alloy of copper and brass?

**Text number 27**

Copper is an essential trace element for plants and animals, but not for some micro-organisms. The human body contains about 1.4-2.1 mg of copper per kilogram of body weight. In other words, the RDA for copper for normal healthy adults is 0.97 mg/day and 3.0 mg/day. Copper is absorbed in the intestine and then transported to the liver bound to albumin. After processing in the liver, copper is distributed to other tissues in a second phase. Copper is then transported by the protein ceruloplasmin, which carries most of the copper in the blood. Ceruloplasmin also transports copper excreted in milk and is particularly well absorbed as a source of copper. Copper in the body is normally transported in the enterohepatic circulation (about 5 mg per day, while about 1 mg per day is absorbed and excreted from the body by food) and the body is able to excrete excess copper, if necessary, via bile, which transports out of the liver some of the copper that is not reabsorbed back into the intestine.

**Question 0**

What is the amount of copper in the human body?

**Question 1**

How is copper absorbed in humans?

**Question 2**

What does copper bind to when it is sent to the liver?

**Question 3**

Which protein carries most of the copper in the blood?

**Question 4**

How can the body get rid of excess copper?

**Question 5**

What is the amount of copper in gold?

**Question 6**

How does copper show up in people?

**Question 7**

What does copper bind to when it is sent to the brain?

**Question 8**

Which hero carries the most copper in his blood?

**Question 9**

How can sand get rid of excess copper?

**Text number 28**

The average copper content of ores is only 0.6%, and most commercial ores are sulphides, especially chalcopyrite (CuFeS2) and to a lesser extent calcite (Cu2S), which are concentrated from the crushed ore to a copper content of 10-15% by flotation or bioleaching. When this material is heated with silica, a large proportion of the iron is removed as slag by rapid smelting. The process takes advantage of the fact that iron sulphides are more easily converted into oxides, which in turn react with silica to form silicate slag that floats on the heated mass. The copper matte, consisting of Cu2S, is then roasted to convert all the sulphides into oxides:

**Question 0**

What is the average concentration of copper in ore?

**Question 1**

What are the most commercial ores?

**Question 2**

What does heating copper ore materials with silica remove?

**Question 3**

What happens to the silicate slag during the flash smelting process?

**Question 4**

What do sulphides change into when copper matte is roasted?

**Question 5**

What is the average concentration of copper in holes?

**Question 6**

What are counterfeit ores?

**Question 7**

What does freezing copper ore materials with silica remove?

**Question 8**

What happens to the silicate slag during the flash freezing process?

**Question 9**

What do sulphides change into after copper mat freezing?

**Text number 29**

Copper is one of four elements, along with caesium and gold (both yellow) and osmium (bluish), that have a natural colour other than grey or silver. Pure copper is orange-red and turns reddish when exposed to air. Copper's characteristic colour is due to electronic transitions between a full 3d and a half-empty 4s atomic shell - the energy difference between these shells is such that it corresponds to orange light. The same mechanism explains the yellow colour of gold and caesium.

**Question 0**

How many metals have a natural colour that is not grey?

**Question 1**

What colour is pure copper?

**Question 2**

What does copper get when exposed to air?

**Question 3**

The energy difference between a filled 3d and a half-empty 4s atomic shell corresponds to what colour of light?

**Question 4**

What colour is the metal caesium?

**Question 5**

How many grains of sand have a natural colour that is not grey?

**Question 6**

What colour is counterfeit copper?

**Question 7**

What does copper glow when exposed to air?

**Question 8**

What colour is the planet caesium?

**Text number 30**

Copper has been used since ancient times as a durable, corrosion-resistant and weather-resistant architectural material. Roofs, eaves, gutters, downpipes, cupolas, towers, vaults and doors have been made of copper for hundreds or thousands of years. In modern times, the architectural use of copper has expanded to include interior and exterior wall cladding, building expansion joints, radio frequency shielding and antimicrobial indoor products such as attractive handrails, bathroom fixtures and countertops. Other important advantages of copper as an architectural material include its low thermal movement, lightness, lightning protection and recyclability.

**Question 0**

What has copper been used for since ancient times?

**Question 1**

Recently, what is one interior use of copper that has been extended to include?

**Question 2**

What is an important advantage of using copper as an architectural material?

**Question 3**

How long has copper been used in building construction?

**Question 4**

What are the benefits of using copper in countertops and railings, for example?

**Question 5**

What copper has been avoided since ancient times?

**Question 6**

What is one indoor use that is prohibited from incorporating copper?

**Question 7**

What is the major risk to the use of copper as an architectural material?

**Question 8**

How long has copper been banned in building construction?

**Question 9**

What are the dangers of using copper in countertops and railings, for example?

**Document number 109**

**Text number 0**

Psychological identity is related to self-image (a person's mental model of themselves), self-esteem and individuality. Thus, Weinreich gives a definition: "A person's identity is defined as the totality of his self-concept in which the way he constructs himself in the present expresses a continuum between the way he constructs himself as he was in the past and the way he constructs himself as he wants to be in the future." This allows for the definition of aspects of identity such as, for example, "Ethnic identity is defined as part of one's self-concept, which consists of those dimensions that express the continuity between how a person interprets his past origins and how he aspires to ethnicity in the future" (Weinreich, 1986a).

**Question 0**

Self-image, self-esteem and individuality are linked to what?

**Question 1**

Which part or type of identity does Weinreich highlight?

**Question 2**

What psychological concept does Weinreich identify as being between the past and the future?

**Question 3**

What is a person's identity defined as?

**Question 4**

What is physical identity about?

**Question 5**

What is defined as part of the whole of one's self-concept, which reflects the disagreement between ancestors of the past?

**Question 6**

What is once associated with the image of others?

**Question 7**

What defines how a person tries to interpret himself in the past and how he interprets himself in the future?

**Text number 1**

Describing or representing individual and group identity is a central task for psychologists, sociologists and anthropologists, as well as other disciplines that need to map and define "identity". How should one describe the identity of another in a way that encompasses both his or her distinctive characteristics and his or her group membership or identity, both of which may change according to circumstances? Building on the work of Kelly, Erikson, Tajfel and others, Weinreich's Identity Structure Analysis (ISA) is "a structural representation of the individual's existential experience in which the relationships between the self and other actors are organized into relatively stable structures over time ... with an emphasis on the sociocultural milieu in which the self relates to other actors and institutions" (Weinreich and Saunderson, (eds.) 2003, p. 1). Using constructs extracted from significant discourses of individual, group and cultural norms, the practical operationalisation of ISA provides a methodology for mapping how the individual uses these and how the 'situated self' applies them across time and milieus to evaluate itself and other actors and institutions (resulting in, for example, the individual's evaluation of itself and significant others and institutions) [ref.]

**Question 0**

The central task of psychologists, sociologists and anthropologists is to describe what subjects?

**Question 1**

What does ISA stand for?

**Question 2**

Who developed ISA?

**Question 3**

Its central task is to describe social identity?

**Question 4**

What provides a method for mapping how cultural norms are used in a group?

**Question 5**

What leads an individual to judge his or her community?

**Question 6**

What does not change depending on the circumstances?

**Text number 2**

Weinreich's identity transformation similarly includes the categories of identity diffusion, closure and crisis, but with a slightly different emphasis. Here, for example, for identity diffusion, the optimal level is interpreted as the norm, because it is unrealistic to expect an individual to resolve all his conflicting identifications with others; therefore, we should be wary of individuals whose level is much higher or lower than the norm - highly diffused individuals are classified as diffused and those whose level is low are classified as closed or defensive. (Weinreich & Saunderson, 2003, pp. 65-67; 105-106) Weinreich applies the identity variant in a framework that also allows for transitions from one to another through the resolution of biographical experiences and conflicting identifications in different contexts - for example, a young person going through a family breakdown may be in one state, while a young person later in a stable marriage and secure professional role may be in another. So while there is continuity, there is also development and change (Weinreich & Saunderson, 2003, pp. 22-23).

**Question 0**

Identity diffusion, closure and crisis are what categories?

**Question 1**

Which category are those with a high degree of identity diffusion in?

**Question 2**

Where do you classify those with low diffusion of identity?

**Question 3**

As an example of what kind of change is given when a young person who has experienced a family breakdown becomes an adult in a stable marriage?

**Question 4**

What level of identity diffusion is interpreted as the norm?

**Question 5**

What is the optimal level that is considered abnormal?

**Question 6**

What does an evicted person have a lot of?

**Question 7**

The transformation of an adolescent in a stable family into an adult in a stable marriage is given as an example of a change in what

**Question 8**

What is there about identity variation other than continuity?

**Text number 3**

Anthropologists have contributed to the debate by shifting the focus of research: one of the first challenges for a researcher who wants to do empirical research in this area is to find an appropriate analytical tool. The concept of boundaries is useful in this context for demonstrating the workings of identity. Just as Barth in his approach to ethnicity advocated as the critical focus of research "the ethnic boundary that defines the group rather than the cultural substance it encloses" (1969:15), social anthropologists such as Cohen and Bray have shifted the focus of analytical research from identity to the boundaries that are used for purposes of identification. If identity is a kind of virtual place where the dynamic processes and signs used for identification become visible, then boundaries provide the framework upon which this virtual place is constructed. They focused on the different ways in which individual members construct the idea of belonging to a community and how individuals within a group conceive of ethnic boundaries.

**Question 0**

Which group has shifted the focus of identity research?

**Question 1**

What do researchers need to identify in order to conduct empirical research?

**Question 2**

Which researcher advocated a focus on ethnic group boundaries rather than cultural aspects of ethnic groups?

**Question 3**

If identity is a virtual site, what do boundaries provide for a virtual site?

**Question 4**

Researchers often use boundaries to define what?

**Question 5**

Who has contributed to the debate by making the research more targeted?

**Question 6**

Which research suggests that the focus should be on the cultural aspects of ethnic groups rather than the boundaries of ethnic groups? Pt is useless to show how identity works?

**Question 7**

What limits are not used to define?

**Question 8**

Where did Barth shift the focus?

**Question 9**

Cohan and Bray argued for what is the critical focus of research?

**Text number 4**

The comprehensiveness of Weinreich's definition (above) directs attention to the totality of identity at a given point in time and helps to clarify the components of overall identity, such as gender identity, ethnic identity, occupational identity and so on. The definition is easily applicable to young children, adolescents, young adults and older adults at different stages of the life cycle. Depending on whether one is a young child or an adult at the peak of his or her powers, how one interprets oneself as one was in the past suggests very different experiential markers. Similarly, how one interprets oneself as one wants to be in the future differs considerably with age and accumulated experience (Weinreich & Saunderson, (eds.) 2003, pp. 26-34).

**Question 0**

What are gender identity, ethnic identity and professional identity?

**Question 1**

The way people perceive themselves now and in the future is very different because of which two things?

**Question 2**

Young child, adolescent, young adult and older adult are at which stages?

**Question 3**

Do the significant experiential cues that people use to define their past selves differ depending on how old they were?

**Question 4**

What are the components of family identity?

**Question 5**

What is focused on the whole of identity at all stages and at all times?

**Question 6**

What makes the way you interpret yourself now and in the future the same?

**Question 7**

Stages, what about our gender identity, our ethnic identity and our professional identity?

**Text number 5**

Although self is different from identity, the literature on self psychology can provide some insight into how identity is maintained (Cote & Levin 2002, p. 24). From the perspective of self-psychology, there are two areas of interest: the processes by which the self is formed ('the self'), and the actual content of the schemas that constitute the self-concept ('the self'). In the latter area, theorists have shown an interest in linking self-concept to self-awareness, the differences between complex and simple ways of organising self-awareness, and the links between these organising principles and knowledge processing (Cote & Levin 2002).

**Question 0**

What is different from me?

**Question 1**

Where can the literature on self-psychology provide information?

**Question 2**

What theories of self-concept have attracted interest?

**Question 3**

Me and I are two areas of interest that concern what?

**Question 4**

What is the synonym for the identity issue

**Question 5**

Which offers little insight into how identity is maintained?

**Question 6**

What are the perspectives of group psychology?

**Question 7**

Who has shown that self-concept and self-esteem are the same thing?

**Text number 6**

At a general level, the psychology of the self is bound to explore how the personal self relates to the social environment. Insofar as these theories are situated in the tradition of 'psychological' social psychology, they focus on explaining individual behaviour in a group in terms of psychological events and states. However, some 'sociological' social psychological theories go further and seek to address the issue of identity at the level of both individual cognition and collective behaviour.

**Question 0**

Self-psychology is bound to explore how the personal self relates to what?

**Question 1**

Which two factors are focused on when explaining the behaviour of an individual in a group?

**Question 2**

What are the levels of individual cognition and collective behaviour?

**Question 3**

What compels you to explore how the social self relates to the social environment?

**Question 4**

Which two factors focus on explaining an individual's behaviour towards a group?

**Question 5**

What are the levels of collective cognition and individual behaviour?

**Question 6**

Which focuses on explaining the group's activities?

**Text number 7**

Anthropologists have most often used the term "identity" to refer to this idea of self in a loosely Eriksonian way (Erikson 1972), based on the uniqueness and individuality that distinguishes one from others. Identity became of increasing interest to anthropologists with the emergence of contemporary concerns about ethnicity and social movements in the 1970s. This was reinforced by a trend in sociological thinking to appreciate how the overall social context affects and is affected by the individual. At the same time, an Eriksonian approach to identity persisted, with the result that until recently identity has been used in a largely socio-historical way to refer to the characteristics of sameness associated with a person's connection to others and to a particular group of people.

**Question 0**

What term have anthropologists used to refer to Erikson's idea of the self?

**Question 1**

Modern concerns about ethnicity and social movements in the 1970s led to a question: which group was more interested in identity?

**Question 2**

What approach was used until recently to refer to the characteristics of similarity in relation to a person's relationship with other people?

**Text number 8**

Boundaries can be inclusive or exclusive, depending on how other people see them. An exclusionary boundary occurs, for example, when a person adopts a sign that places restrictions on the behaviour of others. An inclusive boundary, on the other hand, is created by using a sign that other people are willing and able to join. At the same time, however, an inclusive boundary also imposes restrictions on the people it has included by limiting their participation in other boundaries. An example of this is the use of a particular language by an entrant in a room full of people speaking different languages. Some people may understand the language used by this person, while others may not. Those who do not understand the language may see the language used by the newcomer as merely a neutral expression of identity. But they may also perceive it as an exclusive boundary designed to separate them from him or her. On the other hand, those who do understand the language of the newcomer may see it as an inclusive boundary that allows the newcomer to relate to them outside of the other people present. Equally, however, it is possible that people who understand the newcomer but also speak another language may not want to speak the newcomer's language and thus see his or her labelling as coercive and a negative boundary. It is possible that the newcomer is either aware or unaware of this, depending on whether or not he or she speaks other languages or whether or not he or she is aware of and respects the multilingualism of the people present.

**Question 0**

What are the two types of group boundaries?

**Question 1**

What is the limit of a sign that restricts the behaviour of others?

**Question 2**

What is the threshold that people are ready and willing to join?

**Question 3**

Which limit is given as an example, which can be inclusive or exclusive?

**Question 4**

What are the two types of individual limits?

**Question 5**

What are the limitations of the inclusive limit?

**Question 6**

What are people not ready and willing to do within inclusive boundaries?

**Question 7**

Which foundry is neither inclusive nor exclusive?

**Text number 9**

The "Neo-Eriksonian" identity paradigm emerged in later years [when?] and was largely based on the work of James Marcia. This paradigm focuses on the dual concepts of exploration and engagement. The central idea is that each individual's sense of identity is largely determined by the explorations and commitments they make to certain personal and social traits. It follows that at the heart of the studies in this paradigm is an examination of the extent to which an individual has made certain explorations and the extent to which he or she is committed to those explorations.

**Question 0**

What paradigm of identity did James Marcia's work give rise to?

**Question 1**

The Neo-Eriksonian paradigm of identity space focuses on what dual concepts?

**Question 2**

In the Neo-Eriksonian paradigm of identity space, search and commitment determine what, to a large extent?

**Question 3**

Which identity position was born very early on?

**Question 4**

What are the opposing concepts on which the Neoeriksonian identity space is based?

**Question 5**

Which is largely determined by how you research and how you engage with particular groups?

**Question 6**

Research and engagement on what defines a person's social identity?

**Text number 10**

Many people gain a positive self-esteem through their identity groups, which increases a sense of community and belonging. Another issue that researchers have sought to address is why people discriminate, i.e. why they favour those they perceive as belonging to their 'in-group' at the expense of those they perceive as outsiders. Both issues have received considerable attention from scholars in the social identity tradition. For example, work on social identity theory has shown that simply making cognitive distinctions between in-groups and out-groups can have subtle effects on people's evaluations of others (Cote & Levine 2002).

**Question 0**

What do many people gain from their identity groups?

**Question 1**

The fact that people prefer people from their group to outsiders is an example of what?

**Question 2**

Belonging and discrimination are both important for researchers working on which tradition?

**Question 3**

Separation into in-groups and out-groups has been shown to affect people's evaluations of other people on work-related issues related to what?

**Question 4**

Too many people benefit from their social groups?

**Question 5**

What discrimination issues have been explained by researchers?

**Question 6**

Is that a term that means favouring outsiders?

**Question 7**

What do researchers work on who focus on discrimination and community alienation?

**Question 8**

Cognitive differences between groups can lead to what?

**Text number 11**

The first favours a primordialist approach, according to which the sense of self and belonging to a common group is a fixed thing, defined by objective criteria such as common ancestry and shared biological characteristics. In the second approach, based on social constructionism, identity is formed by the political choice of certain characteristics in the first place. It thus challenges the idea that identity is a natural thing, characterised by fixed, supposedly objective criteria. Both approaches need to be understood in their own political and historical context, which is characterised by debates on issues of class, race and ethnicity. Although they have been criticised, they continue to influence approaches to the conceptualisation of identity.

**Question 0**

Which approach considers the sense of self and belonging to be fixed?

**Question 1**

What is the theory behind the view that identity is based on political choice of attributes?

**Question 2**

Primordialist and social constructionist views must be understood in what context?

**Question 3**

What kind of approach takes the sense of self as a changing thing?

**Question 4**

According to which theory is political choice based on identity characteristics?

**Question 5**

What influences primordialist and social constructionist views?

**Question 6**

primordialist and social constructionist views must be considered outside of what?

**Question 7**

Where have primordialist and social constructionist views ceased to have an impact?

**Text number 12**

The implications are manifold, as different research traditions nowadays strongly use the identity lens to study phenomena.[Reference ] One of the implications of identity and identity construction can be seen in professional environments. This becomes increasingly challenging in stigmatized jobs or "dirty work" (Hughes, 1951). Tracy and Trethewey (2005) state that "individuals are attracted to and turn away from particular jobs depending in part on the extent to which they reinforce a "preferred organizational self" (Tracy & Tretheway 2005, p. 169). Some jobs are associated with different stigmas or praise. In her analysis, Tracy uses the example of prison officers trying to shake off the stigma of the 'glorified domestic servant' (Tracy & Tretheway 2005). "The process by which people arrive at justifications and values for different occupational choices." These include job satisfaction and overall quality of life (Tracy & Scott 2006, p. 33). People working in this type of workplace need to find ways to create an identity they can live with. "Creating a positive self-concept at work is more challenging when one's work is considered 'dirty' by social norms" (Tracy & Scott 2006, p. 7). "In other words, stain management is not just about making the employee feel good about the job in question. "If workers have to navigate discourses that question the viability of their work and/or experience barriers to taint management by turning dirty work into a badge of honour, it is likely that they will perceive blaming the customer as an effective route to affirming their identity" (Tracy & Scott 2006, p. 33).

**Question 0**

Through what lens do different research traditions view phenomena?

**Question 1**

What kind of stigma do prison officers have to deal with?

**Question 2**

In what contexts are the implications of identity and identity construction discussed?

**Question 3**

What do people working in stigmatised jobs have to create?

**Question 4**

What are two examples of reasons and values for choosing a profession?

**Question 5**

Where is the impact of identity and identity building least evident?

**Question 6**

What is becoming increasingly challenging in prestigious workplaces?

**Question 7**

What are people forced to do in high-powered jobs? work?

**Question 8**

What is a desirable alternative to creating a professional identity that you can live with?

**Text number 13**

However, identity is formed through the identifications one makes with significant others (primarily parents and other individuals in biographical experiences, but also with "groups" as they are perceived). These others can be benevolent, in which one seeks to adopt their characteristics, values and beliefs (idealistic identification process), or malevolent, in which one seeks to detach oneself from their characteristics (defensive oppositional identification process) (Weinreich & Saunderson 2003, Chapter 1, pp. 54-61).

**Question 0**

Identity is formed through identifications with whom?

**Question 1**

What is it called when someone aspires to the qualities of a significant other?

**Question 2**

What do you call it when someone wants to distinguish themselves from significant others?

**Question 3**

Dissociation from the characteristics of significant others is a process, what?

**Question 4**

Through what process does family identity take shape?

**Question 5**

By distinguishing one from the other, what is benign?

**Question 6**

Aiming at others, what is malicious?

**Question 7**

When is family identity formed?

**Text number 14**

A person can have either relative weakness or relative strength in both outreach and engagement. Once the categories are determined, four possible transformations result: identity spreading, identity closing, identity deferral, and identity attainment. Diffusion is when a person lacks both the exploration of life and the interest to commit even to the unchosen roles they occupy. Closure means that the person has not made broad choices in the past, but seems willing to commit to some meaningful values, goals or roles in the future. Moratorium is a situation in which a person shows a kind of flightiness: they are willing to make choices but unable to commit to them. Achievement is when a person makes identity choices and commits to them.

**Question 0**

What can a person demonstrate in terms of both research and engagement?

**Question 1**

What is permutation when a person lacks exploration and engagement?

**Question 2**

What is permutation when a person has not chosen goals in the past but is willing to choose them in the future?

**Question 3**

What is the permutation when a person is ready to commit but cannot commit?

**Question 4**

What is permutation, when a person commits to identity choices?

**Question 5**

What is both relatively weak and relatively strong?

**Question 6**

What is permutation when a person adopts exploration and engagement?

**Question 7**

What is the permutation when a person is not ready to commit?

**Question 8**

What is a permutation when a person cannot make the identity choices they want to commit to?

**Text number 15**

These various studies of "identity" show how difficult the concept is to define. Since identity is a virtual thing, it is impossible to define it empirically. In discussions of identity, the term is used in a variety of senses, ranging from fundamental and permanent sameness to fluidity, contingency, negotiability, and so on. Brubaker and Cooper note that many researchers tend to confuse identity as a category of practice and a category of analysis (Brubaker & Cooper 2000, p. 5). Indeed, many researchers tend to follow their own preconceptions of identity and adhere more or less to the frameworks listed above, rather than taking into account the mechanisms by which the concept crystallises into reality. In this environment, some analysts, such as Brubaker and Cooper, have suggested abandoning the concept altogether (Brubaker & Cooper 2000, p. 1). Others have sought to adopt alternative concepts in an attempt to capture the dynamic and changing nature of human social self-expression. Hall (1992, 1996), for example, suggests that identity is treated as a process in order to capture the reality of a complex and ever-changing social experience. Some scholars have introduced the idea of identification, whereby identity is seen as consisting of various components that are 'recognised' and interpreted by individuals. The construction of an individual's self-concept takes place through personal choices about who and what to relate to. Such approaches are liberating because they recognise the role of the individual in social interaction and identity construction.

**Question 0**

What is impossible to do with identity?

**Question 1**

Many researchers confuse identity as a practical category and what other category?

**Question 2**

What do many researchers show a tendency towards?

**Question 3**

Some researchers are trying to introduce new concepts to describe what?

**Question 4**

What is the idea that identity is made up of parts that individuals identify?

**Question 5**

What is it possible to do with identity?

**Question 6**

What conversation is permanently the same

**Question 7**

How does Cooper propose to deal with identity?

**Question 8**

What do some researchers say it is made up of different elements, identified as interpreted by groups?

**Question 9**

Which direction does the group choose to take, with whom and with what?

**Text number 16**

Gender identity is an important part of identity in psychology, as it plays a major role in determining how a person sees themselves, both as a person and in relation to other people, ideas and nature. Other aspects of identity, such as race, religion, ethnicity, occupation, etc., may also be more or less important - or important in some situations but not in others (Weinreich & Saunderson 2003, pp. 26-34). In cognitive psychology, the term 'identity' refers to the capacity for self-reflection and self-awareness (Leary & Tangney 2003, p. 3).

**Question 0**

What has been found to play a significant role in determining how a person sees themselves?

**Question 1**

What are racial, religious, ethnic and professional considerations?

**Question 2**

In what scientific research does identity refer to the capacity for self-reflection and awareness?

**Question 3**

What kind of identity is less important in psychology?

**Question 4**

What would not dictate to a significant extent how you relate to yourself?

**Question 5**

What other aspects of identity are more important than gender?

**Question 6**

What refers to the ability for self-reflection and awareness of others?

**Text number 17**

Erik Erikson (1902-1994) was one of the earliest psychologists to take an explicit interest in identity. Erikson's framework is based on a psychological sense of continuity, called self-identity (sometimes simply called "self"), distinguishing between the personal characteristics that distinguish one person from another, called personal identity, and the set of social roles that a person can play, called either social identity or cultural identity. In Erikson's psychodynamic tradition, the work sought to explore the process of identity formation throughout the life cycle. For example, the gradual consolidation of self-identity can be mapped through a series of stages in which identity is formed in response to increasingly sophisticated challenges. The process of forming a culturally viable identity is conceptualized as the task of adolescence, and those who fail to resynthesize childhood identifications are considered to be in a state of "identity diffusion," while those who retain their originally assigned identities unchallenged have "closed" identities (Weinreich & Saunderson 2003 pp. 7-8). According to some interpretations of Erikson, the development of a strong self-identity and appropriate integration into a stable society and culture generally leads to a stronger sense of identity. Conversely, deficits in either of these factors can increase the possibility of identity crisis or disorientation (Cote & Levine 2002, p. 22).

**Question 0**

Who was one of the earliest psychologists to focus specifically on identity?

**Question 1**

What difference is sometimes called the self?

**Question 2**

What are the personal characteristics that distinguish individuals?

**Question 3**

What are three names for a collection of a person's social roles?

**Question 4**

Which tradition does Erikson's work belong to, that of following the formation of identity throughout life?

**Text number 18**

Laing's definition of identity closely follows Erikson's in that it emphasises the past, present and future of the experienced self. Laing also develops the concept of the 'metaperspective of the self', i.e. the self's perception of another's view of the self, which has been found to be of great importance in clinical contexts such as anorexia nervosa (Saunderson and O'Kane, 2005). Harré also conceptualises the components of self/identity - the 'person' (the unique being I am to myself and others) together with aspects of self (including the set of attributes, which includes beliefs about my own attributes, including life history), and the personal attributes displayed to others.

**Question 0**

Whose definition of identity is closest to Erikson's?

**Question 1**

One person's perception of another person's perception is an example of what concept?

**Question 2**

The person, the aspects of the self and the personal qualities displayed to others are components of what?

**Question 3**

whose definition of identity closely follows Liang's definition.

**Question 4**

What is the concept of one person's perception of his or her own perception and example?

**Question 5**

Which term includes the properties shown in the other paragraphs?

**Question 6**

What elements of the experience did Erickson emphasise?

**Question 7**

What do you think is an important part of helping others?

**Text number 19**

Kenneth Gergen has developed further classifications, including strategic manipulator, pastission personality and relational self. A strategic manipulator is a person who begins to regard all identity experiences as mere role-playing exercises and who gradually becomes alienated from his or her social "self". The pastiche personality gives up any aspirations towards a real or 'essential' identity and instead sees social interactions as an opportunity to play roles and thus become one. Relational selfhood is a perspective in which individuals abandon any sense of exclusive selfhood and view any sense of identity as a social engagement with other people. For Gergen, these strategies follow one another in stages, and are linked to the rise in popularity of postmodern culture and the rise of telecommunications technology.

**Question 0**

Who formulated the classifications of strategic manipulator, past personality and relational self?

**Question 1**

What classification does a person who sees all experiences as role-playing and alienates their social self fall into?

**Question 2**

Which classification does a person who gives up the possibility of a real self and adopts social notions of self belong to?

**Question 3**

Which classification does a person who gives up his/her exclusive self-concept and defines himself/herself only through social engagement belong to?

**Question 4**

The strategic manipulator, the pastiche personality and the relational self are related to the rise of which culture?

**Question 5**

Who has drawn up all the new classifications?

**Question 6**

What classifications did Kenneth Gregen remove?

**Question 7**

What kind of person sees life as a role play?

**Question 8**

What kind of person embraces all aspirations towards a real or essential identity?

**Question 9**

Which perspective encompasses the individual self and abandoned social commitments?

**Text number 20**

As a non-directional and flexible analytical tool, the concept of boundaries helps both to map and to define the variability and changeability of people's experiences of self in society. Although identity is a fuzzy, flexible and abstract 'thing', its manifestations and the ways in which it is used are often open to view. Identity becomes visible through the use of signs such as language, dress, behaviour and spatial choices, the impact of which depends on how they are recognised by other social beings. Signs create boundaries that define similarities or differences between the sign bearer and the sign perceivers, and their effectiveness depends on a shared understanding of their meaning. In a social context, misunderstandings can arise from misinterpretation of the meaning of certain signs. Similarly, an individual may use identity markers to influence other people without necessarily meeting all the criteria that an outside observer might typically associate with such an abstract identity.

**Question 0**

What concept helps to map and define people's experiences of themselves in society?

**Question 1**

What is fuzzy, flexible and abstract?

**Question 2**

Which group does recognition affect language, dress, behaviour and spatial choices?

**Question 3**

What do the signs help to create?

**Question 4**

What signs can be used to influence other people?

**Question 5**

What concept helps people to define the boundaries of human experience?

**Question 6**

What things make identity less obvious?

**Question 7**

Whose identification is identity-dependent

**Question 8**

What do borders help to create?

**Question 9**

What can cause misinterpretations about the meaning of certain tracers?

**Document number 110**

**Text number 0**

Himachal Pradesh's economy is currently the third fastest growing economy in India.Himachal Pradesh is ranked fourth in the list of the highest per capita income states in India. This has made it one of the most prosperous places in South Asia. The abundance of perennial rivers allows Himachal to sell hydropower to other states such as Delhi, Punjab and Rajasthan. The state's economy is highly dependent on three sources: hydropower, tourism and agriculture.

**Question 0**

What is India's third fastest growing economy?

**Question 1**

What is Himachal Pradesh's ranking as the highest per capita state in India?

**Question 2**

What allows Himachal to sell hydropower to other states?

**Question 3**

Which three things does the state's economy depend on?

**Question 4**

To which other Indian states does it sell hydropower?

**Question 5**

What is the third fastest growing economy in Delhi?

**Question 6**

What is Rajasthan's ranking as the highest per capita state in India?

**Question 7**

What does Punjab sell to other states?

**Question 8**

Which three things does the Delhi economy depend on?

**Question 9**

What is Rajasthan's economy like?

**Text number 1**

After independence, the province of H.P. was created 15. April 1948, when 28 tiny princely states (including feudal princes and zaildars) in the Western Himalayan peninsula, known collectively as the Simla Hills States, and four southern hill states of Punjab were united under the Himachal Pradesh (Administration) Order, 1948, enacted by the Extra-Provincial Jurisdiction Act, 1947 (later renamed as the Foreign Jurisdiction Act, 1947, cf. A.O. of 1950) under Sections 3 and 4. The State of Bilaspur was merged with Himachal Pradesh on 1 April 1954 under the Himachal Pradesh and Bilaspur (New State) Act, 1954. Himachal became a Part C State on 26 January 1950 with the implementation of the Constitution of India and the appointment of a Lieutenant-Governor. A Legislative Assembly was elected in 1952. Himachal Pradesh became a union territory on 1 November 1956. The following districts of the state of Punjab: Simla, Kangra, Kulu and Lahul and Spiti districts, Nalagarh tehsil of Ambala district, Lohara, Amb and Una kanungo districts, part of Santokhgarh kanungo district and part of the specified area of Una tehsil in Hoshiarpur district and part of Dhar Kalan kanungo district in Pathankot tehsil in Gurdaspur district; were merged with Himachal Pradesh on 1 July 1956. On 1 November 1966, the Punjab Reorganisation Act, 1966 was passed by Parliament. On 18 December 1970, Parliament passed the Himachal Pradesh State Act and the new state came into existence on 25 January 1971. Himachal thus became the 18th state of the Union of India.

**Question 0**

When was the HP Chief Stewards' Province established?

**Question 1**

When was the Himchal Pradesh state law passed?

**Question 2**

When did Himachal become the 18th state of the Union of India?

**Question 3**

When did Himachal Pradesh become a federal state?

**Question 4**

Why was the HP Chief Stewards' Province set up?

**Question 5**

On what day did the Western Himalayas become a federal territory?

**Question 6**

When was the Chief Steward's Act adopted?

**Question 7**

When was the Nalagarh tehsil formed?

**Question 8**

What is Simla's position in the Indian State Union?

**Question 9**

Why was Lohara born on 15 April 1948?

**Text number 2**

In the November 2012 parliamentary elections, Congress won an absolute majority. The Congress won 36 out of 68 seats, while the BJP won only 26 out of 68. Virbhadra Singh was sworn in as Chief Minister of Himachal Pradesh for a record sixth term in Shimla on 25 December 2012. Virbhadra Singh, who has previously held Himachal's top post five times, was administered the oath of office by Governor Urmila Singh at an open ceremony at the historic Ridge Maidan in Shimla.

**Question 0**

When did Congress get an absolute majority?

**Question 1**

How many seats did Congress win?

**Question 2**

Who was sworn in as Chief Minister of HImachal Pradesh for a record sixth term?

**Question 3**

Who took the oath of office and secrecy?

**Question 4**

Where was the oath of office and secrecy sworn?

**Question 5**

What did the BJP achieve in November 2012?

**Question 6**

Under what name was Shimla sworn in for a sixth term?

**Question 7**

Where did Congress secure an absolute majority in the elections?

**Question 8**

What did Virbhadra Singh give at the open ceremony?

**Question 9**

How many seats did Himachal Pradesh win to get an absolute majority?

**Text number 3**

Himachal has very rich hydropower resources. The state has about 25% of the national potential in this respect. It is estimated that the state has the potential to generate about 20 300 MW of hydropower through the construction of various large, medium, small and mini/micro hydropower projects in five river basins. The state is also the first state in India to achieve the target of every family having a bank account. Total output at current prices was estimated at €254 billion, up from €230 billion in 2004-05, an increase of 10.5%. International entrepreneurship has developed rapidly in recent years. Luxury hotels, food and franchises of well-known brands such as Mc Donalds, KFC and Pizza Hut have spread rapidly.

**Question 0**

Himachal is very rich?

**Question 1**

Which is the first state in India where every family has a bank account?

**Question 2**

How much hydropower can be produced?

**Question 3**

What has spread rapidly with economic growth?

**Question 4**

What is the estimated current GDP?

**Question 5**

What is a great deal in luxury hotels?

**Question 6**

What has international entrepreneurship made possible for every family in a short space of time?

**Question 7**

What is the estimated growth in the number of franchisees of well-known brands in billions?

**Question 8**

What percentage of business has increased in the state?

**Question 9**

What percentage of franchisees of well-known brands have opened recently?

**Text number 4**

The state is known for its handicrafts. Carpets, leatherwork, scarves, metalwork, woodwork and paintings are all worth appreciating. Pashmina shawls are a product that is in great demand in Himachal and the country. Himachal lakhs are famous folk artifacts. The extremely cold winters in Himachal necessitated the weaving of wool. Almost every household in Himachal has a bobbin weaving unit. Wool is considered pure and is used as a ritual cloth. The most famous woven item is the shawl, which ranges from fine pashmina to coarse desar. Kullu is famous for its shawls, which feature striking patterns and vibrant colours. Kangra and Dharamshala are famous for Kangra's miniature paintings.

**Question 0**

What is a country known for?

**Question 1**

The majority of Himachal households own what?

**Question 2**

What is considered clean and used as a ritual cloth?

**Question 3**

What is Kullu famous for?

**Question 4**

What are Kangra and Dharamshala famous for?

**Question 5**

What is Pashmina known for?

**Question 6**

Which product is in demand in Kangra and throughout the country?

**Question 7**

What caused the ritual mines in Himchal?

**Question 8**

What does every household in Dharamshala own?

**Question 9**

What is the desar considered to be when used as a ritual cloth?

**Text number 5**

The history of what is now Himachal Pradesh dates back to the heyday of the Indus Valley civilisation between 2250 and 1750 BC. Since prehistoric times, the region was inhabited by tribes such as the Koilis, Halis, Dadis, Dhaugris, Dasas, Khasi, Khinaris and Kiratis. In the Vedic period there were several small republics known as 'Janapada', which were later conquered by the Gupta Empire. After a brief period of rule by King Harshavardhana, the region was again divided into several local kingdoms headed by chiefs, including some Rajput principalities. These kingdoms enjoyed a high degree of independence and were invaded by the Delhi Sultanate on several occasions. Mahmud Ghaznavi conquered Kangra in the early 10th century. Timur and Sikander Lodi also marched on the low hills of the state, capturing several forts and fighting many battles. Several hill states recognised Mughal rule and regularly paid tribute to the Mughals.

**Question 0**

Which tribes blocked the area that today forms Himachal Pradesh?

**Question 1**

During which period did the Indus Valley civilisation flourish?

**Question 2**

Who conquered Kangara?

**Question 3**

When did Mahmud Ghanznavi conquer Kangara?

**Question 4**

Who marched through the lower states and conquered and fortified and fought many battles?

**Question 5**

During which period did Dagis exist, and then was conquered by the Gupta Empire?

**Question 6**

What tribes lived in the area that is now Janapada?

**Question 7**

During which period did King Harshavardhana rule?

**Question 8**

Who conquered the Indus Valley in 1750 BC?

**Question 9**

Who did the Dhal Sultanate pay tribute to?

**Text number 6**

Himachal has a rich heritage of handicrafts. These include woollen and pashmina shawls, carpets, silver and metal ware, embroidered chappal, grass shoes, Kangra and Gompa style paintings, woodwork, horse hair bangles, wooden and metal utensils and many other household items. These aesthetic and elegant handicrafts declined due to competition and lack of marketing opportunities from machine-made products. Now, however, the demand for handicrafts has increased both within and outside the country.

**Question 0**

What is Himachal's rich heritage?

**Question 1**

What crafts do they include?

**Question 2**

Has the demand for crafts increased or decreased?

**Question 3**

What has reduced competition?

**Question 4**

Has demand increased inside or outside the country?

**Question 5**

What is Kangra's rich heritage?

**Question 6**

What are three examples of Gompa's handiwork?

**Question 7**

Why did the production of wool and pashmina scarves fall?

**Question 8**

What has happened to the sale of grass shoes in Kangra?

**Question 9**

Has the demand for rhino horns increased or decreased?

**Text number 7**

Himachal Pradesh district is an administrative geographical unit headed by a Deputy Commissioner or District Magistrate, who is an administrator of India. The District Commissioner or Deputy Commissioner is assisted by a team of officials from the Himachal Administrative Service and other departments of Himachal State. Each district is divided into sub-divisions, headed by a sub-divisional magistrate, and further into blocks. The blocks consist of panchayats (village councils) and municipalities. The Superintendent of Police of the Indian Police Service is responsible for maintaining public order and related matters in the district. He is assisted by officers of the Himachal Police Department and other Himachal Police officials.

**Question 0**

Who is running Himachal Pradesh?

**Question 1**

Who maintains law and order?

**Question 2**

Who assists the Chief of Police?

**Question 3**

Who runs the Indian Administrative Service?

**Question 4**

Who runs the municipalities in the district?

**Question 5**

What is the Indian administration made up of?

**Question 6**

To which group does a panchayat official belong?

**Question 7**

How is each geographical unit divided and which district is managed?

**Text number 8**

The era of planning began in Himachal Pradesh in 1948, ahead of the rest of India. The first five-year plan allocated ₹52.7 million for Himachal. More than 50 per cent of this expenditure was spent on road construction, as it was felt that without proper transport facilities, the planning and development process could not reach the people who lived mostly in isolation in remote areas. Himachal is now the fourth largest of the Indian Union States in terms of per capita income.

**Question 0**

When did the era of planning begin in Himachal Pradesh?

**Question 1**

How much money was allocated?

**Question 2**

What was the plan?

**Question 3**

Where does Himachal Pradesh rank per capita?

**Question 4**

What was more than 50% spent on?

**Question 5**

When did road building start in India?

**Question 6**

How much money was allocated to the development of remote areas?

**Question 7**

How much of the cost was incurred in the planning process?

**Question 8**

Where does India rank in terms of per capita income?

**Question 9**

What would happen without a proper five-year plan?

**Text number 9**

According to the census, the state ranks 21st in the population table and Tripura 22nd. Kangra district has a population of 1,507,22321.98%, Mandi district 999,518 (14.58%), Shimla district 813,384 (11.86%), Solan district 576,670 (8.41%), Sirmaur district 530,164 (7.73%), Una district 521,057 (7.58%), Sirmaur district 530,164 (7.73%) and Una district 521,057 (7.58%). 60%), Chamba district 518 844 (7.57%), Hamirpur district 454 293 (6.63%), Kullu district 437 474 (6.38%), Bilaspur district 382 056 (5.57%), Kinnaur district 84 298 (1.23%) and Lahaul Spiti 31 528 (0.46%).

**Question 0**

Where did the state rank in the population table?

**Question 1**

Who was on the 22nd day of the chart?

**Question 2**

Who was at the top in terms of population strength?

**Question 3**

Who was last in population strength?

**Question 4**

Where in the population table is Shimla district in the census followed by Tripura?

**Question 5**

Which place was the district of Sirmaur that followed the state?

**Question 6**

Was Lahaul Spit's place in the population table, even though it came first?

**Question 7**

What percentage of the population is in Kullu County when it is ranked number one?

**Question 8**

If the Hamirpur region is in first place, what is its population?

**Text number 10**

Other religions that make up a small percentage are Buddhism and Sikhism. The Lahaul and Spiti region's sectarian population is predominantly Buddhist. Sikhs live mostly in urban areas and make up 1.16% of the state's population. For example, in Una district, which borders the state of Punjab, they make up 10% of the population, and in Shimla, the state capital, 17%. The Buddhist population is 1.15% and they are mainly indigenous and tribal in Lahaul and Spiti, where they constitute a majority of 60%, and in Kinnaur state, where they constitute 40%, but most of them are refugees from Tibet. Muslims make up 2.18% of the population of Himachal Pradesh.

**Question 0**

Which other religions make up a small percentage?

**Question 1**

Who are the main Buddhists?

**Question 2**

What is the Muslim population of Himachal Pradesh?

**Question 3**

Where do Sikhs most often live?

**Question 4**

What proportion of the population are Sikhs?

**Question 5**

What percentage of the Una district is Buddhist?

**Question 6**

What is the Sikh population of Himachal Pradesh?

**Question 7**

Where do most pig farmers come from?

**Question 8**

Where do Muslims mainly live?

**Question 9**

What percentage of Muslims live in Shimla, the state capital?

**Text number 11**

The Gurkhas, a warlike tribe, came to power in Nepal in 1768. They consolidated their military power and began to expand their territory. Gradually, the Gurkhas annexed Sirmour and Shimla. Under the leadership of Amar Singh Thapa, the Gorkhas laid siege to Kangra. They succeeded in overthrowing the Kangra ruler Sansar Chand Katoch in 1806 with the help of many provincial chiefs. However, the Gurkhas failed to capture the fort of Kangra, which passed to Maharaja Ranjeet Singh in 1809. After the defeat, the Gurkhas began to expand towards the southern part of the state. However, Ram Singh, who was on the border of the state of Siba, succeeded in capturing the Siba fort from the remains of Lahore Darbar in Samvat in 1846 during the First Anglo-Sikh War. They came into direct conflict with the British in the Tarai belt, after which the British expelled them from the Satluj provinces. The British gradually became a great power. In India's first war of independence in 1857, which was the result of many grievances against the British, the people of the hill states were not as politically active as those in other parts of the country. With the exception of Bushahr, they and their rulers remained more or less passive. Some, such as the rulers of Chamba, Bilaspur, Bhagal and Dham, helped the British government during the rebellion.

**Question 0**

When did the Gurkhas come to power?

**Question 1**

Where did the Gurkhas come from?

**Question 2**

Who led the Gorkas in the siege of Kangra?

**Question 3**

Who did Gorky defeat in 1806 with the help of the provincial governors?

**Question 4**

Who helped the British government during the rebellion?

**Question 5**

What year did Kangra come to power in Nepal?

**Question 6**

What was Chamba doing in Nepal?

**Question 7**

Who led the Dham when they besieged Kangra?

**Question 8**

Who ruled Lahore Darbar in 1809?

**Question 9**

When was the first war of independence of Bilaspur against Britain?

**Text number 12**

The climatic conditions in Himachal vary greatly due to altitude differences. The climate varies from a hot and sub-humid tropical climate in the southern regions to a cold, alpine and glacial climate in the northern and eastern mountains. The state has areas such as Dharamsala, where rainfall is very high, and areas such as Lahaul and Spiti, which are cold and almost rainless. In general, Himachal has three seasons: summer, winter and rainy season. Summer lasts from mid-April to the end of June, with most of it being very hot (except in the alpine zone, where summer is mild), with average temperatures ranging from 28-32°C (82-90°F). Winter lasts from late November to mid-March. Snowfall is common in alpine areas (generally above 2 200 m (6 200 ft), i.e. higher altitude and above the Himalayas).

**Question 0**

What is happening to the climate conditions in Himachal?

**Question 1**

What is the climate like?

**Question 2**

What are the three seasons in Himachal?

**Question 3**

How long does summer last?

**Question 4**

How long will the winter last?

**Question 5**

Why do the climatic conditions in Lahaul vary?

**Question 6**

What are the three seasons in Spit?

**Question 7**

How long does summer last in Dharamsala?

**Question 8**

How does the climate vary in the trans-Himalayan region?

**Question 9**

What are most parts of Lahaul like, apart from Split?

**Text number 13**

Himachal Pradesh is governed by a parliamentary system of representative democracy, which the state shares with other Indian states. Residents are granted universal suffrage. The legislature consists of elected members and special officers, such as the Speaker and the Deputy Speaker, who are elected by the members. Parliament's meetings are chaired by the President or, in his absence, by the Vice-President. The judiciary consists of the Himachal Pradesh High Court and lower courts. Executive power is vested in the Council of Ministers, which is headed by the Chief Minister, although the Governor is the nominal head of the cabinet. The Governor is the head of state appointed by the President of India. The Governor appoints as Prime Minister the leader of the party or coalition that has a majority in the Legislative Assembly, and the Governor appoints the Council of Ministers on the advice of the Prime Minister. The Council of Ministers reports to the Legislative Assembly. The Assembly is unicameral, with Members68 of the Legislative Assembly (MLAs) and serves for a term of five years, unless the Assembly is dissolved before the end of its term. Local affairs are administered by auxiliary authorities called panchayats, for which local elections are held regularly.

**Question 0**

What does the Himachal legislature consist of?

**Question 1**

Who chairs the meetings?

**Question 2**

Who is the legal system made up of?

**Question 3**

Who is the head of state appointed by the President of India?

**Question 4**

How long is the term of office?

**Question 5**

How many members are there in the Council of Ministers?

**Question 6**

How many years does a member of the Jury serve?

**Question 7**

Who is the head of state appointed by the lower courts?

**Question 8**

Who will the President of India appoint as Prime Minister?

**Question 9**

Who will the MLA appoint on the advice of the President of India?

**Text number 14**

Himachal Railway is famous for its narrow-gauge railways, including the UNESCO World Heritage-listed Kalka-Shimla Railway and the Pathankot-Jogindernagar Railway. The total length of the two lines is 259 kilometres (161 mi). The Kalka-Shimla line passes through many tunnels, while the Pathankot-Jogindernagar line winds gently through mazes of hills and valleys. There is also a standard gauge line connecting Amb (Una district) to Delhi. A study is underway to extend this railway line to Kangra (via Nadaun). Other railways planned for the state include Baddi-Bilaspur, Dharamsala-Palampur and Bilaspur-Manali-Leh.

**Question 0**

What is Railway Himachal famous for?

**Question 1**

What are the 2 narrow gauge railway tracks of the railway in Himachal?

**Question 2**

What other railways are proposed for the state?

**Question 3**

What is being done to extend the railway?

**Question 4**

What is the total length of railways?

**Question 5**

What is the Bilaspur-Manali-Lehi railway famous for?

**Question 6**

What are the two tunnels of the railway in Himachal?

**Question 7**

What other railways have been proposed by Unesco?

**Question 8**

What is the total length of the railway line in the Una area?

**Question 9**

What has been done to extend the railway to Delhi?

**Text number 15**

Himachal Pradesh is famous for its abundant natural beauty. After the war between Nepal and Britain, also known as the Anglo-Gorkha War (1814-1816), the British colonial administration came to power and Himachal Pradesh became part of the Punjab province of British India. In 1950, Himachal was declared a union territory, but after the Himachal Pradesh State Act of 1971, Himachal became the 18th state of the Republic of India. Hima means snow in Sanskrit, and the literal meaning of the state name is 'in the lap of the Himalayas'. Its name was given by Acharya Diwakar Datt Sharma, one of the great Sanskrit scholars of Himachal Pradesh.

**Question 0**

Who is famous for natural beauty?

**Question 1**

How many years did the Anglo-Gorkha war last?

**Question 2**

What does HIma mean in Sanskrit?

**Question 3**

What is the literal meaning of Himachal Pradesh?

**Question 4**

Who was one of the great Sanskirt scholars of Himachal Pradesh?

**Question 5**

What was the Pradesh Declaration in 1950?

**Question 6**

What is one thing Britain is famous for?

**Question 7**

What came to power after the Himachal-Sanskrit War?

**Question 8**

When did the Himalayas become part of the Punjab province of British India?

**Question 9**

Who was responsible for naming the Punjab province of British India?

**Text number 16**

Although Himachal Pradesh is located in a remote part of the country, it has an active community of journalists and publishers. Several newspapers and magazines are published in more than one language and have a circulation that extends to almost all Hindi-speaking states. Radio and television coverage is significant. Judging by the number of people writing in these media, the state has a very large media-savvy population. All major English language dailies are available in Shimla and district headquarters. Aapka Faisla, Amar Ujala, Panjab Kesari and Divya Himachal are Hindi dailies whose local editions are widely read.

**Question 0**

Who has an active community of journalists and publishers?

**Question 1**

What are newspapers famous for?

**Question 2**

What is available in Shimla and at the county headquarters?

**Question 3**

What are the Hindi-language newspapers that are widely read?

**Question 4**

What has increased significantly?

**Question 5**

What has an active community that reads the Ujala newspaper?

**Question 6**

What are Divya's achievements?

**Question 7**

What do Faisla and Aapka offer?

**Question 8**

What has grown in a remote part of the country?

**Question 9**

What are the names of English-language broadsheet newspapers?

**Text number 17**

Governments have alternated between the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) and the Indian National Congress (INC), and the third front has never become significant. In 2003, the state legislative assembly was won by the Indian National Congress and Virbhadra Singh was elected chief minister of the state. In the December 2007 general elections, the BJP won a landslide victory. The BJP won 41 out of 68 seats, while the Congress won only 23 out of 68. BJP's Prem Kumar Dhumal was sworn in as Chief Minister of Himachal Pradesh on 30 December 2007.

**Question 0**

Who was elected Prime Minister of a state in India?

**Question 1**

How many seats did the BJP win?

**Question 2**

Who is the BJP chief minister of Himachal Pradesh?

**Question 3**

When was he sworn in?

**Question 4**

When did the BJP achieve a landslide victory?

**Question 5**

What did the Bharatiya Party win in 2003?

**Question 6**

Under which name was Prem Kumar Dhumal elected in 2003?

**Question 7**

When were the Indian National Congress elections held?

**Question 8**

When did the Indian National Congress win a landslide victory?

**Question 9**

When was Virbhadra Singh sworn in as Chief Minister of Himachal Pradesh?

**Text number 18**

Despite a shortage of food grains, the state has made much progress in other areas of agricultural production, such as seed potatoes, ginger, vegetables, vegetable seeds, mushrooms, chicory seeds, hops, olives and figs. Seed potatoes are mainly grown in the Shimla, Kullu and Lahaul regions. Particular efforts are being made to promote the cultivation of olives, figs, hops, mushrooms, flowers, pistachios, sardamones and saffron. Solan is the largest vegetable producing area in the state. The district of Sirmaur is also famous for flower cultivation and is the largest producer of flowers in the state.

**Question 0**

What kind of agriculture is practised in the state?

**Question 1**

Where are seed potatoes mainly grown?

**Question 2**

Who is the largest vegetable producer in the state?

**Question 3**

What is the Sirmaur region famous for?

**Question 4**

Where is the state deficient?

**Question 5**

Where is Shimla lacking?

**Question 6**

In which regions is ginger grown most?

**Question 7**

What is the largest fig-producing region in the state?

**Question 8**

What is the Kullu area also famous for?

**Question 9**

What is Solan specifically aiming to produce?

**Text number 19**

Himachal was one of the few states that had remained largely untouched by external customs, largely due to its difficult terrain. With technological advances, the state has changed very rapidly. It is a multi-religious, multi-cultural and multi-lingual state like the other states of India. The most commonly spoken languages are Hindi, Pahari, Dogri, Mandeali, Kangri, Mandyali, Gojri and Kinnauri. The Scheduled Castes in Himachal are Khatri, Brahmins of Hindu caste and Sikhs of Brahmin caste Bhatras, Rajputs, Gujjars, Gadhis, Girthis (Choudhary), Kannets, Rathis and Kolis, Sodis The state has a tribal population, mainly consisting of kinnars, pangawals, sulehris and lahars.The people of Himachal Pradesh are very simple and live a traditional devil-may-care lifestyle.

**Question 0**

Who was largely untouched by external customs?

**Question 1**

What has caused the country to change so quickly?

**Question 2**

Himachal is?

**Question 3**

What languages are commonly spoken?

**Question 4**

Who make up the tribal population?

**Question 5**

Why was Dogri untouched by external customs?

**Question 6**

What has caused the rapid changes in Gojr?

**Question 7**

What are the characteristics of Mandeal compared to other Indian states?

**Question 8**

What languages are spoken in Gaddis?

**Question 9**

Which groups make up the tribal population of Dogri?

**Text number 20**

Indian Institute of Technology Mandi, Himachal Pradesh University Shimla, Institute of Himalayan Bioresource Technology (IHBT, CSIR Lab), Palampur, National Institute of Technology, Hamirpur, Indian Institute of Information Technology, Una Central University Dharamshala, AP Goyal (Alakh Prakash Goyal) Shimla University, Bahra University (Waknaghat, Solan) Baddi University of Emerging Sciences and Technologies Baddi, IEC University, Shoolini University Of Biotechnology and Management Sciences, Solan, Manav Bharti University Solan, Jaypee University of Information Technology Waknaghat, Eternal University, Sirmaur & Chitkara University Solan are some of the pioneer universities in the state. CSK Himachal Pradesh Krishi Vishwavidyalya Palampur is one of the world's most renowned mountain agricultural colleges. The Dr. Yashwant Singh Parmar Horticulture and Forestry University has achieved a unique position in India as a provider of teaching, research and continuing education in horticulture, forestry and related fields. In 2006, the state-owned Jawaharlal Nehru Government Engineering College was also started in Sundernagar.

**Question 0**

When did the state-run Nehru Government Engineering College start?

**Question 1**

What are some of the leading universities in your country?

**Question 2**

What is the most famous agricultural institute?

**Question 3**

What does Dr. Yashwant Singh Parmar University deserve?

**Question 4**

What is the Indian Institute of Technology Mandi known for in the world?

**Question 5**

What recognition has IEC University received?

**Question 6**

Why has IEC University been recognised?

**Question 7**

When did the IEC University start in Sundernagar?

**Question 8**

What is one of the best-known IT institutes?

**Text number 21**

Doordarshan is a state-owned television company. Doordarshan Shimla also offers programmes in the Farsi language.Multi-system operators offer Nepali, Hindi, English and international channels via cable. All India Radio is a public radio station. Private FM stations are also available in a few towns, including Shimla. BSNL, Reliance Infocomm, Tata Indicom, Tata Docomo, Aircel, Vodafone, Idea Cellular and Airtel are the mobile operators available. Broadband internet is available in selected cities and is provided by state-owned BSNL and other private companies. BSNL and other service providers offer dial-up access throughout the state.

**Question 0**

What is Doordarshan?

**Question 1**

What do BSNL and others offer across the state?

**Question 2**

What is available in some cities?

**Question 3**

Which mobile operators are available?

**Question 4**

What is All India Radio?

**Question 5**

What is the name of a state-owned radio station?

**Question 6**

In which languages does BSNL offer programmes?

**Question 7**

What are some of the dial-up providers available?

**Question 8**

What is available in a few cities, such as Nepal?

**Question 9**

What do Reliance Infocomm and Tata Indicom offer only for certain cities?

**Text number 22**

Himachal Pradesh is spread across the valleys, with 90% of the population living in villages and towns. However, the state has achieved 100% sanitation and virtually no house has a latrine. Villages have good road access, public health centres and now Lokmitra kendra with high-speed broadband. Shimla district has up to 25% urban population. According to a 2005 study by Transparency International, Himachal Pradesh is the second least corrupt state in the country after Kerala. The state's hill stations are among the most popular places to visit in the country. The government has successfully brought environmental protection and tourism development up to European standards, and is the only state to ban the use of polythene and tobacco products.

**Question 0**

Where does 90% of the population of Himachal Pradesh live?

**Question 1**

No house is without?

**Question 2**

Which villages are well connected?

**Question 3**

What is Himachal Pradesh's ranking in the 2005 Transparency International survey?

**Question 4**

What are the most popular places to visit in the country?

**Question 5**

How does Lokmitra kendra rank after the government in terms of corruption?

**Question 6**

What are the most popular places to visit in Shimla?

**Question 7**

What has the government done to meet the maximum urban population requirements?

**Question 8**

What products does Shimla prohibit me from using?

**Question 9**

What is there without a health centre in Himachal Pradesh?

**Document number 111**

**Text number 0**

Non-verbal communication describes the process of conveying meaning in the form of non-verbal messages. Examples of non-verbal communication include haptic communication, chronological communication, gestures, body language, facial expression, eye contact and dress. Nonverbal communication is also related to the purpose of the message. Examples of intent are voluntary, intentional movements, such as shaking hands or winking, and involuntary, such as sweating. Speech also includes nonverbal elements called paracommunication, such as rhythm, intonation, tempo and stress. There may even be a pheromone component in speech. Studies have shown that up to 55% of human communication can occur through non-verbal facial expressions and 38% through paralanguage. It is the subconscious level that most influences communication and builds trust. Similarly, written text contains non-verbal elements such as handwriting, spatial order of words and the use of emoticons to convey emotions.

**Question 0**

What is non-verbal communication?

**Question 1**

What is an example of non-verbal communication?

**Question 2**

What is an example of a voluntary purpose of a message in a non-verbal communication?

**Question 3**

What is an example of an unintended purpose of a message in non-verbal communication?

**Question 4**

How much of human communication takes place through non-verbal expressions?

**Question 5**

What is an example of a para-language?

**Question 6**

Dopamine levels can indicate what kind of communication?

**Question 7**

What does inappropriate communication create?

**Question 8**

What percentage of human communication takes place through foot tapping?

**Question 9**

What is oral communication?

**Text number 1**

Fungi communicate with each other to coordinate and organise their growth and development, such as the formation of Marcelia and fruiting bodies. Fungi communicate with their own and related species and with non-fungal organisms in a variety of symbiotic interactions, in particular with bacteria, unicellular eukaryotes, plants and insects through biochemicals of biochemical origin. Biochemicals cause the fungal organism to react in a certain way, whereas if the same chemical molecules are not part of the biotic messages, they do not cause the fungal organism to react. This means that fungal organisms are able to distinguish between molecules involved in biotic messages and similar molecules that are irrelevant to the situation. So far, five different primary signalling molecules are known to coordinate different behaviours such as filamentation, mating, growth and pathogenicity. The coordination of behaviour and the production of signalling molecules are achieved by interpretative processes that allow the organism to distinguish between self or non-self, a biotic indicator, a similar, related or unrelated biotic message and even to filter out "noise", i.e. similar molecules with no biotic content.

**Question 0**

Why do mushrooms communicate?

**Question 1**

How do fungi communicate with insects?

**Question 2**

How many primary signalling molecules are known to organise different behaviours?

**Question 3**

What enables the organism to distinguish between itself and the other?

**Question 4**

What is an example of "noise" that is filtered out through interpretation processes?

**Question 5**

There are four primary signalling molecules known to organise what?

**Question 6**

What cannot distinguish between molecules involved in biotic messages or non-essential messages?

**Question 7**

How many secondary signalling molecules are known to coordinate?

**Question 8**

What substance causes a fungal organism to always react in the same way?

**Question 9**

What "noise" cannot be filtered out?

**Text number 2**

Communication is usually described in terms of a few main dimensions: the message (what kind of things are being communicated), the source/sender/transmitter/encoder (by whom), the format (in what form), the channel (through what medium), the destination/recipient/object/decoder (to whom) and the recipient. Wilbur Schram (1954) also pointed out that it is also worth considering the effect (both desired and undesired) of the message on the target of the message. Communication between parties involves actions that convey information and experiences, give advice and commands, and ask questions. These acts can take many forms, in one of the various ways of communicating. The form depends on the capabilities of the group communicating. Together, the content and form of the communication form the messages that are sent towards a destination. The destination may be oneself, another person or being, another entity (such as a company or a group of beings).

**Question 0**

What is one dimension along which communication is typically described?

**Question 1**

Who said we should study the impact of a message on the recipient of the message?

**Question 2**

What actions are involved in communication between the parties?

**Question 3**

What determines what kind of actions are part of communication?

**Question 4**

What is one of the objectives of communication?

**Question 5**

What is described as having many major dimensions?

**Question 6**

The destination or object is thought to be an instrument of what?

**Question 7**

Who didn't think the message would have any effect on the recipient?

**Question 8**

The content, purpose and form of a communication together make up the messages that are sent where?

**Question 9**

The transfer of knowledge and experience are the only ones of what kind?

**Text number 3**

Effective verbal or oral communication depends on a number of factors and cannot be completely separated from other important interpersonal skills such as non-verbal communication, listening skills and clarification. Human language can be defined as a system of symbols (sometimes called lexemes) and grammar (rules) by which symbols are processed. The word "language" also refers to the common features of languages. Language learning is usually most intensive in childhood. Most of the thousands of human languages use sound or gesture patterns as symbols to communicate with other people. Languages generally share common features, although there are exceptions. There is no clear dividing line between language and dialect. Constructed languages, such as Esperanto, programming languages and various mathematical formalisms, are not necessarily limited to features common to human languages. Communication is a two-way process, not just one-way.

**Question 0**

What is human communication?

**Question 1**

When is language learning most intensive?

**Question 2**

How many languages of humanity are there?

**Question 3**

What do human languages use to communicate with each other?

**Question 4**

What is an example of a language that is not limited to the characteristics of human language?

**Question 5**

When is language learning not at its most intensive?

**Question 6**

The combinations and patterns of letters and gestures are the basis for thousands of what?

**Question 7**

What is an example of a language that is limited to the characteristics of human language?

**Question 8**

Listening skills are not an important interpersonal skill in what kind of communication?

**Question 9**

Grammars are not used to manipulate any symbols?

**Text number 4**

Family communication research looks at issues such as family rules, family roles or family dialectics and how these factors can affect communication between family members. Researchers develop theories to understand communication behaviour. Family communication research also takes an in-depth look at specific periods in family life, such as marriage, parenthood or divorce, and how communication takes place in these situations. It is important that family members understand communication as a trusting way to build a well-constructed family.

**Question 0**

What factors can affect communication between family members?

**Question 1**

What periods does family communication research cover?

**Question 2**

What does trustworthy communication in the family lead to?

**Question 3**

Family roles were not found to affect communication between whom?

**Question 4**

The death of a family member was considered in what?

**Question 5**

Family members developed theories to understand what?

**Question 6**

It is important for researchers to understand communication as a confidential way of leading to what?

**Question 7**

Family rules was not a topic that was discussed where?

**Text number 5**

The broad field of animal communication covers most aspects of ethology. Animal communication can be defined as the behaviour of an animal that influences the current or future behaviour of another animal. The study of animal communication, known as animal semiotics (distinct from anthroposemiology, the study of human communication), has played an important role in the development of ethology, sociobiology and the study of animal cognition. Animal communication and understanding of the animal world in general is a rapidly growing field, and even in the 21st century to date much of the previous understanding has been revolutionised in areas such as the use of personal symbolic names, animal emotions, animal culture and learning, and even sexual behaviour, which were long thought to be well understood. A specific area of animal communication, such as vibrational communication, has been studied in more detail.

**Question 0**

How is animal communication defined?

**Question 1**

What is animal communication research?

**Question 2**

What is human communication research?

**Question 3**

What are some of the areas of animal knowledge that have revolutionised the 21st century?

**Question 4**

Which area of communication has been studied in more depth?

**Question 5**

Anthroposemiology is the animal study of what?

**Question 6**

Zoological semiotics is human what research?

**Question 7**

What is a specific area of animal communication that has not been studied?

**Question 8**

What is defined as a behaviour of any animal that affects the current or future behaviour of another animal?

**Question 9**

Human-animal communication is a fast-growing field of research in any century.

**Text number 6**

Claude Shannon and Warren Weaver presented the first major telecommunications model to Bell Laboratories in 1949. The original model was designed to reflect the operation of radio and telephone technologies. Their original model consisted of three main parts: a transmitter, a channel and a receiver. The transmitter was the part of the telephone to which the person spoke, the channel was the telephone itself, and the receiver was the part of the telephone where the person could hear the other person. Shannon and Weaver also found that listening to a telephone conversation was often disturbed by what they considered to be noise.

**Question 0**

Who introduced the first major communication model in 1949?

**Question 1**

What was the first communication model?

**Question 2**

What was the sender in the original model?

**Question 3**

What was the channel of the original model?

**Question 4**

What was the receiver on the original model?

**Question 5**

Which company introduced the first communication model in 1945?

**Question 6**

What were the two primary components of the sender and receiver?

**Question 7**

There was a channel where you could hear what?

**Question 8**

Shannon and Bell understood that what was interfering with the telephone conversation?

**Question 9**

Who did Warren Shannon and Claude Weaver work for?

**Text number 7**

In a simple model, often referred to as a transmission model or standard concept of communication, information or content (e.g. a natural language message) is sent in some form (spoken language) from the sender/sender/encoder to the destination/receiver/decoder. This common understanding of communication sees communication simply as a means of sending and receiving information. The strengths of this model are simplicity, generality and quantifiability. Claude Shannon and Warren Weaver built this model on the following elements:

**Question 0**

The simple model is also called a what?

**Question 1**

What kind of message is sent in a simple model?

**Question 2**

In which format is the data or content sent in a simple model?

**Question 3**

How is information sent through a simple model?

**Question 4**

What are the strengths of a simple model?

**Question 5**

What are the weaknesses of this model?

**Question 6**

What did Claude Weaver do with these elements?

**Question 7**

A complex pattern is a message sent from the emitter/sender/encoder to what?

**Question 8**

What kind of message is sent in a complex model?

**Question 9**

Who invented this model?

**Text number 8**

In a slightly more complex form, the sender and the receiver are mutually connected. This second view of communication, called the constitutive model or constructionist view, focuses on how the individual communicates as a determinant of how the message is interpreted. Communication is viewed as a channel; a medium through which information passes from one individual to another, and this information becomes separate from the communication itself. A particular instance of communication is called a speech act. The personal filters of the sender and the personal filters of the receiver may vary depending on different regional traditions, cultures or gender, which may change the intended meaning of the message content. If there is "communication noise" in the transmission channel (in this case, in the air), the reception and decoding of the content may be incorrect and the speech may not achieve the desired effect. One problem with this encode-transmit-receive-encode model is that the encoding and decoding processes require that the sender and receiver both have something at their disposal that acts as a codebook, and that the two codebooks are at least identical, if not identical. Although the model refers to something like a codebook, it is not represented anywhere in the model, which creates many conceptual difficulties.

**Question 0**

How do the sender and receiver interact in a slightly more complex communication model?

**Question 1**

What is a communication model in which the sender and the receiver are mutually connected?

**Question 2**

How is communication perceived?

**Question 3**

What is something that can change the intended meaning of the message?

**Question 4**

What can cause the content of a message to be received and decoded incorrectly?

**Question 5**

What do the code books represent?

**Question 6**

What is the first communication attitude?

**Question 7**

Sometimes communication cases are called why?

**Question 8**

What never varies between sender and receiver, regardless of culture or gender?

**Question 9**

A person's age can change the sender or recipient of what?

**Text number 9**

Communication is observed within the plant organism, i.e. within and between plant cells, between plants of the same or related species, and between plants and non-plant organisms, especially in the root zone. Plant roots communicate with bacteria, fungi and insects in the soil in the rhizome. These interactions are governed by syntactic, pragmatic and semantic rules and are made possible by the decentralised 'nervous system' of plants. The original meaning of the Greek word 'neuron' is 'plant fibre', and recent studies have shown that most of the communication processes between micro-organisms and plants are neuron-like. Plants also communicate via volatiles when they are exposed to herbivore invasive behaviour, thus alerting neighbouring plants. At the same time, they produce other volatiles to attract parasites that attack these herbivores. Under stressful conditions, plants can overwrite the genomes inherited from their parents and revert to the genomes of their grandparents or great-grandparents.

**Question 0**

What is one form of communication found in plants?

**Question 1**

Which part of the plant is related to root bacteria, fungi and insects in the soil?

**Question 2**

How can plant roots communicate with bacteria, fungi and insects in the soil?

**Question 3**

What is the meaning of the word neuron in Greek?

**Question 4**

How do plants communicate with each other to warn nearby plants of danger?

**Question 5**

Plant leaves communicate with what substance in the soil?

**Question 6**

This centralised system allows plants to interact?

**Question 7**

What is the Hebrew word for 'neuron'?

**Question 8**

During herbivore attack behaviour, what does not allow plants to communicate?

**Question 9**

What can't plants replace when they are stressed?

**Text number 10**

Coordination theories describe communication as a creative and dynamic ongoing process rather than a discrete exchange of information. The Canadian media scholar Harold Innis had a theory that people use different media to communicate, and that which they choose offers different possibilities for the shape and sustainability of society (Wark, McKenzie 1997). His famous example of this is the use of ancient Egypt and how they constructed themselves from very different media, stone and papyrus. It enabled written orders to be transmitted across space and across empires and made it possible to conduct distant military campaigns and colonial administration. The second is stone, which is 'time-binding', as the construction of temples and pyramids allows them to maintain their power from generation to generation, and this instrument allows them to change and shape the communication of their society (Wark, McKenzie 1997).

**Question 0**

What describes communication as creative and dynamic rather than isolated?

**Question 1**

Who has theorised that the means of communication used by people offer different possibilities for shaping society?

**Question 2**

Which ancient civilisation did Harold Innis use as an example for his theory?

**Question 3**

What did Harold Innis call the papyrus?

**Question 4**

What did space-binding allow ancient Egyptian civilisations to do?

**Question 5**

Wark and McKenzie had a theory that people use different types of what?

**Question 6**

Ancient Rome was a famous example of whose theory?

**Question 7**

By using the media of water, people can change and shape communication where?

**Question 8**

Describing communication as a creative but not dynamic continuous process is the definition of what?

**Question 9**

Using the same communication tool offers opportunities for what?

**Text number 11**

Companies with limited resources can choose only a few of these activities, while larger organisations can use all forms of communication. Because it is difficult to develop such a wide range of skills, communication professionals often specialise in one or two of these areas, but usually have at least a working knowledge of most of them. By far the most important competences that communication professionals can have are excellent writing skills, good interpersonal skills and the ability to think critically and strategically.

**Question 0**

Why do communication professionals tend to specialise in only one or two areas of communication?

**Question 1**

What is one of the most important competences a communication professional should have?

**Question 2**

What kind of companies can only engage in a few types of communication?

**Question 3**

Good interpersonal skills are an important qualification for which profession?

**Question 4**

Which jobs do not require critical and strategic thinking skills?

**Question 5**

All companies or organisations employ a whole range of what?

**Question 6**

What is one of the least important qualifications to become a communications professional?

**Question 7**

Who always masters a wide range of skills?

**Question 8**

What other skills should all employees in a company have, apart from excellent writing and interpersonal skills?

**Document number 112**

**Text number 0**

Grapes are a type of fruit that grow in bunches of 15 to 300 and can be purple, black, dark blue, yellow, green, orange or pink. "White grapes are actually green, and are evolutionarily derived from the purple grape. Mutations in two regulatory genes in white grapes switch off the production of anthocyanins, which are responsible for the colour of purple grapes. Anthocyanins and other pigment chemicals belonging to the larger group of polyphenols in purple grapes are responsible for the different shades of purple in red wines. Grapes are typically elliptical in shape and resemble a prolate spheroid.

**Question 0**

What colour are white grapes?

**Question 1**

Which gene makes grapes purple?

**Question 2**

What shape are grapes usually in?

**Question 3**

What kind of food are grapes?

**Question 4**

How many grapes are usually in a bunch?

**Text number 1**

The cultivation of domestic grapes began 6 000-8 000 years ago in the Middle East. Yeast, one of the earliest micro-organisms thought to be domesticated, occurs naturally in the skins of grapes, leading to the creation of alcoholic beverages such as wine. The earliest archaeological evidence of the dominance of winemaking in human culture dates back 8 000 years to Georgia. The oldest vineyard was found in Armenia, dating back to around 4000 BC. The oldest vineyards were found in ancient Greece in the 9th century AD. The city of Shiraz was known to produce some of the finest wines in the Middle East. Thus, it has been suggested that Syrah red wine takes its name from the Persian city of Shiraz, where the grape was used to make Shirazi wine.[citation needed ] Ancient Egyptian hieroglyphics record the cultivation of purple grapes,[citation needed ] and the ancient Greeks, Phoenicians and Romans cultivated purple grapes both for food and wine[citation needed ].[citation needed ]. Later, the cultivation of grapes spread to other regions of Europe as well as to North Africa and eventually North America.

**Question 0**

How long ago did grapes start to be cultivated?

**Question 1**

What microorganisms occur naturally on the skin of grapes?

**Question 2**

Where is the oldest known winery?

**Question 3**

Which city is Syrah red wine believed to be named after?

**Question 4**

How do we know that wine was made in ancient Egypt?

**Text number 2**

When comparing diets in Western countries, researchers have found that although the French tend to eat more animal fat, the incidence of heart disease is low in France. This phenomenon has been dubbed the French paradox and is thought to be due to the protective effects of regular consumption of red wine. In addition to the potential benefits of alcohol itself, such as reduced platelet aggregation and vasodilatation, the polyphenols (e.g. resveratrol), mainly found in the grape skins, produce other suspected health benefits, such as:

**Question 0**

What do people eat more of in France than in most Western countries?

**Question 1**

What kind of wine do French people regularly drink?

**Question 2**

What is the phenomenon that shows that the French have less heart disease even though they eat more animal fat?

**Question 3**

What are the health benefits of drinking alcohol?

**Text number 3**

Grape juice is obtained by crushing and mixing the grapes into a liquid. The juice is often sold in shops or fermented and made into wine, cognac or vinegar. Grape juice, which is pasteurised and has had all naturally occurring yeast removed, is not fermented if it is kept sterile and therefore does not contain alcohol. In the wine industry, grape juice containing between 7 % and 23 % pulp, skins, stems and seeds is often called grape must. In North America, the most common grape juice is purple and is made from Concord grapes, while white grape juice is usually made from Niagara grapes, both of which are native American grape varieties that are different from European grapes. In California, Sultana grapes (known there as Thompson Seedless) are sometimes used to make white juice from raisins or table grapes.

**Question 0**

What juice is produced when grapes are crushed and blended?

**Question 1**

Which grapes are used to make vinegar?

**Question 2**

What is the most common grape used for juice in North America?

**Question 3**

What are Sultana grapes called in California?

**Question 4**

What type of grapes are commonly used to make white grape juice?

**Text number 4**

Red wine may offer more health benefits than white wine because the grape skins contain potentially beneficial compounds and only red wine is fermented from the skins. The length of time wine is in contact with the grape skins during fermentation has a significant impact on its resveratrol content. A normal non-muscadine red wine contains between 0.2 and 5.8 mg/l, depending on the grape variety, because it is fermented with the skins and the resveratrol is absorbed into the wine. In contrast, white wine contains less phenols because it is fermented after the skins have been removed.

**Question 0**

What kind of wine is fermented from grape skins?

**Question 1**

What kind of wine is fermented after the grape skins are removed?

**Question 2**

What substance is absorbed into the wine when the grapes ferment with their skins on?

**Question 3**

Which type of wine is believed to have more health benefits?

**Text number 5**

Commercially grown grapes can generally be classified as either table grapes or wine grapes, depending on their intended use: for eating raw (table grapes) or for making wine (wine grapes). Although almost all belong to the same species, Vitis vinifera, table grapes and wine grapes have important differences, which are the result of selective processing. Table grape varieties generally have large, seedless fruits (see below) with relatively thin skins. Grapes are smaller, usually seeded, and relatively thick skinned (a desirable characteristic in winemaking, as much of the wine's aroma comes from the skin). Grapes are also generally very sweet: they are harvested when their juice contains about 24% sugar by weight. By comparison, commercially produced 100% grape juice made from table grapes usually contains about 15% sugar by weight.

**Question 0**

What is the classification of grapes eaten raw?

**Question 1**

What is the classification of grapes used to make wine?

**Question 2**

What are table grapes and grapes?

**Question 3**

Which category of grapes are typically large and seedless?

**Question 4**

What percentage of the grape is sugar when it is harvested?

**Text number 6**

Grapes are first mentioned in the Bible when Noah grows them on his farm (Genesis 9:20-21). Instructions about wine are given in the book of Proverbs and in the book of Isaiah, such as Proverbs 20:1 and Isaiah 5:20-25. Deuteronomy 20:20. 18:3-5,14:22-27,16:13-15 tell of the use of wine at Jewish feasts. Grapes were also important to both the Greeks and Romans, and their god of agriculture, Dionysus, was associated with grapes and wine and was often depicted with grape leaves on his head. Grapes are particularly significant for Christians, who since the early Church have used wine to celebrate the Eucharist. Views on the importance of wine vary between different religions. In Christian art, grapes often represent the blood of Christ, such as the vine leaves in Caravaggio's painting of John the Baptist.

**Question 0**

When are grapes first mentioned in the Bible?

**Question 1**

Who was the Greek and Roman god of agriculture?

**Question 2**

Whose blood do grapes usually represent in Christian art?

**Question 3**

Where in the Bible does it mention the use of wine in Jewish celebrations?

**Question 4**

Who in the Bible was the first to grow grapes on his farm?

**Text number 7**

There are several sources of seedlessness, and basically all commercial growers get it from one of three sources: the Thompson Seedless, the Russian Seedless and the Black Monukka, all of which are Vitis vinifera varieties. There are currently over a dozen seedless grapevine varieties. Several varieties, such as Einset Seedless, Benjamin Gunnels Prime seedless grapes, Reliance and Venus, have been grown especially for their hardiness and quality in the relatively cold climates of the northeastern United States and southern Ontario.

**Question 0**

How many sources of seedless grapes are there for commercial growers?

**Question 1**

How many varieties of seedless grapes are there?

**Question 2**

What grape varieties does Thompson Seedless grow?

**Question 3**

For which climate are Benjamin Gunnels Prime seedless grapes specifically grown?

**Question 4**

What grapes does Black Monukka grow?

**Text number 8**

Anthocyanins tend to be the main polyphenols in purple grapes, while flavan-3-ols (or catechins) are more abundant phenols in white varieties. Total phenolic content, a laboratory index of antioxidant power, is higher in the purple varieties, almost exclusively due to the density of anthocyanins in the skin of purple grapes compared to the absence of anthocyanins in the skin of white grapes. It is these anthocyanins that attract researchers to determine their properties for human health. The phenolic content of grape skins varies according to variety, soil composition, climate, geographical origin and cultivation practices or exposure to diseases such as fungal infections.

**Question 0**

What are the most abundant polyphenols in purple grapes?

**Question 1**

What is the main phenol in white grapes?

**Question 2**

What is the laboratory index of the antioxidant power of grapes?

**Question 3**

How can the content of the grape skin be influenced by soil composition, climate and farming practices?

**Question 4**

Why is the antioxidant power higher in purple grapes?

**Text number 9**

The Catholic Church uses wine in the celebration of the Eucharist because it is part of a tradition that has been passed down through the ages since the Last Supper of Jesus Christ, where Catholics believe that consecrated bread and wine literally become the body and blood of Jesus Christ, a dogma known as transubstantiation. Wine is used (not grape juice) both because of its strong biblical roots and to follow the tradition of the early Christian church. According to Canon 924 of the Code of Canon Law of the Catholic Church (1983), the wine used must be natural, made from the grapes of the vine, not adulterated. In some circumstances, a priest may be given special permission to use grape juice for ordination, but this is extremely rare and usually requires sufficient reasons, such as the priest's personal health, to justify such a dispensation.

**Question 0**

Which church uses wine to celebrate communion?

**Question 1**

When is Jesus Christ known to have used wine at a party?

**Question 2**

Where in the Code of Canon Law does it say that wine must be natural and not corrupted?

**Question 3**

What can a priest use instead of wine at a wedding for health reasons?

**Question 4**

What is the Catholic dogma that the bread and wine consecrated at the Last Supper literally became the body and blood of Jesus Christ?

**Document number 113**

**Text number 0**

Information security, also known as cybersecurity or information security, is the protection of information systems against theft or damage to hardware, software and the data they contain, and against disruption or misdirection of the services they provide. It includes controlling physical access to hardware and protecting against damage that may result from network access, data and code entry, and from intentional or unintentional misuse by users or from being tricked into deviating from secure procedures.

**Question 0**

What does an operator have to do to damage a computer?

**Question 1**

What is information security, also known as?

**Question 2**

What is information systems security?

**Question 3**

In what ways can an operator be guilty of abuse?

**Question 4**

What is the practice for controlling physical access to equipment?

**Question 5**

What is the need for information technology?

**Question 6**

What can be caused by a failure to secure your computer?

**Question 7**

What does security protect?

**Question 8**

How can a computer be attacked?

**Question 9**

How does security work?

**Question 10**

What is theft of or damage to hardware or software?

**Question 11**

To protect the equipment from damage, you need to deviate from which procedures?

**Question 12**

What does security mislead you about?

**Question 13**

What are the possible disadvantages of accessing the network?

**Question 14**

Why should security be involved in abuses?

**Text number 1**

Denial of service attacks are designed to make a machine or network resource unusable to the users for whom it is intended. Attackers may deny access to a service to individual victims, for example by deliberately entering the wrong password so many times in a row that the victim's account is locked, or they may overload the machine or network and block all users at once. A network attack from a single IP address can be prevented by adding a new firewall rule, but Distributed Denial of Service (DDoS) attacks come in many forms, from many different points - and are much harder to defend against. Such attacks can originate from botnet zombie computers, but many other techniques are also possible, such as reflection and amplification attacks, where innocent systems are tricked into sending traffic to the victim.

**Question 0**

What are attacks aimed at making a machine or network unusable to its users?

**Question 1**

What happens if you deliberately enter the wrong password enough times in a row?

**Question 2**

What do you call attacks that trick innocent systems into sending traffic to a winner?

**Question 3**

What is DDoS?

**Question 4**

How can a cyber attack from a single IP address be prevented?

**Question 5**

What happens if an attacker enters the wrong password to the account enough times?

**Question 6**

What is the benefit of not having online resources available to users?

**Question 7**

Why is it difficult to defend against DDos services?

**Question 8**

What other DDos methods are used besides locking?

**Question 9**

What causes multiple attacks?

**Question 10**

What allows the user to operate the machine?

**Question 11**

What is done with the password so that all users can be locked out at once?

**Question 12**

How to defend against a DDoS attack from multiple locations?

**Question 13**

What is an IP address?

**Question 14**

What are botnet zombie computers?

**Text number 2**

If the car's internal control network is accessed, the brakes can be switched off and the steering wheel turned. Computerised engine timing, cruise control, anti-lock brakes, seat belt tensioners, door locks, airbags and advanced driver assistance systems allow for such disruptions, and self-driving cars go even further. Connected cars can use wifi and bluetooth to communicate with in-vehicle consumer devices and the mobile phone network to contact concierge and emergency services or to obtain navigation or entertainment information; each of these networks is a potential entry point for malware or attackers. In 2011, researchers were able to use a malicious CD in a car stereo as a successful attack vector, and cars with built-in voice recognition or remote assistance have internal microphones that can be used for eavesdropping.

**Question 0**

What were researchers able to use as a successful attack vector in 2011?

**Question 1**

What can internal microphones be used for in cars with built-in speech recognition?

**Question 2**

Wifi, bluetooth and mobile phone networks are examples of what?

**Question 3**

Assuming that the car's internal control network has been accessed, what can be done?

**Question 4**

Which network is used to contact concierge and emergency services, as well as for navigation and entertainment information?

**Question 5**

What makes cars at risk of computer attacks?

**Question 6**

How were the researchers able to listen in the car?

**Question 7**

Why are cars with more technology at greater risk of attack?

**Question 8**

What increases the likelihood that a car will be attacked?

**Question 9**

What are the entry routes that malware and attackers can use?

**Question 10**

What is controlled by the external controller's area network?

**Question 11**

When were self-driving cars built?

**Question 12**

Which networks block malware in connected cars?

**Question 13**

What did researchers use to prevent attacks in 2011?

**Question 14**

What can voice recognition not be used for?

**Text number 3**

However, relatively few organisations maintain computer systems with effective detection systems, and even fewer have organised response mechanisms in place. As Reuters points out, "For the first time, companies are reporting that they lose more to electronic data theft than physical theft." The primary barrier to effectively eradicating cybercrime is an over-reliance on firewalls and other automated 'detection systems'. However, it is precisely to gather evidence through packet capture devices that criminals are put behind bars.

**Question 0**

How many organisations are estimated to maintain computer systems with effective detection systems?

**Question 1**

What is the basic evidence that will put criminals behind bars?

**Question 2**

The primary barrier to eradicating cybercrime is over-reliance on what?

**Question 3**

What is the source of the quote?

**Question 4**

Electronic data theft causes more losses than what?

**Question 5**

What do companies rely on too much to keep their data safe?

**Question 6**

What do even fewer companies have to defend themselves?

**Question 7**

What do businesses need to worry about the least?

**Question 8**

What will it take to catch these data thieves?

**Question 9**

What is a common form of theft in businesses?

**Question 10**

What kind of detection system do most organisations have?

**Question 11**

What is the name of the company that has lost more to electronic theft?

**Question 12**

What do most companies no longer trust?

**Question 13**

Physical theft of property is a bigger problem than what?

**Question 14**

What do criminals use to avoid being caught?

**Text number 4**

The term "security" in one case refers to the technology used to implement secure operating systems. The US Department of Defense (DoD) used the Orange Book standards in the 1980s, but the current international standard ISO/IEC 15408, "Common Criteria", defines a series of progressively more stringent levels of assessment assurance. Many common operating systems meet the EAL4 standard of being "designed, tested and verified methodically", but the formal verification required for the highest levels means that they are rare. An example of an EAL6 ("Semiformally Verified Design and Tested") system is the Integrity-178B, used on the Airbus A380 and several military aircraft.

**Question 0**

What term is used to describe the technology used to implement secure operating systems?

**Question 1**

What does EAL stand for?

**Question 2**

What is the EAL4 standard?

**Question 3**

What is the EAL6 standard?

**Question 4**

What is an example of an EAL6 compliant system?

**Question 5**

What system is used on the Airbus A380 and military aircraft?

**Question 6**

How common is formal verification of the highest levels?

**Question 7**

What standards did the Ministry of Defence use in the 1980s?

**Question 8**

What are the common criteria?

**Question 9**

What level do many common operating systems meet?

**Question 10**

When were the common criteria defined?

**Question 11**

Who created the common criteria?

**Question 12**

What is the name of the EAL4 standard system?

**Question 13**

What makes it difficult to use the EAL4 standard in systems?

**Question 14**

What is an example of a system using Orange Book standards?

**Text number 5**

The China Cybersecurity and Information Technology Leadership Group was established on 27 February 2014. The role of the Steering Group is to ensure national security and the long-term development and coordination of key issues related to cybersecurity and information technology. It will examine the economic, political, cultural, social and military domains related to cybersecurity and IT strategy, planning and key macroeconomic policies. The promotion of national cybersecurity and IT legislation will be continuously explored in order to improve national security capabilities.

**Question 0**

When was the China Cybersecurity and Information Technology Steering Group established?

**Question 1**

What is the rationale for exploring the promotion of national cybersecurity and IT law?

**Question 2**

Which country has a cyber security and IT management team??

**Question 3**

Why was the China Cyber Security Group set up?

**Question 4**

What kind of long-term development do they hope to achieve?

**Question 5**

Why is cybersecurity research being carried out?

**Question 6**

Who is the management team?

**Question 7**

Who contributes to the management team and its development?

**Question 8**

Who studies microeconomic policy?

**Question 9**

What non-cybersecurity related areas is the China Steering Group looking into?

**Question 10**

Who is responsible for developing cybersecurity in the short term?

**Question 11**

When was China's enhanced national security capability created?

**Text number 6**

Eavesdropping is the interception of private conversations, typically between hosts on a network. For example, the FBI and NSA have used programs such as Carnivore and NarusInsight to eavesdrop on ISPs' systems. Even machines operating in a closed system (i.e. without any connection to the outside world) can be eavesdropped on by monitoring the weak electromagnetic transmissions generated by the hardware; TEMPEST is the NSA's definition to refer to these attacks.

**Question 0**

What is private eavesdropping?

**Question 1**

The conversations people listen to are typically between whom.

**Question 2**

Who has used software like Carnivore and NarusInsight to eavesdrop on ISP systems?

**Question 3**

What does the NSA call the interception of a closed system by means of weak electromagnetic transmissions generated by the equipment?

**Question 4**

What are machines called that operate without connection to the outside world?

**Question 5**

How can closed systems be intercepted?

**Question 6**

Who is guilty of intercepting private conversations?

**Question 7**

Who are the FBI and NSA using Carnivore and Naruslnight to eavesdrop on?

**Question 8**

Who uses Carnivore and Naruslnsight?

**Question 9**

What is eavesdropping?

**Question 10**

What software is used by ISPs to eavesdrop on the FBI?

**Question 11**

What is the debate between the hosts of the network?

**Question 12**

What's special about network hosts?

**Question 13**

What broadcasts does NarusInsight listen to?

**Question 14**

What software does the FBI use to eavesdrop on closed systems?

**Text number 7**

Desktop and laptop computers are commonly infected with malware, either to collect passwords or financial account information, or to build a botnet to attack another target. Smartphones, tablets, smartwatches and other mobile devices, including Quantified Self devices such as activity trackers, have also become targets, many of which have sensors such as cameras, microphones, GPS receivers, compasses and accelerometers that can be exploited to collect personal information, including sensitive health data. The wifi, Bluetooth and mobile phone networks of all these devices can be used as attack vectors and the sensors can be remotely activated after a successful hack.

**Question 0**

What desktops and laptops are commonly infected?

**Question 1**

Building a botnet to attack another target is an example of what?

**Question 2**

Activity trackers are an example of what?

**Question 3**

What could the wifi, bluetooth and mobile phone networks in the devices be used for?

**Question 4**

What could be remotely activated after a successful break-in?

**Question 5**

What is malware going to collect from laptops and PCs?

**Question 6**

What is the secondary interest of a malware attacker?

**Question 7**

Why are devices with GPS or that collect information about your habits vulnerable to attack?

**Question 8**

What could an attacker collect from your devices?

**Question 9**

What are cameras, microphones, GPS receivers, compasses and accelerometers?

**Question 10**

What is the name of the malware that affects activity trackers?

**Question 11**

What is another name for malware?

**Question 12**

How do Quantified Self devices break?

**Question 13**

What sensitive data do wifi networks carry?

**Question 14**

What kind of data is rarely collected from a laptop?

**Text number 8**

In computer systems, two of the many security models that can ensure segregation of duties are access control lists (ACLs) and capability-based security. The use of ACLs to restrict programs has proven insecure in many situations, for example where the host computer can be tricked into implicitly allowing restricted file access, known as the confused surrogate problem. It has also been shown that the promise of ACLs to give access to a target to only one person can never be guaranteed in practice. Both of these problems are solved by capabilities. This is not to say that all ACL-based systems have practical shortcomings, but only that the designers of certain utilities must take responsibility for ensuring that they do not cause shortcomings [referenced ].

**Question 0**

What does ACL stand for?

**Question 1**

ACLs and capability-based security are two security models that can do what?

**Question 2**

What is a host computer that has been tricked into indirectly allowing access to restricted files?

**Question 3**

Which solves the problem of a confusing substitute and the problem of only one person not having access.

**Question 4**

What do ACL-based system designers need to do?

**Question 5**

What has the use of ACLs to restrict programs shown?

**Question 6**

How can a computer with an ACL be fooled?

**Question 7**

Which two models of computer systems ensure the separation of rights?

**Question 8**

Can an ACL be used to restrict access to one person?

**Question 9**

How many security models are there in total on your computer system?

**Question 10**

When is ACL safest?

**Question 11**

What prevents ACL users from giving access to only one person?

**Question 12**

What do ACLs promise?

**Question 13**

Who is not responsible for ACL deficiencies?

**Text number 9**

In 1994, unknown crackers penetrated more than 100 times the Rome Laboratory, the main command and research facility of the US Air Force. Using Trojan horses, the hackers gained unrestricted access to Rome's network systems and erased all traces of their activities. The intruders were able to gain access to classified files, such as data from air mission command and control systems, and were also able to penetrate the networks of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration's Goddard Space Flight Center, Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, some defence contractors and other private sector organisations by posing as a trusted user of the Rome centre.

**Question 0**

What year more than a hundred invaders made the Roman Laboraroty?

**Question 1**

How did hackers gain unrestricted access to Rome's network systems?

**Question 2**

How were hackers able to penetrate the connected networks?

**Question 3**

What is a laboratory in Rome?

**Question 4**

Who owns Goddard Space Flight Center?

**Question 5**

What did the hackers get hold of?

**Question 6**

Why couldn't the hackers be traced?

**Question 7**

What did the hackers use to impersonate a trusted Rome Center user?

**Question 8**

Intrusion hackers were thought to be who?

**Question 9**

How did the hackers manage to go unnoticed?

**Question 10**

Who were the speakers?

**Question 11**

When was the Rome laboratory established?

**Question 12**

What could not be accessed by the intruders?

**Question 13**

What did the intruders also gain access to in the 1994 break-in at the National Aeronautics and Space Administration's Goddard Space Flight Center?

**Question 14**

What method of penetration did the crackers use to get into the Roman laboratory?

**Text number 10**

In July 2015, a hacker group called "The Impact Team" successfully hacked into the Ashley Madison extramarital affairs website. The group claimed to have taken not only company information but also user data. After the breach, The Impact Team dumped emails from the company's CEO to prove their claims and threatened to dump customer data unless the website was permanently disabled. In this first data release, the team stated, "Avid Life Media has been instructed to permanently take Ashley Madison and Established Men offline in all forms, or we will release all customer information, including profiles with all customers' secret sexual fantasies and corresponding credit card transactions, real names and addresses, and employee documents and emails. Other websites may remain online." When Avid Life Media, the parent company that created the Ashley Madison website, did not take the site offline, The Impact Group released two more compressed files, one of 9.7 GB and the other 20 GB. After the second data dump, Avid Life Media's CEO Noel Biderman resigned, but the site remained operational.

**Question 0**

When did The Impact Team successfully break into Ashley Madison?

**Question 1**

What is the name of the parent company that created Ashley Madison?

**Question 2**

When did the CEO of Avid Life Media resign?

**Question 3**

What was in the first data file?

**Question 4**

Which website besides Ashley Madison was Avid Media asked to remove from the web?

**Question 5**

Why did the website have to be removed?

**Question 6**

How did the site stay up and running after the data breach?

**Question 7**

How did people using the service react to it?

**Question 8**

Did the impact group meet its objective?

**Question 9**

Were other sites compromised besides Ashley Madison?

**Question 10**

Who was the CEO of Ashley Madison?

**Question 11**

When was Ashley Madison decommissioned?

**Question 12**

When was Established Man decommissioned?

**Question 13**

How big was the data breach of the CEO's emails?

**Question 14**

Why was customer data destroyed first?

**Text number 11**

The question of whether or not the government should intervene in the regulation of cyberspace is highly controversial. As long as cyberspace has existed, and by definition it has been a virtual space, there has been no need for government intervention. With everyone agreeing that improving cybersecurity is more than necessary, is government the best actor to address this issue? Many government officials and experts believe that government should step in and that regulation is absolutely essential because the private sector has failed to effectively address the cybersecurity problem. Speaking at a panel discussion at the RSA Security Conference in San Francisco, Mr Clarke said he believes that "industry will only respond when threatened with regulation". If the industry doesn't respond (to a threat), you have to follow it up". On the other hand, private sector executives agree that improvements are needed, but feel that government intervention would affect their ability to innovate effectively.

**Question 0**

What has the failure of the private sector to effectively address the cybersecurity problem caused, according to government officials?

**Question 1**

Where was the RSA security conference held?

**Question 2**

Who believes that government action would have an impact on innovation?

**Question 3**

Who said that "industry only reacts when threatened with regulation"?

**Question 4**

What is a virtual space without any state intervention?

**Question 5**

What is the stated polemic problem?

**Question 6**

What is considered vital on the internet?

**Question 7**

Who is currently running cyberspace?

**Question 8**

Is the cyberspace sector under regulation or under threat?

**Question 9**

Who do you think is better at improving cyberspace?

**Question 10**

What do most people agree on when it comes to internet safety?

**Question 11**

Why did R. Clarke want to avoid state intervention?

**Question 12**

Where are government actions most common?

**Question 13**

Why is it not useful to threaten the industry, according to Clarke?

**Question 14**

Where is Clarke from?

**Text number 12**

Public Safety Canada released the Canadian Cybersecurity Strategy on 3 October 2010, following a commitment in the Throne Speech to increase the security of Canada's cyberspace. The strategy aims to strengthen Canada's "cyber systems and vital infrastructure sectors, support economic growth and protect Canadians connected to each other and the world". The strategy is based on three main pillars: securing government systems, partnering to secure vital cyber systems outside the federal government, and helping Canadians stay safe online. The strategy involves a number of departments and agencies across the Canadian government. The Cyber Incident Management Framework for Canada outlines these responsibilities and provides a plan for a coordinated response by government and other partners in the event of a cyber incident. The Canadian Cyber Security Strategy Action Plan 2010-2015 describes the ongoing implementation of the strategy.

**Question 0**

When did Public Safety Canada publish the Canadian Cybersecurity Strategy?

**Question 1**

How will the ongoing implementation of the cybersecurity strategy take shape?

**Question 2**

Where are responsibilities defined and a plan for coordination in the event of a network failure?

**Question 3**

Who contributed to Canadian cyberspace?

**Question 4**

Which involved several departments?

**Question 5**

What kind of plan is available?

**Question 6**

Why was the Cybersecurity Plan presented in October 2010?

**Question 7**

Who are the security measures supposed to help most?

**Question 8**

When was Public Safety Canada founded?

**Question 9**

How many departments will the new strategy cover?

**Question 10**

Who drew up the action plan?

**Question 11**

What was the precursor to Canada's cybersecurity strategy?

**Question 12**

When was the Speech from the Throne given?

**Text number 13**

Computers control operations in many plants, such as coordinating telecommunications, the electricity grid and nuclear power plants, and opening and closing valves in the water and gas networks. The Internet is a potential avenue of attack for such machines if they are connected, but the Stuxnet worm showed that even equipment controlled by computers not connected to the Internet can be vulnerable to physical damage from malicious commands sent through removable media to infected industrial equipment (in this case, uranium enrichment centres). In 2014, the Computer Emergency Readiness Team, a unit of the Department of Homeland Security, investigated hacking incidents at energy companies79.

**Question 0**

What is the potential attack vector for utilities like the electricity grid?

**Question 1**

What showed that devices controlled by computers that are not connected to the internet can also be vulnerable?

**Question 2**

When did the Computer Emergency Readiness Team investigate 79 hacking cases involving energy companies?

**Question 3**

To which department does the Computer Emergency Response Team belong?

**Question 4**

How did the Stuxnet worm infect industrial equipment?

**Question 5**

Which department was part of the Ministry of Internal Security?

**Question 6**

Can a virus attack computers that are not connected to the internet?

**Question 7**

What industrial equipment has been affected after receiving malicious commands?

**Question 8**

What kind of damage was caused to industrial equipment?

**Question 9**

What governs the operation of utilities such as telecommunications, the electricity grid, nuclear power plants, etc.?

**Question 10**

What controls the functions of a computer?

**Question 11**

Who created the Stuxnet worm?

**Question 12**

When was the Stuxnet worm created?

**Question 13**

What was infected in the 79 hacking cases against energy companies?

**Question 14**

How many people were part of the Computer Emergency Response Team?

**Text number 14**

Today, security mainly involves "preventive" measures, such as firewalls or egress. A firewall can be defined as a way of filtering network information between a host machine or a network and another network, such as the Internet, and can be implemented as on-machine software that plugs into the network stack (or, in the case of most UNIX-based operating systems such as Linux, is built into the operating system kernel) and provides real-time filtering and blocking. Another implementation is the so-called physical firewall, which consists of a separate machine that filters network traffic. Firewalls are common on machines that are constantly connected to the Internet.

**Question 0**

What are considered fire walls and exit procedures?

**Question 1**

What is defined as a way to filter network information between a host machine or network and another network?

**Question 2**

What does a physical firewall consist of?

**Question 3**

What kind of machines usually have a firewall?

**Question 4**

What mainly jeopardises preventive measures?

**Question 5**

Information security consists mainly of what?

**Question 6**

How are firewalls implemented?

**Question 7**

Which system has a built-in firewall?

**Question 8**

What is another form of firewall connected?

**Question 9**

Which part of the Linux computer has the firewall built in?

**Question 10**

Which measures are rarely used by security companies today?

**Question 11**

What kind of machine rarely uses firewalls?

**Question 12**

What is the exit procedure?

**Question 13**

How are exit procedures implemented?

**Question 14**

Which type of operating system does not use the operating system kernel?

**Text number 15**

Data breaches have caused serious economic damage, but in the absence of a standardised model for estimating the cost of an incident, the only data available is that published by the organisations concerned. "A number of security consultancies produce estimates of the total global losses caused by virus and worm attacks and generally hostile digital activities. Their 2003 loss estimates range from $13 billion (worms and viruses only) to $226 billion (all covert attacks). The reliability of these estimates is often questioned and the underlying methodologies are essentially anecdotal. "

**Question 0**

What has caused serious economic damage?

**Question 1**

Published data available to estimate the cost of the event?

**Question 2**

What is the estimated amount of losses caused by worms and viruses in 2003?

**Question 3**

Who estimates the global losses caused by security breaches?

**Question 4**

What is the methodology used to estimate the losses caused by data breaches worldwide?

**Question 5**

What was the estimated loss from the covert attacks in 2003?

**Question 6**

Which types of attack caused the losses?

**Question 7**

What information is used to estimate the cost of the event?

**Question 8**

How extensive were the losses?

**Question 9**

Why is it difficult to estimate the loss in this situation?

**Question 10**

How much did companies save in 2003 on preventing attacks?

**Question 11**

When was a standard model for estimating the cost of a breach developed?

**Question 12**

What information is not made public when an organisation is hacked?

**Question 13**

What was the lowest estimate of losses caused by a data breach in the US in 2003?

**Question 14**

Why are loss estimates rarely questioned?

**Text number 16**

While hardware can be a source of insecurity, such as microchip vulnerabilities maliciously introduced during the manufacturing process, hardware-based or assisted security also offers an alternative to software-only security. The use of devices and methods such as dongles, trusted platform modules, intrusion-sensitive enclosures, drive locks, USB port decommissioning and mobile access can be considered more secure because compromise requires physical access (or advanced backdoor access). Each of these is discussed in more detail below.

**Question 0**

When do microchip vulnerabilities occur?

**Question 1**

What offers an alternative to computer security alone?

**Question 2**

What hardware can be the source?

**Question 3**

What is required to compromise the equipment?

**Question 4**

What can be done to improve the security of your computer?

**Question 5**

What is used in the physical use of a computer?

**Question 6**

What causes the insecurity of the equipment?

**Question 7**

How can a mobile phone increase computer security?

**Question 8**

What physical device is used as a computer passkey?

**Question 9**

When will microchip vulnerabilities be removed?

**Question 10**

Dongles are less safe because of what?

**Question 11**

What is an example of software-only security?

**Question 12**

What does it take to compromise a computer running on software alone?

**Question 13**

What type of vulnerability is hardware-based security not resistant to?

**Text number 17**

Public Safety Canada's Canadian Cyber Incident Response Centre (CCIRC) is responsible for mitigating and responding to threats to Canada's critical infrastructure and cyber systems. CCIRC provides support to mitigate cyber threats, technical support to respond to and recover from targeted cyber attacks, and provides online tools to members of Canada's critical infrastructure sectors. CCIRC regularly publishes cybersecurity bulletins on the Canadian Public Safety website. CCIRC also has an online reporting tool that allows individuals and organizations to report a cyber incident. Canada's Cybersecurity Strategy is part of a broader, holistic approach to critical infrastructure protection and serves as a counterpart to the National Critical Infrastructure Strategy and Action Plan.

**Question 0**

What does CCIRC stand for?

**Question 1**

Who is responsible for mitigating and responding to threats to Canada's critical infrastructure?

**Question 2**

Where does the CCIRC publish regular cybersecurity bulletins?

**Question 3**

What is the counterpart document to the National Strategy and Action Plan for Critical Infrastructure?

**Question 4**

What kind of answers will the CCIRC be responsible for?

**Question 5**

What would the CCIRC do in the event of a breach?

**Question 6**

What does the CCIRC do?

**Question 7**

CCIRC is part of something much bigger?

**Question 8**

What has CCIRC meant by online tools?

**Question 9**

Which organisation is attacking Canada's infrastructure?

**Question 10**

Who is in charge of public safety in Canada?

**Question 11**

Which document is in conflict with the cybersecurity strategy?

**Question 12**

Who controls Canada's infrastructure?

**Question 13**

What do individuals use to create a cyber attack?

**Text number 18**

This has led to new terms such as cyber warfare and cyber terrorism. More and more critical infrastructures are being monitored by computer programs, increasing efficiency but exposing new vulnerabilities. The test now is whether governments and companies that control critical systems, such as energy, communications and other information, can prevent attacks before they happen. As Jay Cross, senior researcher at the Internet Time Group, said, "Networkedness breeds vulnerability."

**Question 0**

Who said "Connectedness begets vulnerability"?

**Question 1**

Which organisation does Jay Cross belong to?

**Question 2**

What are the benefits of more and more critical infrastructures being controlled by computer programs?

**Question 3**

What is the harm in more and more critical infrastructures being controlled by computer programs?

**Question 4**

What has led to cyber warfare?

**Question 5**

What is cyberterrorism?

**Question 6**

In what way does "cohesion create vulnerability"?

**Question 7**

What kind of tests are done?

**Question 8**

Will cyberterrorism evolve with new technologies?

**Question 9**

Who invented the word "cyber warfare"?

**Question 10**

Which computer program monitors critical infrastructure?

**Question 11**

Which infrastructures are least vulnerable to attack?

**Question 12**

What is cyberterrorism?

**Question 13**

Who disagreed with the saying "Connectedness begets vulnerability"?

**Text number 19**

On 27 September 2010, Public Safety Canada partnered with STOP.THINK.CONNECT, a consortium of non-profit, private sector and government organizations that aims to educate the public on how to protect themselves online. On 4 February 2014, the Government of Canada launched the Cybersecurity Partnership Program. The programme is a $1.5 million, five-year initiative to improve Canada's cyber systems through grants and participation in projects that support this goal. Public Safety Canada aims to launch a review of Canada's cybersecurity strategy in early 2015. Public Safety Canada will manage and routinely update the GetCyberSafe portal for Canadian citizens and will organise Cyber Security Awareness Month in October.

**Question 0**

When did Public Safety Canada collaborate with Stop.Think. Connect?

**Question 1**

When did the Government of Canada launch the Cybersecurity Cooperation Programme?

**Question 2**

Who regularly updates the GetCyberSafe portal for Canadian citizens?

**Question 3**

Which month is Cybersecurity Awareness Month?

**Question 4**

How much does the Cybersecurity CIP cost?

**Question 5**

What kind of organisation is STOP.THINK.CONNECT?

**Question 6**

What kind of grants have been awarded by the Canadian government?

**Question 7**

What does the Cybersecurity Partnership oversee?

**Question 8**

Why is there a Cyber Security Month?

**Question 9**

How are people protected online?

**Question 10**

When was STOP.THINK.CONNECT created?

**Question 11**

How expensive is the GetCyberSafe portal?

**Question 12**

When was the CBC cybersecurity programme closed?

**Question 13**

When was the GetCyberSafe portal created?

**Question 14**

When is International Cyber Security Awareness Month?

**Text number 20**

An unauthorised user who has physical access to a computer is likely to be able to download data directly from it. They may also compromise security by making changes to the operating system, installing software worms, keyloggers or eavesdropping devices. Even if the system is protected by standard security measures, these can be bypassed by booting another operating system or tool from a CD-ROM or other bootable media. Disk encryption and the Trusted Platform Module are designed to prevent these attacks.

**Question 0**

Installing keyloggers and making operating system changes are examples of ways in which unauthorised users can do what?

**Question 1**

By booting a tool or another operating system from the CD-ROM, you can override what?

**Question 2**

Disk encryption and the Trusted Platform Module are designed to prevent what?

**Question 3**

An unauthorised user with physical access to a computer is likely to be able to do what?

**Question 4**

What makes your computer more secure?

**Question 5**

What can cause normal security measures to become obsolete?

**Question 6**

What is the most common cause of data theft?

**Question 7**

What can an attacker install on your computer to collect personal data?

**Question 8**

What can infect other computers from your own computer?

**Question 9**

What can an authorised user with access to the computer do?

**Question 10**

How to make computers safe and secure?

**Question 11**

What does CD-ROM mean?

**Question 12**

What is the name of the program attacking your computer?

**Question 13**

How does a user bypass compromised protection?

**Text number 21**

A click attack, also known as a "UI redress attack" or "user interface redress attack", is a malicious technique in which an attacker tricks a user into clicking on a button or link on another webpage when the user intended to click on the top-level page. This is done using multiple transparent or opaque layers. The attacker basically "hijacks" the clicks intended for the top-level page and redirects them to another irrelevant page, probably owned by someone else. A similar technique can be used to capture keystrokes. A carelessly crafted combination of style sheets, iframe frames, buttons and text boxes can fool a user into believing that they are typing their password or other information into a real web page, even though it is being channelled into an invisible frame controlled by an attacker.

**Question 0**

UI redress attack or User Interface redress attack is also known as what?

**Question 1**

What is a malicious technique where an attacker tricks a user into clicking on a button or link?

**Question 2**

Where are clicks to the top-level page directed?

**Question 3**

Where is the password entered on a seemingly authentic website redirected to?

**Question 4**

How is a user tricked in a clickbait attack?

**Question 5**

What is to be captured by overlapping pages?

**Question 6**

What else can be captured through a UI overhaul?

**Question 7**

Which part of the website is dedicated to collecting keystrokes?

**Question 8**

Why can't the user see another page used by the attacker?

**Question 9**

Where has the attacker stored the passwords and data?

**Question 10**

What is UI redirection called to avoid a selection attack?

**Question 11**

How are clicks redirected back to the top level page?

**Question 12**

How to create a legitimate website?

**Question 13**

What is another name for keystroke capture?

**Question 14**

Where is the user redirected after entering the password?

**Text number 22**

In 1988, only 60,000 computers were connected to the Internet, and most of these were mainframe computers, minicomputers and professional workstations. On November 2, 1988, many of them began to slow down because they were running malicious code that required processing time and spread to other computers - the first Internet "computer worm". The software was traced to 23-year-old Cornell University graduate student Robert Tappan Morris Jr, who said that "he wanted to count how many machines were connected to the Internet". '.

**Question 0**

How many computers were connected to the Internet in 1988?

**Question 1**

When was the first computer worm released?

**Question 2**

Who was the first computer worm to be tracked?

**Question 3**

What is malicious code that takes up processor time and spreads to other computers?

**Question 4**

Why did Morris Jr make a computer worm?

**Question 5**

What type of computers were connected to the Internet in 1988?

**Question 6**

What caused many computers to slow down on 2 November 1988?

**Question 7**

When was the first computer worm?

**Question 8**

Who created the first computer worm?

**Question 9**

How old was the Cornell University student who created the worm?

**Question 10**

How many computers started to slow down on 2 November 1988?

**Question 11**

Who tracked down the first computer worm?

**Question 12**

When was the computer worm caught?

**Question 13**

Where was the computer worm created?

**Question 14**

Which computers connected to the internet slowed down?

**Text number 23**

In 2014 and2013 2014, a Russian-Ukrainian hacker ring known as "Rescator" hacked into Target Corporation computers in 2013 and stole around 40 million credit cards, and Home Depot computers in 2014, stealing 53-56 million credit card numbers. Warnings were issued but ignored at both companies; physical security breaches involving self-checkout machines are believed to have played a significant role. "The malware that was used is completely simplistic and uninteresting," says Jim Walter, director of threat intelligence at security company McAfee - meaning the heists could have easily been prevented with existing anti-virus software if administrators had responded to the warnings. The scale of the thefts has drawn the attention of state and US federal authorities, and the investigation continues.

**Question 0**

Who are Rescator?

**Question 1**

What was stolen from Target Corporation computers in 2013?

**Question 2**

How many credit card numbers were stolen from Home Depot in 2014?

**Question 3**

Which machines were involved in physical security breaches that played a major role in the incident?

**Question 4**

Who is Jim Walter?

**Question 5**

What was done when credit cards were stolen?

**Question 6**

What was the main offence?

**Question 7**

Who could have easily prevented the hack?

**Question 8**

What was the undeveloped malware used for?

**Question 9**

Why was the malware not interesting?

**Question 10**

Who was the director of Rescator?

**Question 11**

What was stolen from McAfee?

**Question 12**

When was the survey completed?

**Question 13**

Why were businesses not warned of the threat?

**Question 14**

When was Rescator founded?

**Text number 24**

Berlin launches national cyber defence initiative: on 16 June 2011, the German Interior Minister officially opened the new German National Centre for Cyber Defence (NCAZ) Nationales Cyber-Abwehrzentrum in Bonn. The NCAZ works in close cooperation with the Federal Office for Information Security (BSI) Bundesamt für Sicherheit in der Informationstechnik (Bundesamt für Sicherheit in der Informationstechnik), the Federal Police Organisation (BKA) Bundeskriminalamt (Deutschland), the Federal Intelligence Service (BND) Bundesnachrichtendienst (Bundesnachrichtendienst), the Military Intelligence Service (MAD) Amt für den Militärischen Abschirmdienst (MAD) and other national organisations responsible for national security aspects in Germany. According to the Minister, the primary task of the new organisation set up on 23 February 2011 is to detect and prevent attacks against national infrastructure and to report incidents such as Stuxnet.

**Question 0**

What is NCAZ?

**Question 1**

What does the NCAZ take care of?

**Question 2**

When was the NCAZ opened?

**Question 3**

When was the NCAZ founded?

**Question 4**

What is the purpose of the NCAZ?

**Question 5**

Why is Berlin launching a national cyber defence initiative?

**Question 6**

Why does the NCAZ work closely with the BSI?

**Question 7**

Who is responsible for national security?

**Question 8**

What incidents does it aim to prevent?

**Question 9**

What was the Stuxnet incident?

**Question 10**

Where is the German Interior Minister?

**Question 11**

When did the Stuxnet incident happen?

**Question 12**

Where is BSI located?

**Question 13**

Who opened the BDN?

**Question 14**

What is the primary role of the Minister of the Interior?

**Document number 114**

**Text number 0**

Orthodox Judaism is an approach to religious Judaism that adheres to the tradition of egalitarianism and follows the interpretation and application of Torah law and ethics as laid down by the Tanaim and Amoraim in the Talmudic texts. Later authorities, known as gaonim, rishonim and akaronim, developed and applied these texts. Orthodox Judaism generally includes Modern Orthodox Judaism (אורתודוקסיה מודרנית) and Ultra-Orthodox or Haredi Judaism (יהדות חרדית), but within it there are many different philosophies. While Orthodox Judaism would probably be considered the mainstream expression of Judaism before the 19th century, for some Orthodox Judaism is a modern self-identification that distinguishes it from traditional, pre-modern Judaism.

**Question 0**

What is the Jewish approach that follows the tradition of mass notification?

**Question 1**

What is the name of the book on the laws and ethics of Orthodox Judaism?

**Question 2**

what texts did Tanarim and Amoraim regulate?

**Question 3**

What does Orthodox Judaism include other than modern Orthodox Judaism?

**Question 4**

Orthodox Judaism is a self-identification that distinguishes it from what?

**Question 5**

What is Orthodox Christianity a religion that subscribes to?

**Question 6**

What does Orthodox Christianity follow?

**Question 7**

Who is the legislator of the Bible?

**Question 8**

Where can you not find modern Judaism?

**Question 9**

What is a religion that has only one philosophy?

**Text number 1**

According to the New Jersey Press Association, several media outlets refrain from using the term "ultra-Orthodox", including the Religion Newswriters Association, the global Jewish news service JTA and New Jersey's largest daily newspaper, the Star-Ledger. The Star-Ledger was the first mainstream newspaper to drop the term. Several local Jewish newspapers, including New York's Jewish Week and Philadelphia's Jewish Exponent, have also dropped the term. According to Rabbi Shammai Engelmayer, spiritual director of the Temple Israel Community Center in Cliffside Park and former editor of Jewish Week, "orthodox" is thus "an umbrella term for a very different group of people loosely bound together by a set of core beliefs".

**Question 0**

What is the name of the global Jewish news service?

**Question 1**

What is the biggest daily newspaper in New Jersey?

**Question 2**

Which term do the media services refrain from using?

**Question 3**

Who is the spiritual leader of Temple Israel Community Center?

**Question 4**

Where is the congregation centre of the Temple of Israel?

**Question 5**

What did the New England Press Association claim?

**Question 6**

How big is the global Jewish news service?

**Question 7**

The Religion Newswriters Association was the first news source to drop which name?

**Question 8**

Why does a New York magazine still use the term ultra-orthodox?

**Question 9**

Who was the editor-in-chief of the Star-Ledger?

**Text number 2**

Modern orthodoxy comprises a fairly broad spectrum of different movements, each based on a number of different but interrelated philosophies, which together have laid the foundations for all the current variations of this movement. In general, modern orthodoxy considers Jewish law to be normative and binding, while at the same time giving positive value to interaction with contemporary society. According to this view, Orthodox Judaism can be "enriched" when it encounters modernity; moreover, "modern society creates opportunities to be productive citizens engaged in the divine work of transforming the world for the benefit of humanity." At the same time, in order to preserve the integrity of halakha, any area where there is a "strong inconsistency and conflict" between Torah and modern culture must be avoided. Modern Orthodoxy also gives a central place to "the people of Israel".

**Question 0**

What is the name of a movement that encompasses a fairly broad range of different but interrelated philosophies?

**Question 1**

What kind of immunity is Orthodox Judaism trying to preserve?

**Question 2**

To whom does modern orthodoxy give a central role?

**Question 3**

What is Orthodox Judaism doing to change the world?

**Question 4**

What does modern surgery conflict with?

**Question 5**

Which covers a fairly narrow range of movements?

**Question 6**

What are separate and unrelated issues in modern orthodoxy?

**Question 7**

What does classical orthodoxy hold to be true?

**Question 8**

With which can Orthodox Judaism interact?

**Question 9**

To whom does modern orthodoxy give a non-centred role?

**Text number 3**

Outwardly, Orthodox Jews can be recognised by the way they dress and the family lifestyle. Orthodox women dress modestly and keep most of their skin covered. In addition, married women cover their hair, most often in the form of a scarf, but also in the form of hats, shawls, berets, hoodies or sometimes wigs. Orthodox men wear a headdress called a kipa and often fringes called 'tzitzit'. Haredi men often grow beards and always wear black hats and suits, both indoors and outdoors. However, modern Orthodox Jews are generally not distinguished from other Jews by their dress.

**Question 0**

How do Orthodox women dress mosly?

**Question 1**

which part of the body do married women cover with a scarf?

**Question 2**

What is the skullcap worn by Orthodox men?

**Question 3**

What are the fringes worn by Orthodox men called?

**Question 4**

What kind of ortox men often grow a beard and always wear black?

**Question 5**

What do Orthodox Jews have in common with the society in which they live?

**Question 6**

Who tends to wear clothes that reveal a lot of skin?

**Question 7**

What do most Jewish women refuse to wear to cover their heads?

**Question 8**

What do Orthodox men refuse to wear on their heads?

**Question 9**

What do Orthodox men avoid wearing when they are indoors?

**Text number 4**

Orthodox Judaism holds that God dictated to Moses the words of the Torah, including both the written law (Pentateuch) and those parts of the oral law that are "halacha leMoshe m'Sinai", essentially as they are today. The laws contained in the written Torah were given together with detailed explanations of how to apply and interpret them, along with the oral law. While Orthodox Jews believe that many elements of current religious law were enacted or added by the rabbis to "authenticate" the law, all Orthodox Jews believe that there is an underlying core of Sinai law and that this core of religious law known to Orthodox Jews is therefore directly derived from Sinai and directly reflects the divine will. Thus, Orthodox Jews believe that extreme caution must be exercised when interpreting Jewish law. Orthodox Judaism believes that because of the divine origin of Jewish law, none of its underlying principles should be compromised to reflect changing political, social or economic circumstances; in this sense, the 'creativity' and development of Jewish law is limited.

**Question 0**

What is the name of the law written in the Torah?

**Question 1**

Who dictated the oral law to Moses?

**Question 2**

What are the names of the detailed explanations of how the laws of the written Torah are applied and interpreted?

**Question 3**

What is the law that is considered the core of the religious laws known to Orthodox Jews?

**Question 4**

What is the origin of Jewish law?

**Question 5**

Which specific part of the law do Orthodox Jews consider to be dictated by God?

**Question 6**

Which parts of the oral law differ from the original dictation?

**Question 7**

What was not clearly explained about how it is applied?

**Question 8**

Who has added fences to historic legislation that do not belong today?

**Question 9**

What is considered divine and open to interpretation?

**Text number 5**

In reaction to the emergence of Reform Judaism, a group of traditionalist German Jews emerged who supported some of the values of haskalah, but also wanted to defend the classical, traditional interpretation of Jewish law and tradition. This group was led by those who opposed the establishment of a new temple in Hamburg, as the booklet "Ele Divrei HaBerit" shows. When a group of Reform rabbis met in Braunschweig, Rabbi Jacob Ettlinger of Altona published a manifesto "Shlomei Emunei Yisrael" in German and Hebrew, which was signed by the rabbis177 . Around the same time, the first Orthodox Jewish magazine "Der Treue Zions Waechter" was published, with a Hebrew supplement entitled "Shomer Zion HaNe'eman" [1845 - 1855]. In later years, it was Rav Ettlinger's students Rabbi Samson Raphael Hirsch and the Berlin Rabbi Azriel Hildesheimer who deepened the awareness and strength of Orthodox Judaism. Rabbi Samson Raphael Hirsch commented in 1854:

**Question 0**

Where was Rabbi Azriel Hildesheimer from?

**Question 1**

What was the name of the rabbi of Altona?

**Question 2**

What was the name of the manifesto written by Rabbi Jacob Ettlinger?

**Question 3**

How many rabbis signed the manifesto published by Jacob Ettlinger?

**Question 4**

Where was Rabbi Samson Raphael Hirsch from?

**Question 5**

What did the Jews of Rome stand for?

**Question 6**

Which group supported the new temple in Hamburg?

**Question 7**

Where did the Orthodox Jewish group meet?

**Question 8**

What was considered the first reformed Jewish magazine?

**Question 9**

Who fought against the power and consciousness of Orthodox Judaism?

**Text number 6**

Jewish historians also point out that certain practices of today's Orthodox are not a continuation of earlier practices, but represent innovations that would have been unknown to earlier generations. For example, the now widespread haredi tradition of cutting a boy's hair for the first time on his third birthday (upshirin or upsheerin, Yiddish for "haircut") "originated in the Arab custom of parents cutting the hair of a newborn boy and burning it in a fire as a sacrifice", and "Palestinian Jews learned this custom from the Arabs and adapted it to a specific Jewish context". The Ashkenazi prohibition against eating chitinyot (grains and legumes such as rice, corn, beans and peanuts) during Passover was explicitly rejected in the Talmud, with no known precedent before the 1200s, and represented a minority position for hundreds of years thereafter, yet has remained a mandatory prohibition for Ashkenazi Orthodox Jews because they have historically followed the rulings of the ReMA in the Shulchan Aruch.

**Question 0**

When is the first haircut for a newborn boy?

**Question 1**

What to do with a newborn boy's hair after it has been cut?

**Question 2**

What are cereals and pulses known as?

**Question 3**

What is the name of the prohibition on eating cereals and pulses during Passover?

**Question 4**

Which text rejects the ban on the use of assault rifles?

**Question 5**

What do historians see as a continuum of past practices?

**Question 6**

What do historians claim to be the practices of previous generations?

**Question 7**

Whose tradition is it to cut a boy's hair on his second birthday?

**Question 8**

What is the Arabic word for haircut?

**Question 9**

Who allows you to eat chewing gum?

**Text number 7**

Haredi Judaism advocates separation from non-Jewish culture, though not entirely from non-Jewish society. It is characterized by a focus on community-wide Torah study. The differences between Haredi Orthodoxy and Modern Orthodoxy generally relate to the interpretation of traditional halakhic concepts and their acceptable application. Thus, participation in the commercial world is a legitimate means of earning a livelihood, but individuals should participate in modern society as little as possible. The same view applies to the acquisition of the qualifications needed to enter an intended profession: if tolerated in a haredi society, attending a secular university is considered a necessary but inferior activity. Academic interest should instead be directed towards the religious education provided in the yeshiva. Both girls and boys attend school and can move on to higher Torah studies, which begin between the ages of 13 and 18. A significant proportion of students, especially boys, remain in yeshiva until marriage (often arranged through facilitated courtship - see shiduch), and many study in kollel (a Torah study institute for married men) for several years after marriage. Most Orthodox men (including many contemporary Orthodox), even those not in kollel, study Torah daily.

**Question 0**

What kind of Judaism advocated separation from non-Jewish culture?

**Question 1**

What should individuals contribute as little as possible?

**Question 2**

In which society is secular higher education considered necessary but inferior?

**Question 3**

Where do a significant proportion of boys stay until marriage?

**Question 4**

What is the name of the Torah Research Institute for married men?

**Question 5**

What does Haredi Jewry refuse to defend?

**Question 6**

In which interpretation are Haredi and modern orthodoxy the same thing?

**Question 7**

What is not a legal business in a haredi society?

**Question 8**

Where is it necessary for a Haredi Jew to go to university?

**Question 9**

Who is not allowed to continue to higher Torah studies?

**Text number 8**

According to Orthodox Judaism, written law and oral law were transmitted at Mount Sinai. God spoke to Moses the words of the Torah (Pentateuch); the laws contained in this written Torah, the "mitzvot", were given along with detailed explanations of how they should be applied and interpreted from the oral tradition. In addition, the oral law contains principles designed to establish new rules. The oral law is considered to be transmitted with the utmost precision. Jewish theologians who wish to emphasise the more evolutionary nature of Halacha point to the famous story of the Talmud in which Moses is miraculously transported to Rabbi Akiva's study house and is clearly unable to follow the ensuing discussion.

**Question 0**

Where was the written law and the oral law transmitted?

**Question 1**

Who spoke the words of the Torah to Moses?

**Question 2**

What were the laws contained in the written Torah called?

**Question 3**

Where is Moses miraculously transported to?

**Question 4**

Which law is considered to be transmitted very accurately?

**Question 5**

Who thought that the oral law was not given at Mount Sinai?

**Question 6**

What was given with very little explanation of how it is used?

**Question 7**

Which law is enacted in such a way that it does not create new rules?

**Question 8**

Where was Noah taken, according to the Talmud?

**Question 9**

Which law is not considered to be precise?

**Text number 9**

Orthodox Judaism maintains a historical understanding of Jewish identity. A Jew is a person born to a Jewish mother or who converts to Judaism in accordance with Jewish law and tradition. Orthodoxy therefore rejects patrilineal descent as a means of defining Jewish identity. Similarly, orthodoxy strongly condemns marriage. Intermarriage is seen as a deliberate rejection of Judaism, and a person who enters into an intermarriage is effectively excluded from most of the Orthodox community. However, some Orthodox Jewish organisations do contact Jews who have intermarried.

**Question 0**

What sustains a historical understanding of Jewish identity?

**Question 1**

What does Orthodoxy reject as a means of strengthening Jewish identity?

**Question 2**

What does orthodoxy strongly condemn?

**Question 3**

How is marriage typically perceived?

**Question 4**

What happens to most of the intermarried people in the Orthodox community?

**Question 5**

Who maintains the modern notion of Jewish identity?

**Question 6**

What is a person born to a Jewish father considered to be like?

**Question 7**

Which patrilineal descent does orthodoxy accept?

**Question 8**

Which form of marriage is an acceptance of Judaism?

**Question 9**

What does the Orthodox community avoid doing to married couples?

**Text number 10**

However, within Orthodox Judaism, particularly between Haredi Judaism and Modern Orthodox Judaism, there is considerable disagreement as to the extent and under what circumstances the proper application of halakha should be revisited in light of changing realities. As a general rule, Haredi Jews believe that the law should, as far as possible, be retained as their authorities understood it at the time of haskalah, because they believe that it has never changed. Modern Orthodox authorities are more willing to assume that, with conscientious study, identical principles can lead to different applications in modern life. For the Orthodox Jew, halakha is a guide, God's law, which governs the structure of daily life from the moment he wakes up to the moment he goes to sleep. It contains rules of behaviour that can be applied in a wide range of (and many hypothetical) circumstances. However, there are several halakhic meta-principles that guide the halakhic process, and if there is a confrontation between a particular halakhic and a meta-principle, the meta-principle often wins. Examples of halakhic meta-principles are "Deracheha Darchei Noam" - the ways of the Torah are pleasant, "Kavod Habriyot" - basic respect for people, "Pikuach Nefesh" - the sanctity of human life.

**Question 0**

What do Haredi Judaism and Modern Orthodox Judaism disagree on?

**Question 1**

which law is halakha for an orthodox Jew?

**Question 2**

What is basic human respect?

**Question 3**

What is the sanctity of human life?

**Question 4**

What does the halakha control?

**Question 5**

Which groups within Orthodox Judaism maintain a significant consensus on halakha?

**Question 6**

Why should halakha never be re-examined?

**Question 7**

What are the historical Orthodox most ready to assume about the changing reality?

**Question 8**

What is the guide for today's Jew?

**Question 9**

Which principles are never in conflict with each other?

**Text number 11**

According to Orthodox Judaism, Jewish law today is based on the commandments of the Torah, which are examined through the discussions and debates of classical rabbinic literature, especially the Mishnah and Talmud. Orthodox Judaism thus holds that halakha represents "the will of God" either directly or as close to it as possible. The laws are derived from God's word in the Torah, using a set of rules that God also revealed to Moses on Mount Sinai, and are derived with extreme precision and care, and thus the oral law is equally regarded as God's word. While some details of Jewish law may have been lost over the millennia, they have nevertheless been reconstructed according to internally consistent rules; see the Rules13 by which Jewish law is derived.

**Question 0**

What is Jewish law based on today?

**Question 1**

what does halakha represent for orthodox Judaism?

**Question 2**

Where were the Torah rules that God had revealed to Moses?

**Question 3**

How many rules does Jewish law derive from?

**Question 4**

Which law is equally considered the word of God?

**Question 5**

What are the Torah commandments based on according to modern Judaism?

**Question 6**

Where in the literature was the accuracy of the Torah commandments discussed?

**Question 7**

What does modern Judaism hold on halakha?

**Question 8**

What was given to Noah on Mount Sinai?

**Question 9**

Which law is considered less important because there is no written explanation?

**Text number 12**

Hasidi or Hasidic Judaism overlaps considerably with Haredi Judaism in its commitment to the secular and commercial world and in social issues. It precedes the latter, and differs from the former in its constitution and priorities. The movement originated in Eastern Europe (present-day Belarus and Ukraine) in the 1700s. It was founded by Israel ben Eliezer, known as the Baal Shem Tov (1698-1760), and emerged during a period of persecution of Jews, when there was a schism between scholars and ordinary European Jews. In addition to this narrowing of the class gap, Hasidic teachings sought to restore the joy of commandment-keeping and prayer by popularising Jewish mysticism (a joy that had been suppressed by the Talmud's intense intellectual study). The Baal Shem Tov sought to combine rigorous scholarship with more sentimental mitzvah observance. In practice, what distinguishes hasidic Judaism from other forms of hasidic Judaism is that hasidic communities are tightly organised, with the Rebbe (sometimes translated as 'Grand Rebbe') at their centre, and that each community has its own customs and dress codes. In some cases, there are also religious ideological differences between Hasidic groups. Another phenomenon that distinguishes Hasidic Judaism from Hasidism in general is the strong emphasis on speaking Yiddish; (many) Hasidic households and communities speak exclusively Yiddish.

**Question 0**

What is the significant overlap with Hasidic Judaism?

**Question 1**

What is the significant overlap with Haredi Judaism?

**Question 2**

Who founded the so-called Baal Shem Tov?

**Question 3**

How was the attempt to combine strict scholarship with more emotional mitzvah observance?

**Question 4**

What is a spoken word called in Hasidic Judaism?

**Question 5**

Which two forms of Judaism have very little overlap in their beliefs?

**Question 6**

What was the form of Judaism before Haredi Judaism?

**Question 7**

What tried to separate erudition from emotional mitzvah?

**Question 8**

What is the spoken word of Hasidic Judaism?

**Question 9**

Who was concerned that there was too much pleasure in fulfilling the commandments?

**Text number 13**

Unlike the general American Jewish community, which is in decline due to low fertility and high marriage and assimilation rates, the Orthodox Jewish community in the US is growing rapidly. The fertility rate among Orthodox Jews is about 4.1 children per family, compared to 1.9 children per family among non-Orthodox Jews. Marriage among Orthodox Jews is practically non-existent, at around 2%, while among non-Orthodox Jews marriage is 71%. In addition, the number of adherents to Orthodox Judaism is increasing; about half of those raised in Orthodox homes have previously rejected Orthodox Judaism, but this number is declining. According to the New York Times, the high growth rate of Orthodox Jews will eventually make them the dominant demographic in New York Jewry.

**Question 0**

What is the fertility rate of non-Orthodox Jewish families??

**Question 1**

What is the fertility rate in Orthodox Jewish families?

**Question 2**

What is the proportion of intermarriages between Orthodox Jews?

**Question 3**

What is the number of intermarriages between non-Orthodox Jews?

**Question 4**

how many people who grow up in Orthodox Jewish homes typically renounce Orthodox Judaism?

**Question 5**

What will happen to Orthodox Jewish communities because of intermarriage?

**Question 6**

What is the fertility rate in American Jewish communities?

**Question 7**

Who are non-Orthodox Jews allowed to marry to increase fertility rates?

**Question 8**

What is declining among Orthodox Jews, according to the NY Times?

**Question 9**

What does the NY Times claim that the growth rate of non-Orthodox Jews ultimately means?

**Text number 14**

On the other hand, Orthodox Jews who follow Modern Orthodoxy in its American and British manifestations tend to be much more right-wing than non-Orthodox and other Orthodox Jews. While the overwhelming majority of non-Orthodox American Jews are, on average, strongly liberal and Democratic Party supporters, the Modern Orthodox subset of Orthodox Judaism tends to be much more conservative, with about half of them considering themselves politically conservative and mostly Republican Party supporters. Modern Orthodox Jews also tend to have stronger ties to Israel through their Zionism compared to American non-Orthodox Judaism and Haredi and Hasidic Judaism.

**Question 0**

To which political orientation do Orthodox Jews who follow Modern Orthodoxy generally belong?

**Question 1**

half of Orthodox Judaism tends to lean towards which political ideology?

**Question 2**

Which political party do Orthodox Jews most often support?

**Question 3**

Haredi and Hasidic Judaism have a stronger connection to which country?

**Question 4**

Haredi and Hasidic Judaism is linked to which movement?

**Question 5**

Which group of people who support modern orthodoxy are considered to be much more left-wing than non-Orthodox Jews?

**Question 6**

Which Jewish group is neither conservative nor liberal?

**Question 7**

Which Jewish group does not support either political party?

**Question 8**

Which country have the Haredim and Hasidic Jews abandoned?

**Question 9**

With which movement have the Haredi and Hasidic Jews cut their ties?

**Text number 15**

Modern Orthodoxy is a trend in Orthodox Judaism, represented by institutions such as the U.S. National Council for Young Israel, and is pro-Zionist, giving the state of Israel great national and religious significance, and its member organizations are typically Zionist-oriented. It also engages with non-Orthodox Jews, which goes beyond "aid cooperation (kiruv)" and leads to ongoing institutional relationships and cooperation; see Torah Umadda for more details. Other 'core beliefs' include recognition of the value and importance of secular education, a commitment to equal education for men and women, and the importance of being able to support oneself and one's family economically.

**Question 0**

What does the US National Council for a Young Iraq represent?

**Question 1**

What is called engagement with non-Orthodox Jews?

**Question 2**

What is the central belief that Orthodox Jews recognise as important?

**Question 3**

what is important for Orthodox Jewish men and women to be able to do?

**Question 4**

Which Council is considered anti-Zionist?

**Question 5**

What are Israeli state-owned subsidiaries typically not?

**Question 6**

Who avoids all practices with non-Orthodox Jews?

**Question 7**

What is not considered a core belief of Zionists?

**Question 8**

Who do Jews consider more worthy of higher education?

**Text number 16**

However, scholars have questioned the orthodox claim of absolute loyalty to the past tradition, arguing that medieval Judaism bore little resemblance to the Judaism practised by modern orthodox. Rather, in reaction to the liberalism of the haskalah movement, the Orthodox community began to adopt much stricter halakhic practices than their predecessors, especially in matters relating to kashrut and Passover diets, where the strictest possible interpretation becomes a religious requirement, even when the Talmud explicitly favours a more lenient position and even when earlier generations had followed a more lenient position.

**Question 0**

what is the name of the liberal movement?

**Question 1**

which sometimes favours a more lenient position on the Dietray legislation?

**Question 2**

previous generations typically adopted a more lenient attitude towards what?

**Question 3**

What are dietary laws called?

**Question 4**

What have the researchers not questioned?

**Question 5**

Which today looks a lot like what it did in the Middle Ages?

**Question 6**

What happened as a reaction to the conservative movement?

**Question 7**

What is not a religious requirement for dietary laws?

**Question 8**

What specifically favours a stricter stance on the laws of the Easter diet?

**Text number 17**

The roots of Orthodox Judaism can be traced back to the late 1700s or early 1800s, when those within German Judaism sought to reform Jewish belief and practice in the early 1800s in response to the Enlightenment, Jewish liberation and the Hashkalah. They sought to modernize education in the light of modern scholarship. They rejected claims of the absolute divine authority of the Torah and declared only the biblical laws of ethics to be binding, stating that other halakha (Jewish law) need not be considered normative for Jews in the larger society (see Reform Judaism).

**Question 0**

When can the roots of Orthodox Judaism be traced?

**Question 1**

When did German Jewry seek to renew the Jewish faith?

**Question 2**

what are orthodox Jews trying to modernise?

**Question 3**

what did German Jewry reject from the Torah?

**Question 4**

To which century do the roots of Orthodox Judaism go back?

**Question 5**

When did Roman Jewry attempt to reform Jewish beliefs?

**Question 6**

What did German Jewry try to do in response to the Middle Ages?

**Question 7**

Who claimed that the author of the Torah is divine?

**Question 8**

What part of the Torah was considered non-binding?

**Text number 18**

Politically, Orthodox Jews do not easily fit into the conventional left-right political spectrum because of their different movements and affiliations, and one of the main differences between the movements stems from their attitude to Zionism. In general, of the three main strands of Orthodox Judaism, Haredi Orthodox and Hasidic Orthodox Jews are at best ambivalent about the ideology of Zionism and the establishment of the State of Israel, with many groups and organisations openly opposing Zionism, seeing Zionist ideology as completely opposed to Torah teaching and the Zionist administration of the State of Israel, with its emphasis on militarism and nationalism, as destructive of the Jewish way of life.

**Question 0**

On what do Orthodox Jews have a controversial attitude?

**Question 1**

What is the Isreali state administration like?

**Question 2**

What else does the State of Israel emphasise besides militarism?

**Question 3**

What does the State of Israel emphasise besides nationalism?

**Question 4**

how is the Zionist regime of the State of Israel perceived according to the Jewish way of life?

**Question 5**

Who would not be ambivalent about Zionism?

**Question 6**

Which groups of Orthodox Jews are openly pro-Zionist?

**Question 7**

Which ideology do many Orthodox Jews consider to support the Torah?

**Question 8**

What benefits do Orthodox Jews see in the Jewish way of life?

**Question 9**

Who runs the Zionist regime?

**Text number 19**

In practice, the emphasis on strictness has led to the creation of "homogeneous enclaves" of other haredi Jews who are less threatened by assimilation and intermarriage, or who do not even interact with other Jews who do not share their teachings. However, this strategy has proved successful, and the number of adherents of Orthodox Judaism, especially Haredi and Hasidic communities, has grown rapidly. Some scholars estimate that more Jewish men are studying in yeshivot (Talmudic schools) and kollelim (Talmudic schools for married (male) students) than at any time in history.

**Question 0**

Tamud schools are known as what?

**Question 1**

what colleges are married men studying called?

**Question 2**

The Haredi and Hasidic communities are threatened by assimilation and intermarriage, so what are they not doing with the non-Orthodox population?

**Question 3**

Haredi Jews do not share what with other Jewish sects?

**Question 4**

What led to the emergence of heterogeneous enclaves?

**Question 5**

Who refused to practice assimilation and mixed marriages in the enclaves?

**Question 6**

Which practice proved to be a failure for the supporters of Orthodox Judaism?

**Question 7**

Which communities have grown slowly?

**Question 8**

Who estimates that fewer Jewish men are studying in Talmud schools?

**Text number 20**

Orthodox Judaism considers itself the only true heir to the Jewish tradition. Orthodox Jewish movements regard all non-Orthodox Jewish movements as acceptable deviations from authentic Judaism, both because other denominations doubt the verbal revelation of the written and oral Torah, and because they reject halakhic precedent as binding. As such, Orthodox Jewish groups characterize non-Orthodox forms of Judaism as heretical; see the article Relations between Jewish religious movements.

**Question 0**

What considers itself the only true heir to the Jewish tradition?

**Question 1**

What do Orthodox Jewish movements think of all the other non-Orthodox moments?

**Question 2**

How do Orthodox Jewish groups characterise a form of non-Orthodox Judaism?

**Question 3**

What precedent do orthodox Jewish groups reject?

**Question 4**

What does Orthodox Judaism consider itself alongside many other groups in the Jewish tradition?

**Question 5**

Who do Orthodox Jews consider acceptable deviants from Judaism?

**Question 6**

What do non-Orthodox Jews think of the Orthodox Jewish movement?

**Question 7**

What is considered to be the acceptance of Witte and Oral Torah?

**Question 8**

What do non-Orthodox Jews characterise as Orthodox Jewish groups?

**Text number 21**

While there are significant Orthodox Jewish communities throughout the United States, many Orthodox Jews in America live in New York State, particularly in the New York metropolitan area. Two of the largest Orthodox communities in the United States are located in New York City and Rockland County. In New York City, the Boroughs of Borough Park, Midwood, Williamsburg and Crown Heights in the borough of Brooklyn have particularly large Orthodox communities. The fastest growing community of Orthodox Jews in the United States is located in Rockland County and the Hudson Valley in New York City, including the communities of Monsey, Monroe, New Square and Kiryas Joel. There are also significant and rapidly growing Orthodox communities in New Jersey, particularly in Lakewood, Teaneck, Englewood, Passaic and Fair Lawn.

**Question 0**

Where do many Orthodox Jews in America live?

**Question 1**

Borough Park, Midwood, Williamsburg and Crown Heights have particularly large communities made up of what?

**Question 2**

Where else but in New York State is there currently a significant and rapidly growing Orthodox community?

**Question 3**

Where is the fastest growing Orthodox Jewish community in the US?

**Question 4**

In which country are there only a few small Jewish communities?

**Question 5**

From which region did many American Orthodox Jews leave?

**Question 6**

Which New York boroughs have very small Jewish communities?

**Question 7**

Where is the dwindling American Orthodox Jewish community located?

**Question 8**

In what other region than New York are Orthodox communities in decline?

**Text number 22**

Some scholars believe that modern orthodoxy was born out of the religious and social realities of Western European Jewry. Although most Jews today consider modern orthodoxy to be traditional, some members of the orthodox community (hareidi and hasidic groups) consider some aspects of it to be questionable. The New Orthodox movement considers Hirsch's views not to be strictly adhered to in Modern Orthodoxy [See the more extensive list of Torah im Derech Eretz and Torah Umadda "Relation to Torah im Derech Eretz"].

**Question 0**

From whom was modern orthodoxy born?

**Question 1**

What do most Jews today consider to be modern Orthodoxy?

**Question 2**

the neo-orthodox movement insists that whose views does modern orthodoxy not follow exactly?

**Question 3**

Who believes that modern orthodoxy was born out of Eastern European Jewry?

**Question 4**

What do most Jews today not consider traditional?

**Question 5**

Who considers that there are perfectly valid elements in modern orthodoxy?

**Question 6**

Who thinks Hirsch's views are correct?

**Question 7**

How does Western European Jewry view classical Orthodoxy?

**Text number 23**

Most Orthodox Jews rely on the Shulchan Aruch ("Code of Jewish Law", written by Rabbi Joseph Caro in the 16th century) and its surrounding commentaries for the practical application of Jewish law. On a general level, therefore, all Orthodox Jews are broadly consistent. However, there is often variation in the details: decisions may be based on standardised codes of Jewish law developed over several centuries, as well as on different responses. These codes and responses may differ in detail (and, because of the philosophical differences mentioned above, also in weight). In general, however, the differences are due to the historical dispersion of the Jewish people and the resulting regional differences in practice (see minhag).

**Question 0**

Where can Orthodox Jews find guidance and practical advice on Jewish law?

**Question 1**

is a large number of what among all Orthodox Jews?

**Question 2**

What are called differences in practices between regions?

**Question 3**

Why do codes and responsa differ in details?

**Question 4**

Who do Orthodox Jews avoid for guidance on the practical application of Jewish law?

**Question 5**

Who created Jewish law in the 13th century?

**Question 6**

What causes the big differences between all Orthodox Jews?

**Question 7**

What is responsible for the common philosophy of all Orthodox Jews?

**Question 8**

What has been developed recently to standardise codes?

**Text number 24**

Hirsch believed that Judaism requires the application of Torah thought to the whole world of human experience, including the secular sciences. His approach was called the Torah im Derech Eretz approach, or "neo-orthodoxy". Although he insisted on strict adherence to Jewish beliefs and practices, he believed that Jews should strive to participate in and contribute to the contemporary world, and encouraged secular studies compatible with Torah thought. This pattern of religious and secular involvement has been seen at many times in Jewish history. Scholars[who?] believe that it was characteristic of Jews in Babylonia during the Amorite and Geonite periods, and similarly in early medieval Spain, as reflected in their engagement with both Muslim and Christian societies. It was seen as a traditional response to cultural and scientific innovation.

**Question 0**

Who thought that Judaism requires the application of Torah thinking to the whole world of human experience?

**Question 1**

What was the name of Hirsch's approach?

**Question 2**

By what name was the Torah in Dereche Eretz known?

**Question 3**

Torah im Derech Eretz insisted that Jews should seek to participate and influence what?

**Question 4**

For whom does Judaism require the application of the Bible through human experience?

**Question 5**

Which disciplinary measure is not included in Hirsch's statement?

**Question 6**

Where did Hirsch believe that Jewish beliefs had no influence?

**Question 7**

Which studies did Hirsch not encourage?

**Question 8**

Which two societies did the Jews refuse to join?

**Document number 115**

**Text number 0**

The word "animal" comes from the Latin word animalis, which means a breathing, soulful or living creature. In everyday, non-scientific usage, the word excludes humans - that is, 'animal' often refers only to non-human members of the animal kingdom (Animalia); often it refers only to humans' closer relatives, such as mammals or mammals and other vertebrates. The biological definition of the word refers to all members of the animal kingdom (Animalia), including creatures as diverse as fungi, jellyfish, insects and humans.

**Question 0**

Where does the word animal come from?

**Question 1**

What does the Latin word animalis mean?

**Question 2**

The word animal is usually only used to refer to what?

**Question 3**

The biological definition of the word "animal" means all members of which kingdom?

**Question 4**

Which animals belong to the animal kingdom?

**Text number 1**

All animals have eukaryotic cells surrounded by a typical extracellular matrix of collagen and elastic glycoproteins. This can calcify to form structures such as shells, bones and spines. During development, it forms a relatively flexible framework on which cells can move and reorganise, allowing complex structures. In contrast, in other multicellular organisms, such as plants and fungi, cells are held in place by cell walls, so they develop through gradual growth. Animal cells are also characterised by the following intercellular junctions: tight junctions, cellular junctions and desmosomes.

**Question 0**

What kind of cells do all animals have?

**Question 1**

What is the extracellular matrix surrounding eukaryotic cells made of?

**Question 2**

What is formed when the collagen and elastic glycoproteins surrounding eukaryotic cells calcify?

**Question 3**

How do cells stay in place in plants and fungi?

**Question 4**

What are the cell-to-cell junctions that are characteristic of animal cells?

**Text number 2**

Predation is a biological interaction in which the predator (the preying heterotrophic organism) eats the prey (the organism being attacked). Predators may kill their prey before eating it, but predation almost always results in the death of the prey. The second main category of consumption is detritivory, the eating of dead organic matter. It can sometimes be difficult to distinguish between these two feeding behaviours, for example when parasitic species prey on a host organism and lay eggs on it so that their offspring can eat its rotting body. The selective pressures on each other have led to an evolutionary arms race between prey and predator, resulting in a variety of anti-predator adaptations.

**Question 0**

What is the biological interaction where a predator eats its prey?

**Question 1**

What are the typical consequences of predation for prey?

**Question 2**

What is dead organic matter consumption called?

**Question 3**

Why do parasitic species lay eggs on their prey?

**Question 4**

What is the evolutionary arms race between prey and predator?

**Text number 3**

Of the other tribes, Ctenophora and Cnidaria, which include sea anemones, corals and jellyfish, are radially symmetrical, with a single opening in their digestive chambers that acts as both mouth and anus. Both have distinct tissues but are not organised into organs. There are only two main germ layers, ectoderm and endoderm, with only fragmented cells in between. This is why these animals are sometimes called diploblastic. The tiny placentas are similar, but lack a permanent digestive chamber.

**Question 0**

Ctenophora and Cnidaria include what seafood?

**Question 1**

What are the digestive chambers of Ctenophora and Cnidaria?

**Question 2**

What are the two main germ cell systems of Ctenophora and Cnidaria called?

**Question 3**

What are Ctenophora and Cnidaria sometimes called?

**Question 4**

What is the difference between ctenophores and molluscs?

**Text number 4**

Animals have several characteristics that distinguish them from other living things. Animals are eukaryotic and multicellular, which distinguishes them from bacteria and most protists. They are heterotrophic, which means they digest food, usually in an internal chamber, which distinguishes them from plants and algae. They also differ from plants, algae and fungi in that they do not have rigid cell walls. All animals are mobile, although only at certain stages of life. In most animals, the embryos undergo the blastula stage, a characteristic unique to animals.

**Question 0**

What distinguishes animals from bacteria and most protists?

**Question 1**

What is the name given to organisms that digest food in an internal chamber?

**Question 2**

What is another way to distinguish animals from plants and algae?

**Question 3**

Is the blastula phase exclusively a property of which organism?

**Text number 5**

In the early stages, the zygote develops into a hollow ball, called a blastula, which changes and differentiates. In fungi, the blastula larvae swim to a new location and develop into a new fungus. In most other groups, the blastula undergoes a more complex reorganization. First, it changes to form a gastrula with a digestive chamber and two distinct germ layers - an outer ectoderm and an inner endoderm. In most cases, a mesoderm also develops between them. These germ layers differentiate and form tissues and organs.

**Question 0**

What is the hollow ball that the zygote initially develops into?

**Question 1**

How does a blastula develop into a new fungus in mushrooms?

**Question 2**

What are the 2 germ layers that form in most blastulae?

**Question 3**

What can form between the outer ectoderm and the inner endoderm layer?

**Question 4**

Where do the outer ectoderm and inner endoderm layer develop?

**Text number 6**

According to some palaeontologists, the animals appeared long before the Cambrian explosion, possibly a billion years ago. Post-fossil evidence from the Tonian period, such as tracks and cave burrows, suggests the presence of metazoan-like triploblastic worms, which are about the same size (about 5 mm wide) and complexity as earthworms. At the beginning of the Tonian period, around 1 billion years ago, stromatolite diversity declined, which may indicate the emergence of grazing animals, as stromatolite diversity increased when grazing animals became extinct in the late Permian and late Ordovician extinction events, and declined shortly afterwards when grazing animal populations recovered. However, the finding that these early post-fossil tracks, which are very similar to those of the early ones, are now produced by the giant unicellular protist Gromia sphaerica calls into question their interpretation as evidence of early animal evolution.

**Question 0**

How long ago do some palaeontologists believe that animals first appeared?

**Question 1**

Fossils from the Tonian period suggest what creatures were present?

**Question 2**

Triploblastic worms were comparable in size to what other creatures?

**Question 3**

When did Tonia's season start?

**Question 4**

What produces traces similar to the fossil traces found by palaeontologists?

**Text number 7**

Animals are generally considered to have evolved from a flagship eukaryote. Their closest known living relatives are choanoflagellates, collared flagellates with a morphology similar to that of choanocytes in certain fungi. Molecular studies place the animals in a supergroup called opisthokonts, which also includes choanoflagellates, fungi and a few small parasitic protists. The name comes from the posterior position of the flagellum in motile cells, as in most animal spermatozoa, whereas in other eukaryotes the flagella are usually anterior.

**Question 0**

It is believed that animals have evolved from what?

**Question 1**

What are the closest known living relatives of animals?

**Question 2**

What is the name of the supergroup in which the animals have been placed based on molecular studies?

**Question 3**

What other organisms are included in opisthokonts?

**Question 4**

Where does the name opisthokonts come from?

**Text number 8**

The remaining animals form a monophyletic group called Bilateria. They are mostly double symmetrical, often with a specialised head with feeding and sensory organs. The body is triploblastic, i.e. all three sexes are well developed and the tissues form distinct organs. The digestive chamber has two openings, a mouth and an anus, and also has an internal cavity called a cocoon or pseudocavity. However, there are exceptions to each of these features - for example, adult echinoderms are radially symmetrical, and certain parasitic worms have highly simplified body structures.

**Question 0**

What is the group of animals that often has a specialised head with feeding and sensory organs?

**Question 1**

How many openings in the digestive chamber are there in animals of the Bilateria group?

**Question 2**

What are the openings in the digestive chambers of animals belonging to the group Bilateria called?

**Question 3**

What is the name of the internal body cavity of animals of the Bilateria group?

**Text number 9**

Both traditional morphological and modern molecular phylogenetic analyses have recognised a significant evolutionary shift from "non-bilaterian" animals, i.e. animals with a non-bilaterian body plan (Porifera, Ctenophora, Cnidaria and Placozoa) to "bilaterian" animals with a bilaterian body plan (Bilateria). The latter are further classified according to the main division between Deuterostomes and Protostomes. The relationships between non-Bilateria are controversial, but all Bilateria are thought to form a monophyletic group. The current understanding of the relationships between the major groups of animals is summarised in the following cladogram:

**Question 0**

What are some examples of non-bilaterals?

**Question 1**

What are animals with bilateral symmetry in their body structure called?

**Question 2**

Which group of animals is thought to form a monophyletic group?

**Text number 10**

Ecdysozoa are protostomes named after their common feature of ecdysis, or growth through hair-changing. It includes the largest animal family, Arthropoda, which includes insects, spiders, crabs and their relatives. All these organisms have a body divided into repeated segments, typically with paired appendages. Two smaller families, Onychophora and Tardigrada, are close relatives of the arthropods and share similar features. The ecdysozoans also include Nematoda, or nematodes, which are perhaps the second largest animal phylum. Crustaceans are typically microscopic and are found in almost all environments where water is present. Many are important parasites. Smaller related families include Nematomorpha, or horsehair worms, and Kinorhyncha, Priapulida and Loricifera. These groups have a reduced enclosure called a pseudo-enclosure.

**Question 0**

Which groups are named after the characteristic that they grow by hair growth or ecdysis?

**Question 1**

Which animals belong to the arthropod group?

**Question 2**

Which group of arthropods (Arthropoda) have a body that is divided?

**Question 3**

Which groups are related to arthropods?

**Question 4**

What is another name for roundworms?

**Text number 11**

Because animals are so diverse, it is more economical for researchers to study a small number of selected species so that their work can be used to draw connections and conclusions about animal behaviour in general. Because the fruit fly Drosophila melanogaster and the nematode Caenorhabditis elegans are easy to keep and breed, they have long been the most intensively studied metazoan model organisms and were among the first life forms to be genetically sequenced. This was possible because their genomes were very limited, but because many genes, introns and linkages have been lost, these ecdysozoans can teach us little about the origin of animals in general. The extent of this type of evolution within a superfamily will become clear from ongoing genome projects in crustaceans, annelids and molluscs. The analysis of the genome of star anemones has also highlighted the importance of sequencing fungi, placentals and choanoflagellates in explaining the arrival of an ancestral gene unique to the 1500 Eumetazoa.

**Question 0**

Why is it more economical for scientists to study a small number of species?

**Question 1**

Which organisms were the first genetically sequenced life forms?

**Question 2**

Why are the fruit fly and nematode the most intensively studied metazoan model organisms?

**Question 3**

Which genome analysis has highlighted the importance of fungi, seedlings and choranoflagellates in explaining the arrival of 1500 Eumetazoa genes?

**Text number 12**

The Lophotrochozoa family, which evolved within the protostome, includes two of the most successful animal families, the Mollusca and Annelida. The former, the second largest in terms of the number of species described, includes animals such as snails, bivalves and squid, and the latter includes segmented worms such as earthworms and leeches. These two groups have long been considered closely related because of the presence of trophora larvae, but annelids have been considered closer to arthropods because they are both segmented. This is now generally considered convergent evolution, as there are many morphological and genetic differences between the two genera. The family Lophotrochozoa also includes Nemertea or ribbon worms, Sipuncula and several tribes with a ring of filamentous tentacles around the mouth, called a loophore. These have traditionally been grouped as lophophorans, but it now appears that the lophophorans may be a paraphylactic group, some closer to nemerteans and some closer to molluscs and annelids. They include Brachiopoda, or lampreys, which are prominent in the fossil record, Entoprocta and Phoronida, and possibly Bryozoa, or mosses.

**Question 0**

What are the two most successful animal species?

**Question 1**

What kind of animals belong to the molluscs?

**Question 2**

What animals belong to the Annelida family?

**Question 3**

Why are Mollusca and Annelida considered to be closely related?

**Question 4**

What are the names of the tribes that have a ring of filamentous cilia around their mouths?

**Text number 13**

Several animal orders are known to lack bilateral symmetry and are believed to have diverged from other animals early in evolution. It was long thought that fungi (Porifera) were the first to diverged, and represent the oldest animal phylum. They lack the complex organisation found in most other phyla. Their cells are differentiated, but in most cases they are not organised into discrete tissues. Fungi usually feed themselves by absorbing water through pores. However, phylogenomic studies carried out between 2008 and 2015 have found support for the idea that Ctenophora or comb jellies are the basal lineage of animals. This result has been controversial, as it would suggest that the fungi may not be so primitive after all, but may be secondarily simplified. Other researchers have argued that the placement of Ctenophora as the earliest differentiating animal phylum is a statistical anomaly due to the high rate of evolution of ctenophore genomes.

**Question 0**

Animal tribes known for not having bilateral symmetry are thought to have originated from where?

**Question 1**

Which animal represents the oldest animal phylum?

**Question 2**

How do mushrooms usually feed?

**Question 3**

At what time were a number of phylogenomic studies done that showed that comb jellies are the basal lineage of animals?

**Text number 14**

Deuterostomes differ from protostomes in several ways. Animals of both groups have a complete digestive tract. However, in protostomes, the archenteron, the first opening in the intestinal tract during embryogenesis, develops into a mouth, and the anus is formed later. In deuterostomes, the anus forms first and the mouth develops later. In most protostomes, cells simply fill the interior of the gastrula to form the mesoderm, called schizocelite development, but in deuterostomes it is formed by invagination of the endoderm, called enterocelite pouching. Deuterostome embryos undergo radial cell division, whereas protostome embryos undergo spiral cell division.

**Question 0**

What do deuterostomes and protostomes have in common?

**Question 1**

In which group does the anus form first and the mouth later?

**Question 2**

What is the process by which cells fill the interior of the gastrula to form the mesoderm?

**Question 3**

What is the process of mesoderm formation through endoderm invagination called?

**Question 4**

What happens to deuterostome embryos during cell division?

**Text number 15**

The Platyzoa family includes the Platyhelminthes family, the flatworms. They were originally thought to be the most primitive of the Bilateria, but now appear to have evolved from more complex ancestors. This group includes a number of parasites, such as lutes and tapeworms. Flatworms are acoelomorphic, meaning they do not have a body cavity like their closest relatives, the microscopic Gastrotricha. Other platyzoans are mostly microscopic and pseudocoelomate. The most important are the Rotifera, or cyclostomes, which are common in aquatic environments. They also include Acanthocephala, the spiny-headed worms, Gnathostomulida, Micrognathozoa and possibly Cycliophora. These groups have in common the presence of complex jaws, hence the name Gnathifers.

**Question 0**

What is another name for flatworm?

**Question 1**

Which parasites belong to the Platyhelminthes group?

**Question 2**

What does acoelomates mean?

**Question 3**

Who are the closest relatives of flatworms?

**Question 4**

Where are rotiferas most prominent?

**Text number 16**

Most animals use sunlight energy indirectly by eating plants or herbivorous animals. Most plants use light to convert inorganic molecules in their environment into carbohydrates, fats, proteins and other biomolecules, which typically contain reduced carbon as carbon-hydrogen bonds. Photosynthesis, which starts with carbon dioxide (CO2) and water (H2O), converts the energy of sunlight into chemical energy in the form of simple sugars (e.g. glucose), releasing molecular oxygen. These sugars are then used as building blocks for plant growth, including the production of other biomolecules. When an animal eats plants (or eats other animals that have eaten plants), the reduced carbon compounds in the diet become the animal's energy source and building material. They are either used directly for the animal's growth or broken down, releasing stored solar energy and giving the animal the energy it needs to move.

**Question 0**

How do most animals use the energy from sunlight?

**Question 1**

How do plants convert inorganic molecules into carbohydrates, fats, proteins and other biomolecules?

**Question 2**

What does your photosynthesis convert the energy of sunlight into?

**Question 3**

When an animal eats plants or another animal that has eaten plants, what happens to the reduced carbon compounds in the food?

**Question 4**

What happens to the reduced carbon compounds in food when they break down and release stored solar energy?

**Document number 116**

**Text number 0**

The beer-making process is known as brewing. The building used to brew beer is called a brewery, but beer can also be brewed at home, and has been for most of its history. A business that produces beer is called either a brewery or a brewing company. On a domestic scale, beer brewed for non-commercial purposes is classified as home brewing regardless of where it is produced, although most home beer is brewed at home. Beer production in developed countries is subject to legislation and taxation which, since the late 19th century, has largely restricted beer production to commercial activities. However, the UK government relaxed legislation in 1963, Australia in 1972 and the US in 1978, making home brewing a popular hobby.

**Question 0**

What is the name of the beer-making process?

**Question 1**

What is the name of the building used for brewing beer?

**Question 2**

What is a beer company typically known by the name?

**Question 3**

What category is beer in when it is produced for non-commercial consumption?

**Question 4**

In what year was home brewing first allowed in the UK?

**Question 5**

What did Australia allow in 1973?

**Question 6**

Which year was the last country to allow home banning in the US?

**Question 7**

What is a commercial building for beer production?

**Question 8**

Which beer is brewed in which countries?

**Question 9**

Which country relaxed its brewing laws in 1936?

**Question 10**

Which country relaxed its brewing laws in 1927?

**Question 11**

Which country relaxed its brewing legislation in 1987?

**Question 12**

What became a hobby in the United States thanks to the relaxed laws of 1987?

**Text number 1**

After boiling, the hopped wort is cooled and ready for yeast. In some breweries, the hopped wort may pass through a hop filler, a small vat filled with hops that adds aroma and acts as a filter, but usually the hopped wort is simply cooled in a fermentation tank where the yeast is added. During fermentation, the wort is transformed into beer in a process that takes from a week to months, depending on the type of yeast and the strength of the beer. In addition to ethanol production, the fine particles in the wort are settled during fermentation. Once the fermentation is complete, the yeast also settles, leaving the beer clear.

**Question 0**

What is a small hop-filled vat of brews?

**Question 1**

At what stage in the brewing process does hopped wort turn into beer?

**Question 2**

What substance settles and makes the beer clear after fermentation?

**Question 3**

How long does the fermentation process take in beer production?

**Question 4**

What substance is added to the hopped wort when it cools after boiling?

**Question 5**

After which process is the hopped yeast cooled?

**Question 6**

What is backhop?

**Question 7**

Where is the hop yeast usually refrigerated?

**Question 8**

What does fine yeast produce?

**Question 9**

What colour is the beer when the wort settles?

**Text number 2**

Almost all beers contain mainly barley malt as a starch. This is because its fibrous husk sticks to the grain during threshing. After malting, the barley is milled and the husk is eventually removed and broken up into large pieces. These pieces remain with the grain during mashing and act as a filter medium during malting, separating the sweet wort from the insoluble grain. Other malted and unmalted grains (such as wheat, rice, oats and rye and, less frequently, maize and sorghum) may also be used. Some breweries have produced gluten-free beer made from sorghum without barley malt for those who cannot eat gluten-containing grains such as wheat, barley and rye.

**Question 0**

What is the main source of starch and most beers?

**Question 1**

At what point does the barley hull break up into pieces?

**Question 2**

What replaces barley malt in gluten-free beer?

**Question 3**

When is sweet wort separated during the brewing process?

**Question 4**

What other product besides barley is a beer that may contain gluten?

**Question 5**

What is the largest proportion of malt in all beers?

**Question 6**

What is done with the barley after milling?

**Question 7**

What are the remaining pieces of grain during maturation?

**Question 8**

What is the name of a beer made with wheat, barley and rye when it is also made with sorghum?

**Text number 3**

A microbrewery, or craft brewery, produces a limited number of beers. The maximum amount of beer that a brewery can produce and still be classified as a microbrewery varies from region to region and authority to authority, but is generally around 15,000 barrels (1.8 megalitres, 396 thousand British gallons or 475 thousand US gallons) per year. A brewpub is a type of microbrewery that includes a pub or other restaurant. The world's highest density of breweries, most of which are microbreweries, is in the Franconian region of Germany, especially in the Upper Rappe region, where there are about 200 breweries. The Benedictine Weihenstephan brewery in Bavaria, Germany, dates back to 768, as a document from that year mentions that a hop farm in the area paid tithes to a monastery. The brewery was licensed by the city of Freising in 1040, making it the oldest operating brewery in the world.

**Question 0**

What is the name of a brewery that produces a small amount of beer?

**Question 1**

How much beer can a microbrewery produce to qualify as a microbrewery?

**Question 2**

What is the name of a microbrewery that also has a restaurant or pub?

**Question 3**

In which city is the world's oldest known brewery still in operation?

**Question 4**

In what year did Benedictine Weihenstephan Brewery receive its first licence?

**Question 5**

How often can a microbrewery produce 396 thousand gallons?

**Question 6**

What's in Franconia in Germany?

**Question 7**

How many breweries are there in Upper Germany?

**Question 8**

What dates back to 786?

**Question 9**

Which brewery was licensed in 1004?

**Text number 4**

The alcohol in beer comes mainly from the metabolism of sugars produced during fermentation. The amount of fermentable sugars in the wort and the type of yeast used to ferment the wort are the main factors that determine the final alcohol content of the beer. Fermentable sugars are sometimes added to increase the alcohol content, and in certain beer styles (mainly "light beers") enzymes are often added to the wort to convert more complex carbohydrates (starch) into fermentable sugars. Alcohol is a by-product of yeast metabolism and is toxic to yeast; typical brewer's yeast cannot survive alcohol levels above 12% by volume. Low temperatures and too short a fermentation time reduce the efficiency of the yeast and thus the alcohol content.

**Question 0**

What is the main source of alcohol in beer?

**Question 1**

What is the process by which sugar is metabolised into alcohol during brewing?

**Question 2**

At what concentration does yeast no longer survive in alcohol?

**Question 3**

What can reduce the alcohol content during the brewing process?

**Question 4**

Why add more fermentable sugars to beer during the brewing process?

**Question 5**

Where do the sugars in beer come from?

**Question 6**

What are the main factors that determine the amount of sugars in the final beer?

**Question 7**

What is yeast toxic to?

**Question 8**

What reduces the concentration of wastewater?

**Text number 5**

Cask ales (or cask ales) are unfiltered and unpasteurised beers. CAMRA calls these beers 'real ales'. When the cask arrives at the pub, it is usually placed horizontally on a 'stillage' frame, designed to keep the cask stable and at a right angle, and then allowed to cool to cellar temperature (usually 11-13°C):before being tapped and vented - the tap is inserted through a (usually rubber) stopper attached to one end of the barrel, and a hard spike or other instrument is used to open a hole in the side of the barrel, which is now uppermost. When the beer is placed in the keg and then aerated in this way, all the sediment is mixed, so the beer must be left for a suitable time to 'drip' (clarify) and fully mature - this can take from a few hours to several days. At this point the beer is ready for sale and can either be drawn through the beer line by a hand pump or simply fed directly into the glass by gravity.

**Question 0**

What would you call a beer that hasn't been filtered or pasteurised?

**Question 1**

What would you call a frame that holds a keg of beer horizontally when it arrives at the pub?

**Question 2**

At what temperature are draught beers stored before dispensing?

**Question 3**

How long does it take for the sediment to settle and clear after the keg beer has been drunk?

**Question 4**

What tool is used to pull beer from a keg for serving?

**Question 5**

What does CARMA mean by barrel-aged beer?

**Question 6**

What cools down at 11-13 degrees Celsius?

**Question 7**

What cools down at 52-55 degrees Celsius?

**Question 8**

What takes several hours after the beer has been drunk and aired?

**Text number 6**

Beer contains ethyl alcohol, which is the same chemical found in wine and distilled spirits, so drinking beer has short-term psychological and physiological effects on the user. Different concentrations of alcohol in the human body have different effects on humans. The effects of alcohol depend on factors such as the amount of alcohol a person has consumed, the percentage of alcohol in the beer and the time of consumption, the amount of food consumed and whether the person has taken other prescription or over-the-counter medicines or street drugs. Adequate drinking at blood alcohol concentration (BAC) levels of 0.03-0.12% typically causes an overall improvement in mood and possible euphoria, increased self-confidence and sociability, reduced anxiety, facial flushing and redness, impaired judgment and fine muscle coordination. BAC levels of 0.09-0.25% cause lethargy, sedation, balance problems and blurred vision. A BAC of 0,18-0,30 % causes profound confusion, impaired speech (e.g. slurred speech), staggering, dizziness and vomiting. A BAC of 0,25-0,40 % causes stunning, unconsciousness, anterograde amnesia, vomiting (death may result from inhalation of vomit (pulmonary aspiration) while unconscious) and respiratory depression (potentially life-threatening). Alcohol levels of 0.35-0.80% cause coma (unconsciousness), life-threatening respiratory depression and possibly fatal alcohol poisoning. As with all alcoholic beverages, drinking while driving, flying or operating heavy machinery increases the risk of an accident; many countries have criminal penalties for drink-driving.

**Question 0**

What kind of alcohol is in beer?

**Question 1**

How is alcohol measured in the human body?

**Question 2**

What types of alcohol are in wine and spirits?

**Question 3**

What do you call it when someone dies from inhaling vomit?

**Question 4**

What can a blood alcohol level of 0.80% cause in humans?

**Question 5**

What does ethyl alcohol contain?

**Question 6**

What does ABC stand for?

**Question 7**

A BAC of 0.3 - 1.2% typically causes what?

**Question 8**

What does the ABC of 0.09-0.25 per cent do?

**Question 9**

What causes the 0.35-0.80% of ABC?

**Text number 7**

Beer is sold in bottles and cans; it may also be available in kegs, especially in pubs and bars. The brewing industry is a global business, consisting of several dominant multinational companies and thousands of smaller producers, from breweries to regional breweries. Beer strength is usually around 4-6% alcohol by volume (abv), but can vary between 0.5-20%, with some breweries producing beers with an alcohol content of 40% or more. Beer is part of the culture of beer-drinking peoples, with social traditions such as beer festivals, and a rich pub culture with activities such as pub crawls and pub games such as bar billiards.

**Question 0**

What kind of containers is beer usually sold in?

**Question 1**

How is beer often sold in bars in addition to bottles and cans?

**Question 2**

What is the general alcohol content of most beers?

**Question 3**

Which festivals are a social tradition in many beer-drinking countries?

**Question 4**

What is a pub game that is popular in many beer-drinking countries?

**Question 5**

What is the alcohol content of all beers?

**Question 6**

What is the highest alcohol percentage available in beer?

**Question 7**

What is the most popular pub game?

**Question 8**

How many brewing companies are there?

**Question 9**

What is the strength of beer in pubs?

**Question 10**

Where is bottled and canned beer most commonly sold?

**Question 11**

The strength varies between 0.4% and 50%.

**Question 12**

What activities are there at beer festivals in general?

**Text number 8**

Beer is mostly water. The water in the regions contains different minerals, which means that different regions are originally better suited to producing certain types of beer, giving them a regional character. For example, the Dublin region has hard water that is well suited to stout beers such as Guinness, while the Plzeň region has soft water that is well suited to Pilsner (pale lager) beers such as Pilsner Urquell. The water in Burton, England, contains gypsum, which is so useful in the production of pale ale that pale ale brewers add gypsum to the local water in a process known as Burtonisation.

**Question 0**

What is the main ingredient in beer?

**Question 1**

What kind of water is good for making a stout beer like Guinness?

**Question 2**

What kind of water is best for making pale lager?

**Question 3**

What is the process called adding gypsum to water?

**Question 4**

What kind of beer benefits most from water with gypsum?

**Question 5**

What consists mainly of beer?

**Question 6**

What kind of beer is Dublin soft water good for?

**Question 7**

What kind of beer is well suited to the hard water of the Plzen region?

**Question 8**

What kind of beer are the waters of Urquell in England suitable for?

**Text number 9**

In 1516, Duke William IV of Bavaria passed the Reinheitsgebot (Purity Law), perhaps the oldest food quality regulation still in use in the 21st century, which stipulates that the only permitted ingredients in beer are water, hops and barley malt. Before the industrial revolution, beer was still brewed and sold in households, but as early as the 7th century AD, European monasteries were also brewing and selling beer. During the Industrial Revolution, beer production shifted from craft to industrial production, and domestic production ceased to be significant by the end of the 19th century. The development of hydrometers and thermometers changed the brewing industry, as brewers were better able to control the process and know the results.

**Question 0**

In what year did William IV pass the purity law for beer?

**Question 1**

What was William IV's title in 1516?

**Question 2**

What was the name of the purity law regulating beer in 1516, which is still in use today?

**Question 3**

What is the only ingredient other than water and hops that is allowed in beer?

**Question 4**

Who was the Duke of Bavaria in 1516?

**Question 5**

Which beer law was passed by William IV in 1517?

**Question 6**

What law allowed the only ingredients in beer to be water, hops and corn?

**Question 7**

The development of thermometers was the most important factor that changed the brewing industry, because it enabled what?

**Question 8**

What was the name of the purity law regulating beer in 1500?

**Question 9**

What was adopted in 1615?

**Question 10**

What did William VI approve?

**Question 11**

What is the oldest food quality law in use in the 19th century?

**Question 12**

What changed with the development of hyrdrothermometers?

**Text number 10**

Hops have several characteristics that brewers want in beer. Hops add bitterness to beer to balance the sweetness of the malts; the bitterness of beer is measured by the International Bitterness Units. Hops add floral, lemon and herbal aromas and flavours to beer. Hops have an antibiotic effect, promoting brewer's yeast instead of less desirable micro-organisms and helping to preserve the hops, which is the duration of the foamy hops produced by carbonation. The acidity of hops is a preservative.

**Question 0**

What is the main cause of bitterness in beer?

**Question 1**

What are the main objectives of beer sweetness?

**Question 2**

How is bitterness usually measured in most beers?

**Question 3**

Which ingredient's acidity acts as a beer preservative?

**Question 4**

What is the time the foam is on top of the beer due to carbonation?

**Question 5**

What's in the beer that brewers want when drunk?

**Question 6**

What is measured by the Bitterness International Units scale?

**Question 7**

What is a retention tip?

**Question 8**

What is the effect of flower mist?

**Text number 11**

The first stage, in which wort is made by mixing a starch source (usually malting barley) with hot water, is known as "mashing". The hot water (called 'lye' in brewing parlance) is mixed with crushed malt or malt flour (called 'meal') in a mash tun. The mashing process takes about 1-2 hours, during which time the starch is converted into sugars and the sweet wort is drained from the grains. The grains are then washed in a process known as 'sparging'. The washing process allows the brewer to extract as much fermentable liquid as possible from the grains. The process of filtering the spent grains from the wort and dilution water is called wort separation. The traditional method of wort separation is dilution, where the grain bed itself acts as a filtering medium. Some modern breweries prefer to use filter frames, which allow finer grinding.

**Question 0**

What is the first stage of the brewing process, when malted barley is mixed with hot water?

**Question 1**

How do brewers talk about hot water?

**Question 2**

How long does the mashing phase of the brewing process take?

**Question 3**

What does the starch change into during the brewing process?

**Question 4**

What is it called when spent grain is separated in the brewing process?

**Question 5**

What is the 2nd step of mixing malted barley with hot water?

**Question 6**

How long does the process of mashing, which drains the sweet wort from the grains, take?

**Question 7**

How do the initial signs change during sparring?

**Question 8**

What is used as a filtering device in a modern method of wastewater separation called lautering?

**Question 9**

Which process takes 12 hours?

**Question 10**

What is the starch converted into in sparring?

**Question 11**

Where does the separation of the wort filter the barley?

**Question 12**

What is the modern wort separation process called?

**Text number 12**

The basic ingredients of beer are water, a starch source such as malting barley, which can be sugared (turned into sugars) and then fermented (turned into ethanol and carbon dioxide), brewer's yeast, which causes fermentation, and a flavouring agent such as hops. Starch sources can be used in blends, and a secondary starch source such as corn, rice or sugar is often referred to as an additive, especially when used as a cheaper substitute for malted barley. Less commonly used starch sources include millet, sorghum and cassava roots in Africa, potatoes in Brazil and agave in Mexico. The amount of each starch source in a beer recipe is collectively referred to as the 'grain bill'.

**Question 0**

What causes fermentation during beer production?

**Question 1**

Which ingredient gives beer its taste?

**Question 2**

Which vegetable is sometimes used as a grain source for beer in Brazil?

**Question 3**

What is a popular grain source for beer in Mexico?

**Question 4**

What would you call the list of starch sources in a recipe for beer?

**Question 5**

What are several widely used sources of starch that are used and found in different countries?

**Question 6**

What is the grain of the bill?

**Question 7**

What are the basic elements of water?

**Question 8**

What does the starch turn into besides carbon when it ferments?

**Text number 13**

The first historical reference to the use of hops in beer dates back to 822 AD. Adalhard the Elder, also known as Adalard of Corbie, wrote the monastic rules, although the widespread cultivation of hops for use in beer usually dates back to the thirteenth century. Before the 1300s and until the 1500s, when hops became the dominant flavouring, beer was also flavoured with other plants, such as paradise grains or alfalfa. Various aromatic herbs, berries and even ingredients such as wormwood were combined in a mixture called gruit, which was used in the same way as hops are used today. Some modern beers, such as Fraoch' from Heather Ales in Scotland and Cervoise Lancelot from Brasserie-Lancelot in France, use plants other than hops as flavouring.

**Question 0**

In what year did hops start to be used in beer?

**Question 1**

Under what name was Adalhard the Elder known in 822 AD?

**Question 2**

In which century did hops begin to be widely cultivated for beer production?

**Question 3**

In which century did hops become the most popular flavour in beer?

**Question 4**

What would you call a mixture of ingredients used in brewing before the 1500s?

**Question 5**

Which was first mentioned in 282 AD.

**Question 6**

What did Adalhard the Elder write?

**Question 7**

By what other name was Adalhard the Elder known?

**Question 8**

What does Heather Scottish Ales use instead of hops?

**Question 9**

What does Lancelot Cervoise use instead of hops?

**Text number 14**

Stout and porter are dark beers made from roasted malt or roasted barley, typically brewed with slow-fermenting yeast. There are several variations, such as Baltic porter, dry stout and imperial stout. The name 'porter' was first used in 1721 to describe a dark brown beer popular with London street and river porters. The same beer was later known as stout, although the word stout had been used as early as 1677. The history and development of stout and porter are intertwined.

**Question 0**

What year was the name Porter first used for dark beer?

**Question 1**

In what year was the term stout first used to describe dark beer?

**Question 2**

What is a dark beer made from roasted malt or barley called?

**Question 3**

What type of yeast is used to make stout and porter beers?

**Question 4**

In which country was Porter beer popular in 1721?

**Question 5**

What name was first used in 1712?

**Question 6**

What name was already in use in 1767?

**Question 7**

What to do with slow-fermenting malt?

**Question 8**

What is an Imperial porter?

**Text number 15**

Many beers are sold in cans, but the proportion varies considerably between countries. In Sweden in 2001, 63.9% of beer was sold in cans. People either drink from cans or pour beer into glasses. Crown Holdings has developed a "full aperture" can for the FIFA 2010 World Cup, so called because the entire lid is removed when the can is opened, making it a drinking cup. The cans protect the beer from light (and thus prevent "stinky" beer) and their seal is less prone to leakage over time than bottles. Cans were initially seen as a technological breakthrough in preserving beer quality, but then became commonly associated with cheaper, mass-produced beers, even though the preservation quality of cans is much the same as that of bottles. Some breweries use plastic (PET) bottles.

**Question 0**

What percentage of beer was sold in cans in Sweden in 2001?

**Question 1**

Which company was the first to create a full opening for a can of beer?

**Question 2**

What year did Crown Holdings create a beer can with a removable lid?

**Question 3**

What do you call it when the light damages a beer that is not in a can?

**Question 4**

What were cans originally thought to preserve in beer?

**Question 5**

How much beer was sold in cans in Sweden in 2010?

**Question 6**

Which technology was developed by Crown Holdings in 2001?

**Question 7**

What does PET stand for?

**Question 8**

Which major sporting event took place in 2001?

**Text number 16**

The product claimed to be the strongest beer produced is Schorschbräu's 2011 Schorschbock 57, which has an alcohol content of 57.5%. It was preceded by BrewDog's 55% Belgian ale The End of History, produced in 2010. The same company had previously produced a 41% IPA called Sink The Bismarck! and a 32% Imperial stout called Tactical Nuclear Penguin. Each of these beers is brewed using the eisbock method, which involves partially freezing the strong beer and repeatedly removing the ice until the desired strength is reached, which may classify the product as a spirit rather than a beer. The German brewery Schorschbräu's Schorschbock, a 31 % abv eisbock, and Hair of the Dog's Dave, a 29 % abv barley wine produced in 1994, used the same cracking method. In July 2010, a Dutch brewery jokingly claimed a beer containing 60% abv whisky as the strongest beer.

**Question 0**

How much alcohol is in Schorschbock 57?

**Question 1**

How much alcohol was in the beer in The End of History?

**Question 2**

Which company produced The End of History beer in 2010?

**Question 3**

What is the name of a strong beer when it is partially frozen and the ice is removed again and again?

**Question 4**

How much alcohol was in the beer Sink The Bismarck?

**Question 5**

Which beer with an abv of 57.5% was produced in 2010?

**Question 6**

Which beer with an abv of 55% was produced in 2011?

**Question 7**

When was 31% Hair of the Dog made Dave?

**Question 8**

Which 60% abv blend was produced by a Dutch brewery in 2011?

**Text number 17**

Most beers are filtered to remove yeast when they are packaged in bottles and cans. However, yeast remains in beers aged in bottles - either unfiltered or filtered and then seeded with fresh yeast. It is generally recommended that the beer is poured slowly, leaving any yeast sediment on the bottom of the bottle. However, some drinkers prefer to pour the yeast in, a common practice with wheat beers. Normally, when serving hefeweizen wheat beer, 90 % of the beer is poured and the rest is swirled in the glass for sediment before being poured into the glass. Alternatively, the bottle can be turned upside down before opening. Glass bottles are always used for bottle-aged beers.

**Question 0**

What kind of containers are used for the production of bottle-conditioned beers?

**Question 1**

What do bottle-aged beers contain that most lagers don't?

**Question 2**

What ingredient is filtered out of most beers when they are packaged in bottles and cans?

**Question 3**

What are the recommendations for pouring bottle-aged beers?

**Question 4**

What kind of bottle-aged beer is it customary to pour the yeast with?

**Question 5**

Filtering cleans all beers from what?

**Question 6**

Where do you leave the yeast when serving hefeweizen wheet beer?

**Question 7**

What happens to 9% of the content of hefeweizen?

**Text number 18**

Overeating and lack of muscle tone are thought to be the main causes of beer wastage, rather than beer consumption. However, a 2004 study found a link between binge drinking and beer wort. However, in most cases of overconsumption, it is more a matter of improper exercise and overconsumption of carbohydrates than the product itself. Many diet books mention that beer has an undesirably high glycemic index of 110, which is the same as maltose; however, beer maltose is metabolized by yeast during fermentation, so beer is mostly water, hop oils and only small amounts of sugars, including maltose.

**Question 0**

What is believed to be the main cause of beer belly besides lack of muscle tone?

**Question 1**

Which disease was attributed to binge drinking in a 2004 study?

**Question 2**

What is the glycaemic index of beer?

**Question 3**

What is the glycaemic index of maltose?

**Question 4**

What's wrong with overeating and drinking beer?

**Question 5**

What was the link found in the 2400 study?

**Question 6**

Some books mention a glycemic index of 114, for what?

**Text number 19**

There are many traditional and ancient starch-based beverages around the world that are classified as beer. In Africa, there are various ethnic beers made from sorghum or millet, such as Oshikundu in Namibia and Tella in Ethiopia. In Kyrgyzstan, there is also a beer made from millet, a low-alcohol, slightly porridge-like drink called "Bozo". In Bhutan, Nepal, Tibet and Sikkim, millet is also used in Chhaang, a popular semi-fermented rice-millet drink in the eastern Himalayas. In more eastern China, Huangjiu and Choujiu - traditional rice-based drinks related to beer - are found.

**Question 0**

What type of starch is used to make Oshikundu beer?

**Question 1**

In which country is Oshikundu beer produced?

**Question 2**

In which country is Tella beer produced?

**Question 3**

What is the name of a millet-based porridge-like beer made in Kyrgyzstan?

**Question 4**

What is a Chinese beer-like drink made from rice?

**Question 5**

What are the different types of beer brewed in Ethiopia?

**Question 6**

What is a popular drink in the Far Eastern Himalayas?

**Question 7**

Where to find rice-based Oshikundu?

**Text number 20**

The earliest known chemical evidence of barley beer production dates back to around 3500-3100 BC. From the site of Godin Tepe in the Zagros Mountains of western Iran. Some of the earliest Sumerian inscriptions contain references to beer; For example, the prayer to the goddess Ninkas, known as the 'Hymn of Ninkas', which served both as a prayer and as a method of remembering the recipe for beer in a culture with few literate people, and the ancient advice (Fill your stomach, rejoice day and night) given to Gilgamesh by the beer-wife Siduri in the epic of Gilgamesh may have referred, at least in part, to the consumption of beer. Ebla tablets found in Ebla, Syria, in 1974 B.C. show that beer was brewed in the city in 2500 B.C.. In China, a fermented drink made from rice and fruit was produced around 7000 BC. Unlike sake, rice was not sugared by mould (amylolytic fermentation) but was probably prepared for fermentation by mastication or malting.

**Question 0**

When does the evidence show that the earliest known barley beer was made?

**Question 1**

In which country was the earliest chemical evidence of barley beer production found?

**Question 2**

In which country is Zargos Mountains located?

**Question 3**

In what year was the elbow tablet first discovered?

**Question 4**

What ingredient is used in the amylotic fermentation of sake?

**Question 5**

When does the evidence show that the earliest known beer was brewed?

**Question 6**

Which mountains are located in eastern Iran?

**Question 7**

What tablets were found in Syria in 1970?

**Question 8**

Sake made from rice and fruit was first produced in China around what year?

**Question 9**

What kind of beer is used in the process?

**Question 10**

What dates back to around 3500-1300 BC?

**Question 11**

Where in the mountains of Iran was the earliest known chemical evidence of barley beer production found?

**Question 12**

What was Gilgamesh's hymn?

**Question 13**

What might the Ninkas epic refer to?

**Question 14**

What was discovered in 1947?

**Text number 21**

The sweet wort collected from the cull is put into a pot or "copper" (so called because these vessels are traditionally made of copper) and boiled, usually for about an hour. During the boiling process, the water in the wort evaporates, but the sugars and other parts of the wort remain; this allows the starch sources in the beer to be used more efficiently. Boiling also destroys any remaining enzymes left over from the maceration phase. Hops are added during the brewing process as a source of bitterness, flavour and aroma. Hops can be added at more than one stage during the brewing process. The longer hops are brewed, the more bitterness they impart, but the less hop flavour and aroma is left in the beer.

**Question 0**

What is the name of the pot used to boil sweet wort after sparring?

**Question 1**

How long do you boil the sweet wort after sparging?

**Question 2**

What does boiling sweet wort destroy?

**Question 3**

What is the effect of hops in the brewery when they are brewed for a long time?

**Question 4**

Where to put the overflow collected from the wort?

**Question 5**

When does the water in sugar evaporate?

**Question 6**

During which process is the remaining sugar destroyed?

**Question 7**

At what point can starch sources be added in more than one step?

**Question 8**

What increases the longer the starch is cooked?

**Text number 22**

The starch source in beer is the fermentable material and is a key factor in the strength and flavour of beer. The most common starch source used in beer is malted cereals. Grain is malted by soaking it in water, allowing it to sprout and drying the partially sprouted grains in an oven. Malting produces enzymes that convert the starch in the grain into fermentable sugars. The same grain yields malt of different colours at different roasting times and temperatures. Darker malts produce darker beers.

**Question 0**

What starches are commonly used in most beers?

**Question 1**

How does grain become malt?

**Question 2**

In what kind of container are partially germinated cereals dried?

**Question 3**

What happens to grain when it is soaked in water?

**Question 4**

What happens to the starch in the grain after it has been malted?

**Question 5**

What substance does the beer aroma source provide?

**Question 6**

What is the most common enzyme source used in beer?

**Question 7**

What malt is made by soaking it in the kiln?

**Question 8**

What do different roasting sugars produce?

**Text number 23**

The brewing industry is a global business, consisting of several dominant multinational companies and many thousands of smaller producers, from breweries to regional breweries. Over 133 billion litres (35 billion gallons) are sold each year, generating total global revenues of $294.5 billion (£147.7 billion) in 2006.The history of brewers has included the merger of smaller brewers to ensure economies of scale. In South 2002African Breweries acquired the North American Miller Brewing Company to create SABMiller, which became the second largest brewer after Anheuser-Busch in North America. In 2004, Belgium's Interbrew was the third largest brewer by volume and Brazil's AmBev was the fifth largest. They merged to form InBev, which became the largest brewer. In 2007, SABMiller overtook InBev and Anheuser-Busch when it acquired Royal Grolsch, the brewery of Dutch premium beer brand Grolsch. In 2008, InBev (second largest) bought Anheuser-Busch (third largest), and the new Anheuser-Busch InBev again became the world's largest brewer. As of 2015[update] AB InBev is the largest brewer, SABMiller is second and Heineken International third.

**Question 0**

How many litres of beer are bought and sold each year?

**Question 1**

How much did beer generate in 2006?

**Question 2**

In what year was the brewing company SABMiller founded?

**Question 3**

Which company bought Anheuser-Busch Brewery in 2008?

**Question 4**

What was the largest brewing company in the world in 2015?

**Question 5**

What sells 53 billion gallons a year?

**Question 6**

What year was the global income at $147.7?

**Question 7**

Which brewery was acquired by the North American Miller Brewing Company in 2002?

**Question 8**

Which brewery followed SABMiller as the second largest in 2002?

**Question 9**

Which brewery followed Heineken International as the second largest in 2015?

**Text number 24**

The alcoholic strength of beer varies from less than 3% to around 14% by volume, but this strength can be increased to around 20% by adding champagne yeast and 55% by volume by freeze-distillation. The alcohol content of the beer varies according to local practice or the style of beer. The pale lagers most consumers are familiar with have an alcohol content of 4-6%, with a typical abv of 5%. The normal strength of British ales is quite low, with many session beers around 4% abv. Some beers, such as table beer, are so low in alcohol (1-4% abv) that they are served instead of soft drinks in some schools.

**Question 0**

What does abv mean?

**Question 1**

What process can cause a beer to reach 55% abv?

**Question 2**

What is the typical alcohol content in a light log drink?

**Question 3**

What kind of low-alcohol beer is sometimes served in schools?

**Question 4**

What is the alcoholic strength by volume of beer when champagne yeast is added?

**Question 5**

What does avb stand for?

**Question 6**

What ranges from 3% to 6%?

**Question 7**

Which drink ranges between 3% and 5%?

**Question 8**

Where do you serve British beer instead of soft drinks?

**Question 9**

Which method achieves 14% abv?

**Text number 25**

In many societies, beer is the most popular alcoholic drink. Drinking beer is associated with various social traditions and activities, such as playing cards, darts or other pub games, attending beer festivals, exploring beer, visiting several pubs in one evening, visiting breweries, beer tourism or beer reviewing. Drinking games such as beer pong are also popular. A relatively new profession is the beer sommelier, who informs restaurant customers about beers and food pairings.

**Question 0**

What is the term used for beer research?

**Question 1**

What is the name of the professional in a restaurant who advises customers on beer and food?

**Question 2**

What is a popular drinking game in which beer is often considered?

**Question 3**

What is the most popular alcoholic drink in most societies?

**Question 4**

What is the most popular drink in society?

**Question 5**

Which new profession deals with food?

**Question 6**

What is beer and food research?

**Text number 26**

Beer is the most consumed and probably the oldest alcoholic beverage in the world, and the third most popular drink after water and tea. Beer production involves brewing beer, which mainly involves the fermentation of starch from cereal grains - most commonly malting barley - but wheat, maize and rice are also widely used. Most beer is flavoured with hops, which add bitterness and act as a natural preservative, but other flavourings such as herbs or fruit may also be used. The fermentation process causes natural carbonation, which is often removed during processing and replaced by forced carbonation. Some of humanity's earliest known writings refer to the brewing and distribution of beer: the Code of Hammurabi contained laws on beer and beer restaurants, and the 'Ninkasi Hymn' to the Mesopotamian beer goddess was both a prayer and a way of remembering the recipe for beer in a culture with few literate people.

**Question 0**

What is the world's most popular alcoholic drink?

**Question 1**

What is believed to be the world's oldest alcoholic drink?

**Question 2**

What term is used to describe the brewing of beer?

**Question 3**

Which brewing process naturally carbonates beer?

**Question 4**

What prayer did people in Mesopotamia use to remember the recipe for beer?

**Question 5**

What is the oldest drink in the world?

**Question 6**

What are all beers flavoured with?

**Question 7**

What starch is always used in the fermentation process?

**Question 8**

What is the prayer of the Hammurabi Code?

**Question 9**

Who is the world's beer goddess?

**Question 10**

Which two drinks follow beer as the most popular?

**Question 11**

What is hop fermentation?

**Question 12**

What cereal grains are used to flavour beer?

**Question 13**

What did the Ninkas Code contain?

**Question 14**

What is the Hymn to the Haammurabi?

**Text number 27**

Beer was introduced to Europe by Germanic and Celtic tribes as early as 3000 BC, and was mainly produced in households. Most people today may not recognise beer as a product drunk by early Europeans. In addition to the basic source of starch, early European beers may have contained fruit, honey, numerous plant species, spices and other substances such as intoxicating herbs. They did not contain hops, as this was a later addition, first mentioned in Europe around 822 by a Carolingian abbot and in 1067 by Hildegard in the Bingen Abbey.

**Question 0**

In what year was hops first thought to be added to beer?

**Question 1**

On which continent was hops first added to beer?

**Question 2**

Which Carolingian abbot is credited with the introduction of beer in 822?

**Question 3**

Who is believed to have added hops to beer in 1067?

**Question 4**

Which abbey did Hildegard live in?

**Question 5**

Which Carolingian abbot is credited with the introduction of beer in 1067?

**Question 6**

In what year did Germanic and Celtic tribes add hops to beer?

**Question 7**

In which city were hops first added to beer?

**Question 8**

What did early European beers contain besides hops?

**Question 9**

What did Hilegard add to the beer in 822?

**Question 10**

What was already spreading in Europe in 1067 BC?

**Question 11**

What was first added around 282?

**Question 12**

Who first mentioned hops in 282?

**Question 13**

Who mentioned hops for the second time in 1076?

**Text number 28**

The word ale comes from the Old English word ealu (plural ealoþ), which in turn is derived from the Proto-Germanic word \*alu (plural \*aluþ) and finally from the Proto-Indo-European word \*h₂elut-, meaning "witchcraft, magic, possession, intoxication". The word beer comes from the Old English word bēor, which is derived from the Proto-Germanic \*beuzą, probably from the Proto-Indo-European \*bʰeusóm, originally meaning 'brewer's yeast, beer waste', although other theories have been put forward linking the word to the Old English word bēow, meaning 'barley', or the Latin word bibere, meaning 'to drink'. As to the prevalence of two words meaning the same thing in Germanic languages, the old 13th century Icelandic poem Alvíssmál says: 'Ale is called ale among men, but beer among the gods'.

**Question 0**

Where does the word 'ale' come from?

**Question 1**

Where does the word beer come from?

**Question 2**

What is the Latin word for drink?

**Question 3**

Which 13th century poet once wrote: "Men call it beer, but the gods call it beer"?

**Question 4**

What is the plural of ale?

**Question 5**

What does the word alu mean?

**Question 6**

What does the 12th century Germanic poem Alvissmal say?

**Question 7**

What is the Latin word for barley?

**Text number 29**

The strength of beer has increased in the late 20th century. Vetter 33, a 10.5% ABV (33 degrees Plato, hence Vetter "33") doppelbock, was entered in the Guinness Book of World Records in 1994 as the strongest beer, although Samichlaus by Swiss brewer Hürlimann was also entered in the Guinness Book of World Records as the strongest beer at 14% ABV. Since then, some brewers have used champagne yeast to increase the alcohol content of their beers. Samuel Adams reached 20% abv with Millennium and then surpassed that with Utopia at 25.6% abv. The strongest beer brewed in the UK was Parish Brewery's Baz's Super Brew, at 23% abv. In September 2011, Scottish brewery BrewDog brewed Ghost Deer, which they claim to be the strongest beer in the world at 28% abv.

**Question 0**

How much alcohol does Vetter 33 beer contain?

**Question 1**

What was the strongest beer in the Guinness Book of Records in 1994?

**Question 2**

Which brewing company produced Millennium beer?

**Question 3**

In what year did brewing company BrewDog start producing a beer called Ghost Deer?

**Question 4**

What do brewing companies sometimes use to give their beers more alcohol?

**Question 5**

Which beer has an alcohol content of 10.5% by volume?

**Question 6**

What was the strongest beer in the 1949 Guinness Book of Records?

**Question 7**

Which abv percentage was the first to be achieved by Adams Samuel using champagne yeast?

**Question 8**

What was the abv of the British-made Utopia?

**Question 9**

What was produced in September 2001?

**Text number 30**

The environmental impact of cask beer can be 68% lower than that of bottled beer, due to differences in packaging. A life-cycle study of one brand of beer, which includes grain production, brewing, bottling, distribution and waste management, shows that a 6-pack of microbrew beer has a carbon footprint of about 3 pounds6.6. The loss of natural habitat potential from a 6-pack of microbrew beer is estimated at 2.5 square meters ( 26 square feet). Emissions from distribution, retailing, storage and waste disposal can account for more than 45% of the CO2 emissions from bottled microbrewery beer. Where legal, using a reusable jug, reusable bottle or other reusable container to carry keg beer from a store or bar instead of buying pre-bottled beer can reduce the environmental impact of beer consumption.

**Question 0**

Which beer is better for the environment than bottled beer?

**Question 1**

How many kilograms of carbon dioxide emissions are caused by just one six-pack of microbreweries?

**Question 2**

What type of container can be used to transport keg beer, and which is better for the environment than a bottle?

**Question 3**

How much habitat is damaged by just one six-pack of bottles of microbrewery?

**Question 4**

How many square feet is 2.5 square metres?

**Question 5**

Which beer is better for the environment than keg beer?

**Question 6**

What produces about 6.6 kilos of CO2 emissions?

**Question 7**

What can cause the loss of 2.5 square metres of natural habitat?

**Question 8**

What can buying bottled beer reduce?

**Text number 31**

The drinking of chilled beer began with the development of artificial refrigeration, and by the 1870s it had spread to those countries that concentrated on the production of pale lager beer. Cooling makes the beer more refreshing, but below 15.5°C cooling starts to diminish the flavour sensation and below 10°C the flavour sensation is significantly reduced. Unchilled beers, served chilled or at room temperature, reveal more of their flavours. Cask Marque, a non-profit British beer association, has set a serving temperature of 12-14 °C (53°-57°F) for cask ales.

**Question 0**

What technology supports the drinking of chilled beer?

**Question 1**

At what cool temperature does the taste of beer decrease?

**Question 2**

When is beer at its best?

**Question 3**

In which country is the Cask Marque organisation located?

**Question 4**

In which decade did drinking chilled pale lager become popular?

**Question 5**

What started in the 1780s?

**Question 6**

Which countries started drinking chilled beer in the 1780s?

**Question 7**

What is Marque Cask?

**Question 8**

What is the temperature standard set by Marque Cask?

**Question 9**

What happens to beer that has been cooled to below 15.5 degrees Celsius?

**Text number 32**

The main active ingredient in beer is alcohol, so the health benefits of alcohol also apply to beer. Drinking small amounts of alcohol (less than one drink for women and two drinks for men) is associated with a lower risk of heart disease, stroke and diabetes mellitus. Long-term health effects of continuous, moderate or heavy drinking include the risk of alcoholism and alcoholic liver disease. A total of 3.3 million deaths (5.9% of all deaths) are believed to be alcohol-related. Alcoholism often reduces a person's life expectancy by around ten years. Alcohol consumption is the third leading cause of premature death in the United States.

**Question 0**

What is the primary active ingredient in beer?

**Question 1**

What disease can be caused by heavy alcohol consumption?

**Question 2**

How many deaths are believed to be caused by alcohol?

**Question 3**

What is the third leading cause of premature death in the US?

**Question 4**

How many years are removed from an alcoholic's life expectancy?

**Question 5**

What is the main active ingredient in alcohol?

**Question 6**

What is believed to account for 3.3% of all deaths?

**Question 7**

What are the 5.9 million deaths believed to be due to?

**Question 8**

What shortens human life expectancy by about three years?

**Question 9**

What is the tenth most common cause of premature death in the US?

**Text number 33**

A 2013 study published in the journal Neuropsychopharmacology found that the mere taste of beer could stimulate dopamine activity in the brains of male participants, making them want to drink more. The 49 men in the study underwent positron emission tomography scans while a computer-controlled machine sprayed small amounts of beer, water and sports drinks on their tongues. Compared to the taste of the sports drink, the taste of the beer significantly increased the participants' appetite for drinking. The test results showed that the taste of beer triggered the release of dopamine, even though the alcohol content of the spray was not sufficient to induce intoxication.

**Question 0**

What hormone can the mere taste of beer trigger in men?

**Question 1**

What year did the journal Neuropsychopharmacology publish a study on the effect of beer taste on the brain?

**Question 2**

What flavour could have a significant impact on a man's drinking?

**Question 3**

How many men were studied for beer taste tests in the journal Neuropsychopharmacology in 2013?

**Question 4**

What did the 2031 survey reveal?

**Question 5**

In which journal was the study of 94 men published?

**Question 6**

What flavour increased participants' appetite for drinking compared to beer?

**Document number 117**

**Text number 0**

The biggest change in this year's census was in the racial classification. Enumerators were instructed to no longer use the "mulatto" classification. Instead, they were given specific instructions for reporting the race of inter-racial persons. A person with both white and black ancestry (known as 'blood') was to be recorded as 'negro' regardless of the proportion of ancestry ('one drop rule'). A person with mixed black and Indian ancestry also had to be recorded as 'neg' (Negro) unless he was considered 'predominantly' Indian and accepted as such in the community. A person with both white and Indian ancestry was recorded as an Indian unless his Indian ancestry was slight and he was accepted in the community as white. In all situations where a person was white and of some other race, he was to be enrolled as that other race. Persons with minority racial ancestry were reported as the race of their father.

**Question 0**

Which word was removed from the racial classification in this year's census?

**Question 1**

In this census, which category were people with black and white ancestors placed in?

**Question 2**

How were people with both black and Native American ancestry recorded in this census?

**Question 3**

What do you call it when a person of mixed race is recorded as Negro in this census, when only a fraction of his ancestry is black?

**Question 4**

Which parent was the deciding factor in how interracial people were recorded in this census?

**Text number 1**

Race was asked about in the 2000 census in a different way than before. Most significantly, respondents were allowed to select one or more racial categories to indicate their racial identity. According to the data, nearly seven million Americans identified themselves as belonging to two or more races. Because of these changes, the 2000 Census data on race are not directly comparable with the data from the 1990 Census or previous Censuses. Therefore, caution should be exercised when interpreting changes in the racial composition of the US population over time.

**Question 0**

In which year were census respondents able to choose more than one race for the first time?

**Question 1**

How many Americans reported belonging to more than one race in the 2000 Census?

**Question 2**

Which year was the last census before the 2000 census?

**Question 3**

How many racial categories were respondents able to select in the 2000 census?

**Text number 2**

In September 1997, in revising the racial categories previously promulgated by OMB Directive No. 15, the American Anthropological Association (AAA) recommended that OMB combine the "race" and "ethnicity" categories into a single question, which would be "race/ethnicity" for the 2000 U.S. Census. The Interagency Committee agreed, noting that "race" and "ethnicity" were not adequately defined and that "many respondents conceptualized 'race' and 'ethnicity' as one and the same [sic], underscoring the need to combine these terms into a single category using a term that is more meaningful to Americans."

**Question 0**

Which organization recommended that racial and ethnic categories be combined into a single question in the 2000 US Census?

**Question 1**

In which year were racial categories first revised for the 2000 census?

**Question 2**

Before 1997, where were racial categories reported in the US Census?

**Question 3**

How did racial categories appear in the 2000 US Census?

**Text number 3**

Race categories represent a socio-political construct of the race or races that respondents consider themselves to be, and "reflect the generally accepted social definition of race in this country". The OMB defines the concept of race as outlined for the U.S. Census, not as "scientific or anthropological" and takes into account "social and cultural characteristics and ancestry" using "appropriate scientific methods" that are not "primarily biological or genetic." Racial categories include both racial and national groups.

**Question 0**

Who defines the concept of race in the US Census?

**Question 1**

What racial categories are used in the US Census in addition to race?

**Question 2**

In addition to social and cultural characteristics, what else is taken into account in racial classification in the US census?

**Text number 4**

Race and ethnicity are considered separate and distinct identities, and Hispanic or Latino origin is asked as a separate question. Thus, in addition to their race or races, all respondents are classified as belonging to one of two ethnic categories, "Hispanic or Latino" and "Not Hispanic or Latino." However, both the American Anthropological Association and members of the US Commission on Civil Rights have criticised the practice of distinguishing between "race" and "ethnicity".

**Question 0**

How many ethnic categories are there in the US census?

**Question 1**

What other ethnic groups are included in the US census besides Hispanics and Latinos?

**Question 2**

Which association criticises the separation of race and ethnicity in the UScensus?

**Question 3**

Which commission members criticised the separation of race and ethnicity in the US census?

**Question 4**

Which other option can respondents choose in the US Census ethnic classification than non-Latino or Latino?

**Text number 5**

President Franklin D. Roosevelt promoted a "good neighbor" policy to improve relations with Mexico.1935A federal judge ruled that three Mexican immigrants could not become citizens because they were not white, as required by federal law. Mexico protested, and Roosevelt decided to circumvent the ruling and ensure that the federal government treated Hispanics as white. The State Department, the Census Bureau, the Department of Labor and other government agencies ensured that people of Mexican descent were uniformly classified as white. This policy encouraged the League of United Latin American Citizens in its efforts to minimize discrimination by claiming whiteness.

**Question 0**

Which country's president Frankiln Roosevelt pursued a policy of being a good neighbour in the hope of better relations?

**Question 1**

What year did a federal judge rule that three immigrants from Mexico could not get citizenship because of their race?

**Question 2**

Which US President wanted the federal government to treat Hispanics as white?

**Question 3**

Which people of which ancestry did the federal government classify as white at the suggestion of President Roosevelt?

**Question 4**

What race did a person have to be in 1935 to become a US citizen?

**Text number 6**

In 1997, OMB published a Federal Register notice on the revision of federal standards for classifying data on race and ethnicity. OMB developed the standards for race and ethnicity to provide "consistent information on race and ethnicity" throughout the federal government. The development of the data standards stems in large part from new responsibilities to enforce civil rights laws." Among the changes, OMB issued a directive to "label one or more races" after seeing evidence of an increase in the number of interracial children and wanting to capture diversity in a measurable way, and after receiving requests from people who wanted to be able to recognize their own or their children's entire ancestry rather than identifying with just one group. Prior to this decision, the census and other government data collections asked people to identify only one race.

**Question 0**

Who decided on the standards and federal data for classifying race and ethnicity?

**Question 1**

In what year did OMB revise the standards for classifying race and ethnicity?

**Question 2**

What did the OMB hope to achieve with the 1997 review of race and ethnicity?

**Question 3**

How many races of people were asked to be marked in the US Census after the OMB revised its standards in 1997?

**Question 4**

How many races of people were asked to report in the US Census before 1997?

**Text number 7**

The census of 1850 dramatically changed the way in which information on residents was collected. For the first time, free persons were listed individually rather than by head of household. There were two questionnaires: one for free residents and one for slaves. In the list of free residents, the question on skin colour was a column to be left blank if the person was white, marked 'B' if the person was black, and marked 'M' if the person was mulatto. Slaves were listed by owner and classified by sex and age, not by individual, and the question on skin colour was a column to mark 'B' if the slave was black and 'M' if the slave was mulatto.

**Question 0**

In what year were the free persons first listed separately in the US Census?

**Question 1**

How were free persons listed in the US census before 1850?

**Question 2**

In the 1850 US census, what was entered in the colour column for black people?

**Question 3**

If the colour column in the 1850 census was marked M, how were they classified?

**Question 4**

How were slaves listed in the 1850 US census?

**Text number 8**

Although used in the Census and the American Community Survey, "any other race" is not an official race, and the Bureau considered removing it before the 2000 Census. Because the 2010 Census form did not include the "ancestry" question used in previous censuses, campaigns were conducted to get American West Indians, American Turks, American Armenians, American Arabs, and American Iranians who are not Americans to report their ethnic or national background using the race question, particularly in the category "any other race."

**Question 0**

Which racial breakdown was the Census Bureau considering eliminating before the 2000 Census?

**Question 1**

What year did the US census stop asking about ancestry?

**Question 2**

There were campaigns to get minorities to use which racial category in the 2010 census?

**Question 3**

Where else is the "any other race" option available in addition to the census?

**Text number 9**

"Information on ethnic groups is important for the enforcement of several federal statutes (e.g., enforcement of bilingual election rules under the Voting Rights Act; equal employment opportunity monitoring and enforcement under the Civil Rights Act). Local governments also need information on ethnic groups to implement programs and meet legislative requirements (e.g., identifying populations that may not receive health care services under the Public Health Service Act; assessing whether financial institutions are meeting the credit needs of minority populations under the Community Reinvestment Act). "

**Question 0**

Where are the rules and regulations for bilingual elections in the law?

**Question 1**

Which legislation has rules and regulations to meet the credit needs of minority groups?

**Question 2**

Where are the laws on equal employment opportunities for ethnic groups?

**Text number 10**

The Census Bureau changed the structure of the population questionnaire in 1890. Residents were still listed individually, but a new questionnaire was used for each family. This was also the first year in which the census distinguished between different East Asian races, such as Japanese and Chinese, due to increased immigration. This census also marked the beginning of the use of the term 'race' in questionnaires. Enumerators were instructed to write 'white', 'black', 'mulatto', 'quadroon', 'octoroon', 'Chinese', 'Japanese' or 'Indian'.

**Question 0**

In what year was the term race first used in the US Census?

**Question 1**

How often was the new questionnaire used in the 1890 census?

**Question 2**

How were residents mentioned in the 1890 census?

**Question 3**

Why were the different races of East Asia divided in the 1890 census?

**Text number 11**

The US federal government has mandated that "federal agencies must use at least two ethnic categories in the collection and presentation of data: 'Hispanic or Latino' and 'Not Hispanic or Latino'. "The Census Bureau defines "Hispanic or Latino" as "a person of Cuban, Mexican, Puerto Rican, South or Central American, or other Hispanic culture or origin, regardless of race." For a discussion of the meaning and scope of Hispanic or Latino ethnicity, see Hispanic and Latino Americans and Racial and ethnic demographics of the United States.

**Question 0**

How many ethnic groups or federal agencies must be used for data collection?

**Question 1**

How would the US Census Bureau mark a person of Cuban origin on the list?

**Question 2**

What other ethnicity should federal agencies use besides Hispanic or Latino?

**Question 3**

To which ethnic group does the US Census Bureau classify a person of Mexican origin?

**Question 4**

Which ethnic category would a person from Puerto Rico belong to in the US census?

**Document number 118**

**Text number 0**

Unlike the Spanish milledollar, the US dollar is based on the decimal system. In addition to the dollar, the Coinage Act formally established the monetary units of the mill, or thousandth of a dollar (symbol ₥), the cent, or hundredth of a dollar (symbol ¢), the dime, or tenth of a dollar, and the eagle, or ten dollars, each of which was assigned a weight and composition of gold, silver or copper. In the mid-19th century, it was suggested that $100 coins be called a union, but union coins were never minted, and only $50 half-union designs exist. However, only cents are in everyday use as a dollar denomination; "dime" is used only as the name of a 10-cent coin, while "eagle" and "mill" are largely unknown to the general public, although mills are sometimes used in tax payments, and the price of gasoline is usually in the form of X.XX9 dollars per gallon, for example, $3.599, sometimes spelled $3.599⁄10. When coins are in circulation today, denominations of a dollar or less are issued in US coins, while denominations of a dollar or more are issued in Federal Reserve notes (except for gold, silver and platinum coins, which are worth $100 or less in legal tender, but are worth much more in bullion). Today, both one dollar coins and banknotes are produced, but the number of banknotes produced is considerably higher. In the past, "paper" money was sometimes issued in denominations of less than a dollar (fractional currency), and gold coins were issued up to $20 (the so-called "double eagle", which was discontinued in the 1930s). The term eagle was used in the 1792 Coinage Act for the ten dollar denomination, and was later used to designate gold coins. Paper currency of less than one dollar, known as "fractional currency", was also sometimes derogatorily referred to as "shinplasters". In 1854, James Guthrie, then Secretary of the Treasury, proposed the creation of $100, $50 and $25 gold coins, known as the 'Union', 'Half Union' and 'Quarter Union', which meant that the denomination of 1 Union = $100.

**Question 0**

What is the US dollar based on?

**Question 1**

What is the monetary value of a coin?

**Question 2**

How much would the union have been worth as it was proposed in the 19th century?

**Question 3**

What was the maximum value of a gold coin?

**Question 4**

In which legislation was the term "eagle" used?

**Question 5**

What is the Union based on?

**Question 6**

How much monetary value does the Ministry of Finance have?

**Question 7**

How much value would the union have had as it was proposed in the 20th century?

**Question 8**

What was the highest value that paper money could have in the past?

**Question 9**

In which legislation was the term "denomination" used?

**Text number 1**

The symbol $, usually written before a number, is used for the US dollar (and many other currencies). The symbol originated in the late 1700s, when scribes used the abbreviation "ps" (peso), a common name for Spanish dollars that were widely used in the New World in the 1500s and 1800s. These Spanish pesos or dollars were minted in Spanish America, namely in Mexico City, Potosi in Bolivia and Lima in Peru. P and s were eventually written on top of each other, giving rise to the $.

**Question 0**

What symbol is used to represent the dollar?

**Question 1**

What abbreviation was the dollar sign based on?

**Question 2**

What was the common name for the Spanish dollar?

**Question 3**

Which century marked the end of the Spanish dollar?

**Question 4**

Where in the world were Spanish pesos minted?

**Question 5**

What symbol is used to describe a peso?

**Question 6**

What was the acronym for minted?

**Question 7**

What was the common name of a Spanish brand?

**Question 8**

Which century marked the end of the brand?

**Question 9**

Where in the world were Spanish stamps struck?

**Text number 2**

Although the post-2004 series are still mainly green, they also have other colours to make the different denominations easier to distinguish. Following an accessibility lawsuit filed by the American Council of the Blind in 2008, the Bureau of Engraving and Printing plans to introduce heightened tactile sensitivity in the next redesign of every banknote, except for the $1 bill and the version of the $100 bill already in the pipeline. It also plans to introduce larger, higher-contrast numbers, more colour fronts and the distribution of coin readers to assist the visually impaired during the transition period.

**Question 0**

What was the main colour used?

**Question 1**

Which organisation brought the accessibility complaint?

**Question 2**

What banknote other than the $100 banknote will not be renewed?

**Question 3**

Who are currency readers supposed to help?

**Question 4**

Which organisation is planning to redesign the notes?

**Question 5**

What colour was rarely used?

**Question 6**

Which organisation raised the case?

**Question 7**

What banknote other than the $2 banknote will not be renewed?

**Question 8**

Who are the transitional periods supposed to help?

**Question 9**

Which organisation is planning a transition period?

**Text number 3**

According to the Constitution of the United States of America, the US Congress has the power to "coin money". The laws implementing this power are currently codified at 31 U.S.C. § 5112. This section prescribes5112 the form in which United States dollars shall be issued. These coins are designated in Section 5112 as "legal tender" for the payment of debts. The Sacagawea dollar is an example of a copper alloy dollar. The pure silver dollar is known as the American Silver Eagle. Section 5112 also provides for the minting and issuance of other coins ranging in value from one cent to $50. These other coins are described in more detail under US dollar coins.

**Question 0**

Who has the power to "stamp money"?

**Question 1**

Where does it say how the dollar should be issued?

**Question 2**

Coins are considered legal tender for which types of transactions?

**Question 3**

What is an example of a copper alloy dollar?

**Question 4**

What is the name of a pure silver dollar?

**Question 5**

Who has the power to "offer money"?

**Question 6**

In which section are the methods of coin issuance reported?

**Question 7**

Coins are considered illegal means of payment in which types of transactions?

**Question 8**

What is an example of a silver alloy brother?

**Question 9**

What is an impure silver dollar?

**Text number 4**

In the 16th century, Count Hieronymus Schlick of Bohemia began minting coins known as Joachimstalers (from the German word thal or nowadays usually Tal, "valley", equivalent to the English word "dale"), named after Joachimstal, the valley where silver was mined (the valley of St Joachim, now Jáchymov, then part of the Kingdom of Bohemia and now part of the Czech Republic). Joachimstaler was later shortened to taler in German, which eventually became the Danish and Swedish word daler, the Norwegian words dalar and daler, the Dutch words daler or daalder, the Ethiopian word ታላሪ (talari), the Hungarian word tallér, the Italian word tallero and the English word dollar. Alternatively, the taler is said to come from the German coin Guldengroschen ('large gulden', which is silver but equivalent to the gold gulden), minted from the silver of Joachimsthal.

**Question 0**

Who started minting the coins known as Joachimstalers?

**Question 1**

What is the modern name of the St. Joachim Valley?

**Question 2**

What did Joachimstalers consist of?

**Question 3**

How is the word "taler" translated into Italian?

**Question 4**

What is the name of a German coin other than "taler"?

**Question 5**

Who started minting the coins known as Hungarian coins?

**Question 6**

What is the modern name of Joachimsthal?

**Question 7**

What did the Dutch consist of?

**Question 8**

How was the word "silver" translated into Italian?

**Question 9**

What is the name of an Italian coin other than "taler"?

**Text number 5**

The early US currency did not have the faces of presidents, as is the case today; nowadays, however, the law only allows the portrait of a deceased person to appear on US currency. In fact, the newly-formed government opposed the display of portraits of leaders on currency, and this practice was compared to the policy of the European monarchs. The currency as we know it today did not take on its present face until the early 20th century; before that, the 'tops' of the coins used profile faces and stepping, sitting and standing figures from Greek and Roman mythology and Native Americans. The last coins to be converted into profiles of historical Americans were the dime (1946) and the dollar (1971).

**Question 0**

What condition does a person have to meet to be legally allowed to be in a coin?

**Question 1**

The inclusion of portraits of leaders on coins was compared to whose policy?

**Question 2**

When did today's currencies start to take on their current face?

**Question 3**

Other than Greek and Roman mythologists, who have appeared on the tops of past coins?

**Question 4**

What was the last coin to be converted to a modern style with historical Americans in the image?

**Question 5**

What condition does a person have to meet to be in mythology?

**Question 6**

The representation of mythology on coins was compared to whose policy?

**Question 7**

When did today's currencies start to become the Native Americans that they are?

**Question 8**

Who other than Greek and Roman mythologists have appeared in the "heads" of past rulers?

**Question 9**

What was the last coin to be converted into a modern style with mythology in the picture?

**Text number 6**

In 1862, paper money was issued without the backing of precious metals because of the civil war. Silver and gold coin issuance resumed, and in 1878 the link between paper money and coins was re-established. This move away from gold and silver also took place during the War of 1812. Precious metal paper money had also been used during the Articles of Confederation from 1777 to 1788. Without a solid backing and because they were easy to counterfeit, continental money quickly lost its value, hence the saying "not worth a continental". This was the main reason for the clause in Article 1(10) of the US Constitution 'No state shall ... make any thing but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts'.

**Question 0**

In what year was paper money issued for the first time without the backing of precious metals?

**Question 1**

What was the first war that led to the introduction of paper money?

**Question 2**

What other war also caused the difference between paper money and precious metals?

**Question 3**

The rapid depreciation of the paper money led to the phrase 'which phrase?

**Question 4**

The loss of value led to the clause in which article of the US Constitution was written?

**Question 5**

What year was the first time paper money was issued without the support of an article of the union agreement?

**Question 6**

What was the first war that led to the issue of silver coins?

**Question 7**

What other war also caused the difference between the US Constitution and the US Constitution?

**Question 8**

The rapid fall in the value of silver led to what phrase?

**Question 9**

The loss of value led to a clause being inserted in the articles of the treaty, which was contained in which article?

**Text number 7**

In February2007, the US Mint introduced a new $1 US Presidential Coin under the Presidential $1 Coin Act of 2005. The new coin builds on the success of the 50-state coin series, and features on the obverse the presidents from George Washington onwards in the order of their inaugurations. The reverse features the Statue of Liberty. To allow for larger and more detailed portraits, the traditional engravings "E Pluribus Unum", "In God We Trust", the year of minting or issue and the mint mark are inscribed on the edge of the coin instead of the obverse. This feature, which is similar to the edge lettering on the British £1 coin, is not usually associated with the design of US coins. The 'Liberty' inscription has been removed and replaced by the Statue of Liberty. Furthermore, due to the nature of US coins, this is the first time that coins of different denominations have been in circulation with the same President on the obverse (reverse) (Lincoln/penny, Jefferson/nickel, Franklin D. Roosevelt/ten, Washington/quarter, Kennedy/half dollar and Eisenhower/dollar). Another unusual feature of the new $1 coin is that Grover Cleveland will be issued on two coins bearing his image, as he was the only US President elected to two non-consecutive terms.

**Question 0**

What year was the new $1 US Presidential coin introduced?

**Question 1**

What is the flip side of the new coins?

**Question 2**

What is the official version of "In God We Trust" printed on the coins?

**Question 3**

Which inscription was removed because the Statue of Liberty was added to the coin?

**Question 4**

Which president's picture shows two coins?

**Question 5**

What year was the new Roosevelt presidential coin introduced?

**Question 6**

What is the reverse of the Roosevelt coin?

**Question 7**

What is the official version of the word "Liberty" printed on coins?

**Question 8**

Which inscription was deleted because Roosevelt was added to the coin?

**Question 9**

Which president has two coins with his picture on them?

**Text number 8**

When the central bank makes a purchase, it credits the seller's reserve account (at the central bank). This money is not transferred from any existing fund - at this point, the Federal Reserve has created new high-powered money. Commercial banks are free to withdraw in cash any excess reserves from their reserve account at the Federal Reserve. To meet these requests, the Federal Reserve orders printed money from the US Treasury. The Treasury, in turn, sends these requests to the Bureau of Engraving and Printing (which prints the new dollar bills) and the Bureau of the Mint (which stamps the coins).

**Question 0**

Who can create "new high-powered money"?

**Question 1**

Who does the central bank have to order printed money from?

**Question 2**

Which organisation stamps the coins?

**Question 3**

Which office prints the new dollars?

**Question 4**

Who is free to withdraw from their reserve accounts at the US Federal Reserve?

**Question 5**

Who can create reserve accounts?

**Question 6**

Who should reserve accounts order printed money from?

**Question 7**

Which organisation subscribes to existing funds?

**Question 8**

Which agency can afford high-powered money?

**Question 9**

Who is free to withdraw money from their Federal Reserve account at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing?

**Text number 9**

The value of the US dollar fell significantly during the war, especially during the US Civil War, World War I and World War II. The Federal Reserve, established in 1913, was designed to provide a "flexible" currency whose amount could "change significantly over short periods of time", which differed significantly from earlier forms of effective money such as gold, national banknotes and silver coins. In the very long term, the previous gold standard kept prices stable - for example, the price level and value of the US dollar in 1914 was not much different from the price level in the 1880s. The US Federal Reserve initially managed to maintain the value and price stability of the US dollar: it reversed the inflation caused by the First World War and stabilised the value of the dollar in the 1920s before leading to a 30% deflation in US prices in the 1930s.

**Question 0**

At what time does the dollar typically depreciate?

**Question 1**

When was the Federal Reserve Bank of the United States founded?

**Question 2**

What was the role of the central bank to provide?

**Question 3**

What had previously kept prices stable?

**Question 4**

How much did US prices deflate in the 1930s?

**Question 5**

Over what period of time does the dollar usually retain its value?

**Question 6**

When was the Civilian Reserve set up?

**Question 7**

What was the civil reserve designed to provide?

**Question 8**

What had previously kept prices down?

**Question 9**

How much did US prices inflate in the 1930s?

**Text number 10**

There is an ongoing debate about whether central banks should aim for zero inflation (which would mean that the value of the US dollar would remain constant over time) or low and stable inflation (which would mean that the value of the dollar would fall continuously but slowly over time, as is the case now). While some economists support a zero inflation policy and thus a constant value of the US dollar, others argue that such a policy limits the ability of the central bank to control interest rates and stimulate the economy when necessary.

**Question 0**

What would zero inflation mean for the US dollar in the long run?

**Question 1**

What would lead to a slow decline in the value of the dollar over time?

**Question 2**

Who is in favour of a zero inflation policy?

**Question 3**

A zero inflation policy would limit whose influence and ability to react?

**Question 4**

If inflation is zero, what else can the central bank do but control interest rates?

**Question 5**

What would zero inflation mean for the policy rate over time?

**Question 6**

What would lead to a slow decline in the value of the controlling stake over time?

**Question 7**

A zero inflation policy would limit whose influence and stimulate the economy?

**Question 8**

What else could stable inflation do but control interest rates when inflation is zero?

**Question 9**

Which would mean a sustained but slow recovery of the economy?

**Text number 11**

The word "dollar" is one of the words in the first paragraph of Article 1(9) of the US Constitution. In this context, "dollar" refers to the Spanish milled dollar, a coin with a monetary value of 8 Spanish currency units, or real. In 1792, the US Congress passed an act entitled An act establishing a mint, and regulating the coins of the United States. Section 9 of the Act authorised the production of various coins, including 'DOLLARS OR UNITS-each to be the value of a Spanish milled dollar as the same is now current, and to contain three hundred and seventy-one grains and four sixteenth parts of a grain of pure, or four hundred and sixteen grains of standard silver'. Section 20 of the Act provided that "the account money of the United States shall be expressed in dollars or units ... and that all accounts in public offices and all proceedings in the courts of the United States shall be kept and conducted in accordance with this act". In other words, this Act designated the US dollar as the currency of the United States.

**Question 0**

What are the "dollars" referred to?

**Question 1**

How much was the Spanish milled dollar worth in relation to Spanish currency units?

**Question 2**

How much value was one dollar supposed to represent?

**Question 3**

How many grains of standard silver were there supposed to be in one dollar?

**Question 4**

How many grains of pure silver were there supposed to be in one dollar?

**Question 5**

What does "period" refer to?

**Question 6**

How much was the Spanish milled dollar worth in relation to US coins?

**Question 7**

How much value was one grain supposed to represent?

**Question 8**

How many individual silver dollars was one dollar supposed to cost?

**Question 9**

How many grains of pure silver were there supposed to be in one ground dollar?

**Text number 12**

"Grand", sometimes abbreviated simply as "G", is a common term for a sum of $1,000. The suffix "K" or "k" (from the word "kilo-") is also commonly used to denote this amount (for example, "$10 000" means $10 000). However, the $1,000 note is no longer in common use. "Large" or "stack", it is usually a reference to a multiple of $1,000 (such as "fifty large" meaning $50,000). The $100 bill has been nicknamed "Benjamin", "Benji", "Ben" or "Franklin" (after Benjamin Franklin), "C note" (C is the Roman numeral for 100), "century note" or "bill of the century" (e.g., "C" is the Roman numeral for 100). "The $50 bill is sometimes called a "yardstick" or "Grant" (after President Ulysses S. Grant, pictured on the reverse). The $20 bill is called a "double sawbuck", "Jackson" (after Andrew Jackson) or "double eagle". The $10 note is called a "sawbuck", "ten-spot" or "Hamilton" (after Alexander Hamilton). The five-dollar bill is called "Lincoln", "fin", "fiver" or "five-spot". A rarely used $2 bill is sometimes called a "deuce", "Tom" or "Jefferson" (after Thomas Jefferson). A $1 bill is a "single" or "buck". The dollar has also been called "bone" and "bone" in the plural (e.g. "twenty bone" equals $20). Newer banknotes, where the designs appear on the obverse of the face piece rather than as cameo decorations on paper colour-coded to the denomination, are sometimes referred to as "bigface" or "monopoly" banknotes.

**Question 0**

What is "grand", sometimes abbreviated as "grand"?

**Question 1**

What other term than "large" means a stack of several thousand?

**Question 2**

What is the "C-set" referring to?

**Question 3**

What note is sometimes called "measure stick"?

**Question 4**

What is another term for "bigface" banknotes?

**Question 5**

What is sometimes abbreviated as "sawbuck"?

**Question 6**

What other term than "sawbuck" means a stack of several thousand?

**Question 7**

What does the G sound refer to?

**Question 8**

Which note is sometimes called largestick?

**Question 9**

What is another term for banknotes on the reverse side?

**Text number 13**

The US dollar was created in the Constitution and defined in the 1792 Coinage Act. It specified that the "dollar" was to be based on the Spanish milled dollar and be 371 grains and 4 sixteenths of a grain of pure or 416 grains (27.0 g) of standard silver and the "eagle" was to be 247 grains and 4 eighths of a grain or 270 grains (17 g) of gold (again depending on purity). The choice of 371 grains was due to Alexander Hamilton's decision to base the new US unit on the average weight of some worn Spanish dollars. Hamilton asked the Treasury Department to weigh a sample of Spanish dollars, and the average weight was 371 grains. The weight of the new Spanish dollar was usually about a grain377 , so the new US dollar was slightly cheaper than the Spanish dollar.

**Question 0**

What defined the US dollar?

**Question 1**

What was the dollar based on?

**Question 2**

How many grams of gold were there in the eagle?

**Question 3**

Who made the decision to base the US unit on the Spanish dollar?

**Question 4**

What was the average weight of the new Spanish dollar in grains?

**Question 5**

What defined Hamilton?

**Question 6**

What was Hamilton based on?

**Question 7**

How many grams did the eagle weigh?

**Question 8**

Who decided to base Hamilton's unit on the Spanish dollar?

**Question 9**

What was Hamilton's average weight in grains?

**Text number 14**

The US Mint produces Proof sets specifically for collectors and speculators. Silver Proofs are usually standard designs, but the coin, quarter and half dollar contain 90% silver. From 1997 and 1983 to 1997, the Mint also produced proof sets, which included commemorative coins of the year alongside the regular coins. Another type of proof set is the Presidential Dollar Proof Set, in which four special $1 coins featuring one president are minted each year. Due to budget constraints and growing inventories of these relatively unpopular coins, US Treasury Secretary Timothy F. Geithner suspended the production of new Presidential Dollar Proof coins on 13 December 2011. Such coins will be minted only for collectors in the future.

**Question 0**

What is produced specifically for collectors?

**Question 1**

What is the percentage of silver in Silver Proof coins?

**Question 2**

When did the Mint start producing proof series?

**Question 3**

What other types of Proof sets are there besides the silver Proofs?

**Question 4**

When was the production of the President's dollar coins suspended?

**Question 5**

What is produced specifically to meet budget constraints?

**Question 6**

What is the proportion of silver in coins within the budget constraints?

**Question 7**

When did the Mint start producing budget series?

**Question 8**

What other types of budget series exist in addition to the silver budget series?

**Question 9**

When was the production of silver coins stopped?

**Text number 15**

The Constitution provides that "a regular statement and account of the receipts and expenditure of all public funds shall be published from time to time". This provision of the Constitution is specified in Section 331 of Title 31 of the United States Code. Currently, the amounts reported in the financial statements are expressed in US dollars (see, for example, the 2009 US Government Finance Report). The US dollar can therefore be referred to as the US unit of account.

**Question 0**

What says that a receipt must be published for all public funds?

**Question 1**

Where in the article does it specifically state that receipts from public funds must be published?

**Question 2**

In which currency are the sums of money in the "statements"?

**Question 3**

What is the US unit of account?

**Question 4**

What stipulates that a receipt must be published for all public code expenditures?

**Question 5**

Where in the article does it specifically state that receipts for reservations must be published?

**Question 6**

In which currency are the amounts of provisions in the "Financial statements" presented?

**Question 7**

What is the unit of US reporting rules?

**Question 8**

What should not be published?

**Text number 16**

Currently, printed banknotes are available in denominations of 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 50 and 100 dollars. Banknotes over $100 were discontinued in 1946 and officially withdrawn from circulation in 1969. These notes were used mainly in interbank transactions or by organised crime, the latter use being what prompted President Richard Nixon to issue an executive order to end their use in 1969. As electronic banking became more widespread, the need for them diminished. The banknotes were produced in $500, $1,000, $5,000, $10,000 and $100,000 denominations; see the section on large denomination US currency notes for more information. These banknotes are now collectors' items, and collectors value them more highly than their face value.

**Question 0**

What is the highest denomination of banknotes currently printed?

**Question 1**

In what year were banknotes worth more than $100 no longer printed?

**Question 2**

When were banknotes over $100 withdrawn from circulation?

**Question 3**

Which of the more valuable banknotes caused Nixon to stop using them?

**Question 4**

What was done to stop the use of higher currency denominations?

**Question 5**

What are the costs of an enforcement order?

**Question 6**

In what year were banknotes of less than $1 no longer printed?

**Question 7**

When did the $1 notes and smaller notes enter circulation?

**Question 8**

Which lower denomination banknotes caused Nixon to stop using them?

**Question 9**

What was given to stop the use of smaller amounts of money?

**Text number 17**

In common parlance, "buck"(s) (like the British word "quid"(s, pl) for pound) is often used to refer to the dollars of various countries, including the US dollar. This term, which dates from the 1700s, may have originated in the colonial leather trade. It may also have originated as a poker term. "Greenback" is another nickname originally used specifically for the 19th century Demand Note dollars created by Abraham Lincoln to finance the cost of the Civil War for the North. The original note was printed in black with green on the reverse. It is still used to refer to the US dollar (but not other countries' dollars). Other well-known names for the dollar as a whole in denominations include "greenmail", "green" and "dead presidents" (the latter because dead presidents are depicted on most banknotes).

**Question 0**

What is the British equivalent of "buck"?

**Question 1**

From which century does the term "buck" originate?

**Question 2**

What kind of shop could the "buck" have come from?

**Question 3**

What was the nickname given to the Demand Note dollars used to finance the Civil War?

**Question 4**

What colour other than green was used on the reverse of the original banknote?

**Question 5**

What is the British equivalent of "the whole"?

**Question 6**

From which century does the term "entity" originate?

**Question 7**

What kind of trade could have been the origin of the "whole"?

**Question 8**

What was the nickname given to the Demand Bill dollars that were used to finance the dollar?

**Question 9**

What colour other than red was used on the reverse of the original banknote?

**Text number 18**

The value of the US dollar was therefore no longer pegged to gold, and it was up to the US Federal Reserve to maintain the value of the US currency. However, the Federal Reserve continued to increase the money supply, leading to stagflation and a rapid decline in the value of the US dollar in the 1970s. This was largely due to the prevailing economic view at the time that inflation and real economic growth were linked (the Phillips curve), so that inflation was considered relatively benign. Between 1965 and 1981, the US dollar lost two-thirds of its value.

**Question 0**

Where was the value of the US dollar no longer anchored?

**Question 1**

Whose responsibility was it to maintain the value of the US currency?

**Question 2**

What action did the US Federal Reserve take that led to stagflation and the weakening of the US dollar?

**Question 3**

What claimed that inflation and economic growth were linked?

**Question 4**

How much did the US dollar depreciate between 1965 and 1981?

**Question 5**

Where was the value of the Federal Reserve no longer anchored?

**Question 6**

Whose responsibility was it to maintain the value of the Federal Reserve?

**Question 7**

What move did Phillips make that led to stagflation and the weakening of the US dollar?

**Question 8**

What claimed that inflation and the central bank were linked?

**Question 9**

How much did the central bank lose in value between 1965 and 1981?

**Text number 19**

The dollar was first based on the value and appearance of the Spanish dollar, which was widely used in Spanish America from the 1500s to the 1800s. The first dollar coins issued by the US Mint (established in 1792) were similar in size and composition to the Spanish dollar and were minted in Mexico and Peru. Spanish, US silver dollars and later Mexican silver pesos circulated side by side in the United States, and the Spanish dollar and Mexican peso remained legal tender until the Coinage Act of 1857. Coins from the various English colonies were also in circulation. The lion dollar was popular in the Dutch colony of New Netherland (New York), but the lion dollar also circulated throughout the English colonies in the 17th century and early 1700s. The pieces that circulated in the colonies were usually worn so that their pattern was not completely distinctive, so they were sometimes called 'dog dollars'.

**Question 0**

What was the basis of the dollar's appearance?

**Question 1**

In which century did the Spanish dollar begin to be used in Spanish America?

**Question 2**

When was the US Mint established?

**Question 3**

Where else but in Mexico was the Spanish dollar minted?

**Question 4**

When did the Spanish dollar and the Mexican peso cease to be legal tender?

**Question 5**

What was the layout of the colonies based on?

**Question 6**

In what century did the Spanish dollar begin to be used in New York?

**Question 7**

When was the Spanish Mint established?

**Question 8**

Where else but in the Netherlands has the Dutch dollar been minted?

**Question 9**

When did the Dutch dollar and the Mexican peso cease to be legal tender?

**Text number 20**

The Gold Standard Act of 1900 abandoned the bimetallic standard and defined the dollar as 23.22 gold grains (1.505 g), which was equivalent to $20.67 for one troy ounce of gold. Silver coins continued to be issued until 1964, when all silver was removed from coins and quarters and the half dollar was reduced by 40% silver. Silver half dollars were last issued in 1970. Gold coins were confiscated by Franklin Roosevelt's Executive Order 6102 of 1933. The gold standard was changed to 13.71 grains (0.888 g), which was equivalent to setting the price of one troy ounce of gold at $35. This standard was in force until 1968.

**Question 0**

What was the name of the 1900 law?

**Question 1**

How much gold in grams was equal to one dollar?

**Question 2**

How much was 1 troy ounce of gold worth?

**Question 3**

In what year did the use of silver in coins and coinage end?

**Question 4**

Which president confiscated the gold coins?

**Question 5**

What was the name of the law passed in 1800?

**Question 6**

How much silver in grams was equal to one dollar?

**Question 7**

How much was 1 troy ounce of silver?

**Question 8**

In which year did gold run out of coins and tokens?

**Question 9**

Which president confiscated the silver coins?

**Text number 21**

The early releases of the Washington coin contained error coins, which were mainly shipped from the Philadelphia Mint to banks in Florida and Tennessee. Highly sought after by collectors, the error coins, which fetched up to $850 a piece within a week of discovery, were identified by the absence of the edge lettering "E PLURIBUS UNUM IN GOD WE TRUST 2007 P". The original mint is generally considered to be Philadelphia in most cases, although it is impossible to identify the original mint without opening the mint box, which also contains the marked coins. The edge lettering is struck in both directions from the "heads", and some amateur collectors have initially been able to buy "upside down lettering error" coins. Some cynics also incorrectly point out that the Federal Reserve makes more profit on dollar bills than on dollar coins because they wear out in a few years, while coins are more permanent. This argument is incorrect because new banknotes printed to replace worn-out obsolete banknotes do not generate net revenue for the government to offset the cost of printing new banknotes and destroying old ones. Since most ATMs are not able to exchange banknotes, they generally accept only $1 banknotes, although some ATMs give change in the form of dollar coins.

**Question 0**

Where do the error coins come from?

**Question 1**

In which state other than Florida have error coins been sent?

**Question 2**

How much were error coins originally worth to collectors?

**Question 3**

What were some amateur collectors tricked into buying?

**Question 4**

What do vending machines usually only accept?

**Question 5**

Where do permanent coins come from?

**Question 6**

To which state other than Florida were permanent coins sent?

**Question 7**

How much were permanent coins originally worth to collectors?

**Question 8**

What were some cynics duped into buying?

**Question 9**

What do collectors usually just accept?

**Text number 22**

The US Constitution gives Congress the power to "borrow money on the credit of the United States". Congress has exercised this power by authorising the Federal Reserve Banks to issue Federal Reserve Notes. These notes are 'obligations of the United States' and are 'redeemable for lawful money on demand at the Treasury of the United States at Washington, District of Columbia, or at any Federal Reserve Bank'. Federal Reserve notes are defined by law as legal tender for the payment of debts. Congress has also authorised the issuance of more than 10 other types of banknotes, including United States banknotes and Federal Reserve notes. The Federal Reserve Note is the only type of banknote that has remained in circulation since the 1970s.

**Question 0**

What power did the Constitution give Congress?

**Question 1**

What did Congress mandate the central banks to do?

**Question 2**

What are banknotes issued by the Federal Reserve?

**Question 3**

Where else can banknotes be redeemed other than at any central bank?

**Question 4**

What is the only type of banknote that has remained in circulation since the 1970s?

**Question 5**

What power did Congress get from the Federal Reserve?

**Question 6**

What did the Constitution empower the central banks to do?

**Question 7**

What are the comments from Congress?

**Question 8**

Where else can banknotes be redeemed other than in Congress?

**Question 9**

What is the only type of banknote that has been named since the 1970s?

**Text number 23**

Normally, the short-term objective of open market operations is to achieve a specific short-term interest rate target. In other cases, monetary policy may instead involve the pursuit of a specific exchange rate against a foreign currency or gold. For example, in the United States, the Federal Reserve targets the federal funds rate, the rate at which member banks lend to each other overnight. Other primary means of conducting monetary policy include: (i) discount lending (lender of last resort); (ii) partial deposit lending (changes in reserve requirements); (iii) moral suasion (persuading certain market participants to achieve certain outcomes); (iv) "open mouth operations" (talking about monetary policy with the market).

**Question 0**

What is the short-term objective of open market operations?

**Question 1**

What is the central bank aiming at?

**Question 2**

What is the federal funds rate?

**Question 3**

What is called attracting certain market players to achieve certain results?

**Question 4**

What does "open mouth operation" mean?

**Question 5**

What is the short-term objective of open-mouth operations?

**Question 6**

Where are the outreach operations targeted?

**Question 7**

What is the federally defined outcome?

**Question 8**

What is known as the blandishments of certain market participants to achieve member bank rates?

**Question 9**

What is a gold exchange?

**Text number 24**

The Bretton Woods system, established after the Second World War, set the value of gold at $35 an ounce, and the value of the US dollar was thus linked to the value of gold. However, as public spending increased in the 1960s, the ability of the United States to maintain this convertibility was called into question, gold stocks declined as banks and international investors began to exchange dollars for gold, and the dollar began to fall in value as a result. 1971President Nixon finally ended gold convertibility in 1998 when the United States was faced with an unfolding currency crisis and the imminent threat of no longer being able to redeem dollars for gold, leading to the "Nixon shock".

**Question 0**

When was the Bretton Woods system established?

**Question 1**

What was the fixed value of gold?

**Question 2**

What was the value of the US dollar linked to?

**Question 3**

What did banks and investors do to devalue the dollar?

**Question 4**

In which year was gold convertibility ended?

**Question 5**

When was the Nixon Woods scheme established?

**Question 6**

What was the fixed value of the stocks?

**Question 7**

What was the value of Nixon's investors linked to?

**Question 8**

What did banks and investors do to end the dollar?

**Question 9**

In what year were the dollars stopped?

**Text number 25**

The US dollar is fiat money. It is the most widely used currency in international transactions and the most dominant reserve currency in the world. Several countries use it as their official currency, and in many others it is the de facto currency. Apart from the United States, it is also the sole currency of two British Overseas Territories in the Caribbean: the British Virgin Islands and the Turks and Caicos Islands. A few countries use only the US dollar as paper money, while others mint their own coins or also accept US coins that can be used as a means of payment in US dollars, such as Susan B. Anthony dollar.

**Question 0**

What kind of money is the US dollar?

**Question 1**

Even if the dollar is not the official currency of some countries, how do they use it?

**Question 2**

Which Caribbean region other than the British Virgin Islands uses the dollar as its sole currency?

**Question 3**

What other currencies do countries that use the dollar as their paper currency make?

**Question 4**

What is an example of a US coin that can be used as a means of payment in some countries?

**Question 5**

What kind of money is the Caribbean dollar?

**Question 6**

Although the Caribbean dollar is not the official currency of some countries, how do they use it?

**Question 7**

Which Caribbean region other than the British Virgin Islands uses the Caribbean dollar as its sole currency?

**Question 8**

What other currencies do countries using the Caribbean dollar as their paper currency make?

**Question 9**

What is an example of a Caribbean coin that can be used as a means of payment in some countries?

**Text number 26**

Today, US dollar banknotes are made from cotton fibre paper, unlike most ordinary paper, which is made from wood fibre. US coins are produced by the US Mint. US dollar banknotes are printed by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing and, since 1914, issued by the Federal Reserve. The 'large' notes issued before 1928 measured 7.42 inches (188 mm) x 3.125 inches (79.4 mm); the small notes introduced in the same year measured 6.14 inches (156 mm) x 2.61 inches (66 mm) x 0.0043 inches (0.11 mm). When the current, small-sized US currency was introduced, it was called Philippine-sized currency because the Philippines had already introduced a currency of the same size in its legal tender.

**Question 0**

What are dollar banknotes made of nowadays?

**Question 1**

What is the most common paper made of?

**Question 2**

Who has issued dollar banknotes since 1914?

**Question 3**

How long are the current notes?

**Question 4**

What size currency do the new smaller notes resemble?

**Question 5**

Where are Philippine banknotes made today?

**Question 6**

What is the most common currency made of?

**Question 7**

Who has issued dollar banknotes since 1911?

**Question 8**

How long will the current reserves last?

**Question 9**

What size of currency do the new larger notes resemble?

**Text number 27**

From 1792 , when the Mint Act was passed, the dollar was defined in grains of371.25 (24.056 g) silver. Many historians[who?] incorrectly assume that gold was standardized at a fixed rate equal to silver; however, there is no evidence from Congress of the enactment of this law. This relates to Alexander Hamilton's proposal to Congress that the silver to gold ratio would have been a fixed 15:1, respectively. The gold coins minted, however, were not given any face value and were traded at market value against the congressional standard, the silver dollar. saw the gold coin standard move to 23.2 grains (1.50 g) in 1834, followed by a small adjustment in 1837 to 23.22 grains (1.505 g) (16:1 ratio)[citation needed].

**Question 0**

When was the Mint Act adopted?

**Question 1**

How many grains of silver did the mint law define as the value of a dollar?

**Question 2**

Who suggested that the relationship between silver and gold should be strengthened?

**Question 3**

At what market value were gold coins traded?

**Question 4**

In what year did the gold stock change?

**Question 5**

When was the standards law adopted?

**Question 6**

How many gold denominations did the mint law define the dollar as?

**Question 7**

Who suggested that the silver/dollar relationship should be strengthened?

**Question 8**

At what market value were other silver coins traded?

**Question 9**

In what year did the change to the silver standard take place?

**Text number 28**

Technically, all these coins are still legal tender at face value, although some are now much more valuable because of their numismatic value and, in the case of gold and silver coins, because of their precious metal value. From 1965 to 1970, the Kennedy half dollar was the only coin in circulation with a silver content, but it was withdrawn in 1971 and replaced by a copper nickel. Since 1992, however, the US Mint has produced special silver proof series, in addition to the regular annual proof series, which feature silver dimes, quarters and half dollars instead of the copper-nickel versions. In addition, an experimental $4.00 (Stella) coin was minted in 1879, which was never issued and is considered a model rather than the actual denomination of the coin.

**Question 0**

What are gold and silver coins worth today?

**Question 1**

What are gold and silver coins valuable for?

**Question 2**

What was the only coin with silver content in circulation between 1965 and 1970?

**Question 3**

What was Kennedy's half dollar replaced with?

**Question 4**

What was the value of the experimental Stella coin?

**Question 5**

What are copper and nickel worth today?

**Question 6**

What are the values of coins other than copper and nickel coins?

**Question 7**

What was the only coin with copper that was in circulation between 1965 and 1970?

**Question 8**

What was Kennedy's dollar replaced with?

**Question 9**

What was the value of the experimental Kennedy coin?

**Text number 29**

Dollar coins have not been very popular in the US. Silver dollars were minted intermittently from 1794 to 1935; copper-nickel dollars of the same size, bearing the image of President Dwight D. Eisenhower, were minted from 1971 to 1978. Gold dollars were also minted in the 19th century. Susan B. Anthony dollar coin was introduced in 1979; these coins proved unpopular because they were often mistaken for coins because they were almost identical in size, had a milled edge and were similar in colour. The minting of these dollars was suspended in 1980 (the collector pieces were minted in 1981) but, like all previous US coins, they are still legal tender. As the amount of Anthony dollars held by the US Federal Reserve, which were mainly distributed as change at postal and transit machines, had practically been exhausted, more Anthony dollars were minted in 1999. In 2000, a new $1 coin with the Sacagawea (Sacagawea dollar) was introduced, which corrected some of the problems of the Anthony dollar, with its smooth edge and gold colour, but did not require any changes to the machines accepting Anthony dollars. However, this new coin has not matched the popularity of the still existing $1 bill and is rarely used in daily transactions. Proponents of the coin have cited the simultaneous withdrawal of the dollar bill from the market and poor public relations efforts as the primary reasons for the lack of support for the dollar coin.

**Question 0**

When were silver dollars first minted?

**Question 1**

Who was featured in the copper - nickel dollar?

**Question 2**

Which coin was introduced in 1979?

**Question 3**

What was on the new $1 coin minted in 2000?

**Question 4**

In which century were gold dollars minted?

**Question 5**

When were gold dollars first minted?

**Question 6**

Who was featured in the milled dollar?

**Question 7**

Which coin was introduced in 1935?

**Question 8**

What was the characteristic of the new $1 coin minted in 1935?

**Question 9**

In which century were the dollars minted?

**Text number 30**

The monetary base consists of coins and Federal Reserve Notes in circulation outside the Federal Reserve Banks and the US Treasury and deposits held by depository institutions with the Federal Reserve Banks. The adjusted monetary base has grown from about $400 billion in 1994 to $800 billion in 2005 and over $3,000 billion in 2013. The amount of currency in circulation is increased (or decreased) by the actions of the Federal Reserve System. Eight times a year, the 12-member Federal Open Market Committee meets to decide US monetary policy. Every business day, the Federal Reserve System conducts open market operations to implement monetary policy. If the Federal Reserve wants to increase the money supply, it buys securities (such as US Treasury bonds) anonymously from banks in exchange for dollars. Similarly, it sells securities to banks for dollars, thus removing dollars from circulation.

**Question 0**

What are coins, central bank notes and deposits held by deposit banks?

**Question 1**

What was the basic value of money in 1994?

**Question 2**

How much did the base value of the monetarist rise in 2013?

**Question 3**

How many times a year does the Federal Open Market Committee meet?

**Question 4**

What would the central bank buy to increase the money supply?

**Question 5**

What are coins, central bank notes and monetary policy?

**Question 6**

What was the value of a government bond in 1994?

**Question 7**

How much did the base value of money rise in 1994?

**Question 8**

How many times a year does the central bank meet?

**Question 9**

What would the Federal Open Market Committee buy to increase the money supply?

**Text number 31**

The fall in the value of the US dollar corresponds to price inflation, which is the rise in the general price level of goods and services in the economy over a given period. The Consumer Price Index (CPI) is a measure of the average price of consumer goods and services purchased by households. The US CPI, published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, is a measure of the average price of consumer goods and services in the United States. It reflects the inflation that consumers experience in their daily cost of living. To the right is a graph showing the US CPI relative to 1982-1984 and the year-to-year change in the CPI.

**Question 0**

What does the fall in the value of the dollar mean?

**Question 1**

What is called a price rise in the economy?

**Question 2**

What does CPI mean?

**Question 3**

Who publishes the Consumer Price Index?

**Question 4**

What does the Consumer Price Index estimate?

**Question 5**

What does the fall in the value of the average price correspond to?

**Question 6**

What is meant by an increase in the level of the cost of living in an economy?

**Question 7**

What does the Consumer Price Index publish?

**Question 8**

Who publishes the prices of goods and services?

**Question 9**

What does the Bureau of Labour Statistics estimate?

**Document number 119**

**Text number 0**

The Royal College of Chemistry was founded by private subscription in 1845 because more and more people were aware that the practical aspects of the experimental sciences were not being taught well and that in the UK the teaching of chemistry in particular was lagging behind that in Germany. As a result of a movement earlier in the decade, many politicians, including Benjamin Disraeli, William Gladstone and Robert Peel, donated funds to establish the college. It was also supported by Prince Albert, who persuaded August Wilhelm von Hofmann to become the first professor.

**Question 0**

When was the Royal College of Chemistry founded?

**Question 1**

Which politicians donated funds to establish the Royal College of Chemistry?

**Question 2**

Who was the first professor of the Royal College of Chemistry?

**Question 3**

Why was the Royal College of Chemistry founded?

**Question 4**

Who supported the Royal College of Chemistry?

**Question 5**

When was the Royal College of Chemistry founded?

**Question 6**

What was not taught well that led to the creation of the Royal College of Chemistry?

**Question 7**

Which country was ahead of the UK in teaching chemistry?

**Question 8**

Which prince supported the creation of the college?

**Question 9**

Who was the first professor at a university?

**Question 10**

Which college was founded with private donations in 1845?

**Question 11**

In which subject was Germany behind the UK in teaching?

**Question 12**

Who pleaded for public funding for the college?

**Question 13**

Who asked to be the first professor?

**Text number 1**

City and Guilds College was founded in 161876 by the City of London Livery Companies for the Promotion of Technical Education (CGLI), with the aim of improving the education of craftsmen, technicians, technologists and engineers. The two main objectives were to establish a centralised college in London and to provide qualifications in technical subjects. In the absence of a consistently significant site for the companies, the Secretary of the Department of Science and Art, General Sir John Donnelly (also a Royal Engineer), eventually persuaded the companies to establish their institution in South Kensington on an eighty-seven-acre (350 000 m²) site purchased by the Exhibition Boards in 1851 (for £342 500) 'for the purposes of art and science' in perpetuity. The latter two colleges were incorporated by Royal Charter into the Imperial College of Science and Technology, and the CGLI Central Technical College was renamed City and Guilds College in 1907, but was not incorporated into Imperial College until 1910.

**Question 0**

When was City and Guilds College founded?

**Question 1**

What was the aim of City and Guilds College when it was set up?

**Question 2**

What were the main objectives of the establishment of City and Guilds College?

**Question 3**

How much did the 1851 Exhibition Commission pay for the land that became City and Guilds College?

**Question 4**

What was the former name of City and Guilds College?

**Question 5**

Which college was founded in 1876?

**Question 6**

How many livery companies were involved in the meeting that set up the college?

**Question 7**

What does CGLI stand for?

**Question 8**

What was the other main objective of the CGLI meeting, apart from the organisation of the qualification exams?

**Question 9**

How large was the land area (in hectares) on which the facility was established?

**Question 10**

Which college was founded in the 19th century?

**Question 11**

Who came together to improve working conditions for craftspeople?

**Question 12**

Whose main aim was to set labour standards for craftsmen, technicians, technicians and engineers?

**Question 13**

How big was the North Kennsington site?

**Question 14**

Which two colleges were formed from Imperial College?

**Text number 2**

In December 2005, Imperial announced a science park scheme for the Wye campus, which would have included extensive housing, but this was abandoned in September 2006 after complaints that the proposal encroached on areas of outstanding natural beauty and that Kent and Ashford Councils and their consultants knew about it, but concealed from the public the true scale of the scheme, which would have raised £110 million for the college. One commentator noted that Imperial's plan reflected 'the state of democracy in Kent, the transformation of a prestigious science college into a greedy, highly aggressive neo-corporate institution, and the defence of the scenic area's position - in England as a whole, not just in the Wye - against unbridled greed, with the complicity of two important local authorities. The Wye College campus was finally closed in September 2009.

**Question 0**

When did Imperial announce its science park programme at the Wye Campus?

**Question 1**

When did Imperial abandon its science park programme?

**Question 2**

When was the Wye College campus closed?

**Question 3**

Where was Imperial going to launch its science park programme?

**Question 4**

Where was the Imperial Science Park programme located?

**Question 5**

When was the science park programme rejected?

**Question 6**

How much money could the Science Park programme have raised for the university?

**Question 7**

Who didn't know about the potential revenue that the programme could have generated in the first place?

**Question 8**

What was closed in September 2009?

**Question 9**

When did Imperial announce the science laboratory programme?

**Question 10**

Which programme was launched in September 2006?

**Question 11**

On which campus was the science park programme built?

**Question 12**

Which science college has developed an Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty?

**Text number 3**

The Academy's venture capital investments are divided into three different portfolios: (i) Unitised Scheme - a fund established for the College, faculties and departments to invest endowments and unrestricted income to generate returns over the long term; ii) Non-Core Property - a portfolio of approximately 120 operational and development properties identified by the College as being non-essential to its academic mission; and iii) Strategic Asset Investments - a portfolio of the College's interest in Imperial Innovations and other restricted equity holdings. The market value of the Trust increased by £78 million (18%) during 2014/15 to £512.4 million at 31 July 2015.

**Question 0**

What was the market value of the endowment fund received by the College on 31 July 2015?

**Question 1**

What is a "unit system"?

**Question 2**

How much did the market value of the College Foundation increase in 2014-2015?

**Question 3**

How much did the market value of the college foundation increase from 2014 to 2015?

**Question 4**

How many different portfolios are the College's assets divided into?

**Question 5**

What is the term for an investment fund that allows donations to be invested to generate returns over the long term?

**Question 6**

Which portfolio includes the 120 operational and developmental features of the college that are not central to its academic mission?

**Question 7**

Which part of the portfolio includes the Academy's restricted shares?

**Question 8**

How much did the market value of the endowment fund increase during 2014/2015?

**Question 9**

When did the endowment increase by £512.4 million?

**Question 10**

How many properties in the portfolio were not in operation and were under development?

**Question 11**

How many properties were central to the academic mission of the university?

**Text number 4**

Imperial submitted a total of 1,257 members of staff across different assessment units to the 2014 Research Excellence Framework (REF) assessment.14 In the REF results, 46% of the research submitted by Imperial was rated 4\*, 44% 3\*, 9% 2\* and 1% 1\*, giving an overall GPA of3.36. In the Times Higher Education REF rankings, Imperial was ranked 2nd for overall GPA and 8th for "research power" (compared to 6th and 7th in the corresponding 2008 RAE rankings).

**Question 0**

How many Imperial staff members submitted evaluations for the REF assessment?

**Question 1**

Where did Imperial rank in the 2014 Times Higher Education rankings for GPA?

**Question 2**

How many evaluation units did Imperial provide?

**Question 3**

How high did Imperial rank in the "research power" rankings in 2014?

**Question 4**

How many employees did Imperial say it had in 2014?

**Question 5**

What does REF stand for?

**Question 6**

How much of the imperial survey appeared to be 3\*?

**Question 7**

What was the total score given by the REF for Imperial?

**Question 8**

What was Imperial's overall GPA ranking according to Times Higher Education magazine?

**Question 9**

How many staff were supplied during the 16 evaluation units?

**Question 10**

How much of Imperial's research has been declassified?

**Question 11**

Who came 2nd overall in the test scores?

**Question 12**

Who ranked 6th and 7th in research power?

**Text number 5**

In September 2014, Professor Stefan Grimm of the Department of Medicine was found dead after being threatened with dismissal because he had not received enough grants. The College made the first public announcement of his death on 4 December 2014. Grimm's last email accused his employers of bullying him by insisting that he should receive grants worth at least £200,000 a year. His last email was viewed more than 100,000 times in the first four days after it was sent. The College has announced that it is launching an internal investigation into the death of Stefan Grimm. The inquiry into his death has not yet been reported.

**Question 0**

When was Professor Stefan Grimm found dead?

**Question 1**

When did Imperial College make the first public announcement about Stefan Grimm's death?

**Question 2**

How many times was Professor Stefan Grimm's email viewed in the first four days after it was published online?

**Question 3**

What did Professor Grimm's last email accuse Imperial College of before his death?

**Question 4**

What did Imperial College announce it would do after Professor Grimm's death?

**Question 5**

Which professor was found dead in September 2014?

**Question 6**

Which department did the professor who died in September 2014 belong to?

**Question 7**

What was the dead professor threatened with before he died?

**Question 8**

How much did Grimm claim his employers told him he should collect in a year?

**Question 9**

How many views did Grimm's last email get in the first four days after it was sent?

**Question 10**

Who was fired for not collecting grants?

**Question 11**

What year was Grimm killed?

**Question 12**

What are the police investigating?

**Question 13**

What did the school accuse Grimm of?

**Question 14**

Who was Grimm bullying?

**Text number 6**

Imperial College Boat ClubThe  
Imperial College Boat Club was founded on 12December 1919.The gold medal winning GB 8+ team at the 2000 Sydney Olympics was based in Imperial College's newly refurbished boathouse and was made up of former students3 and their coach Martin McElroy. The club has done extremely well, winning several Henley Royal Regatta events, most recently the Prince Albert Challenge Cup in 2013. The club has rowed a number of national team rowers and is open to all rowers, not just Imperial College London students.

**Question 0**

On what day was the Imperial College Boat Club founded?

**Question 1**

How many Imperial alumni were part of the gold medal-winning GB8+ team?

**Question 2**

What was the name of the gold medal winning GB8+ coach?

**Question 3**

Which event has the boat club excelled at?

**Question 4**

Which event did the boat club win in 2013?

**Question 5**

When was the Imperial College Yacht Club founded?

**Question 6**

Who coached the team at Henley Royal Regatta?

**Question 7**

Where do clyub members have to go to school?

**Question 8**

Which event did the club lose in 2013?

**Question 9**

Which team consisted of 3 non-alumni?

**Text number 7**

Sir Henry de la Beche founded the Royal School of Mines in 1851, which developed into a museum of economic geology, a collection of minerals, maps and mining equipment. He created a school that laid the foundations for science education in the country and whose legacy remains at Imperial. Prince Albert was a patron and supporter of the subsequent development of science education, which led to the Royal College of Chemistry becoming part of the Royal School of Mines, to the establishment of the Royal College of Science, and to these institutions eventually becoming part of his plan for the South Kensington Education District.

**Question 0**

Which school was founded in 1851?

**Question 1**

Who founded the Royal School of Mines?

**Question 2**

To whom did the collection of miners, maps and mining equipment belong?

**Question 3**

Which famous prince was a patron of the Royal School of Mines?

**Question 4**

Which region did Prince Albert want to promote as an educational area?

**Question 5**

Which school was founded in the 1700s?

**Question 6**

Which museum was founded by Sir Henry de la Beche?

**Question 7**

Who created the school that laid the foundations for education in the country?

**Question 8**

Who helped make the Royal School of Mines part of the Royal College of Chemistry?

**Question 9**

Who wanted to make North Kensington an education area?

**Text number 8**

In 2003, Imperial was given the power by the Council of State to award degrees on its own behalf. The London Centre for Nanotechnology was established in the same year as a joint venture between UCL and Imperial College London. In 2004, the Queen opened Tanaka Business School (now Imperial College Business School) and a new main entrance on Exhibition Road. 2004 also saw the establishment of the UK Energy Research Centre, which opened its headquarters at Imperial College. In November 2005, the Faculties of Life Sciences and Physics merged to form the Faculty of Science.

**Question 0**

Who granted the imperial powers of examination?

**Question 1**

In what year was the London Nanotechnology Centre founded?

**Question 2**

The London Nanotechnology Centre was a joint project between UCL and which university?

**Question 3**

What is the old name of Imperial College Business School?

**Question 4**

The Faculties of Life and Physical Sciences merged in 2005 to become which faculty?

**Question 5**

Which school received the award from the Privy Council?

**Question 6**

When was Imperial awarded the prize by the Council of State?

**Question 7**

What did UCL set up to compete with Imperial College?

**Question 8**

Which busniss school was funded by the Queen?

**Question 9**

Which two programmes evolved from the Faculty of Science?

**Text number 9**

Imperial's main campus is located in the South Kensington area of central London. It is located in the South Kensington area, known as Albertopolis, which is home to many cultural and academic institutions, next to the Natural History Museum, the Science Museum, the Victoria and Albert Museum, the Royal College of Music, the Royal College of Art, the Royal Geographical Society and the Royal Albert Hall. Nearby public attractions include Kensington Palace, Hyde Park and Kensington Gardens, the National Art Library and Brompton Oratory. As the South Kensington campus expanded in the 1950s and 1960s, the site of the former Imperial Institute, designed by Thomas Collcutt, was taken over, and only the 87-metre high Queen's Tower remains of the more modern buildings.

**Question 0**

In which area of London is Imperial's main campus located?

**Question 1**

What is the name of the area inside South Kensington where the Imperial is located?

**Question 2**

In which decade did the expansion of the South Kensington campus begin?

**Question 3**

Who designed the Imperial Institute, a victim of Imperial expansion in the 1950s and 1960s?

**Question 4**

What landmark still remains of the Imperial Institute after the Imperial extension?

**Question 5**

Which school has its main campus in North Kent?

**Question 6**

In which parts of Kent have cultural and academic institutions started to develop?

**Question 7**

Which institutions are opposite Imperial's main campus?

**Question 8**

Which campus downsized in the 1950s and 1960s?

**Question 9**

Which campus was taken over by the Imperial Institute?

**Text number 10**

The Centre for Joint Studies offers extra-curricular electives and language courses for students from other faculties and departments. Students are encouraged to take these courses either for credit or on their own time, and in some departments this is compulsory. Courses cover a wide range of subjects, including philosophy, ethics of science and technology, history, modern literature and drama, 20th century art and film studies. Language courses are available in French, German, Japanese, Italian, Russian, Spanish, Arabic and Mandarin Chinese. The Centre For Co-Curricular Studies has a Science Communication Unit, which offers Master's degrees in Science Communication and Science Communication Production for science graduates.

**Question 0**

Which centre offers students elective courses outside science?

**Question 1**

What other motivation could students have, other than doing it on their own time, to take non-compulsory elective courses?

**Question 2**

Which unit is part of the joint studies offering a Master's degree?

**Question 3**

Scientists applying for a Master's degree might be interested in what other degree besides science communication in the science communication unit?

**Question 4**

Where are elective science courses offered?

**Question 5**

What do all students have to do in their own time?

**Question 6**

Where can students complete a degree in mass media?

**Question 7**

What language studies are required of students?

**Text number 11**

In addition, the average starting salary of 2014 graduates from Imperial University was the highest of any UK university. In terms of salaries per course, the Sunday Times estimates that Imperial graduates in computer science earn the second highest average starting salary in the UK of all universities and courses after graduation. In 2012, the New York Times ranked Imperial College as one of the top 10 most desirable universities in the global job market. In May 2014, students voting in the Whatuni Student Choice Awards voted Imperial College the highest university in the UK for job prospects. Imperial College is ranked the third best university in the UK for the quality of its graduates by the UK's largest corporate recruiters.

**Question 0**

In which statistics did Imperial graduates rank highest on average in 2014?

**Question 1**

Which type of Imperial graduate earned the second highest average starting salary after graduation?

**Question 2**

Who ranked the different graduates by average starting salary after graduation in the UK?

**Question 3**

Which respected newspaper ranked Imperial College among the 10 most welcoming universities in the job market?

**Question 4**

What year did Imperial University win an award for being voted the best in the UK for job prospects?

**Question 5**

Which colleges had the highest percentage of 2014 graduates?

**Question 6**

Who estimates that computer science graduates are the second most likely to find a job?

**Question 7**

Who ranked Imperial as one of the most welcoming universities?

**Question 8**

Who ranks Imperial number 1 in the quality of graduates?

**Text number 12**

Imperial College TVICTV   
(formerly STOIC (Student Television of Imperial College)) is the television station of the Imperial College Union, established in 1969 and operating from a small television studio in the Department of Electrical Engineering. The department had purchased an early AMPEX Type A 1-inch VCR and produced occasional short news programmes which were shown to students by moving the VCR and monitor into a common room. A cable connection to the Southside dormitories was established in a tunnel under Exhibition Road in 1972. In addition to news programmes, early productions included a film of Queen's opening night, then called College Block, and interview programmes with DJ Mike Raven, Richard O'Brian and Monty Python producer Ian MacNaughton. The club was renamed ICTV at the start of the 2014/15 academic year.

**Question 0**

What does STOIC stand for?

**Question 1**

What is the modern name of STOIC?

**Question 2**

When was the Imperial College Union television station established?

**Question 3**

Where was the cable link connecting the dormitories on the south side?

**Question 4**

When was the station renamed to its current name?

**Question 5**

When was the college radio station established?

**Question 6**

Where is the radio station managed from?

**Question 7**

How are news programmes played to staff?

**Question 8**

When was cable added to dormitories?

**Question 9**

When the company changed its name from ICTV to ICTV

**Text number 13**

Non-academic alumni: G. G. Wells, chief designer of McLaren and Ferrari; Nicholas Tombazis, CEO of Rolls-Royce; Ralph Robins, CEO of the rock band Queen; Brian May, CEO of Singapore Airlines; Chew Choon Seng, Prime Minister of New Zealand; Julius Vogel, Prime Minister of India Rajiv Gandhi, Deputy Prime Minister of Singapore, Teo Chee Hean, Chief Medical Officer of England, Sir Liam Donaldson, Chief Medical Officer to the Queen, Huw Thomas, CEO of Moonfruit, Wendy Tan White, businessman and philanthropist, Winston Wong, billionaire and hedge fund manager Alan Howard.

**Question 0**

Which famous car designer is considered a non-academic alumnus?

**Question 1**

Which famous writer is considered an Imperial alumnus?

**Question 2**

Which airline CEO can be called a non-academic Imperial alumni?

**Question 3**

What an incredibly prestigious position did Huw Thomas hold?

**Question 4**

Which hedge fund manager with over a billion net assets is an alumnus?

**Question 5**

Who are academic alumni?

**Question 6**

Which hedge fund manager is an academic alumni?

**Question 7**

Whose doctorate is an honorary doctorate?

**Text number 14**

The exhibition was organised by Prince Albert, Henry Cole, Francis Fuller and other members of the Royal Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures and Commerce. The Exhibition generated a surplus of £186 000, which was used to create an area in the south of Kensington to celebrate the promotion of arts, industry and science. Albert called for the surplus from the Great Exhibition to be used as a home for culture and education for all. His aim was to find practical solutions to today's social challenges. Prince Albert's vision was to build the Victoria and Albert Museum, the Science Museum, the Natural History Museum, the Geological Museum, the Royal College of Science, the Royal College of Art, the Royal School of Mines, the Royal School of Music, Royal School of Organists, Royal School of Crafts, Royal Geographical Society, Institute of Recorded Sound, Royal Horticultural Gardens, Royal Albert Hall and the Imperial Institute. The Royal Colleges and the Imperial Institute merged to form the present Imperial College London.

**Question 0**

Which society organised the Great Exhibition?

**Question 1**

How much surplus did the Great Prohibition produce?

**Question 2**

Who called for the surplus from the Great Exhibition to be used as a home for culture and education for all?

**Question 3**

What did Prince Albert commit to?

**Question 4**

What did the royal colleges and the Imperial Institute form when they merged?

**Question 5**

What did the Royal Society do to promote the interests of the Empire?

**Question 6**

Who insisted that the surplus from the Great Exhibition should be used to help the poor?

**Question 7**

What did Prince Albert want to find new and sophisticated solutions to?

**Question 8**

What were the different institutions of Imperial College of London?

**Text number 15**

In 1907, the newly-formed Board of Education decided that the capacity for higher technical education needed to be increased, and a proposal to merge the City and Guilds College, the Royal School of Mines and the Royal College of Science was approved and adopted, resulting in the establishment of the Imperial College of Science and Technology, a college under the University of London. The Royal Charter of Imperial granted by Edward VII was officially signed on 8 July 1907. The main campus of Imperial College was built next to the Imperial Institute buildings in South Kensington.

**Question 0**

Who proposed the merger of many universities in 1907?

**Question 1**

What was the rationale behind many of the proposals to merge higher education institutions?

**Question 2**

When the merger was approved, which college was created?

**Question 3**

To whom did the electorate belong?

**Question 4**

Which document granted by Edward VII was officially signed on 8 July 1907?

**Question 5**

What was founded in the 19th century?

**Question 6**

Who decided that more free education was needed?

**Question 7**

Which schools were formed from the Imperial College of Science?

**Question 8**

When was the Charter of the University of London signed?

**Question 9**

Who awarded the Royal Charter to the University of London?

**Text number 16**

Imperial's net revenue for the year ended 31 July 2013 was £822.0 million (2011/12 - £765.2 million) and total expenditure was £754.9 million (2011/12 - £702.0 million). The main sources of income included £329.5 million from research grants and contracts (2011/12 - £313.9 million), £186.3 million from academic fees and support grants (2011/12 - £163.1 million), £168.9 million from Funding Council grants (2011/12 - £172.4 million) and £12.5 million from endowment and investment income (2011/12 - £8.1 million). In 2012/13 Imperial's capital expenditure was £124 million (2011/12 - £152 million).

**Question 0**

What was Imperial's net profit for the financial year ending 31 July 2013?

**Question 1**

What was Imperial's total expenditure for the financial year ending 31 July 2013?

**Question 2**

How much income was generated from research grants and contracts in 2013?

**Question 3**

Who gave Imperial nearly £170 million in grants?

**Question 4**

What was Imperial's capital expenditure in 2012/2013?

**Question 5**

Which college ended the 2013 financial year with £822,000 in revenue?

**Question 6**

In what year was Imperial's expenditure £124 thousand?

**Text number 17**

In Imperial merged with the medical faculty of St Mary's Hospital, becoming the Imperial College of Science, Technology and Medicine in 1988. In 1995 Imperial established its own academic publishing house, Imperial College Press, in partnership with World Scientific. Imperial merged with the National Heart and Lung Institute in 1995 and with Charing Cross and Westminster Medical School, the Royal Postgraduate Medical School (RPMS) and the Institute of Obstetrics and Gynaecology in 1997 The same year saw the formal establishment of Imperial College School of Medicine and the transfer of all the assets of Charing Cross and Westminster Medical School, the National Heart and Lung Institute and the Royal Postgraduate Medical School to Imperial following the Imperial College Act 1997. In 1998 Queen Elizabeth II opened the Sir Alexander Fleming Building, the College's headquarters for medical and biomedical research.

**Question 0**

What year did Imperial merge with St Mary's Hospital Medical School?

**Question 1**

Which school was born from the merger of Imperial and St Mary's?

**Question 2**

Who did Imperial partner with to set up Imperial College Press?

**Question 3**

In what year was the Imperial College School of Medicine officially founded?

**Question 4**

What is the name of the building opened by Queen Elizabeth II?

**Question 5**

Which school was divided into Imperial and St Maries?

**Question 6**

When did Imperial set up its publishing company, World Scientific?

**Question 7**

Which schools became Imperial in 1997?

**Question 8**

Which school was founded by Sit Alexander Fleming?

**Text number 18**

In the 2008 research assessment round, 26% of the 1 225 studies submitted were rated world-leading (4\*) and 47% were rated internationally excellent (3\*). The 2008 round also showed that five subjects - pure mathematics, epidemiology and public health, chemical engineering, civil engineering and mechanical, aerospace and manufacturing engineering - were rated the best in terms of the proportion of internationally recognised research quality.

**Question 0**

What percentage of Imperial's staff were classified as world leaders in 2008?

**Question 1**

What percentage of Imperial's staff were rated internationally excellent in 2008?

**Question 2**

Which group evaluates Imperial staff members to determine their status in relation to the rest of the world?

**Question 3**

How many subjects were judged to be the best in terms of the quality of internationally recognised research?

**Question 4**

Which evaluation showed that the 1225 employees are world leaders?

**Question 5**

Which showed that 26% of staff were internationally excellent?

**Question 6**

Which five subjects were ranked among the best in the world?

**Text number 19**

Imperial College Healthcare NHS Trust was formed on 1 October 2007 by the merger of Hammersmith Hospitals NHS Trust (Charing Cross Hospital, Hammersmith Hospital and Queen Charlotte and Chelsea Hospital) and St Mary's NHS Trust (St Mary's Hospital and Western Eye Hospital) with Imperial College London Medical School. It is an academic health sciences centre and manages five hospitals: Charing Cross Hospital, Queen Charlotte's and Chelsea Hospital, Hammersmith Hospital, St Mary's Hospital and Western Eye Hospital. The Trust is currently the largest in the UK, with an annual turnover of £800 million and treating over one million patients a year [referred ].

**Question 0**

What was formed on 1 October 2007?

**Question 1**

How many hospitals does it manage?

**Question 2**

What is it?

**Question 3**

What is the annual turnover of the trust?

**Question 4**

How many patients does the trust treat per year?

**Question 5**

which hospitals were formed from Imperial College Healthcare?

**Question 6**

Which trust has an annual income of $800 million/

**Question 7**

How many hospitals merged into the NHS in 2006?

**Text number 20**

In2003 , it was reported that a third of academic women "believe that discrimination or bullying by managers has slowed down their careers". A spokesman for Imperial said the college was acting on the recommendations and had already made changes. However, allegations of bullying have persisted: in2007 2001, concerns were raised about the methods used to dismiss medical faculty staff. The new President of Imperial College, Alice Gast, says she sees a bright light on the horizon for women's careers at Imperial College London.

**Question 0**

What percentage of women reported that they were held back by their superiors?

**Question 1**

In what year were these allegations made?

**Question 2**

What was the next significant year after 2003 when suspicions were raised?

**Question 3**

Which faculty questioned the methods used to fire people?

**Question 4**

Who is the new President of Imperial College?

**Question 5**

In what years did 1/2 of female academics say that bullying hindered their career?

**Question 6**

Who does Alice Ghast think will continue the fight?

**Question 7**

Who is the Vice President of Imperial?

**Question 8**

What waw beeing a question in engineering school?

**Text number 21**

The Imperial College Union, Imperial College's student union, is run by five full-time officers, elected from among the students for a year at a time, and a number of permanent members of staff. The University provides the Union with a large grant, much of which is used to run around 300 clubs, projects and societies. Examples of significant student groups and projects include Project Nepal, which sends Imperial College students to work in rural Nepal on education and development programmes, and the El Salvador Project, a building project in Central America. The Union also runs sports-related clubs, such as the Imperial College Boat Club and the Imperial College Gliding Club.

**Question 0**

What is the official name of the students' association?

**Question 1**

How many full-time staff run the union?

**Question 2**

How long can a member of staff manage a union?

**Question 3**

How many clubs, projects and associations is the Federation responsible for?

**Question 4**

What kind of programmes are students working on in the Nepal project?

**Question 5**

What is the name of the staff and student union?

**Question 6**

What is run by 5 full-time students?

**Question 7**

What does it take to run around 300 pubs?

**Question 8**

Where will staff working on construction projects be posted?

**Text number 22**

Imperial College London is a public research university in London, United Kingdom. It was founded by Prince Albert, who designed the area comprising the Natural History Museum, the Science Museum, the Victoria and Albert Museum, the Royal Albert Hall and the Imperial Institute. The Imperial Institute was opened by his wife, Queen Victoria, who laid the first stone. In 1907, a Royal Charter established Imperial College London, which soon joined the University of London to focus on science and technology. The College has expanded its course offerings into medicine by merging with St Mary's Hospital. In 2004, Queen Elizabeth II opened Imperial College Business School. Imperial became an independent university from the University of London during its centenary year.

**Question 0**

What kind of university is Imperial College London?

**Question 1**

Who founded Imperial College London?

**Question 2**

Who opened the Imperial Institute in 1907?

**Question 3**

Which document enabled the creation of Imperial College London?

**Question 4**

What was Imperial College London focused on?

**Question 5**

What is the name of a private research university in London?

**Question 6**

Who helped build the college?

**Question 7**

Who laid the last stone for the Imerial Institute?

**Question 8**

When were the medical courses transferred to St Mary's Hospital?

**Question 9**

When did the Imerial Institute join the University of London?

**Text number 23**

William Henry Perkin studied and worked at the university under von Hofmann, but resigned after discovering the first synthetic dye, lilac, in 1856. Perkin's invention was the result of his and von Hofmann's work on aniline, a compound derived from coal tar, and this breakthrough launched the synthetic dye industry, a boom that some historians have called the second chemical revolution. His contribution led to the establishment of the Perkin Medal, awarded annually by the Society of Chemical Industry to a US-based scientist for "innovation in applied chemistry that has led to significant commercial development". It is considered the highest honour in the industrial chemical industry.

**Question 0**

Who invented the first synthetic dye?

**Question 1**

What did the scientist who invented the dye do after discovering it?

**Question 2**

What is the name of the first synthetic dye discovered?

**Question 3**

The discovery of a synthetic dye is said in some histories to have caused what event?

**Question 4**

Which prize is named after the discoverer of the dye?

**Question 5**

Who did von Hoffman study under?

**Question 6**

Which of von Hoffman's discoveries was the result of his work with Perkins?

**Question 7**

Where does coal tar come from?

**Question 8**

Whose invention launched the chemical revolution?

**Question 9**

Who founded the Chemical Industry Association?

**Text number 24**

Imperial bought Silwood Park in 1947 to provide research and teaching space for those areas of biology that were not well suited to the main London campus. Imperial's student newspaper Felix was published on 9 December 1949. On 29 January 1950, the government announced that Imperial was to expand to meet the scientific and technological challenges of the 20th century, and over the next decade the College was significantly extended. In 1959, the Wolfson Foundation donated £350 000 for the establishment of a new biochemistry department. In 1963, a special relationship was established between Imperial and the Indian Institute of Technology Delhi.

**Question 0**

Which territory was acquired by Imperial in 1947?

**Question 1**

What was the name of the Imperial student newspaper?

**Question 2**

How much money was donated for the new biochemistry facility?

**Question 3**

Who donated a large sum of money to set up a biochemistry facility?

**Question 4**

Which other company did Imperial enter into a relationship with in 1963?

**Question 5**

What Imperial acquired in the 19th century

**Question 6**

What was purchased for the teaching of chemistry that was not well suited to the main campus?

**Question 7**

What was the name of the Imperial staff newsletter?

**Question 8**

When was the Imperial staff magazine founded?

**Question 9**

Who donated money to set up the new bioenergy department?

**Document number 120**

**Text number 0**

In 1636, Duke George of Brunswick-Lüneburg, ruler of the Duchy of Calenberg in Brunswick-Lüneburg, moved his residence to Hanover. In 1692, the Dukes of Brunswick-Lüneburg were elevated to the rank of electoral prince by a decree of the Holy Roman Emperor, and this rank was confirmed by the Imperial Diet in 1708. The principality was thus elevated to the electoral duchy of Brunswick-Lüneburg, colloquially known as the electoral duchy of Hanover after the capital city of Calenberg (see also: House of Hanover). Its electors later became monarchs of Great Britain (and from 1801 of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland). The first of these was George I Louis, who ascended to the British throne in 1714. The last British monarch to rule in Hanover was William IV. The Polisal law, which required succession to be through the male line as far as possible, prohibited Queen Victoria's accession to the throne of Hanover. As a male descendant of George I, Queen Victoria was herself a member of the Hanoverian family. However, her descendants bore her husband's title of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha. Three of the kings of Great Britain or the United Kingdom were also simultaneously electors of Hanover.

**Question 0**

Where did the Duke of Brunswick-Lüneburg move to?

**Question 1**

Who elevated the Dukes of Brunswick-Lüneburg?

**Question 2**

Who confirmed the elevation of the Dukes of Brunswick-Lüneburg in 1708?

**Question 3**

Which other nation's monarchs would the electors of Hanover become?

**Question 4**

Who was the first elector from Hanover to sit on the British throne?

**Question 5**

Which duke moved to Hanover in 1736?

**Question 6**

Who elevated the Duke of Brunswick to the rank of Prince?

**Question 7**

Who was the last Elector of Hanover to sit on the British throne?

**Question 8**

Who abdicated the British throne in 1714?

**Question 9**

What other title did the three queens of Great Britain and the United Kingdom also hold?

**Text number 1**

As an important rail and road hub and production centre, Hannover was the main target of strategic bombing during the Second World War, including during the oil campaign. Targets included the AFA (Stöcken), the Deurag-Nerag refinery (Misburg), the Continental factories (Vahrenwald and Limmer), the combined light metal factories (VLW) of Ricklingen and Laatzen (now the Hannover Exhibition Centre), the Hannover/Limmer rubber factories, the Hanomag factory (Linden) and the tank factory M.N.H. Maschinenfabrik Niedersachsen (Badenstedt). Sometimes forced labourers from the Hannover-Misburg subcamp of the Neuengamme concentration camp were used. Residential areas were also attacked and more than 6 000 civilians were killed in Allied bombing raids. In total, more than 90% of the city centre was destroyed by the bombing88. After the war, the Aegidienkirche was not rebuilt and its ruins were left as a war memorial.

**Question 0**

What else did Hanover have besides railways and road junctions to make it an important destination?

**Question 1**

Which campaign was Hannover the target of, especially during the Second World War?

**Question 2**

What does VLW mean?

**Question 3**

How many civilians died in Allied bombing raids in World War II?

**Question 4**

How many bomb attacks were carried out during the Second World War?

**Question 5**

What made Hannover less vulnerable to bombing during the Second World War?

**Question 6**

Which campaign specifically targeted Hanover during the First World War?

**Question 7**

How many civilians were killed in Axis bombings in World War II?

**Question 8**

How many bomb attacks destroyed 40% of the city?

**Question 9**

What areas were not targeted by Allied bombers?

**Text number 2**

Hannover Zoo is one of the most spectacular and best zoos in Europe. In 2009/10, the zoo was awarded the Park Scout Award for the fourth year in a row, making it one of the best zoos in Germany. The zoo consists of several themed areas: the Zambezi, Meyers Farm, Gorilla-Mountain, Jungle-Palace and Mullewapp. Smaller areas include Australia, a wolf forest area and the so-called swimming area with its many seabirds. There is also a tropical house, a jungle house and a show arena. A new Canada-themed area, Yukon Bay, opened in 2010. In 2010, Hannover Zoo had more than 1.6 million visitors.

**Question 0**

Which zoo is one of the best in Europe?

**Question 1**

Which prize has been awarded to Hannover Zoo for four years in a row?

**Question 2**

Which animal is on the so-called beach?

**Question 3**

When was the Canadian-themed area of the Hanover Zoo opened?

**Question 4**

How many people visited Hannover Zoo in 2010?

**Question 5**

What is one of the earliest Jews in Europe?

**Question 6**

Which award has the zoo won for the fourteenth year in a row?

**Question 7**

How many people visited the Canadian theme area in 2010?

**Question 8**

Which zoo area has no seabirds?

**Question 9**

In what year will the Hanover Zoo lose the Park District Award?

**Text number 3**

Hannover's leading cabaret theatre is the GOP Varieté Theatre, located in the Georg Palace. Other famous cabaret venues include the Variety Marlene, the Uhu-Theater, the theatre Die Hinterbühne, the Rampenlich Variety and the revue venue TAK. The main cabaret event is the Kleines Fest im Großen Garten (Small Festival in the Great Garden), Germany's most successful cabaret festival. It features artists from all over the world. Other important events include the Calenberger Cabaret Festival, the Hannover Cabaret Festival and Wintervariety.

**Question 0**

Which famous theatre is located in George's Palace?

**Question 1**

What is the most important Cabaret event?

**Question 2**

What is the major achievement of the Kleines Fest im Großen Garten?

**Question 3**

Where do the artists performing at Kleines Fest im Großen Garten come from?

**Question 4**

What is a more important event than the Calenberger Cabaret Festival or the Hannover Cabaret Festival?

**Question 5**

What is Germany's leading cabaret stage?

**Question 6**

The artist and which festival are from different parts of Germany?

**Question 7**

What other events usually take place after Calenberger Cabaret Weeks?

**Question 8**

What are the lesser-known cabaret venues?

**Question 9**

What is one of the most unusual cabaret events?

**Text number 4**

"Hanover" is a traditional English spelling. The German spelling (with a double 'n') is becoming increasingly popular in English; the latest editions of encyclopaedias favour the German spelling, and local government uses the German spelling on English-language websites. Both the German and English spellings use the English pronunciation /ˈhænəvər/, with the accent on the first syllable and the second syllable shortened, as opposed to the German pronunciation [haˈnoːfɐ], with the accent on the second syllable and the second vowel long. The traditional English spelling is still used in historical contexts, especially when referring to the Hanoverian family in Britain.

**Question 0**

What is it about the German spelling of Hannover that the English spelling doesn't have?

**Question 1**

Which version of the Hannover spelling is used by the local government on English websites?

**Question 2**

What syllables are in the English version of Hanover stressed?

**Question 3**

What syllable in the German pronunciation of Hanover is pronounced Hanover?

**Question 4**

Which Hanoverian spelling is used in historical contexts?

**Text number 5**

After the 1937 mayor of Hanover and state commissioners, they were members of the NSDAP (Nazi Party). Hanover had a large Jewish population at the time. In October 1938, Jews of Polish origin in Hannover484 were deported to Poland, including the Grynszpan family. However, Poland refused to take them in and they remained at the border with thousands of other Polish Jewish deportees, with only intermittent food supplies from the Polish Red Cross and Jewish welfare organisations. Grynszpan's son Herschel Grynszpan was in Paris at the time. When he found out what was happening, he drove to the German embassy in Paris and shot the German diplomat Eduard Ernst vom Rath, who died shortly afterwards.

**Question 0**

What is the NSDAP?

**Question 1**

After which year did the mayor join the NSDAP?

**Question 2**

How many Jews were deported from Hanover in 1938?

**Question 3**

Who murdered the German diplomat Eduard Ernst vom Rath?

**Question 4**

In which city was the German diplomat when he was murdered?

**Question 5**

Who were members of the Nazi Party before 1937?

**Question 6**

Which city had a large Polish population in 1937?

**Question 7**

How many Jews from Hanover were sent to Paris?

**Question 8**

Who negotiated with the German diplomat?

**Text number 6**

The Great Garden is an important European Baroque garden. However, the palace itself was largely destroyed by Allied bombing, but is currently being rebuilt. Points of interest include the Grotto (the interior was designed by French artist Niki de Saint-Phalle), the Gallery Building, the Orangerie and the two Remy de la Fosse pavilions. The large garden consists of several sections. The most popular are the Great Land and the Nouveau Jardin. In the centre of the Nouveau Jardin is the tallest garden fountain in Europe. The historic garden theatre was used to stage musicals by German rock musician Heinz Rudolf Kunze, among others.

**Question 0**

What kind of garden is the Great Garden?

**Question 1**

What destroyed the palace?

**Question 2**

Who built the two pavilions in the palace?

**Question 3**

Besides the Nouveau Jardin, what is another popular part of the Great Garden?

**Question 4**

What is the centre of the Nouveau Jardin?

**Question 5**

What kind of garden is a big garden?

**Question 6**

What was destroyed in the Axis bombing and what is currently being rebuilt?

**Question 7**

Which French artist designed the layout?

**Question 8**

What are the two least popular areas of the garden?

**Question 9**

Which famous classical musician played in the historic garden theatre?

**Text number 7**

Other popular attractions include the Waterloo Column, Laves House, Wangenheim Palace, Lower Saxony State Archives, Hannover Drama Centre, Kröpcke Clock, Anzeiger Tower, NORD/LB Administration Building, Congress Centre Dome Hall, Lower Saxony Stock Exchange, Ministry of Finance, Garten Church, Luther Church, Gehry Tower (designed by American architect Frank O. Gehry), specially designed bus stops, the opera house, the central railway station, Lake Maschsee and the Eilenriede urban forest, one of the largest of its kind in Europe. Hannover has some 40 parks, woods and gardens, a couple of lakes, two rivers and a canal, and offers a wide range of leisure facilities.

**Question 0**

Who designed the Gehry Tower?

**Question 1**

What nationality was the architect of the Gehry Tower?

**Question 2**

What is noteworthy about the urban forest Eilenriede?

**Question 3**

Approximately how many parks are there in Hannover?

**Question 4**

How many rivers run through Hannover?

**Question 5**

Who was the Austrian architect who built the Gehry Tower?

**Question 6**

Which lake is one of the largest in Europe?

**Question 7**

What does Hannover offer at a reasonable price?

**Question 8**

How many gardens are there in Hannover?

**Text number 8**

However, Hannover is not only one of the world's most important trade fair cities, it is also one of Germany's shooting capitals. Schützenfest Hannover is the world's largest shooting fair, held once a year (from late June to early July) (2014 - 4-13 July). It includes over 260 amusement parks and lodges, five large beer tents and a large entertainment programme. The highlight of the amusement park is the 12-kilometre-long Parade of Shooters, with over 12,000 participants from all over the world, including around 5,000 shooters, 128 bands and more than 70 floats, carriages and large festival vehicles. It is the longest parade in Europe. Around 2 million people visit this amusement park every year. The park's landmark is the world's largest mobile Ferris wheel (60 metres high). The origin of this amusement ride dates back to 1529.

**Question 0**

Why is Hannover the capital of Germany?

**Question 1**

What is the name of the world's largest shooting amusement park?

**Question 2**

How many amusement parks and inns are there in the fairground?

**Question 3**

How many participants will there be in the shooters' parade?

**Question 4**

What year does the festival originate from?

**Question 5**

What is the most important exhibition city in the world?

**Question 6**

What is the name of the world's smallest ski shooting event?

**Question 7**

How many of your tents will be the highlight of the shooting fair...

**Question 8**

How many people watch the parade of shooters?

**Question 9**

Where can you find the world's largest fixed Ferris wheel?

**Text number 9**

The Schnellweg system, consisting of several Bundesstraße roads, together with the A2 and A7, forms a large ring road-like structure. These roads are the B 3, B 6 and B 65, called Westschnellweg (B6 in the north, B3 in the south), Messeschnellweg (B3, becomes A37 near Burgdorf, crosses the A2, becomes B3 again, becomes B6 at Seelhorster Kreuz:B6, passing the Hannover Fairgrounds as B6 and becoming A37 again before joining the A7) and Südschnellweg (starts as B65, becomes B3/B6/B65 at the Westschnellweg junction and becomes B65 again at the Seelhorster Kreuz).

**Question 0**

What is Schnellweg?

**Question 1**

What is the approximate structure of the Schnellweg and several roads?

**Question 2**

When will Messeschnellweg become B6?

**Question 3**

Which road does the Messeschnellweg take past the Hannover Fairgrounds?

**Question 4**

Where does the Südschnellweg start?

**Question 5**

What is the name of the road in the southern part of B6?

**Question 6**

Which road becomes the B3 near Burgdorf?

**Question 7**

Which fairground does the Messeschnellweg pass by?

**Question 8**

Which road becomes the B 65 at the Seelhorster Kreuz?

**Text number 10**

In 1837, the personal union between the United Kingdom and Hanover ended because William IV's heir in the United Kingdom was a woman (Queen Victoria). Hanover could only be inherited by male heirs. Hannover thus passed to William IV's brother, Ernest Augustus, and remained a kingdom until 1866, when it was annexed by Prussia during the Austro-Prussian War. Although Prussia was expected to defeat the Prussians at the Battle of Langensalza, Prussia used Moltke the Elder's Kesselschlacht battle order and destroyed the Hanoverian army instead. The city of Hanover became the capital of the Prussian province of Hanover. After the annexation, the people of Hanover generally opposed the Prussian government.

**Question 0**

Which ended in 1837?

**Question 1**

What was the name of William IV's heir?

**Question 2**

To whom did the Hanover crown pass instead of Queen Victoria?

**Question 3**

What happened to the Kingdom of Hanover in 1866?

**Question 4**

In which battle was the Hanoverian army destroyed?

**Question 5**

Why the political ties between the UK and Hanover and?

**Question 6**

What was the name of William IV's son

**Question 7**

Who annexed the Kingdom of Hanover in 1766?

**Question 8**

Who are Hannover expected to lose to in the battle of Langensalza?

**Question 9**

Who did Hanover residents generally support after the annexation?

**Text number 11**

In September 1941, the ghettoisation of Hanoverian Jewish families began with the "Action Lauterbacher" plan. Even before the Wannsee Conference, on 15 December 1941, the first Jews from Hanover were deported to Riga. A total of 2 400 people were deported, and only a few survived. During the war, seven concentration camps were built in Hannover, where many Jews were confined. Of the approximately 4,800 Jews who had lived in Hannover in 1938, less than 100 were still in the city when US military troops arrived on 10 April 1945 to occupy Hannover at the end of the war. The memorial on the Opera Square today commemorates the persecution of the Jews of Hannover on 10 April 1945. After the war, a large number of Orthodox Jews who had survived the nearby Bergen-Belsen concentration camp settled in Hannover.

**Question 0**

Which plan was implemented in September 1941?

**Question 1**

Which part of the population was ghettoised?

**Question 2**

What happened on 15 December 1941?

**Question 3**

Approximately how many Jews lived in Hannover in 1938?

**Question 4**

How many concentration camps were built in Hannover?

**Question 5**

Which law stopped the creation of ghettos in 1941?

**Question 6**

After which conference were the Jews deported to Riga?

**Question 7**

Which part of the population was moved to better housing?

**Question 8**

How many concentration camps were built in Hannover before the war?

**Question 9**

When did the Russian army arrive to occupy Hanover?

**Text number 12**

Hannover was founded in the Middle Ages on the eastern bank of the river Leine. The original name Honovere may have meant "high (river) bank", but this has been disputed (cf. das Hohe Ufer). Hannover was a small village of ferrymen and fishermen, which became a relatively large town in the 13th century because of its location at a natural crossroads. Because of the relative difficulty of travelling by land, the location upriver helped the city to grow with the increase in trade. The river Leine connected the town to the Hanseatic city of Bremen, and was located near the southern edge of the vast North German plain and north-west of the Harz mountains, so that east-west traffic, such as mule trains, passed through it. Hanover was thus the gateway to the Rhine, Ruhr and Saar valleys, to the industrial areas growing to the south-west of them, and to the lowlands to the east and north, which ran along the Harz between the lowlands and Saxony or Thuringia.

**Question 0**

Where was Hannover originally founded?

**Question 1**

What might Hannover have originally meant?

**Question 2**

When did Hannover become a relatively large city?

**Question 3**

Which city was Hannover connected to via Linen?

**Question 4**

What is one example of traffic passing through Hannover?

**Question 5**

Which town was located on the west bank of the river Leine?

**Question 6**

Until a relatively large city was handed over?

**Question 7**

What was the original name of Hanover, meaning a low river bank?

**Question 8**

Hannover was close to the northern edge of which area?

**Question 9**

Which mountain was Hannover situated on the north-east side of?

**Text number 13**

When Napoleon ordered the Treaty of Artlenburg (Treaty of Elbe) on 5 July 1803, some 30,000 French soldiers occupied Hanover. The convention also called for the disbanding of the Hanoverian army. However, George III did not recognise the Convention of Elbe. This led to a large number of Hanoverian soldiers eventually emigrating to Great Britain, where the King's German Legion was formed. It was the only German army to fight against France throughout the Napoleonic War. The Legion later played an important role in the Battle of Waterloo in 1815. The Congress of Vienna in 1815 elevated the Electorate to the Kingdom of Hanover. The capital Hannover expanded to the west bank of the river Leinen, and since then it has grown considerably.

**Question 0**

Who ordered the Artlenburg Convention?

**Question 1**

How many French soldiers occupied Hanover?

**Question 2**

Where did many Hanoverian soldiers move to?

**Question 3**

What were the migrating soldiers like?

**Question 4**

Who elevated Hanover to the Kingdom of Hanover in 1815?

**Question 5**

What treaty did Napoleon propose?

**Question 6**

How many Hanoverian soldiers occupied France?

**Question 7**

Where did many Hanoverian soldiers move from?

**Question 8**

What was the first German army to fight against France during the Napoleonic Wars?

**Question 9**

Who elevated Hanover to the status of a kingdom in 1850?

**Text number 14**

The Berggarten is a major European botanical garden, with attractions including the Tropical House, the Cactus House, the Canary House and the Orchid House, which houses one of the world's largest collections of orchids, as well as free-flying birds and butterflies. Near the entrance to the Berggarten is the historic Library Pavilion. The Berggarten also houses the Guelph Mausoleum. Like the Great Garden, the Berggarten is made up of several parts, including the Paradise and the Prairie Gardens. It is also home to the Sea Life Centre Hannover, Germany's first tropical aquarium[citation needed].

**Question 0**

What is Berggarten?

**Question 1**

What is the name of the area inside the Berggarten, home to one of the largest collections of orchids in the world?

**Question 2**

Which historic landmark is located near the entrance to the Berggarten?

**Question 3**

What is the name of Germany's first tropical aquarium?

**Question 4**

What else is in the Orchid House besides orchids and birds?

**Question 5**

What is the name of a small European botanical garden?

**Question 6**

What is the name of the first aquarium in Germany?

**Question 7**

What else can you find in a tropical house besides orchids and birds?

**Question 8**

Which mausoleum can you find in a large garden?

**Question 9**

Which pavilion is located near the entrance to the large garden?

**Text number 15**

Hannover is home to a number of industrial companies. The Volkswagen Commercial Vehicles Transporter (VWN) plant in Hannover-Stöcken is the largest employer in the region, with a huge factory on the northern edge of the city along the Mittelland Canal and the A2 motorway. Together with the German tyre and car parts manufacturer Continental AG, they have a coal-fired power plant. Continental AG, founded in Hannover in 1871, is one of the city's major companies, as is Sennheiser. Since 2008, a takeover has been under way: the Schaeffler group from Herzogenaurach (Bavaria) owns the majority of the shares, but due to the financial crisis had to deposit the options as securities in banks. TUI AG is headquartered in Hanover. Many insurance companies are based in Hannover, many of which are only active in Germany. One major global reinsurance company is Hannover Re, which has its headquarters east of the city centre.

**Question 0**

What does VWN stand for?

**Question 1**

In which part of the city is the VWN-owned factory located?

**Question 2**

Which company was founded in Hanover in 1871?

**Question 3**

Where is TUI AG's head office located?

**Question 4**

Which major global reinsurance company has its headquarters on the east side of the city centre?

**Question 5**

What is the only industrial company located in Hannover?

**Question 6**

What is the biggest employer in Europe?

**Question 7**

Who has a gas-fired power plant?

**Question 8**

Who holds minority shares in Continental AG?

**Question 9**

What kind of companies does Hannover have that operate around the world?

**Text number 16**

There are around 40 theatres in Hannover. The Opera House, Schauspielhaus (theatre), Ballhofeins, Ballhofzwei and Cumberlandsche Galerie are part of the Lower Saxony theatre district. Theater am Aegi is Hannover's large theatre for musicals, plays and visiting performances. Neues Theater (New Theatre) is Hannover's boulevard theatre. Theater für Niedersachsen is another large theatre in Hannover, which also has its own musical theatre company. The most notable musical productions are the rock musicals by the German rock musician Heinz Rudolph Kunze, which are performed in the Garden Theatre in the Great Garden.

**Question 0**

How many theatres are there in Hannover?

**Question 1**

What is Schauspielhaus in English?

**Question 2**

Who owns the Cumberlandsche Galerie?

**Question 3**

Which theatre is Hannover's great theatre for musicals, plays and visiting performances?

**Question 4**

Which theatre has its own musical group?

**Question 5**

How many theatres are there around Hannover?

**Question 6**

Which buildings belong to the Upper Saxony State Theatre?

**Question 7**

What is the only theatre that does not have its own musical group?

**Question 8**

Who performs classical musicals at the Garden Theatre?

**Question 9**

What is the smallest theatre in Hannover?

**Text number 17**

Hannover 96 (nicknamed Die Roten or "The Reds") is a local football team that plays in the Bundesliga's top division. Home matches are played at the HDI Arena, which has hosted matches at the 1974 and 2006 World Cups and the 1988 European Championship. Their reserve team Hannover 96 II play in the fourth division. Their home matches were played in the traditional Eilenriedestadion until they moved to the HDI Arena due to DFL directives. Arminia Hannover is another very traditional Hanover football team that has played in the first division for many years and now plays in the Niedersachsen-West League West (Niedersachsen-West League West). Home matches are played at the Rudolf-Kalweit-Stadion.

**Question 0**

To whom does the nickname "Die Roten" belong?

**Question 1**

What is another name for the top tier of football?

**Question 2**

What is the name of the stadium where the Hannover football team plays?

**Question 3**

Where did the reserve team of the main Hannover team play?

**Question 4**

In which league does the reserve team Hannover 96 II play?

**Question 5**

What is Reds' nickname?

**Question 6**

In which division does the top national football team play?

**Question 7**

Where does the national football team play?

**Question 8**

Where did the main Hannover team play?

**Question 9**

In which years will the Hannover reserve team host the World Cup?

**Text number 18**

With a population of 518,000, Hannover is a major centre of northern Germany and the thirteenth largest city in the country. Hannover also hosts annual trade fairs such as the Hannover Fair and CeBIT. Hannover hosts the annual Schützenfest Hannover, the world's largest shooting festival, and Oktoberfest Hannover, the world's second largest Oktoberfest (along with the Blumenaun Oktoberfest). In 2000, Hannover hosted the Expo 2000 world exhibition. The Hannover Exhibition Centre is the largest in the world, thanks to numerous extensions, especially for Expo 2000 2000. Hannover is of national importance for its universities and medical faculty, its international airport and its large zoo. The city is also an important junction for railways and motorways (Autobahnen), linking the main European routes both east-west (Berlin-Ruhr area) and north-south (Hamburg-Munich, etc.).

**Question 0**

What is the population of Hannover?

**Question 1**

What is Hannover's ranking based on the size of Germany?

**Question 2**

What is the world's biggest Oktoberfest?

**Question 3**

What year was the Expo held in Hannover?

**Question 4**

What is "highways" in German?

**Text number 19**

Another point of interest is the Old Town. In the centre you will find the large Marktkirche (Church of Saints George and Jacob, the preaching place of the Bishop of the Lutheran Landeskirche Hannovers) and the Old Town Hall. Nearby are the Leibniz House, the Nolte House and the Beguine Tower. A very nice quarter of the Old Town is the Kreuz quarter around the Kreuz church, with many nice little alleys. Nearby is the old royal sports hall, now called the Ballhof Theatre. On the edge of the Old Town are the market hall, the Leinen Palace and the ruins of the Aegidien Church, now a memorial to the victims of war and violence. The Marstall gate takes you to the banks of the river Leine, home to the world-famous Nana of Niki de Saint-Phalle. They are part of a sculptural mile that starts at Trammplatz, runs along the riverbank, crosses Königsworther Square and ends at the entrance to the Georgengarten. Near the Old Town is the Calenberger Neustadt district, home to the Catholic Basilica Minor of St. Clemens, the Reformed Church and the Lutheran Neustädter Hof- und Stadtkirche St. Johannis.

**Question 0**

Where is the great Martkirche?

**Question 1**

What is the current name of the old Royal Sports Hall?

**Question 2**

What is the name of the memorial to the victims of war and violence?

**Question 3**

Which world-famous landmark is located on the banks of the Lakes?

**Question 4**

Where does the Sculpture Mile start?

**Question 5**

What's in the centre of New Town?

**Question 6**

What is the name of the old Ballhof Theatre?

**Question 7**

Which church was built to commemorate the victims of war and violence?

**Question 8**

Which starts at Trammplatz and stops at the riverbank?

**Question 9**

Which district is close to the new city?

**Text number 20**

The coin cabinet is the Münzkabinett der TUI-AG. The Polizeigeschichtliche Sammlung Niedersachsen is the largest police museum in Germany. In the Museum of Textile Art you can discover textiles from all over the world. EXPOseeum is the museum of the world exhibition "EXPO 2000 Hannover". Carpets and oriental objects can be seen in the oriental carpet museum. The Museum of the Blind Man is a rarity in Germany, the second is only to be found in Berlin. The Museum of Veterinary Medicine is unique in Germany. The Museum of Energy History illustrates 150 years of energy history. The Ahlem Home Museum presents the history of the Ahlem district. The Mahn- und Gedenkstätte Ahlem tells the story of Hanover's Jews, while the Stiftung Ahlers Pro Arte / Kestner Pro Arte presents modern art. Modern art is also the main theme of Kunsthalle Faust, Nord/LB Art Gellery and Foro Artistico / Eisfabrik.

**Question 0**

What is Münzkabinett der TUI-AG?

**Question 1**

What is the name of the largest police museum in Germany?

**Question 2**

Where can you find oriental rugs and objects?

**Question 3**

Where else but Hanover is there a museum for the blind?

**Question 4**

What is the main theme of Kunsthalle Faust?

**Question 5**

What is a coin box?

**Question 6**

What is the name of the only police museum in Germany?

**Question 7**

Which building has textiles from all over Germany?

**Question 8**

Where in the museum can you find rugs and other objects from all over the world?

**Question 9**

What the Museum of Natural Energy History describes

**Document number 121**

**Text number 0**

Emotions are complex. According to some theories, they are emotional states that cause physical and psychological changes that influence our behaviour. The physiology of emotions is closely related to the arousal of the nervous system, and different states and intensities of arousal appear to be associated with specific emotions. Emotions are also related to behavioural tendencies. Extroverts are more likely to be social and express their feelings, while introverts are more likely to be socially withdrawn and hide their feelings. Emotions are often the driving force behind motivation, both positive and negative. The definition is described as "a positive or negative experience associated with a particular pattern of physiological activity". According to other theories, emotions are not causal forces but simply syndromes of components, which may include motivation, emotion, behaviour and physiological changes, but none of these components is an emotion. Nor is emotion the entity that causes these components

**Question 0**

Which body system is related to the physiology of emotions?

**Question 1**

What kind of people are more likely to be emotionally expressive?

**Question 2**

What kind of people hide their feelings?

**Question 3**

What is the emotion that is often responsible for driving?

**Question 4**

Besides physical changes, what kind of changes do emotions sometimes cause?

**Question 5**

Which body system is not related to the physiology of emotions?

**Question 6**

What kind of people are less likely to be emotionally expressive?

**Question 7**

What kind of people show their emotions?

**Question 8**

What is the feeling of rarely being responsible for driving?

**Question 9**

Apart from physical changes, what kind of changes do emotions never cause?

**Text number 1**

Robert Plutchik agreed with Ekman's biological perspective, but developed a "wheel of emotions" proposing eight primary emotions grouped on a positive or negative basis: joy and sadness, anger and fear, trust and disgust, and surprise and anticipation. Some basic emotions can be transformed into complex emotions. Complex emotions can arise from cultural conditioning or association with basic emotions. Alternatively, in the same way that basic emotions combine, basic emotions can also blend to form the full spectrum of human emotional experiences. For example, interpersonal hatred and disgust could combine to form contempt. There are relationships between basic emotions that lead to positive or negative effects.

**Question 0**

What is the name of the theory created by Plutchik?

**Question 1**

How many head sensations are there in Plutchik's theory?

**Question 2**

What is the opposite of anticipation in Plutchik's theory?

**Question 3**

What emotion can be experienced as a combination of disgust and anger?

**Question 4**

What does Plutchik see as the positive counterpart of disgust?

**Question 5**

What is not the name of the theory created by Plutchik?

**Question 6**

How many other than the main emotion are there in Plutchik's theory?

**Question 7**

Which emotion is the same as anticipation in Plutchik's theory?

**Question 8**

What does Plutchik consider to be the negative equivalent of disgust?

**Text number 2**

Evolutionary theory's views on emotions originated in the late 19th century with Charles Darwin's book The Expression of the Emotions in Man and Animals, which argued that emotions had a purpose for humans, as they served communication and also aided survival. Darwin therefore argued that emotions have evolved through natural selection and therefore have universal cross-cultural equivalents. Darwin also explained in detail the virtues of experiencing emotions and the parallel experiences in animals. This paved the way for the animal study of emotions and eventually for the determination of the neural basis of emotions.

**Question 0**

What was the title of Darwin's book on emotions?

**Question 1**

What did Darwin think was the role of emotions in humans, apart from survival?

**Question 2**

By what process did Darwin believe emotions evolve?

**Question 3**

In which century was Darwin writing?

**Question 4**

What was the name of the book that Darwin drew about emotions?

**Question 5**

What did Darwin not see as the role of emotions in humans besides survival?

**Question 6**

By what process did Darwin think emotions did not evolve?

**Question 7**

In which century was Darwin reading?

**Text number 3**

An example of this theory would be the following: an emotional stimulus (a snake) triggers a physiological response (increased heart rate, faster breathing, etc.) which is interpreted as a specific emotion (fear). This theory is supported by experiments in which the desired emotional state is induced by manipulation of the body state. Some people may believe that emotions cause emotional responses: for example, "I cry because I am sad" or "I ran away because I was scared". The problem with James-Lange's theory is causality (bodily states cause emotions and are a priori), not bodily effects on emotional experience (which can be argued and is still quite common in biofeedback research and body image theory).

**Question 0**

Which action in this theory evokes the emotion?

**Question 1**

What kind of response does the stimulus cause?

**Question 2**

How does the mind interpret the stimulus?

**Question 3**

According to James-Lange's theory, what causes emotions?

**Question 4**

According to this theory, which action does not arouse emotions?

**Question 5**

What kind of reaction does the stimulus not cause?

**Question 6**

How does the mind not interpret the stimulus?

**Question 7**

What in James-Lange's theory does not cause emotion?

**Text number 4**

Now that cognition had been incorporated into the two-factor theory, several theories began to argue that cognitive activity in the form of judgments, evaluations or thoughts was absolutely necessary for emotion to arise. One of the most important proponents of this view was Richard Lazarus, who argued that emotions must have some form of cognitive intentionality. The cognitive activity involved in interpreting the emotional context may be conscious or unconscious, and may or may not take the form of conceptual processing.

**Question 0**

Who argued that emotions arise from cognitive intentionality?

**Question 1**

Which cognitive function theorists believed needed the emergence of emotions alongside judgements and thoughts?

**Question 2**

What could cognitive activity be, according to Lazarus, if it were not conscious?

**Question 3**

Who argued that emotions are not the result of cognitive intentionality?

**Question 4**

Which cognitive function theorists did not believe needed emotions in addition to judgements and thoughts?

**Question 5**

What could cognitive activity not be, according to Lazarus, if it were not conscious?

**Text number 5**

Perceptual theories use either one or more perceptions to find the emotion (Goldie, 2007).A recent combination of somatic and cognitive theories of emotion is perception theory. This theory is neo-Jamesian in its assertion that bodily responses are central to emotions, but it nevertheless emphasizes the relevance of emotions or the idea that emotions are about something, as cognitive theories recognize. The novel claim of this theory is that concept-based cognition is redundant to such meaningfulness. Rather, embodied changes themselves detect the meaningful content of emotion because they are causally triggered by specific situations. In this respect, emotions are seen as analogous to faculties such as sight or touch, which provide information about the relationship between the subject and the world in different ways. For a sophisticated defence of this view, see the book Gut Reactions by philosopher Jesse Prinz and Feelings by psychologist James Laird.

**Question 0**

According to which theory, emotional meaning does not require conceptual cognition?

**Question 1**

Where in Prinz's book was the theory of observation defended?

**Question 2**

Which book on the theory of perception was written by James Laird?

**Question 3**

What is Laird's job title?

**Question 4**

What is Jesse Prince's occupation?

**Question 5**

According to which theory, emotional meaning does not require conceptual cognition?

**Question 6**

Where in Prinz's book was the theory of observation not defended?

**Question 7**

Which book on the theory of perception was not written by James Laird?

**Question 8**

What is Laird's mother's name?

**Text number 6**

In the social sciences, emotions are often studied because of the role they play in human culture and social interaction. In sociology, emotions are studied for the role they play in human society, social patterns and interactions, and culture. In anthropology, the study of humanity, researchers use ethnography to conduct contextual analyses and cross-cultural comparisons of various human activities. Some anthropological studies examine the role of emotions in human behaviour. In the field of communication studies, critical organizational scholars have examined the role of emotions in organizations from the perspective of managers, employees and even customers. The focus on emotions in organisations can be attributed to Arlie Russell Hochschild's concept of emotional labour. The University of Queensland hosts EmoNet, an email distribution list representing a network of researchers facilitating scholarly discussion on all aspects of the study of emotions in organisational settings. The list was established in January 1997 and has over 700 members from around the world.

**Question 0**

Which discipline studies the role of emotions in culture?

**Question 1**

Which discipline uses ethnography?

**Question 2**

Which field of research studies the organisational role of emotions?

**Question 3**

Who developed the concept of emotional labour?

**Question 4**

How many people belong to EmoNet?

**Question 5**

Which discipline does not study the role of emotions in culture?

**Question 6**

Which discipline does not use ethnography?

**Question 7**

Which research area does not study the organisational role of emotions?

**Question 8**

Who rejected the concept of emotional labour?

**Text number 7**

A common way in which emotions are conceptualized in sociology is through multidimensional features, including cultural or emotional markers (e.g. anger, pride, fear, happiness), physiological changes (e.g. increased sweating, changes in pulse rate), expressive facial and body movements (e.g. smiling, frowning, baring teeth), and evaluations of situational cues. Jonathan Turner (2007: 2009) has developed one comprehensive theory of human emotional arousal. In this theory, the two key factors of emotional arousal are expectation states and consequences. When people enter a situation or encounter with certain expectations about how the encounter should unfold, they experience different emotions depending on the extent to which expectations about themselves, others and the situation are or are not met. People can also give positive or negative consequences, directed at themselves or at others, which also trigger different emotional experiences in individuals. Turner analyses a wide range of emotional theories from various fields of research, including sociology, psychology, evolutionary science and neuroscience. Based on this analysis, he identified four emotions that all researchers attribute to human neurology, including reassurance-danger, aversion-fear, satisfaction-happiness and disappointment-sadness. These four categories are called primary emotions, and researchers agree to some extent that these primary emotions combine to produce more sophisticated and complex emotional experiences. These more complex emotions are called first-order elaborations in Turner's theory, and include emotions such as pride, elation and a sense of awe. Emotions can also be experienced at different levels of intensity, so that feelings of worry are a low-intensity variant of the primary emotion of disgust and fear, while depression is a higher-intensity variant.

**Question 0**

Besides anger, pride and happiness, what is an example of an emotional trait?

**Question 1**

Besides increased sweating, what is the physiological change related to emotions?

**Question 2**

Besides smiling and frowning, what is an example of a facial or body movement caused by emotion?

**Question 3**

Who developed a comprehensive theory of human emotional arousal?

**Question 4**

How many emotional categories did Turner identify based on human neurology?

**Question 5**

Aside from anger, pride and happiness, what is not an example of an emotion?

**Question 6**

What is the physiological change related to the emotions besides the reduction in sweating?

**Question 7**

Besides smiling and frowning, what is not an example of a facial or body movement caused by emotion?

**Question 8**

Who did not develop a comprehensive theory of human emotional arousal?

**Question 9**

How many categories of emotion did Turner acknowledge were not based on human neurology?

**Text number 8**

In the late 19th century, the most influential theorists were William James (1842-1910) and Carl Lange (1834-1900). James was an American psychologist and philosopher who wrote on educational psychology, the psychology of religious experience/mysticism and the philosophy of pragmatism. Lange was a Danish physician and psychologist. Working independently, they developed James-Lange's theory, the hypothesis of the origin and nature of emotions. According to this theory, the human autonomic nervous system generates physiological events such as muscle tension, heart rate increases, sweating and dry mouth in response to experiences in the world. Emotions are therefore feelings that arise as a result of these physiological changes and are not the cause of them.

**Question 0**

Who, along with William James, was an influential 19th century theorist?

**Question 1**

What was William James' nationality?

**Question 2**

What was Carl Lange's nationality?

**Question 3**

What was the name of the theory developed independently by Lange and James?

**Question 4**

What year did Lange die?

**Question 5**

Who, along with William James, was not an influential 19th century theorist?

**Question 6**

What was William James' religion?

**Question 7**

How old was Carl Lange?

**Question 8**

What was the name of the theory developed independently by Lange and James?

**Text number 9**

Research on emotions has grown significantly over the last two decades, involving many disciplines such as psychology, neuroscience, endocrinology, medicine, history, sociology and even computer science. Numerous theories attempting to explain the origin, neurobiology, experience and function of emotions have only added to the research on the subject. Current areas of research into the concept of emotions include the development of materials that stimulate and arouse emotions. In addition, PET and fMRI scans are helping to study affective processes in the brain. It is also influenced by hormones and neurotransmitters such as dopamine, noradrenaline, serotonin, oxytocin, cortisol and GABA.

**Question 0**

Which discipline, alongside psychology, neuroscience, endocrinology, medicine, history and sociology, has studied emotions?

**Question 1**

Which neurotransmitter or hormone, along with dopamine, noradrenaline, serotonin, cortisol and oxytocin, affects emotions?

**Question 2**

Beyond the experience, function and origin of emotions, what are current studies trying to explain?

**Question 3**

Apart from psychology, neuroscience, endocrinology, medicine, history and sociology, which discipline has withdrawn from the study of emotions?

**Question 4**

Which neurotransmitter or hormone does not affect emotions apart from dopamine, noradrenaline, serotonin, cortisol and oxytocin?

**Question 5**

Beyond the experience, function and origin of emotions, what does current research not attempt to explain?

**Text number 10**

A distinction can be made between emotional episodes and emotional dispositions. Emotional dispositions can also be compared to character traits, in which case it can be said that someone is generally inclined to experience certain emotions. For example, an irritable person is generally inclined to feel irritation more easily or quickly than others. Some theorists place emotions in the more general category of "affective states", where affective states can also include emotion-related phenomena such as pleasure and pain, motivational states (e.g. hunger or curiosity), moods, dispositions and character traits.

**Question 0**

In contrast to what are emotional scenes defined?

**Question 1**

With which other characteristics is emotional orientation similar?

**Question 2**

Which category is defined as including pleasure, pain, motivation, moods and dispositions?

**Question 3**

In contrast, what is the definition of unfeeling episodes?

**Question 4**

What other characteristics are not similar to emotional orientation?

**Question 5**

Which category is not defined as including pleasure, pain, motivation, moods and dispositions?

**Text number 11**

The idea that the core affect is just one part of the emotion led to a theory called "psychological construction". According to this theory, an emotion consists of a set of components, each of which is a continuous process and none of which is necessary or sufficient for the emotion to occur. The set of components is not fixed, neither by human evolutionary history nor by social norms and roles. Instead, an emotional scene is assembled at the moment of its emergence to suit its particular circumstances. One consequence of this is that not all instances of fear, for example, are identical but similar to each other.

**Question 0**

According to which theory is an emotional scene made up of components?

**Question 1**

According to psychological structure theory, at what point do the parts of an emotion come together?

**Question 2**

What is an example of an emotion that, according to psychological structure theory, is not the same from one case to the next?

**Question 3**

According to which theory is a non-emotional episode made up of components?

**Question 4**

According to psychological structure theory, at what point do the parts of a non-feeling come together?

**Question 5**

What is an example of an emotion that, according to psychological structure theory, is the same from one case to the next?

**Text number 12**

Walter Bradford Cannon agreed that physiological reactions play a crucial role in emotions, but he did not believe that physiological reactions alone could explain subjective emotional experiences. He argued that physiological responses were too slow and often imperceptible to explain the relatively rapid and intense subjective emotional awareness. He also believed that the richness, variety and temporal course of emotional experiences could not be attributed to physiological reactions reflecting relatively undifferentiated fight-or-flight reactions. An example of this theory in action is the following: an emotional event (a snake) simultaneously triggers both a physiological response and a conscious emotional experience.

**Question 0**

Who argued that physiological responses are not sufficient to explain emotional experiences?

**Question 1**

What did Cannon believe, in addition to the physiological response, triggered the emotional event?

**Question 2**

Why did Cannon believe that physiological reactions are not a sufficient reason for emotions?

**Question 3**

Who claimed that physiological responses are sufficient to explain emotional experiences?

**Question 4**

Aside from the physiological reaction, what did Cannon believe was not triggered by the emotional event?

**Question 5**

Why did Cannon believe that physiological reactions are not a sufficient reason for emotions?

**Text number 13**

The emotion-based perspective, developed by Paul E. Griffiths and Andrea Scarantino, emphasises the importance of external factors in the development and communication of emotions and is based on a situationist approach to psychology. This theory differs markedly from cognitivist and neo-Jamesian theories of emotion, both of which see emotion as a purely internal process, with the environment acting only as a stimulus to emotion. In contrast, the situationist view of emotions sees emotions as the result of exploring one's environment and observing the reactions of other organisms. Emotion stimulates the development of social relationships and acts as a signal that mediates the behaviour of other organisms. In some contexts, the expression of emotions (both voluntary and involuntary) can be seen as a strategic move in transactions between different organisms. According to the embedded perspective, conceptual thinking is not inherent to emotions, because emotions are an action-oriented form of skilled engagement with the world. Griffiths and Scarantino suggested that this perspective on emotions could help us understand phobias and the emotions of infants and animals.

**Question 0**

Who, together with Andrea Scarantino, developed the emotional perspective?

**Question 1**

What factors were considered most important by the location perspective?

**Question 2**

Which school of thought is influenced by the location perspective?

**Question 3**

What else did Scarantino and Griffiths believe could be explained by the invested perspective besides the feelings of the child and the animal?

**Question 4**

Who has not developed with Andrea Scarantino a positional perspective on emotions?

**Question 5**

Which factors were not considered the most important?

**Question 6**

Which school of thought has not influenced it?

**Question 7**

What else did Scarantino and Griffiths believe that, apart from the feelings of the child and the animal, cannot be explained from a sociological perspective?

**Text number 14**

Emotions are thought to be linked to specific functions in areas of the brain that control our attention, motivate our behaviour and determine the meaning of things around us. The pioneering work of Broca (1878), Papez (1937) and MacLean (1952) proposed that emotions are associated with a group of limbic systems in the centre of the brain, including the hypothalamus, cortex, hippocampus and other structures. More recent studies have shown that some of these limbic structures are not as directly related to emotion as others, while some non-limbic structures have been found to play a greater role in emotion.

**Question 0**

When did Broca publish his groundbreaking work?

**Question 1**

Who published a work in 1937 on the relationship between emotions and the limbic system?

**Question 2**

Which structure, along with the cingulate cortex and hippocampus, is a major part of the limbic system?

**Question 3**

When did Broca publish his non-pioneering work?

**Question 4**

In 1937, who published a work on the relationship between the non-emotional and limbic systems?

**Question 5**

Which structure, along with the cingulate cortex and hippocampus, is not a major part of the limbic system?

**Text number 15**

In philosophy, emotions are studied in areas such as ethics, the philosophy of art (for example, sensory-emotional values and matters of taste and feeling) and the philosophy of music (see also Music and emotions). In history, scholars study documents and other sources to interpret and analyse past actions; speculation about the emotional state of the authors of historical documents is one of the tools of interpretation. In literature and filmmaking, the expression of emotions is the cornerstone of genres such as drama, melodrama and romance. In communication studies, researchers explore the role of emotions in the transmission of ideas and messages. Emotions are also studied in animals in ethology, a branch of zoology that focuses on the scientific study of animal behaviour. Ethology is a combination of laboratory and field research and has strong links with ecology and evolution. Ethologists often study one type of behaviour (for example, aggression) in a number of unrelated animals.

**Question 0**

Which branch of philosophy studies emotions alongside the philosophy of music and art?

**Question 1**

In which genre of cinema does emotion play an important role alongside drama and melodrama?

**Question 2**

Which discipline is ethology?

**Question 3**

What does an ethologist do outside of laboratory work?

**Question 4**

What field of research is ethology related to, besides evolution?

**Question 5**

Which field of philosophy, apart from music and art, does not study emotions?

**Question 6**

In which genre of film does emotion, along with drama and melodrama, not play an important role?

**Question 7**

Which branch of science is not ethology?

**Question 8**

What does an ethologist not do outside of laboratory work?

**Text number 16**

Sociological attention to emotions has varied over time. Emilé Durkheim (1915/1965) wrote about the collective effervescence or emotional energy experienced by members of totemic rituals in Aboriginal Australian society. He explained how the heightened emotional energy achieved during totemic rituals moved individuals above themselves and gave them a sense of being in the presence of a higher power, a power that was embedded in the sacred objects worshipped. According to him, these feelings of elevation eventually led people to believe that the sacred objects were controlled by forces.

**Question 0**

Who discussed the idea of collective turmoil?

**Question 1**

What society was studied to describe the concept of collective turmoil?

**Question 2**

Durkheim saw collective turmoil where in Australian Aboriginal activity?

**Question 3**

What is another term for collective turmoil?

**Question 4**

Who did not discuss the idea of collective turmoil?

**Question 5**

In which society was the concept of collective nervousness described in the study?

**Question 6**

Durkheim saw collective turmoil in what Australian non-Arab activity?

**Question 7**

What is another term for collective nervousness?

**Text number 17**

Some of the most influential emotional theorists of the 20th century have died in the last decade. They include Magda B. Arnold (1903-2002), an American psychologist who developed emotion appraisal theory; Richard Lazarus1922 (-2002), an American psychologist who specialized in emotion and stress, particularly in relation to cognition; Herbert A. Arnold (1903-2002), an American psychologist who developed emotion appraisal theory. Simon (1916-2001), who incorporated emotions into decision-making and artificial intelligence; Robert Plutchik (1928-2006), American psychologist who developed a psychoevolutionary theory of emotions; Robert Zajonc (1923-2008), Polish-American social psychologist who specialized in social and cognitive processes, including social facilitation; Robert C. Solomon (1942-2007), American philosopher who contributed to the theories of emotional philosophy with books such as What Is An Emotion? Classic and Contemporary Readings (Oxford, 2003); Peter Goldie (1946-2011), British philosopher specialising in ethics, aesthetics, emotions, mood and character traits; Nico Frijda (1927-2015), Dutch psychologist who promoted the theory that human emotions contribute to the tendency to take actions appropriate to circumstances, discussed in detail in The Emotions (1986).

**Question 0**

Which theory did Arnold develop?

**Question 1**

When did Richard Lazarus die?

**Question 2**

Who wrote the book "What is emotion?"?

**Question 3**

Who published What Is An Emotion?: Classic and Contemporary Readings?

**Question 4**

What is Nico Frijda's nationality?

**Question 5**

What theory did Arnold not develop?

**Question 6**

When did Richard Lazarus work?

**Question 7**

Who wrote "What is not an emotion?"?

**Question 8**

Who published What is not a feeling?: Classic and Contemporary Readings?

**Text number 18**

The word "emotion" dates back to 1579, when it was adapted from the French word émouvoir, meaning "to arouse". The term emotion was introduced into academic discourse to replace passion. According to one dictionary, the earliest antecedents of the word probably go back to the earliest sources of the language. The modern word emotion is heterogeneous In some uses of the word, emotions are strong feelings directed at something or someone. On the other hand, emotion can refer to states that are mild (such as annoyed or happy) and states that are not directed at anything (such as anxiety and depression). One line of research therefore looks at the meaning of the word emotion in everyday language, and this usage is quite different from that used in academic discourse. The second line of research asks about languages other than English, and one interesting finding is that many languages have a similar but not identical term emotion.

**Question 0**

When did the word emotion enter the English language?

**Question 1**

What is the French word emotion derived from?

**Question 2**

What does émouvoir mean in English?

**Question 3**

What was the word used before the word emotion was introduced instead of emotion?

**Question 4**

Besides anxiety, what is an example of a tremendous feeling?

**Question 5**

When did the word emotion disappear from the English language?

**Question 6**

What is the English word emotion derived from?

**Question 7**

What does émouvoir mean in Italian?

**Question 8**

Before the word emotion was introduced, what word was not used instead?

**Question 9**

Besides anxiety, what is not an example of a tremendous feeling?

**Text number 19**

Phillip Bard advanced the theory with his work on animals. Bard found that sensory, motor and physiological information had to pass through the midgut (especially the thalamus) before it could be processed further. Therefore, Cannon also argued that anatomically it was not possible for sensory events to trigger a physiological response before the triggering of conscious awareness, and that sensory stimuli had to trigger both physiological and experiential aspects of emotion simultaneously.

**Question 0**

Where does the thalamus belong?

**Question 1**

Who claimed that an emotional stimulus triggers experiential and physiological emotional responses simultaneously?

**Question 2**

What kind of creatures did the Bard experiment on?

**Question 3**

What information, along with sensory and motor information, had to pass through the gut before it was processed?

**Question 4**

Where does talamus not belong?

**Question 5**

Who claimed that an unemotional stimulus triggers experiential and physiological emotional responses simultaneously?

**Question 6**

What creatures did the Bard never experiment on?

**Question 7**

What information, along with sensory and motor information, had to pass through the gut after it had been processed?

**Text number 20**

According to some theories of emotion, cognitive activity in the form of judgments, evaluations or thoughts is necessary for an emotion to arise. One prominent philosophical proponent is Robert C. Solomon (e.g., The Passions, Emotions and the Meaning of Life,1993 ). Solomon argues that emotions are judgments. He has put forward a more nuanced view in response to what he has called the "standard objection" to cognitivism, the idea that a judgment that something is frightening can occur either with or without emotion, so that the judgment cannot be identified with emotion. Another example is the theory put forward by Nico Frijda, where judgement leads to action tendencies.

**Question 0**

Who wrote Passions, emotions and the meaning of life?

**Question 1**

What year was Passions, Emotions and the Meaning of Life published?

**Question 2**

What does Solomon believe emotions are?

**Question 3**

Whose theory dealt with operational tensions?

**Question 4**

The idea that judgment cannot be equated with emotion is an objection to what way of thinking?

**Question 5**

Who sang Passions, emotions and the meaning of life?

**Question 6**

What year was The Passions, Emotions and the Meaning of Life rejected?

**Question 7**

What does Solomon think emotions are not?

**Question 8**

Whose theory did not deal with operational tensions?

**Question 9**

The idea that judgement can be equated with emotion is the objection of which school?

**Text number 21**

Emotions can motivate social interactions and relationships, and are therefore directly linked to basic physiology, in particular stress systems. This is important because emotions are linked to the anti-stress complex, which involves the oxytocin attachment system, which plays an important role in attachment. Emotional phenotypic temperaments influence social cohesion and fitness in complex social systems (Kurt Kortschal 2013). These traits are shared with other species and taxa, and result from the effects of genes and their continuous transmission. The information encoded in DNA sequences provides a model for assembling the proteins that make up our cells. Zygotes need genetic information from their parents' gametes, and in each speciation event, inherited traits that enabled the ancestor to survive and reproduce successfully are passed on, along with new traits that may be potentially useful to offspring. In the five million years since the lineages that led to modern humans and chimpanzees split, only about 1.2% of their genetic material has changed. This suggests that everything that distinguishes us from chimpanzees is encoded in that very small amount of DNA, including our behaviour. Students studying animal behaviour have only found within-species examples of gene-dependent behavioural phenotypes. In the mole rat (Microtus spp.), minor genetic differences in the vasopressin receptor gene have been found that correspond to large species differences in social organization and mating system (Hammock & Young 2005). Another possible example of behavioral differences is the FOCP2 gene, which is involved in neural circuits that process speech and language (Vargha-Khadem et al. 2005). Its current form in humans differs from the chimpanzee gene by only a few mutations and has been present for about 200,000 years, coinciding with the beginning of modern human evolution (Enard et al. 2002). Speech, language and social organisation are all part of the basis of emotions.

**Question 0**

Who has studied the role of emotional phenotypic temperaments in social cohesion?

**Question 1**

Where do zygotes get their genetic information?

**Question 2**

What is the difference in genetic material between humans and chimpanzees?

**Question 3**

How many millions of years ago did the evolution of chimpanzees and humans diverge?

**Question 4**

How long ago was modern man born?

**Question 5**

Who rejected research on the role of phenotypic temperaments of emotional phenotypes in social cohesion?

**Question 6**

Where do zygotes not get genetic information from?

**Question 7**

What percentage of the genetic material of humans and chimpanzees is similar?

**Question 8**

How many hundreds of years ago did the evolution of chimpanzees and humans diverge?

**Question 9**

How long ago did modern humans not exist?

**Text number 22**

In everyday language, an emotion is any relatively brief conscious experience characterised by intense mental activity and intense pleasure or dissatisfaction. The scientific debate has drifted into other meanings and there is no consensus on a definition. Emotions are often intertwined with mood, temperament, personality, disposition and motivation. In some theories, cognition is an important component of emotion. People who act primarily on emotion may appear not to think, but mental processes are still essential, especially in interpreting events. For example, the awareness of danger and the subsequent arousal of the nervous system (e.g. rapid heartbeat and breathing, sweating, muscle tension) is an essential part of the experience of fear. However, other theories argue that emotions are separate from cognition and can precede it.

**Question 0**

What are emotions often associated with, along with mood, temperament, disposition and motivation?

**Question 1**

What do some theories consider to be an important part of emotions?

**Question 2**

Besides sweating and muscle tension, what could be a physiological reaction to danger?

**Question 3**

Sweating is a product of which system's arousal?

**Question 4**

What do emotions, along with mood, temperament, disposition and motivation, never have to do with?

**Question 5**

What do some theories consider to be the irrelevant part of emotions?

**Question 6**

Besides sweating and muscle tension, what could be a non-physiological reaction to danger?

**Question 7**

Sweating is not a product of the arousal of which system?

**Text number 23**

Some theorists have described emotions as distinct and coherent reactions to internal or external events that have a specific meaning for the body. Emotions are of short duration and consist of coordinated responses that may involve verbal, physiological, behavioural and neural mechanisms. Psychotherapist Michael C. Graham describes all emotions as a continuum of intensity. Thus, fear can range from mild apprehension to terror, or shame can range from simple embarrassment to toxic shame. Emotions have also been described as biologically endowed and the result of evolution, because they have provided good solutions to the age-old and recurring problems of our ancestors. Mood states are emotions that tend to be less intense than feelings and often lack contextual stimuli.

**Question 0**

Who described the concept of a continuum of intensity?

**Question 1**

What is Michael Graham's occupation?

**Question 2**

What is an example of an extreme form of fear?

**Question 3**

What would be an example of mild shame?

**Question 4**

Why are non-intense emotions that lack a contextual stimulus called non-intense emotions?

**Question 5**

Who described the concept of intensity discontinuity?

**Question 6**

What is Michael Graham's interest?

**Question 7**

What is not an example of an extreme form of fear?

**Question 8**

What would be an example of a middle shame?

**Question 9**

Why are strong emotions that lack a contextual stimulus called strong emotions?

**Text number 24**

For over 40 years, Paul Ekman has supported the view that emotions are separate, measurable and physiologically distinct. Ekman's most influential work focused on the observation that certain emotions appear to be universally recognised even in cultures that were illiterate and unable to learn facial expression associations through the media. Another classic study found that when participants twisted their facial muscles to match different facial expressions (e.g., disgust), they reported subjective and physiological experiences that corresponded to different facial expressions. His findings led him to classify six emotions as basic emotions: anger, disgust, fear, joy, sadness and surprise.

**Question 0**

Who has argued that emotions are separate?

**Question 1**

How many basic emotions did Ekman identify?

**Question 2**

What is one of Ekman's basic lessons, along with anger, disgust, joy, sadness and fear?

**Question 3**

Who has agreed that emotions are separate?

**Question 4**

How many non-basic emotions did Ekman identify?

**Question 5**

What, along with anger, disgust, joy, sadness and fear, is not part of Ekman's basic emotions?

**Text number 25**

Western philosophy dealt with emotions in different ways. In Stoic theories, it was seen as an obstacle to reason and therefore to virtue. Aristotle believed that emotions were an essential part of virtue. In Aristotle's view, all emotions (called passions) corresponded to desires or capacities. In the Middle Ages, the Aristotelian view was adopted and further developed in scholasticism, notably by Thomas Aquinas. Theories of emotions can also be found in the works of philosophers such as René Descartes, Niccolò Machiavelli, Baruch Spinoza and David Hume. In the 19th century, emotions were considered adaptive and were more often studied from an empiricist psychiatric perspective.

**Question 0**

Which school of thought considered emotions to be an obstacle to virtue?

**Question 1**

Which thinker thought that emotions were necessary for virtue?

**Question 2**

What did the Aristotelians call emotions?

**Question 3**

Who was a great scientific thinker?

**Question 4**

Which major philosopher, along with Descartes, Machiavelli and Hume, developed a theory of emotions?

**Question 5**

Which school of thought did not consider emotions to be an obstacle to virtue?

**Question 6**

Which thinker thought that emotions were not necessary for virtue?

**Question 7**

What did the Aristotelians not call emotions?

**Question 8**

Who was not a great scientific thinker?

**Text number 26**

In an article published in 1884, William James argued that emotions and emotions are secondary to physiological phenomena. In his theory, James argued that the observation of what he called an 'exciting fact' led directly to a physiological response called 'emotion'. To explain the different emotional experiences, James proposed that stimuli trigger activity in the autonomic nervous system, which in turn produces the emotional experience in the brain. A similar theory was also proposed at about the same time by the Danish psychologist Carl Lange, and became known as the James-Lange theory. As James wrote, "the perception of bodily changes as they occur is a sensation". James further argues that "we feel sadness because we cry, anger because we hit, fear because we tremble, and we do not cry, hit or tremble because we are sad, angry or fearful, as the case may be".

**Question 0**

Who wrote that exciting facts lead to emotions?

**Question 1**

What did James believe the stimulus had to do to produce the emotion?

**Question 2**

What did Jacob believe was synonymous with emotion?

**Question 3**

Who developed a theory like James's?

**Question 4**

What was Lange's profession?

**Question 5**

Who wrote that exciting facts do not lead to emotions?

**Question 6**

What did James not think the stimulus would do to produce emotion?

**Question 7**

What did Jacob believe was not a synonym for feeling?

**Question 8**

Who did not develop a theory like James'?

**Text number 27**

The history of emotions has recently become an increasingly popular topic, with some scholars arguing that it is an essential category of analysis, like class, race or gender. Historians, like other social scientists, assume that emotions, feelings and their expressions are regulated differently across cultures and historical periods, and the constructivist school of history even argues that some emotions and meta-emotions, such as Schadenfreude, are learned and not simply regulated by culture. Historians of emotions trace and analyse the changing norms and rules of emotions and examine emotional systems, codes and vocabularies from the perspective of social, cultural or political history. Others focus on the history of medicine, science or psychology. What someone can and should feel (and show) in a given situation, towards certain people or things, depends on social norms and rules. It is therefore historically variable and open to change. Several research centres have been opened in Germany, England, Spain, Sweden and Australia in recent years.

**Question 0**

Which historical school claims that emotions and meta-emotions can be learned?

**Question 1**

What is an example of a learned meta-emotion according to constructivists?

**Question 2**

Where in Germany, England, Spain and Australia has a research centre on the history of emotions recently opened?

**Question 3**

What is considered an essential category of historical analysis, alongside class and race?

**Question 4**

Which historical school of thought claims that emotions and meta-emotions cannot be learned?

**Question 5**

What, according to constructivists, is not an example of a learned meta-emotion?

**Question 6**

Where, along with Germany, England, Spain and Australia, has a research centre on the history of emotions not recently opened?

**Question 7**

What, along with class and race, is not considered an essential category for historical analysis?

**Text number 28**

Stanley Schachter based his theory on the earlier work of Spanish doctor Gregorio Marañón, who injected patients with adrenaline and then asked them how they felt. Interestingly, Marañón found that most of these patients felt something, but because there was no actual emotional stimulus, the patients were unable to interpret their physiological excitement as an emotion they were experiencing. Schachter did agree that physiological reactions played a major role in emotions. He suggested that physiological reactions contributed to the emotional experience by facilitating a targeted cognitive appraisal of a specific physiologically arousing event and that this appraisal determined the subjective emotional experience. Emotions were thus the result of a two-step process: general physiological arousal and the experience of emotion. For example, the physiological arousal, the heart pounding, in response to the arousing stimulus of seeing a bear in the kitchen. The brain then rapidly scans the area to explain the heart palpitations and notices the bear. Thus, the brain interprets the heartbeat as being due to fear of the bear. With his student Jerome Singer, Schachter showed that subjects can have different emotional reactions even when put in the same physiological state by an adrenaline injection. Subjects were found to express either anger or amusement, depending on whether the other person in the situation (the confederate) was showing the emotion. Thus, the combination of situational judgement (cognitive) and participants' receipt of adrenaline or placebo together determined the response. This experiment has been criticized by Jesse Prinz (2004) Gut Reactions.

**Question 0**

On whose work is Stanley Schachter's theory based?

**Question 1**

What did Gregorio Marañón inject into his patients?

**Question 2**

What was Gregorio Marañón's nationality?

**Question 3**

Who was Stanley Schachter's remarkable student?

**Question 4**

What year was the publication of Jesse Prinz's book Gut Reactions?

**Question 5**

Whose work was Stanley Schachter's theory not based on?

**Question 6**

What did Gregorio Marañón not inject his patients with?

**Question 7**

What was not Gregorio Marañón's nationality?

**Question 8**

Who was Stanley Schachter's great teacher?

**Text number 29**

In the 1990s, sociologists focused on different aspects of certain emotions and how these emotions were socially relevant. For Cooley (1992), pride and shame were the main emotions that lead people to engage in various social actions. He suggested that in every encounter we observe ourselves through a "looking glass" provided by the gestures and reactions of others. Depending on these reactions, we experience either pride or shame, and this leads to certain behaviours. Retzinger (1991) conducted studies of married couples who experienced cycles of rage and shame. Scheff (1990) developed a microsociological theory of social bonding based mainly on the work of Goffman and Cooley. The formation or breakdown of social ties depends on the emotions that people experience in interaction situations.

**Question 0**

In which decade did sociologists focus on the social significance of emotions?

**Question 1**

What emotions did Cooley consider to be of primary social importance?

**Question 2**

Who studied cycles of anger and shame in married couples?

**Question 3**

Who developed the theory of social bonding?

**Question 4**

From whose work did Scheff, along with Cooley, derive the theory of social bonding?

**Question 5**

In which decade did sociologists not focus on the social significance of emotions?

**Question 6**

What feelings did Cooley not consider to be of primary social importance?

**Question 7**

Who has studied cycles of rage and shame in married couples?

**Question 8**

Who rejected the social bond theory?

**Question 9**

Whose work, along with Cooley's, did Scheff not derive the theory of social ties from?

**Text number 30**

Emotion regulation refers to the cognitive and behavioural strategies people use to influence their own emotional experiences. For example, a behavioural strategy in which a person avoids a situation to avoid unwanted emotions (e.g. by trying not to think about the situation, engaging in distracting activities, etc.). Depending on the general emphasis on either the cognitive components of emotion, the discharge of physical energy, or the symbolic movement and facial expression components of emotion, different schools of psychotherapy approach emotion regulation differently. Cognitively oriented schools approach them through their cognitive components, such as rational emotional behaviour therapy. Others approach emotions through the components of symbolic movement and facial expression (as in contemporary Gestalt therapy).

**Question 0**

What is the term for strategies people use to influence their emotional experiences?

**Question 1**

What is the strategy for avoiding a situation where unwanted emotions might be experienced?

**Question 2**

Rational Emotional Behavioural Therapy is an approach used by which schools of psychotherapy?

**Question 3**

In what kind of therapy could emotions be explored based on the facial expression components?

**Question 4**

What is the term for strategies that people do not use to influence their emotional experiences?

**Question 5**

What is the strategy for avoiding a situation where you might experience unwanted emotions?

**Question 6**

Rational Emotional Behavioural Therapy is not an approach used by which psychotherapy schools?

**Question 7**

What kind of therapy might not explore emotions based on facial expressions?

**Text number 31**

Based on findings from neurobiological mapping of the limbic system, the neurobiological explanation of human emotions is that emotions are pleasant or unpleasant states of mind organised in the limbic system of the mammalian brain. If emotions are separated from reactive responses in reptiles, they would be mammalian evolutions of a general vertebrate arousal pattern in which neurochemicals (e.g. dopamine, noradrenaline and serotonin) raise or lower brain activity levels, as reflected in body movements, gestures and postures. Emotions are likely to be mediated by pheromones (see fear).

**Question 0**

What system was studied to develop a neurobiological explanation of human emotions?

**Question 1**

Which class of chemicals do dopamine, serotonin and noradrenaline belong to?

**Question 2**

Which chemicals can transmit emotions?

**Question 3**

Which animals have reactive reactions in their brains?

**Question 4**

The neurobiological explanation concerns in particular which brain types?

**Question 5**

What system was not studied to develop a neurobiological explanation of human emotions?

**Question 6**

Which class of chemicals do dopamine, serotonin and noradrenaline not belong to?

**Question 7**

Which chemicals do not transmit emotions?

**Question 8**

Which animals have no reactive reactions in their brains?

**Question 9**

The neurobiological explanation does not apply specifically to which brain types?

**Text number 32**

Many different disciplines have produced work on emotions. The human sciences study the role of emotions in psychological processes, disorders and neural mechanisms. In psychiatry, emotions are studied as part of the discipline's research and treatment of human mental disorders. Nursing studies emotions as part of its approach to providing holistic health care for people. In psychology, emotions are studied from a scientific perspective by treating them as psychological processes and behaviours, and by investigating the underlying physiological and neurological processes. In areas of neuroscience such as social neuroscience and affective neuroscience, researchers study the neural mechanisms of emotions by combining neuroscience with psychological research on personality, emotions and mood. In linguistics, the expression of emotions can be transformed into the meaning of sounds. In education, the role of emotions in relation to learning is studied.

**Question 0**

Which discipline studies the role of emotions in neural mechanisms?

**Question 1**

In which areas is research being done on the role of emotions in the treatment of people with mental disorders?

**Question 2**

Which profession explores the role of emotions in the provision of holistic healthcare?

**Question 3**

What is affective neuroscience?

**Question 4**

In which field do you study the relationship between emotions and learning?

**Question 5**

Which discipline does not study the role of emotions in neural mechanisms?

**Question 6**

In which areas is research being done on the role of emotions in the treatment of non-human mental disorders?

**Question 7**

Which profession studies the role of emotions in the provision of non-holistic health care?

**Question 8**

Which subfield is not affective neuroscience?

**Question 9**

Which field does not study the relationship between emotions and learning?

**Text number 33**

Following these developments, Randall Collins (2004) formulated his theory of interaction rituals based on Durkheim's work on totemic rituals, which Goffman (1964/2013; 1967) extended to everyday encounters. Based on interaction ritual theory, we experience different levels or intensities of emotional energy in face-to-face interaction situations. Emotional energy is considered to be the sense of confidence to act and the courage one feels when recharged by the collective turmoil that arises in group encounters that reach high levels of intensity.

**Question 0**

Who invented interaction ritual theory?

**Question 1**

From which Durkheim's work does the interaction ritual theory originate?

**Question 2**

Whose work, apart from Durkheim's, influenced the development of interaction ritual theory?

**Question 3**

What is the term for the feeling of confidence to take action?

**Question 4**

What is the term for the energy generated during group gatherings, such as totemic rituals?

**Question 5**

Who rejected the interaction ritual theory?

**Question 6**

Which of Durkheim's works did not lead to the theory of interaction rituals?

**Question 7**

Whose work, apart from Durkheim's, did not influence the development of interaction ritual theory?

**Question 8**

What is the term for the feeling of confidence not to take action?

**Question 9**

What is the term for the energy that is not generated during group gatherings such as totemic rituals?

**Text number 34**

In the 21st century, research in computer science, engineering, psychology and neuroscience has been pursuing the development of devices that recognise human emotion and model human emotions. In computer science, affective computing is a branch of AI research and development that deals with the design of systems and devices that can recognise, interpret and process human emotions. It is an interdisciplinary field that includes computer science, psychology and cognitive science. Although its roots can be traced back to early philosophical studies of emotions, the more modern branch of computer science was inspired by Rosalind Picard's 1995 paper on affective computing. The perception of affective information starts with passive sensors that collect information about the user's physical state or behaviour without interpreting the input. The information collected corresponds to cues that people use to detect other people's emotions. Another aspect of affective computing is the design of computer devices that either have innate emotional capabilities or are capable of convincingly simulating emotions. Emotional speech processing identifies the user's emotional state by analysing speech patterns. Facial expressions or body gestures are detected and processed by means of detectors and sensors.

**Question 0**

Which discipline is affective computing?

**Question 1**

What is the underlying document of affective computing?

**Question 2**

What devices are used in affective computing to collect information about the user's physical state?

**Question 3**

How does the processing of emotional speech determine the emotional state of the user?

**Question 4**

Which branch of science is not affective computing?

**Question 5**

What is not a basic document for affective computing?

**Question 6**

What devices are not used in affective computing to collect information about the physical state of the user?

**Question 7**

How does the processing of emotional speech determine the non-emotional state of the user?

**Text number 35**

Emotions involve various components, such as subjective experience, cognitive processes, expressive behaviour, psychophysiological changes and instrumental behaviour. In the past, academics tried to identify emotion with one of these components: William James with subjective experience, behaviourists with instrumental behaviour, psychophysiologists with physiological changes, and so on. More recently, emotion has been said to consist of all components. The different components of emotion are classified in slightly different ways depending on the academic discipline. In psychology and philosophy, emotion typically involves a subjective, conscious experience characterised primarily by psychophysiological expressions, biological responses and mental states. A similar multi-component description of emotion is found in sociology. For example, Peggy Thoits described emotions as including physiological components, cultural or emotional labels (e.g. anger, surprise, etc.), bodily expressions, and evaluations of situations and contexts.

**Question 0**

Besides subjective experience, cognitive processes, expressive behaviour and psychophysiological changes, what is the other major emotional component?

**Question 1**

Which emotional component did William James associate with emotion?

**Question 2**

Which emotional component did the behaviourists identify?

**Question 3**

Which academics identified emotions with physiological changes?

**Question 4**

Who discussed emotions in the context of expressive bodily functions and cultural labels?

**Question 5**

Besides subjective experience, cognitive processes, expressive behaviour and psychophysiological changes, what is the other major non-emotional component?

**Question 6**

What insensitive part of William James identified the emotion?

**Question 7**

Which emotion component did behaviourists fail to identify?

**Question 8**

Which researchers did not identify the emotions as physiological changes?

**Question 9**

Who dealt with the body functions and cultural stigmas of expressing emotions out of context?

**Text number 36**

Scherer's model of emotion processing has five key components of emotion. From a component processing perspective, experiencing emotion is said to require that all of these processes are coordinated and synchronized for a short period of time under the guidance of the appraisal processes. While the inclusion of cognitive appraisal as one of the elements is somewhat controversial, as some theorists assume that emotion and cognition are separate but interacting systems, the component processing model provides a sequence of events that effectively describes the coordination that occurs during an emotional experience.

**Question 0**

Which model of emotions did Scherer develop?

**Question 1**

How many important emotional elements are there in the component processing model?

**Question 2**

Which processes control the processes in the processing model for other components?

**Question 3**

Which model of emotions did Scherer fail to develop?

**Question 4**

How many irrelevant emotional elements are there in the component processing model?

**Question 5**

Which processes do not control the processes of the other components in the processing model?

**Text number 37**

Multidimensional scaling allows psychologists to map similar emotional experiences, enabling a visual representation of the "emotional distance" between experiences. The next step is to examine the dimensions of the map in terms of emotional experiences. Emotional experiences are divided into two dimensions, called valence (how negative or positive an experience feels) and arousal (how energetic or nervous an experience feels). These two dimensions can be represented on a 2D coordinate map. This two-dimensional map is theorised to capture one important emotional component, called the core affect. The core affect is not the only component of the emotion, but it gives the emotion its hedonic and experiential energy.

**Question 0**

What do psychologists use to visually map emotional experiences?

**Question 1**

What is the second of the two dimensions, along with valence, used to map emotional experiences?

**Question 2**

What is the term for the feeling of energy or nervousness generated by an emotional experience?

**Question 3**

What is the term for the degree to which an emotional experience feels positive or negative?

**Question 4**

Which emotional component produces the energy of the emotion?

**Question 5**

How do psychologists map non-visually emotional experiences?

**Question 6**

What is the second of the three dimensions, along with valence, used to map emotional experiences?

**Question 7**

What is not a term for the feeling of energy or nervousness generated by an emotional experience?

**Question 8**

What is the term for the extent to which a non-emotional experience feels positive or negative?

**Question 9**

Which non-emotional component produces the perceived energy?

**Text number 38**

More recent views in evolutionary psychology suggest that both basic emotions and social emotions have evolved to motivate (social) behaviour that was adaptive in the ancestral environment. Current research[citation needed] suggests that emotions are an integral part of all human decision-making and planning, and the famous distinction between reason and emotion is not as clear-cut as it seems. Paul D. MacLean argues that emotions compete with even more instinctive reactions on the one hand and more abstract reasoning on the other. Increased neuroimaging capabilities have also made it possible to study evolutionarily old parts of the brain. Joseph E. LeDoux and António Damásio led major neurological advances in the 1990s from these perspectives.

**Question 0**

Who said that emotional reactions compete with instinct and reason?

**Question 1**

What technology has made it possible to study earlier parts of the brain?

**Question 2**

Who was a major neurological brain researcher besides LeDoux?

**Question 3**

In which decade did Damásio and LeDoux do significant work?

**Question 4**

Who was against emotional reactions competing with instinct and reason?

**Question 5**

What technology has prevented the study of previously developed parts of the brain?

**Question 6**

Who, alongside LeDoux, was not a major neurological brain researcher?

**Question 7**

In which decade did Damásio and LeDoux do their unremarkable work?

**Text number 39**

This is a communication-based theory developed by Howard M. Weiss and Russell Cropanzano (1996) that examines the causes, structures and consequences of emotional experiences (especially in the work environment). According to this theory, emotions are influenced and triggered by events, which in turn influence attitudes and behaviour. This theoretical framework also emphasises time in the sense that people experience what are known as emotional episodes - "a series of emotional states that span time and are organised around an underlying theme". This theory has been used by a number of researchers to better understand emotions from a communication perspective, and was explored in more detail by Howard M. Weiss and Daniel J. Beal in their article "Reflections on Affective Events Theory", published in Research on Emotion in Organizations in 2005.

**Question 0**

Who, along with Cropanzano, developed the communication-based theory of emotional experience?

**Question 1**

When did Weiss and Cropanzano publish their work?

**Question 2**

What contexts did Weiss and Cropanzano's theory pay particular attention to?

**Question 3**

With whom did Beal write "Reflections on Affective Events Theory"?

**Question 4**

Where was "Reflections on Affective Events Theory" published?

**Question 5**

Who, alongside Cropanzano, did not develop a theory of emotional experience based on communication?

**Question 6**

When did Weiss and Cropanzano leave their jobs?

**Question 7**

What contexts were not addressed in Weiss and Cropanzano's theory?

**Question 8**

With whom did Beal draw "Reflections on Affective Events Theory"?

**Text number 40**

Reptilian motor centres respond to sensory cues from sight, sound, touch, chemicals, gravity and movement with predetermined body movements and programmed postures. With the emergence of nocturnal mammals, olfaction replaced vision as the dominant sense, and olfaction evolved into a different mode of response that has been proposed to have evolved into mammalian sensation and emotional memory. The mammalian brain relied heavily on olfaction to thrive at night while reptiles slept - one explanation for the relatively larger olfactory lobes in the mammalian brain than in reptiles. These olfactory tracts gradually formed the neural model for what later became our limbic brain.

**Question 0**

Which parts of reptiles respond to sensory cues?

**Question 1**

What is the most important sense of nocturnal mammals?

**Question 2**

Why were early mammals active at night?

**Question 3**

What evolved from mammalian scent trails?

**Question 4**

How do the size of mammalian olfactory lobes compare to those of reptiles?

**Question 5**

Which parts of reptiles do not respond to sensory cues?

**Question 6**

What is the most important sense for morning-active mammals?

**Question 7**

Why were early mammals active in the morning?

**Question 8**

What evolved from mammalian sound pathways?

**Question 9**

Why are mammalian olfactory lobes not comparable in size to those of reptiles?

**Text number 41**

This still left open the question of whether the approach response in the prefrontal cortex is better described as moving away (Directional Model), as immobile but with force and resistance (Movement Model) or as immobile and passive yielding (Action Tendency Model). The action tendency model (passivity associated with activity in the right prefrontal area) is supported by research on shyness and behavioural inhibition. Studies testing competing hypotheses generated by all four models also supported the Action Tendency Model.

**Question 0**

Which model described approach as opposed to distance?

**Question 1**

Which model described the opposite of approach as motionless, but with resistance and power?

**Question 2**

According to the operational agenda model, the opposite of the approach is described as a stationary what?

**Question 3**

Which characteristic, in addition to behaviour prevention, led to the support of the action agenda model?

**Question 4**

Where did the model not describe the opposite of approach as distance?

**Question 5**

Which model described the same approach as still, but with resistance and strength?

**Question 6**

According to the operational agenda model, a similar approach is described as a motionless what?

**Question 7**

Which characteristic, in addition to preventing behaviour, did not lead to support for the action agenda model?

**Text number 42**

In economics, the social science that studies the production, distribution and consumption of goods and services, emotions are analysed in some areas of microeconomics to assess the role of emotions in purchasing decisions and risk perception. In criminology, which is a social science approach to the study of crime, researchers often draw on behavioural science, sociology and psychology; emotions are studied in criminological issues such as anomie theory and studies of 'toughness', aggressive behaviour and hooliganism. In law, which underpins civil liberty, politics, economics and society, evidence of human emotions is often adduced in tort claims and criminal prosecutions against alleged offenders (as evidence of a defendant's state of mind in trials, sentencing and parole hearings). In political science, emotions are studied in a number of areas, including the analysis of voter decision-making.

**Question 0**

Which area of economics deals with emotions?

**Question 1**

What is a major area of political science that analyses emotions?

**Question 2**

Which area of law, apart from criminal law, deals with emotional evidence?

**Question 3**

Which discipline, along with sociology and behavioural sciences, makes up the field of criminology?

**Question 4**

What do economists study in addition to risk perception in relation to emotions?

**Question 5**

In which area of economics are emotions not discussed?

**Question 6**

What is not a major area of political science where emotions are analysed?

**Question 7**

In which area of law, apart from criminal law, is emotional evidence not taken into account?

**Question 8**

What discipline other than sociology and behavioural sciences is not in the field of criminology?

**Text number 43**

Emotions often seek to be regulated by social conventions and situations, based on multiple (sometimes conflicting) demands and expectations from different quarters. In many cultures, girls and women are denied the emotion of anger, while boys and men are denied the emotion of fear. Social role expectations, such as "acting like a man" rather than a woman, and the associated "emotional rules" contribute to differences in the expression of certain emotions. Some cultures encourage or discourage joy, sadness or jealousy, and the free expression of feelings of disgust is considered socially inappropriate in most cultures. Some social institutions are considered to be based on a particular emotion, as in the case of love in the modern institution of marriage. In advertising, such as health campaigns and political messages, appeals to emotion are common. Recent examples include health campaigns for non-smokers and political campaigns highlighting the fear of terrorism.

**Question 0**

What feelings do many cultures disapprove of in women?

**Question 1**

Some cultures try to regulate boys' what emotions?

**Question 2**

Which emotion is generally frowned upon in most cultures when expressed openly?

**Question 3**

Which social institution is linked to the feeling of love?

**Question 4**

What emotions do political campaigns appeal to when it comes to terrorism?

**Question 5**

What is the emotion that many cultures encourage women to feel?

**Question 6**

Some cultures try to regulate women's what emotions?

**Question 7**

Which open expression of emotion is commonly accepted in most cultures?

**Question 8**

What social institution is not associated with the feeling of love?

**Question 9**

What emotion do political campaigns not appeal to when it comes to terrorism?

**Document number 122**

**Text number 0**

Everton was a founding member of the Premier League in 1992, but struggled to find the right manager. Howard Kendall had returned in , but in 1990 failed to repeat his earlier success, while his successor Mike Walker was statistically the least successful Everton manager to date. When former Everton player Joe Royle took over in 1994, the club's form began to improve; his first match was a 2-0 win over derby rivals Liverpool. Royle took Everton out of the relegation zone and led the club to the FA Cup for the fifth time in the club's history, beating Manchester United 1-0 in the final.

**Question 0**

When was Everton admitted to the Premier League?

**Question 1**

What year did Howard Kendall return as Everton manager?

**Question 2**

Who replaced Howard Kendall as Everton manager?

**Question 3**

What year did former Everton player Joe Royle take over the club?

**Question 4**

What was the result of the first game for Joe Royle's Everton?

**Question 5**

Who was Everton's first manager since the creation of the Premier League?

**Question 6**

What year did Howard Kendall start his first job as Everton manager?

**Question 7**

In what year was Mike Walker made manager of Everton?

**Question 8**

What was the result of Howard Kendall's first game in charge of Everton?

**Question 9**

What was the result of Mike Walker's first game in charge of Everton?

**Text number 1**

The tower has been inextricably linked to the Everton area since it was built in 1787. It was originally used as a bride pit, mainly to imprison drunks and petty criminals, and still stands along Everton Brow on Netherfield Road. There were two laurel wreaths on either side of the tower, and according to the College of Arms in London, Kelly decided to include the laurels on the tower because they were the mark of the victors. The club's motto 'Nil Satis Nisi Optimum', meaning 'Only the best is good enough', was added to the coat of arms.

**Question 0**

When was the tower built?

**Question 1**

For what purpose was the tower first used?

**Question 2**

Which road is the tower on?

**Question 3**

What is Everton's club motto?

**Question 4**

What does the Everton club slogan "Nil Satis Nisi Optimum" mean in English?

**Question 5**

What year was the first time two bearing wreaths were lowered into the tower?

**Question 6**

Who was responsible for building the Tower?

**Question 7**

In what year did football start to be played professionally at Everton?

**Question 8**

Who wrote the slogan "Nil Satis Nisi Optimum"?

**Question 9**

In what year was the College of Arms founded in London?

**Text number 2**

On match days, a tradition going back to 1962, players walk out to the theme music of Z-Cars, called 'Johnny Todd', a traditional Liverpool children's song collected in the 1890s by Frank Kidson which tells the story of a sailor betrayed by his lover while away at sea, although on two separate occasions in 1994, they ran out to different songs. In August1994 , the club played 2 Unlimited's "Get Ready For This", and a month later a reworking of Creedence Clearwater Revival's classic "Bad Moon Rising". Both were met with total disapproval from Everton fans.

**Question 0**

What is the name of the theme song that the players walk out to on Everton match days?

**Question 1**

Where did "Johnny Todd" - Everton's matchday theme tune - come from?

**Question 2**

What year did the Everton players walk out to a song other than "Johnny Todd"?

**Question 3**

What was the reaction of the crowd to the theme music of the Everton exchange match in 1994?

**Question 4**

Which song was used by the Everton club to replace their theme of the players' march-out in August 1994?

**Question 5**

What year was "Bad Moon Rising" released?

**Question 6**

What year was "Get Ready For This" released?

**Question 7**

Which musician wrote "Bad Moon Rising"?

**Question 8**

Who wrote "Get Ready for This"?

**Question 9**

Which year has "Johnny Todd" become the theme song for Z cars?

**Text number 3**

Everton hold the record for the most seasons in England's top division (Premier League), 114 seasons111 since 2014-15 (the club played in the second division in 1930-31 and 1951-54). It is one of seven teams to have played all 22 seasons in the Premier League since its inception in August 1992 - the others being Arsenal, Aston Villa, Chelsea, Liverpool, Manchester United and Tottenham Hotspur. Everton v Aston Villa is the most played match in the English top flight, with the two Football League founding members playing a record 196 league matches in the 2012-13 season.

**Question 0**

How many seasons out of the last 114 have Everton been in the English top flight?

**Question 1**

How many other teams have played all 22 seasons in the Premier League since its inception?

**Question 2**

When was the Premier League founded?

**Question 3**

What is the most played match since the creation of the Premier League?

**Question 4**

How many matches have Everton played against Aston Villa?

**Question 5**

How many seasons has Chelsea played football?

**Question 6**

How many games have Arsenal played against Everton?

**Question 7**

In what year was the Chelsea football team founded?

**Question 8**

What year did Everton play their first match against Aston Villa?

**Question 9**

How many seasons has Liverpool played?

**Text number 4**

Founded in 1878, Everton were founding members of the Football League in 1878 and in 1888 won their first league title two seasons later. After winning four league titles and two FA Cups, Everton experienced a period of quiet immediately after the Second World War until the 1960s, when the club enjoyed a resurgence, winning two league titles and the FA Cup. Everton's last success came in the mid-1980s, when they won two league titles, won the FA Cup and won the European Cup Winners' Cup in 1985. The club's last major trophy was the FA 1995Cup. The club's supporters are known as Evertonians.

**Question 0**

When was Everton founded?

**Question 1**

In which decade did Everton experience a revival?

**Question 2**

How many league titles did Everton win in the 1960s?

**Question 3**

When was Everton's last trophy awarded?

**Question 4**

What is the nickname for Everton supporters?

**Question 5**

Who won football's first league title?

**Question 6**

In which decade was the Second World War fought?

**Question 7**

Who were the first European Cup winners?

**Question 8**

What year did Everton win their first FA Cup?

**Question 9**

Who won the FA Cup in 1985?

**Text number 5**

Everton were relegated to the second division two years later during the turmoil within the club. However, the club was promoted at the first attempt and scored a record number of goals in the second division. After returning to the top division in 1931-32, Everton wasted no time in consolidating their position and won their fourth league title on the first occasion. Everton also won a second FA Cup in 1933, beating Manchester City 3-0 in the final. The era ended in 1938-39 with a fifth league title.

**Question 0**

In which season did Everton win their fourth league title?

**Question 1**

What year did Everton win their second FA Cup?

**Question 2**

What was the result of Everton's second FA Cup final win in 1993 against Manchester City?

**Question 3**

In which season did Everton win their fifth league title?

**Question 4**

What was Everton's record number of goals that lifted the team?

**Question 5**

What was the result of the final match that won Everton their fourth title?

**Question 6**

What year did Manchester City win their first title?

**Question 7**

What was the result of the final match that won Everton their fifth title?

**Question 8**

What year did Manchester City compete for the first time?

**Text number 6**

Everton's board eventually ran out of patience with Smith, and he was sacked in March after Middlesbrough's FA Cup defeat in 2002, when Everton were in real danger of relegation. David Moyes was his successor, and he led Everton safely into 15th place. In the 2002-2003 season, Everton finished seventh, their best finish since 1996. Fourth place in 2004-05 secured Everton's qualification for the Champions League. The team failed to qualify for the Champions League group stage and was relegated from the UEFA Cup. Everton reached the UEFA Cup finals in 2007-08 and 2008-09, and in 2009 they were runners-up in the FA Cup final.

**Question 0**

When was Smith sacked by the Everton board?

**Question 1**

Who replaced Smith as manager of Everton FC in 2002?

**Question 2**

Where did Everton FC finish in the 2004-05 season?

**Question 3**

Where did Everton FC finish in the 2009 FA Cup final?

**Question 4**

What was Smith's first name?

**Question 5**

Who knocked Everton out of the UEFA Cup in 2004-2005?

**Question 6**

Who was one of the 2009 FA Cup final qualifiers alongside Everton?

**Question 7**

Who coached Middlebrough in 2002?

**Question 8**

What was Everton's finishing position in 1996?

**Text number 7**

In May 2013, the Society launched a new coat of arms to improve its reproducibility in print and broadcast media, especially on a small scale. Critics[who?] suggested that the redesign was due to external pressure from sports manufacturers Nike, Inc. due to a reduction in the number of colours and the removal of the radial effect, making the kit more cost-effective to reproduce[citation needed] The redesign was poorly received by supporters, with 91% having a negative opinion of the crest in a poll on Everton's fansite. A protest petition reached over 22,000 signatures before the club apologised and announced that a new crest would be created for the 2014-15 season, with an emphasis on fan consultation. Shortly afterwards, the marketing manager left the club.

**Question 0**

When did Everton FC unveil its new coat of arms?

**Question 1**

Which company's critics claimed to have put pressure on Everton FC to change its coat of arms?

**Question 2**

How did fans react to the redesign of the Everton FC crest?

**Question 3**

What percentage of fans were against the renewal of the Everton FC crest in 2013?

**Question 4**

How many people signed a petition protesting against the renewal of Everton FC's coat of arms in 2013?

**Question 5**

What was the approval of the original Everton coat of arms?

**Question 6**

In which month did the 2014-15 season start for Everton?

**Question 7**

What percentage of people were positive about the new coat of arms and what percentage were negative or indifferent?

**Question 8**

How many votes did the Everton fansite have for the new coat of arms?

**Question 9**

Which manager apologised to Everton?

**Text number 8**

Everton originally played in the south-east corner of Stanley Park, the site of the new Liverpool F.C. stadium, and the first official match was played in 1879. In 1882, a man named J. Cruitt donated land on Priory Road, which became the club's home before moving to Anfield, which was Everton's home until 1892, when a dispute arose with Anfield owner and Everton chairman John Houlding over how the club should be owned and run. The dispute between Houlding and the club committee over how the club should be run led to Houlding attempting to gain full control of the club by registering a company 'Everton F.C. and Athletic Grounds Ltd'. In response, Everton left Anfield for a new ground, Goodison Park, where the club has played ever since. Houlding attempted to take over Everton's name, colours, fixtures and league position, but was rejected by the Football Association. Instead, Houlding founded a new club, Liverpool F.C.

**Question 0**

Which park did Everton FC originally play in?

**Question 1**

Where was Liverpool FC's new stadium located in 1879?

**Question 2**

Who donated land to Everton FC in 1882?

**Question 3**

Who was the chairman of Everton FC in 1892?

**Question 4**

Where did Everton FC move their games in 1892?

**Question 5**

What was the name of the Priory Road stadium?

**Question 6**

What was the name of the Anfield stadium?

**Question 7**

In what year did John Houlding become chairman of Everton?

**Question 8**

In which city is Goodison Park located?

**Question 9**

What year was the Priory Road stadium built?

**Text number 9**

Since 1996 there have been indications that Everton would move to a new stadium. The original plan was to build a new 60,000 seat stadium, but in 2000 a proposal was put forward to build a 55,000 seat stadium as part of the redevelopment of King's Dock. This failed because Everton were unable to raise the £30 million needed for half of the stadium project, and the proposal was rejected by the council in 2003. At the initiative of Liverpool Council and the Northwest Development Corporation, the club entered into negotiations with Liverpool F.C. in late 2004 to share the proposed stadium at Stanley Park. Negotiations broke down because Everton could not raise 50% of the cost. On 11 January 2005, Liverpool announced that it was not possible to share the stadium and proceeded with the planning of its own Stanley Park stadium.

**Question 0**

How many seats were in the proposal for Everton's new stadium in 2000?

**Question 1**

How much money did Everton FC have to raise to get half of its share of the new stadium project in 2000?

**Question 2**

What year did Liverpool City Council reject Everton FC's proposal for a new stadium?

**Question 3**

What year did Liverpool announce it would build its own Stanley Park stadium?

**Question 4**

With which team did Everton FC consider sharing pitches around 2000?

**Question 5**

How many people could fit in Everton Stadium in 1996?

**Question 6**

How many people could have sat in the stadium proposed for Stanley Park?

**Question 7**

How much of the cost of the proposed stadium could Liverpool F.C. raise?

**Question 8**

How much money did Everton need to raise for the proposed stadium deal with Liverpool F.C.?

**Question 9**

In which month of 2000 was the proposal for a new stadium submitted?

**Text number 10**

Everton has a large fan base, and in the 2008-09 season had the eighth highest average attendance in the Premier League. The majority of Everton supporters come from the North West of England, mainly from Merseyside, Cheshire, West Lancashire and parts of West Greater Manchester, with many fans travelling from North Wales and Ireland. Within the city of Liverpool, support for Everton and city rivals Liverpool is not geographically determined, with supporters spread across the city. However, the core area of Everton supporters is traditionally located in the north-west of the city and the south of Sefton. Everton also has many supporters' clubs around the world, including North America, Singapore, Indonesia, Lebanon, Malaysia, Thailand and Australia. The official supporters' club is FOREVERTON, and there are also a number of fan magazines, such as When Skies are Grey and Speke from the Harbour, which are sold around Goodison Park on match days.

**Question 0**

Where did Everton FC finish in the 2008-09 season with the highest average attendance in the Premier League?

**Question 1**

Where do most Everton supporters come from?

**Question 2**

What is the name of Everton's official supporters' club?

**Question 3**

Where can you find Everton fanzines for sale on match days?

**Question 4**

Where is the heartland of Liverpool F.C. supporters?

**Question 5**

What is the official supporters' club of Liverpool F.C.?

**Question 6**

What part of Liverpool is Goodison Park in?

**Question 7**

What was Liverpool F.C.'s ranking in terms of average attendance?

**Question 8**

Which Irish city do many Everton fans come from to watch the matches?

**Text number 11**

The current director, Roberto Martínez, is the fourteenth permanent holder of the position since it was created in 1939. There have also been four interim managers, and before 1939 the team was selected by either the club secretary or a committee. The club's longest-serving coach has been Harry Catterick, who managed the team from 1961-73. He played 594 games for the first team. Everton's manager with the most domestic and international trophies is Howard Kendall, who won two First Division titles, the FA 1984 Cup, the UEFA 1984 Cup Winners' Cup and three Charity Shields.

**Question 0**

Who is the current manager of Everton Football Club?

**Question 1**

How many CEOs have there been in the history of Everton FC?

**Question 2**

Who was Everton FC's longest serving coach?

**Question 3**

When did Harry Catterick manage Everton Football Club?

**Question 4**

Which Everton manager won the most domestic and international trophies in his time?

**Question 5**

In what year did Roberto Martinez become the current manager of Everton?

**Question 6**

What year did Everton have its first CEO?

**Question 7**

Who has been Everton's shortest-serving manager?

**Question 8**

What year did Howard Kendall win his first Division One title?

**Question 9**

What year did Howard Kendall earn his first Charity Shield?

**Text number 12**

Everton's second successful season began when Harry Catterick was made manager in 1961. In his second season 1962-63 Everton won the league title and the 1966 FA Cup with a 3-2 victory over Sheffield Wednesday. Everton reached the final again in 1968, but this time failed to beat West Bromwich Albion at Wembley. Two seasons later, in 1969-70, Everton won the league title by nine points from nearest rivals Leeds United. During this period, Everton became the first English club to win five consecutive years in European competition - the 1961-62 to 1966-67 seasons.

**Question 0**

What year was the start of Everton's second successful season?

**Question 1**

Who was the manager when Everton's second successful season began in 1961?

**Question 2**

What year did Everton win the FA Cup with a 3-2 win over Sheffield Wednesday?

**Question 3**

What year did Everton lose the FA Cup final to West Bromwich Albion?

**Question 4**

When was the last time Harry Catterick managed Everton?

**Question 5**

What was the result of the first Everton match managed by Harry Catterick?

**Question 6**

What was the result of the final match between Everton and West Bromwich Albion in 1968?

**Question 7**

Who coached Everton in 1969-70?

**Question 8**

Who coached Everton in 1966-67?

**Text number 13**

On 16 June 2006, it was announced that Everton had entered into negotiations with Knowsley Council and Tesco over the possibility of building a new 55,000 stadium in Kirkby, which could be expanded to over 60,000 seats. In an unusual move, the club decided to give its supporters a say on the future of the club by holding a vote on the proposal, with the supporters' vote split between 59% and 41%. Opponents of the plan included other local councils concerned about the construction of a large Tesco store as part of the development, and a group of fans who insisted Everton should remain within Liverpool's city limits.

**Question 0**

Where did a group of fans demand that Everton stay within the city limits?

**Question 1**

In what year was it revealed that Everton had begun talks to build a new 55 000-seat stadium in Kirkby?

**Question 2**

With whom did Everton negotiate the construction of a new 55 000-seat stadium in Kirkby?

**Question 3**

What percentage of fans supported Everton's plans to build a new stadium in 2006?

**Question 4**

How many supporters voted in the ballot?

**Question 5**

What was one of the local councils that opposed the planned stadium?

**Question 6**

How many people were part of the group of fans who wanted Everton to stay within Liverpool's city limits?

**Question 7**

On what day was the vote held?

**Text number 14**

Everton regularly take large numbers of away games both domestically and in Europe. The club will introduce a loyalty points system, which will offer the first opportunity to buy away tickets to season ticket holders who have attended the most away matches. Everton often sell out the full number of seats at away grounds, and tickets sell particularly well for away matches in the North West of England. In October2009 , Everton took their 7,000 travelling fans to Benfica with their biggest away crowd in Europe since the 1985 European Cup Winners' Cup final.

**Question 0**

How many supporters did Everton bring to Benefica in 2009?

**Question 1**

How does Everton FC encourage fans to buy away tickets?

**Question 2**

What year did Everton take 7000 passengers to an away match?

**Question 3**

With the exception of 2009, which year did Everton FC bring the most fans to an away match?

**Question 4**

How many travelling Everton fans attended the 1985 European Cup Winners' Cup final?

**Question 5**

How many season ticket holders does Everton have?

**Question 6**

How many supporters usually attend Benfica games?

**Question 7**

What year did Everton launch its loyalty points scheme?

**Question 8**

In which month was the 1985 European Cup Winners' Cup final held?

**Text number 15**

Everton F.C. is a public limited company with a majority shareholding by the Board of Directors. According to the club's latest financial statements, prepared in May 2014, net debt stands at £28.1 million, turnover at £120.5 million and profit at £28.2 million. The club's overdraft with Barclays Bank is secured by the Premier League's 'Basic Award Fund', a guaranteed sum given to clubs for competing in the Premier League. Everton agreed a long-term loan of £30 million over 25 years with Bear Stearns and Prudential plc in 2002 to stabilise debt and provide a source of capital for new player acquisitions. Goodison Park has been taken as collateral.

**Question 0**

Who has a majority stake in Everton FC?

**Question 1**

What is the collateral for the overdraft facility granted by Barclays Bank to Everton FC?

**Question 2**

What is the Premier League's "basic prize fund" for?

**Question 3**

How much money did Everton FC borrow from Bear Stearns and Prudential in 2002?

**Question 4**

How long will Everton FC have to repay the £30 million it borrowed from Bear Stearns and Prudential?

**Question 5**

How much did Everton F.C. win in 2002?

**Question 6**

How much debt did Everton consolidate in 2002?

**Question 7**

How much collateral does Goodison Park have?

**Question 8**

In which month in 2002 did Everton agree a long-term loan?

**Question 9**

How big is Everton's overdraft at Barclays Bank?

**Text number 16**

Everton's biggest rivalry is with neighbours Liverpool, against whom they play in the Merseyside derby. The Merseyside derby is usually a sell-out match, and is known as the 'friendly derby' as both sets of fans are often seen side by side in red and blue inside the stadium at both Anfield and Goodison Park. In recent times, matches on the pitch tend to be very turbulent; the derby has seen more red cards than any other match in the history of the Premier League. The rivalry dates back to an internal dispute between Everton officials and the owners of Anfield, then Everton's home ground, which resulted in Everton moving to Goodison Park and the subsequent formation of Liverpool F.C. in 1892.

**Question 0**

Who is Everton Football Club's biggest rival?

**Question 1**

In which derby will Everton FC face Liverpool?

**Question 2**

In what year was Liverpool Football Club founded?

**Question 3**

Where did Everton FC move to that started the rivalry with Liverpool?

**Question 4**

The Merseyside derby is also known as the?

**Question 5**

What year was the Merseyside Derby first held?

**Question 6**

What colours do Everton fans wear?

**Question 7**

What colours do Liverpool fans wear?

**Question 8**

What year was Everton founded?

**Question 9**

What year did Everton move to Goodison Park?

**Text number 17**

Neville Southall holds the record for most Everton appearances, having played in the first team's 751 matches between 1991 and 1997, and previously held the record for most league clean sheets in a season (15). In 2008-09, this record was beaten by American goalkeeper Tim Howard (17). Second is the late midfielder and former captain Brian Labone, who played 534 times. The longest-serving player is goalkeeper Ted Sagar, who played 495 games between 1929 and 1953, both sides of the Second World War. The club's top scorer is Dixie Dean with 383 goals in all competitions; second top scorer is Graeme Sharp with 159 goals. Dean still holds the England national record for most goals in a season, with 60.

**Question 0**

Which player holds the Everton football club record for most appearances?

**Question 1**

Who currently holds the record for the most clean sheets in a season?

**Question 2**

Which former captain made 534 appearances for Everton Football Club?

**Question 3**

Who was Everton FC's longest serving goalkeeper?

**Question 4**

How many years did Ted Sagar play for Everton Football Club?

**Question 5**

What nationality is Neville Southall?

**Question 6**

What year did Neville Southall set the record for most clean sheets in a season?

**Question 7**

What year did Brian LaBone join Everton?

**Question 8**

How many appearances does American goalkeeper Tim Howard have?

**Question 9**

What year did Dixie Dean join Everton?

**Text number 18**

Everton's home attendance record is 78,299 against Liverpool on 18 September 1948. Amazingly, there was only one injury1 in this match: a coin thrown by the crowd hit Tom Fleetwood on the head as he marched with the St Edward's Orphanage band playing the cornet. Goodison Park, like all major English football grounds since the recommendations of the Taylor Report were implemented, is now a full-seater with a capacity of just under 40,000, so it is unlikely that Goodison will ever break this attendance record. Everton's record transfer was paid to Chelsea for Belgian striker Romelu Lukaku for £28 million. Everton bought the player after playing the previous year on loan at the club.

**Question 0**

How many fans were present at Everton's match against Liverpool on 18 September 1948?

**Question 1**

How many fans were injured in Everton's 1948 match against Liverpool, which drew its biggest crowd?

**Question 2**

Who was injured in Everton's record crowd against Liverpool in 1948?

**Question 3**

How many people can Goodison Park stadium hold?

**Question 4**

How much did Everton FC pay for the transfer of Belgian striker Romelu Lukaku?

**Question 5**

What is Everton's lowest ever home crowd against Liverpool?

**Question 6**

In which year were the recommendations of the Taylor Report implemented?

**Question 7**

What was Romelu Lukaku's highest salary in one season?

**Question 8**

How much did it cost to build Goodison Park?

**Question 9**

What year was Goodison Park built?

**Text number 19**

The club also owned a professional basketball team called the Everton Tigers, which competes in the British Basketball League. The team started in the summer of 2007 as part of the club's community programme and plays its home games at the Greenbank Sports Academy. The team was an amalgamation of the Toxteth Tigers community youth programme, which began in 1968. The team quickly became one of the most successful in the league, winning the BBL Cup in 2010 and the 2009 play-offs in 2010. However, Everton withdrew funding before the 2010-11 season, and the team was relaunched as the Mersey Tigers.

**Question 0**

What was the name of Everton's professional basketball team?

**Question 1**

In which league do Everton Tigers compete?

**Question 2**

When was the Everton Tigers team founded?

**Question 3**

Where do Everton Tigers play their home games?

**Question 4**

When did Everton Tigers win the BBL Cup?

**Question 5**

In what year was Everton F.C. founded?

**Question 6**

In which league does Everton F.C. play?

**Question 7**

Who won the first BBL Cup?

**Question 8**

Where do Everton play their football matches?

**Text number 20**

Everton also has links with the Chilean team Everton de Viña del Mar, named after the English club. On 4 August 2010, Everton played a friendly match called the Copa Hermandad at Goodison Park to celebrate the Chilean team's centenary, an event organised by The Ruleteros Society, an organisation set up to promote links between the two clubs. Other Everton clubs include Rosario in the department of Colonia in Uruguay, La Plata and Río Cuarto in Argentina, Elk Grove in California in the USA and Cork in Ireland.

**Question 0**

What is the name of the Chilean team with links to Everton FC?

**Question 1**

When did the two Everton football clubs (English and Chilean) meet?

**Question 2**

Who organised the 2010 friendly between England and Chile's Everton football clubs?

**Question 3**

Which US city is also home to Everton's football team?

**Question 4**

On what day was Everton's California team founded?

**Question 5**

In what year was the Ruleteros Society founded?

**Question 6**

What year did Ireland's Cork Everton team first play?

**Question 7**

What is the name of the Everton team in California?

**Question 8**

What is the name of Rio Cuarto's Everton team?

**Text number 21**

The club made the UK pop charts four times under different names in the 1980s and 1990s, when many clubs released a song to celebrate reaching the FA Cup final. "The Boys in Blue", released in 1984, peaked at number 82. The following year, the club scored its biggest hit with "Here We Go", which peaked at number 14. In 1986, the club released "Everybody's Cheering The Blues", which reached number 83. "All Together Now", a reworking of a song by Merseyside band The Farm, was released for the 1995 FA Cup final and reached number 27. By the time the club next reached the 2009 FA Cup final, the tradition had been consigned to history and the song was not released.

**Question 0**

What year did Everton FC release their British pop song "The Boys in Blue"?

**Question 1**

What position did Everton FC's song "Here We Go" occupy in the UK pop charts in 1985?

**Question 2**

What was the name of a song released by Everton Football Club in 1986?

**Question 3**

Who originally sang the song "All Together Now", which was reworked and released by Everton Football Club in 1995?

**Question 4**

How many times has Everton FC made the UK pop charts?

**Question 5**

What year did The Farm release its first album?

**Question 6**

Who performed "The Boys in Blue"?

**Question 7**

Who performed the song "Here We Go"?

**Question 8**

Which band released "Everybody's Cheering The Blues"?

**Question 9**

What year did The Farm perform "All Together Now"?

**Text number 22**

The Cup win was also Everton's passport to the Cup Winners' Cup - their first European campaign in the post-Heysel era. Under Joe Royle, progress continued in the 1995-96 season, when the team finished sixth in the Premier League. The following season, Royle resigned towards the end of the season and was temporarily replaced by club captain Dave Watson. Howard Kendall was appointed Everton manager for a third time in 1997, but the appointment proved unsuccessful as Everton finished 17th in the Premier League, only avoiding relegation thanks to a better goal difference than Bolton Wanderers. Former Rangers manager Walter Smith then took over from Kendall in the summer of 1998, but only managed to finish in the bottom half of the table three times in a row.

**Question 0**

Who temporarily replaced Joe Royle as club captain after his resignation?

**Question 1**

What year was Howard Kendall appointed manager of Everton FC for the third time?

**Question 2**

Who replaced Howard Kendall after his third attempt at managing Everton FC failed?

**Question 3**

How many consecutive goals did Walter Smith score for Everton FC?

**Question 4**

Where did Everton finish in the 1997 Premier League?

**Question 5**

In which season did Heysel stop managing Everton?

**Question 6**

What year did Howard Kendall first lead Everton?

**Question 7**

What year did Howard Kendall lead Everton for the second time?

**Question 8**

In which season was Dave Watson made club captain?

**Question 9**

Who managed Bolton Wanderers in 1995-96?

**Text number 23**

Everton has had many other nicknames over the years. When Everton wore black kit, they were nicknamed "The Black Watch" after a famous army regiment. Ever since Everton switched to blue in 1901, they have been given the simple nickname "The Blues". Everton's attractive style of play led Steve Bloomer to call the team "scientific" in 1928, which is believed to have inspired the nickname "The School of Science". The battling FA 1995 Cup winning team were known as 'The Dogs of War'. When David Moyes became manager, he declared Everton "The People's Club", which has been adopted as the club's semi-official nickname.

**Question 0**

What year did Everton football club "turn blue"?

**Question 1**

How did Steve Bloomer describe Everton's style of play in 1928?

**Question 2**

What is the semi-official nickname of Everton Football Club?

**Question 3**

What was Everton's nickname when they wore black before 1901?

**Question 4**

What was the name of Everton's football club after they won the FA Cup in 1995?

**Question 5**

Who did Steve Bloomer play for during his career?

**Question 6**

What year did David Moyes arrive as Everton manager?

**Question 7**

Who came up with the nickname "The Blues"?

**Question 8**

Which team did Steve Bloomer manage later in his career?

**Document number 123**

**Text number 0**

Old English (Ænglisc, Anglisc, Englisc) or Anglo-Saxon is the earliest historical form of English, spoken in England and southern and eastern Scotland in the early Middle Ages. It was introduced to Britain by Anglo-Saxon settlers probably in the mid-5th century, and the first written works of Old English date from the mid-7th century. After the Norman invasion of 1066, English was replaced for a time by Anglo-Norman, a language related to French, as the upper-class language, and Old English evolved into the next historical form of English, known as Middle English.

**Question 0**

What is the name of the earliest form of the English language?

**Question 1**

In which parts of Scotland was Old English spoken?

**Question 2**

In which historical period was Old English spoken?

**Question 3**

Which people brought Old English to Britain?

**Question 4**

Which language evolved from Old English?

**Question 5**

What is the oldest form of the Anglo-Saxon language?

**Question 6**

Which language first developed in Britain in the Middle Ages?

**Question 7**

Who came to Britain in the 500s?

**Question 8**

Which inscription dates from the mid-700s?

**Text number 1**

The four main dialects of Old English were Mercian, Northumbrian, Kentish and West Saxon. Mercian and Northumbrian are collectively known as Anglian. Geographically, Northumbria was north of the River Humber, Mercia was north of the Thames and south of the River Humber, West Saxon was south and south-west of the Thames and the smallest, Kentish, was south-east of the Thames, in a small corner of England. The Kentish area, inhabited by Jews from Jutland, has the scarcest written remains.

**Question 0**

What was one of the four main dialects of Old English, along with West Saxon, Northumbrian and Mercian?

**Question 1**

What is the term commonly used to refer to Northumbrians and Mercians?

**Question 2**

On the north side of which river was Northumbria geographically located?

**Question 3**

On which river south of the Mercia was the area located?

**Question 4**

Which of the Old English dialects covered the smallest geographical area?

**Question 5**

What were the four main murmurs in Old German?

**Question 6**

Which two dialects were replaced by English?

**Question 7**

Which area was south of the Thames and north of the Humber?

**Question 8**

Which region has the largest number of literary remains?

**Text number 2**

Old English contained some borrowings from Latin, which was the scientific and diplomatic lingua franca of Western Europe. It is sometimes possible to give approximate dates for the borrowing of individual Latin words on the basis of the pronunciation changes they have undergone. Some Latin words were borrowed into Germanic languages even before the ancestors, the English and Germans, left continental Europe for Britain. More came into the language when Anglo-Saxons converted to Christianity and Latin-speaking priests became influential. Irish Christian missionaries also adopted the Latin alphabet and adapted it to the Old English script, replacing the earlier runic system. However, most of the Latin-based words (mainly from Old French) only entered the English language after the Norman Conquest in 1066, so it was during the Middle English rather than Old English period.

**Question 0**

From which language did Old English borrow some words?

**Question 1**

Which people introduced the Latin alphabet to Old English speakers?

**Question 2**

How was Old English written before the introduction of the Latin alphabet?

**Question 3**

Through which language did Latin words enter the English language after the Norman conquest?

**Question 4**

In what year did the Norman conquest take place?

**Question 5**

What contains loanwords from Western Europe?

**Question 6**

When were words borrowed from Germanic languages?

**Question 7**

When did the English language influence Latin words?

**Question 8**

Who introduced the Irish language?

**Text number 3**

Nouns in Old English were in grammatical gender, which is missing in Modern English, where only natural gender is used. For example, the words sunne ('sun'), mōna ('moon') and wīf ('woman/wife') were feminine, masculine and neuter respectively; this is reflected, among other things, in the form of the definite article used with these nouns: sēo sunne ('sun'), se mōna ('moon'), þæt wīf ('woman/wife'). The use of a pronoun could reflect either natural or grammatical gender if they were in conflict (as in the case of the neuter noun wīf, referring to a female person).

**Question 0**

What was the gender of nouns in Old English?

**Question 1**

What gender occurs in nouns in modern English?

**Question 2**

What was the masculine word in Old English?

**Question 3**

What was the feminine word in Old English?

**Question 4**

What was the grammatical gender of the Old English word "wife"?

**Question 5**

what had no gender in old England?

**Question 6**

What is used to indicate gender in modern England?

**Question 7**

What kind of noun refers to a female person in modern English?

**Text number 4**

The Latin alphabet of that time still lacked the letters ⟨j⟩ and ⟨w⟩, and ⟨v⟩ was not separated from ⟨u⟩; furthermore, the Old English native alphabet did not use ⟨k⟩, ⟨q⟩ or ⟨z⟩. The remaining 20 Latin letters were supplemented by four other letters: ⟨æ⟩ (æsc, now ash) and ⟨ð⟩ (ðæt, now ash). eth or edh), which were modified Latin letters, and thorn ⟨þ⟩ and wynn ⟨ƿ⟩, which are borrowings from Futhorc. A few pairs of letters were used as digraphs representing a single phoneme. In addition, the Tironian phoneme ⟨⁊⟩ (a character resembling the number 7) was used for the conjunction and and a spike with a crossbar at the ascending end for the pronoun þæt. The macrons above the vowels were originally used not to mark long vowels (as in modern printings), but to mark the accent or as an abbreviation for the following m or n.

**Question 0**

When the Latin alphabet was introduced in Old English, which letter was the same as v?

**Question 1**

Which Latin letter was not used alongside k and z in Old English?

**Question 2**

What is the name of the letter þ?

**Question 3**

Which number was visually similar to the Tironian banknote?

**Question 4**

What was the name of the letter ƿ?

**Question 5**

What was originally used to mark long vowels?

**Question 6**

What were pairs of letters most often used for?

**Text number 5**

The first example is taken from the opening lines of the folk epic Beowulf. Beowulf is a poem of a few lines3,000 long, the largest single work in the Old English language. The passage describes how Hrothgar's legendary ancestor Scyld was found as a baby, washed ashore and adopted into a noble family. The translation is literal and represents the original poetic word order. As such, it is not typical of Old English prose. Modern equivalents of the original words have been used wherever practical, to keep as close as possible to the feel of the original poem.

**Question 0**

What is considered the greatest literary work in Old English?

**Question 1**

How many lines was Beowulf about?

**Question 2**

Whose descendant was Hrothgar?

**Question 3**

Who adopted Hrothgar's ancestor?

**Question 4**

What is the longest piece of Old English?

**Question 5**

Where was Hrothgar found as a baby?

**Question 6**

Beowulf is typical of what prose?

**Text number 6**

Old English is one of the West Germanic languages, and its closest relatives are Old Frisian and Old Saxon. Like other Old Germanic languages, it is very different from modern English, and it is difficult for speakers of modern English to understand it without study. The grammar of Old English is quite similar to that of Modern German: nouns, adjectives, pronouns and verbs have many inflectional endings and forms, and the word order is much freer. The earliest Old English entries were written in runic script, but from around the 900s this was replaced by the Latin alphabet.

**Question 0**

Which language group does Old English belong to?

**Question 1**

Which language is closely related to Old English besides Old German?

**Question 2**

Which modern language is Old English similar to?

**Question 3**

In which century did the Latin alphabet replace the runic system in Old English writing?

**Question 4**

Which other Germanic languages are close to modern English?

**Question 5**

What are the main differences between modern German and modern German?

**Question 6**

What replaced runic writing in the 900s?

**Text number 7**

A later literary standard, dating from the late 10th century, emerged under the influence of Bishop Æthelwold of Winchester, and was followed by writers such as the prolific Ælfric of Eynsham ('grammarian'). This form of language is known as the Winchester Standard or, more commonly, Late West Saxon. It is considered to represent the 'classical' form of Old English. It retained its prestige until the Norman Conquest, after which English ceased to be a literary language for a time.

**Question 0**

Who was known by the nickname "grammarian"?

**Question 1**

Which churchman influenced the development of the Winchester standard?

**Question 2**

In which century was the Winchester standard born?

**Question 3**

What is another term for the Winchester standard?

**Question 4**

What event led to English temporarily losing its importance as a literary language?

**Question 5**

Which standard was set in the 1000s?

**Question 6**

What replaced the old English classical form?

**Question 7**

Who influenced literary standards in the 1000s?

**Question 8**

Which author helped develop the Winchester standard?

**Text number 8**

Old English was not static, and its use covered a period of 700 years from the Anglo-Saxon settlement of Britain in the 5th century to the end of the 11th century, some time after the Norman invasion. Albert Baugh notes that dating is an arbitrary process, but he dates Old English from 450 to 1550, the time of the complete inflection, the synthetic language. Perhaps around 85% of the words in Old English are no longer in use, but those that have survived are certainly the basic elements of the modern English vocabulary.

**Question 0**

How many years old was the English used?

**Question 1**

In which century was Old English first used?

**Question 2**

In which century did the old English language cease to be used?

**Question 3**

According to Albert Baugh, in what period was Old English used?

**Question 4**

What percentage of Old English words do not appear in modern English?

**Question 5**

Where did the Anglo-Saxons settle in the 500s?

**Question 6**

Which language ceased to be used in Britain in the 1100s?

**Question 7**

Who claims that Old English was used for 450-1150 years?

**Question 8**

85% what language is still used today?

**Text number 9**

Due to the concentration of power and Viking attacks, there are few written records of non-Wessex dialects after the unification of Alfred. However, some Wessex texts continued to be written, and the influence of the Wessex language can be seen in some of the translations produced under Alfred's programme, many of which were by Wessex scholars. Other dialects were certainly still spoken, as evidenced by the continuing variation in their successors in middle and modern England. In fact, the standard forms of Middle English and Modern English derive from the Mercian rather than West German dialect, while the Scottish dialect developed from the Northumbrian dialect. It was once argued that because the Somerset dialect was located in the heart of the Kingdom of Wessex, the remnants of Anglo-Saxon accent, idiom and vocabulary were best preserved in the Somerset dialect.

**Question 0**

From which dialect of Old English does the standard for Modern English come?

**Question 1**

From which Old English dialect are Scots from?

**Question 2**

Which modern dialect is sometimes considered to resemble the dialect of the historic Kingdom of Wessex?

**Question 3**

Besides centralisation, what is the reason for the lack of recordings in non-Welsh German dialects after the unification of Alfréd?

**Question 4**

Which dialects disappeared after the reunification of Alfred?

**Question 5**

Which researchers are leading the movement to translate texts into English?

**Question 6**

Which languages are descended from Mercian and West German?

**Question 7**

What was the capital of an Anglo-Saxon kingdom?

**Text number 10**

The strength of the Viking influence on Old English is evident from the fact that the essential elements of the language - pronouns, modals, comparatives, pronominal adverbs (such as "therefore" and "together"), conjunctions and prepositions - show the most obvious Danish influence; the best evidence of Scandinavian influence is found in the extensive word lists, since, as Jespersen points out, there are no texts from this period, either in Scandinavia or in northern England, that provide definitive evidence of influence on syntax. The change to Old English from Old Norse was substantial, pervasive and democratic in nature. Old Norse and Old English closely resembled each other like cousins, and because they had some words in common, they roughly understood each other; over time, inflectional forms melted away and an analytical pattern emerged. It is very "important to recognise that for many words, English and Scandinavian differ mainly in their inflectional parts. The body of the word was so nearly the same in both languages that only the endings presented obstacles to mutual understanding. In the confused population of Danela, these endings must have caused much confusion, and they gradually became blurred and eventually disappeared." This mixing of peoples and languages fortunately led to 'the simplification of English grammar'.

**Question 0**

Which language was affected by the Viking invasions of Old English?

**Question 1**

What language was spoken in the north of England after the Viking invasions?

**Question 2**

Which elements between English and Scandinavian were the most different?

**Question 3**

Which language affected the English language as a result of the Viking invasions?

**Question 4**

Which language will replace Norwegian in the North of England?

**Question 5**

What did English and Scandinavian have in common?

**Question 6**

What led to a simpler Norwegian grammar?

**Text number 11**

Unlike modern English, Old English is a language with a high degree of morphological diversity. It has several different cases: nominative, accusative, genitive, dative and (to a lesser extent) instrumental. In modern language, the only remnants of this system are in the forms of a few pronouns (such as I/me/mine, she/her, who/whom/whose) and in the possessive suffix -'s, which derives from the old (masculine and neutral) genitive suffix -es. In Old English, however, nouns and their modifiers are given the appropriate endings as appropriate.

**Question 0**

What feature of Old English is missing in Modern English?

**Question 1**

In addition to the nominative, genitive, dative and instrumental, what other forms of pronouns were used in Old English?

**Question 2**

The modern English suffix -'s is derived from which Old English suffix?

**Question 3**

On what basis do noun endings vary in Old English?

**Question 4**

What kind of diversity is there in modern England?

**Question 5**

What were some examples of morphology in Old English and Old Norwegian?

**Text number 12**

The influence of Old Norwegian certainly helped to move English from a synthetic language to a more analytical word order, and Old Norwegian probably had a greater impact on English than any other language. The Viking eagerness to communicate with their southern Anglo-Saxon neighbours caused friction, leading to the loss of complex inflectional word endings. Simeon Potter writes: 'The influence of the Scandinavian language on the inflectional endings of English was equally far-reaching, accelerating the attrition and flattening of grammatical forms that gradually spread from north to south. It was, after all, a beneficial effect. The gain was greater than the loss. The gain was directness, clarity and strength."

**Question 0**

Which language had the greatest influence on the English language?

**Question 1**

What was the name of a Viking-ruled area in England?

**Question 2**

Who claimed that the influence of Old Norse made English a clearer, stronger and more direct language?

**Question 3**

Which parts of English grammar were reduced by the influence of Old Norse?

**Question 4**

What contributed to English becoming a more synthetic language?

**Question 5**

Which language has had the greatest impact on other languages?

**Question 6**

Why did the Vikings stop using complex word endings?

**Question 7**

Where did the Norwegian language get its clarity and directness?

**Text number 13**

The form of the verb varies according to the person (first, second and third person), number (singular and plural), tense (present and past) and mood (indicative, subjunctive and imperative). In Old English, compound word structures are also sometimes used to express other aspects of the verb, the future and the passive; in these we see the beginnings of compound words in Modern English. Old English verbs include strong verbs, which form the past tense by changing the vowel of the root, and weak verbs, which use a suffix such as -de. As in modern English, and this is characteristic of Germanic languages, verbs formed two broad categories: weak (regular) and strong (irregular) verbs. As today, Old English had fewer strong verbs, and many of these have broken down over time into weak forms. Then, as now, dental suffixes indicated the passing of weak verbs, such as work and worked.

**Question 0**

What was the tense of the verb in Old English besides the present tense?

**Question 1**

Which three moods caused verb variation in Old English?

**Question 2**

Which person, along with the first and second, contributed to the variation of verbs in Old English?

**Question 3**

What is an example of a suffix used by weak verbs in Old English?

**Question 4**

How did Old English strong verbs express the past tense?

**Question 5**

What is used in modern English to express verbal aspects?

**Question 6**

What is the past tense in modern English?

**Question 7**

What no longer expresses the past tense of weak verbs?

**Text number 14**

Old English is a West Germanic language that has evolved from the dialects of Ingrian Finns (also North Sea Germanic) since the 5th century. It was spoken over most of the territory of the Anglo-Saxon kingdoms that became the Kingdom of England. This included most of modern England and part of what is now south-east Scotland, which for several centuries was part of the Anglo-Saxon kingdom of Northumbria. The rest - Wales and most of Scotland - continued to use Celtic languages, except in areas of Scandinavian settlement where Old Norse was spoken. In some parts of England, too, the Celtic language remained well established: medieval Cornish was spoken throughout Cornwall and adjacent parts of Devon, Cumbria survived until perhaps the 13th century in parts of Cumbria, and Welsh may have been spoken on the English side of the Anglo-Welsh border. Norwegian was also widely spoken in parts of England that were under Danish law.

**Question 0**

Which language family does Old English belong to?

**Question 1**

What is another name for Ingvaeonic?

**Question 2**

In which century was Old English first developed?

**Question 3**

Which Anglo-Saxon kingdom ruled parts of what is now Scotland?

**Question 4**

What language was spoken in Cornwall?

**Question 5**

Which Germanic dialects date back to the 500s?

**Question 6**

To whom did the Anglo-Saxon kingdom of Northumbria belong?

**Question 7**

Which language survived in Cumbria until the 13th century?

**Question 8**

Which language replaced Old English in the Scandinavian settlements?

**Text number 15**

Among the most important surviving works of Old English literature are Beowulf, an epic poem, the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle, a work of early English history, Franks Casket, an engraved early whalebone artifact, and Cædmon's Hymn, a Christian religious poem. A number of prose works have also survived, including sermons and the lives of saints, Bible translations and Latin translations of early churches, legal documents such as laws and wills, and practical works on grammar, medicine and geography. Yet poetry is considered the core of Old English literature. Almost all Anglo-Saxon authors are anonymous, with a few exceptions such as Bede and Cædmon. Cædmon, the earliest English poet we know by name, was a lay brother at Whitby Abbey.

**Question 0**

What is an important Old English history?

**Question 1**

What is an important old English religious poem?

**Question 2**

What kind of literary work is Beowulf?

**Question 3**

Who is the earliest named English poet?

**Question 4**

Where did Cædmon live?

**Question 5**

What is the oldest surviving Old English literature?

**Question 6**

Where is the Anglo-Saxon chronicle engraved?

**Question 7**

What is considered the core of world literature?

**Question 8**

Who are generally well known among Anglosaxons?

**Text number 16**

Old English evolved from the Anglo-French or North Sea Germanic dialects originally spoken by Germanic tribes traditionally known as Anglicans, Saxons and Jews. When the Anglo-Saxons came to dominate England, their language replaced the languages of Roman Britain: the Common Briton, a Celtic language, and Latin, which the Romans brought to Britain. Old English had four main dialects associated with specific Anglo-Saxon kingdoms: Mercian, Northumbrian, Kentish and West Saxon. It was West Saxon that formed the basis of the literary standard of later Old English, although the dominant forms of Middle and Modern English developed mainly from Mercian. Speech in the eastern and northern parts of England was strongly influenced by Old Norse, the result of Scandinavian rule and settlement from the 9th century onwards.

**Question 0**

What is another name for English-French?

**Question 1**

Which tribe spoke Anglo-Frisian alongside English and Saxon?

**Question 2**

To which language family did Common British belong?

**Question 3**

How was Latin brought to Britain?

**Question 4**

In which century did Scandinavian settlement begin in the north of England?

**Question 5**

Which Germanic dialects evolved from Old English?

**Question 6**

Whose language was replaced by Common British?

**Question 7**

Which language replaced the British language after the Roman invasion?

**Question 8**

Which nation ruled the east and north of England from the 900s onwards?

**Text number 17**

When Alfred the Great united the Anglo-Saxon kingdoms (outside Denmark) in the late 9th century, the language of government and literature became established around the West German dialect (Early West German). Alfred advocated teaching in English alongside Latin, and translated many works into English; some, such as the treatise Pastoral Care of Pope Gregory I, appear to have been translated by Alfred himself. In Old English, typical of the development of literature, poetry came before prose, but King Alfred the Great ( 871 to 901) mainly inspired the growth of prose.

**Question 0**

Which king united the Anglo-Saxon kingdoms in England?

**Question 1**

Which treatise was written by Pope Gregory?

**Question 2**

When did the reign of Alfred the Great begin?

**Question 3**

In which century did Alfred unite Anglo-Saxon England?

**Question 4**

What dialect did Alfred's government use?

**Question 5**

Who united the Anglo-Saxon kingdoms in the 900s?

**Question 6**

Who was in favour of making Latin the language of instruction?

**Question 7**

Which treatise did Pope Gregory I translate into English?

**Question 8**

Which Anglo-Saxon king died in the 9th century?

**Text number 18**

Each of these four dialects was associated with the island's independent kingdom. Of these, Northumbria south of the Tyne and most of Mercia were conquered by the Vikings in the 9th century. The part of Mercia that was successfully defended and the whole of Kent were then united in Wessex under Alfred the Great. From then on, the dialect of West Saxon (then in the form known today as Early West Saxon) became the standard language of administration and the basis for many literary and religious works produced or translated from Latin during this period.

**Question 0**

Which kingdom did the Vikings conquer along with Northumbria?

**Question 1**

Which other kingdom did Alfred link with Wessex, apart from the part of Mercia not conquered by the Vikings?

**Question 2**

What is the modern name for the West German dialect of Alfred's time?

**Question 3**

From which language was literature translated into West German?

**Question 4**

Which kingdom north of the river in Northumbria was not conquered by the Vikings?

**Question 5**

Who controlled most of Mercia in the 900s?

**Question 6**

Who defended Kent from the Vikings?

**Question 7**

Where did the standard language come from in the 900s?

**Question 8**

Into which language was West German literature translated?

**Text number 19**

Another source of loanwords was Old Norse, which came into contact with Old English through Scandinavian rulers and settlers in Danelaw in the late 9th century and during the reign of Cnut and other Danish kings in the early 11th century. Many place names in East and North England are of Scandinavian origin. Norse loanwords are relatively rare in Old English literature, and are mostly terms related to government and administration. However, the literary standard was based on a West German dialect far from the main Scandinavian area of influence; the influence of Norwegian may have been greater in the eastern and northern dialects. The Middle English texts, which are more often based on Eastern dialects, certainly show a strong Norwegian influence. Modern English contains many words, often from everyday usage, borrowed from Old Norse, and the grammatical simplification that has taken place since the Old English period is also often due to Norwegian influence.

**Question 0**

In which century did Cnut rule?

**Question 1**

What was Cnut's nationality?

**Question 2**

In which century did the Scandinavians begin to settle in England?

**Question 3**

What are the origins of English loanwords that are still used today?

**Question 4**

Which part of England, along with East Anglia, has many place names of Scandinavian origin?

**Question 5**

How did the Norwegians borrow words from Old English?

**Question 6**

Who influenced the English language from the 900s onwards?

**Question 7**

Who ruled in the 1100s?

**Question 8**

What led to a more complex grammar after Old English?

**Text number 20**

Modern editions of Old English manuscripts usually introduce some additional provisions. Modern forms of Latin letters are used, such as ⟨g⟩ instead of the insular G, ⟨s⟩ instead of the long S, and others that may differ significantly from the insular spelling, notably ⟨e⟩, ⟨f⟩ and ⟨r⟩. Macrons are used to mark long vowels, where in the original languages no distinction was usually made between long and short vowels (some older editions used acute accent marks to conform to Old Norse conventions). In addition, modern editions often distinguish between vowel and palatal ⟨c⟩ and ⟨g⟩ by placing dots above the palatal: ⟨ċ⟩, ⟨ġ⟩. The letter wynn ⟨ƿ⟩ is usually replaced by ⟨w⟩, but æsc, eth and thorn are usually retained (unless eth is replaced by thorn).

**Question 0**

In what form is c written with a dot over a letter?

**Question 1**

Which common letter of the Latin alphabet typically replaces the Old English letter wynn?

**Question 2**

Which letter of the Latin alphabet replaces the old English letter G?

**Question 3**

What Latin letter is used instead of the old English long S?

**Question 4**

When eth is replaced, what is it replaced with?

**Question 5**

What removes some of the conventions of old English manuscripts?

**Question 6**

What is used to mark short vowels?

**Question 7**

Which vowels do not make a difference in Old English?

**Text number 21**

As with other historical languages, later scholars and practitioners have used Old English to create texts that either imitate Anglo-Saxon literature or deliberately transpose it into another cultural context. Examples include Alistair Campbell and J. R. R. Tolkien. Several websites dedicated to neo-paganism and historical re-enactment provide reference material and forums to promote the active use of Old English. By far the most ambitious project [peacock term] is Wikipedia on Old English, but most online texts on Modern English bear little resemblance to the historical model and are full of very basic grammatical errors.

**Question 0**

Which modern religion sometimes uses Old English?

**Question 1**

Which hobby masters the use of Old English?

**Question 2**

Which modern scholar, apart from Tolkien, has used Old English?

**Question 3**

Which Wikipedia project uses Old English?

**Question 4**

What is the term for modern texts written in Old English?

**Question 5**

What is one of the few languages that researchers imitate?

**Question 6**

Which author promoted the active use of Old English?

**Question 7**

Which Wikipedia project translates old English texts?

**Question 8**

Which modern writers wrote exclusively in Old English?

**Text number 22**

Old English was initially written in runic script using futhorcia - a rhyme scheme derived from the Germanic 24-character oldest futhark, which was extended with five other rhymes used to represent Anglo-Saxon vowel sounds, and sometimes with several additional characters. From about the 9th century onwards, the runic system was superseded by the semi-uncial (minuscule) Latin alphabet adopted by the Irish Christian missionaries. This was replaced by the insular script, a cursive and pointed version of the semi-uncial script. This was used until the end of the 13th century, when the Carolingian continental minuscule (also known as Carolingian) replaced the insular script.

**Question 0**

What was written using the Germanic 24-character Old Furthark?

**Question 1**

How many Anglo-Saxon vowels were there?

**Question 2**

Which manuscript came into use in the 900s?

**Question 3**

Who introduced the Latin script in the 900s?

**Question 4**

Which form of writing came into use in the 13th century?

**Document number 124**

**Text number 0**

A naval support ship is intended to operate with the main fleet and usually provides offensive capabilities. These are the largest support ships capable of high speeds. In contrast, escort carriers were developed to defend convoys. They were smaller and slower, with fewer aircraft to carry. Most of them were built from the hulls of merchant ships or, in the case of merchant aircraft carriers, were bulk carriers with a flight deck on top. Light aircraft carriers were aircraft carriers that were fast enough to operate with the fleet, but smaller in size and smaller in aircraft capacity. The Soviet aircraft carriers that Russia now uses are in fact called heavy aircraft cruisers. Although these ships were on a par with the large naval aircraft carriers, they were designed to be used alone or with convoys and had both strong defensive armament and heavy attack missiles equivalent to a missile cruiser, as well as fighters and helicopters.

**Question 0**

Which type of transport company is the largest?

**Question 1**

What kind of capabilities does the naval company offer?

**Question 2**

For what purpose were excort ships developed?

**Question 3**

Where were most escort ships built?

**Question 4**

What is the actual name of the Soviet aircraft carriers used by Russia?

**Question 5**

What is the smallest type of launcher?

**Question 6**

What capabilities does the shipping company not offer?

**Question 7**

For what purpose were export support vessels developed?

**Question 8**

Where were a few escort ships built?

**Question 9**

What is the name of the Soviet aircraft carriers used by Germany?

**Text number 1**

This new importance of naval aviation forced nations to establish several aircraft carriers to provide each large fleet with air superiority protection against enemy aircraft. This extensive use required the construction of several new "light" aircraft carriers. Escort carriers, such as the USS Bogue, were sometimes built for the purpose, but most were converted from merchant ships as a temporary measure to provide anti-submarine warfare air support for convoys and amphibious operations. Following this concept, the US-built light aircraft carriers, such as the USS Independence, represented a larger and more 'militarised' version of the escort carrier. Although they had a similar complement to escort carriers, they had the advantage of speed due to their modified cruiser hulls. The UK 1942 Design Light Fleet Carrier was designed for rapid construction by civilian dockers and had an expected service life of about three years. They served the Royal Navy during the war, and were chosen as the hull of almost all aircraft carrier fleets after the war until the 1980s. Emergencies also encouraged the creation or conversion of highly unconventional aircraft carriers. CAMs were merchant ships carrying cargo, capable of launching (but not retrieving) a single fighter aircraft from a catapult to defend their convoy from long-range German aircraft.

**Question 0**

What type of aircraft carrier was the USS Bogue?

**Question 1**

What type of aircraft was the USS Independence?

**Question 2**

What was the advantage of light transport vessels compared to escort vessels?

**Question 3**

What was the expected service life of a British light naval carrier in 1942?

**Question 4**

Who did the light naval carriers of the UK's 1941 Design Light Fleet Carriers squadron serve during the war?

**Question 5**

What type of aircraft carrier was the USS Vogue?

**Question 6**

What type of tank was the USS Independence?

**Question 7**

What was the advantage of heavy aircraft carriers over escort carriers?

**Question 8**

What was the expected lifetime of the UK's 1924 Design Light Fleet Carrier?

**Question 9**

Who did the UK's 1941 Design Heavy Fleet Carriers serve during the war?

**Text number 2**

The head of Russia's United Shipbuilding Corporation said in St Petersburg on 30 June 2011 that his company expects to start design work on the new aircraft carrier in 2016, with the aim of starting construction in 2018 and having the aircraft carrier reach initial operational capability by 2023 . On 3 November 2011, the Russian newspaper Izvestia reported that the naval construction plan now includes (first) the construction of a new shipyard capable of building large hull vessels, followed by the construction of two nuclear-powered aircraft carriers (each with a full load of 80 000 tonnes) by 2027. According to the spokesman, one of the aircraft carriers would be deployed in the Russian Navy's Northern Fleet in Murmansk and the other in the Pacific Fleet in Vladivostok.

**Question 0**

When does the Russian United Shipbuilding Corporation expect to start design work on a new aircraft carrier?

**Question 1**

In what year was Russia's new aircraft carrier due to achieve its first operational capability?

**Question 2**

What was Izvestiya?

**Question 3**

Where was the Northern Fleet's nuclear-powered aircraft carrier to be based?

**Question 4**

Where was the Pacific Fleet's nuclear-powered aircraft carrier to be based?

**Question 5**

When does the Prussian United Shipbuilding Corporation expect to start design work on a new aircraft carrier?

**Question 6**

In what year was Russia's old aircraft carrier due to achieve first operational capability?

**Question 7**

What was not Izvestiya?

**Question 8**

Where was the Southern Fleet's nuclear-powered aircraft carrier to be based?

**Question 9**

Where was the Atlantic Fleet's nuclear-powered aircraft carrier to be based?

**Text number 3**

Aircraft carriers have "runways at sea" with a flat flight deck through which aircraft can land and take off. Aircraft are launched forward, into the wind, and recovered from the stern. The flight deck is the main difference between an aircraft carrier and a land-based runway. Creating such a surface at sea places constraints on an aircraft carrier - for example, being a ship means that a full-length runway would be expensive to build and maintain. This affects the take-off procedure, as the shorter runway length of the deck requires the aircraft to accelerate faster to gain lift. This requires either an increase in thrust, a vertical component of speed, or a lower take-off load (to reduce mass). The different types of deck structure mentioned above will affect the design of the cockpit. The launch assistance provided by an aircraft carrier is strongly linked to the type of aircraft and the design of the carrier itself.

**Question 0**

What are typically considered "runways at sea"?

**Question 1**

Which design feature of aircraft carriers facilitates the launching and recovery of aircraft?

**Question 2**

What are the main differences between an aircraft carrier and a land-based station?

**Question 3**

What is the primary reason why ship runways are shorter than land runways?

**Question 4**

What do aircraft have to do when they use shorter runways?

**Question 5**

What is never considered a "runway at sea"?

**Question 6**

What is a feature of aircraft carrier design that prevents the launch and recovery of aircraft?

**Question 7**

Where are the smallest differences between an aircraft carrier and a ground station?

**Question 8**

What is the primary reason why ships have longer runways than land?

**Question 9**

What do aircraft have to do when they use longer runways?

**Text number 4**

Since the early 1950s, it has been the practice on traditional aircraft carriers to raise the aircraft to port at an angle to the ship's axis. The primary function of this angled deck is to allow aircraft that do not hit the stopping wires, known as bolters, to re-enter the air without the risk of colliding with aircraft parked forward. The angled deck allows one or two "waist bolts" to be installed in addition to the two bow bolts. The angled deck also improves the flexibility of the launch and recovery cycle by allowing aircraft to be launched and recovered simultaneously.

**Question 0**

When did conventional aircraft carriers start to recover aircraft at an angle to the ship's axis?

**Question 1**

What risk do aircraft avoid by using a bias?

**Question 2**

How many "waist pins" can be installed on an angled deck?

**Question 3**

How many bow cats can be installed on an angled deck?

**Question 4**

Which aircraft design feature improves the flexibility of the take-off and return cycle?

**Question 5**

When did conventional aircraft carriers stop picking up aircraft at an angle to the ship's axis?

**Question 6**

What risks do aircraft increase when they use an angled deck?

**Question 7**

How many "waste catapults" can be installed on an angled deck?

**Question 8**

How many bow dogs can be installed on an angled deck?

**Question 9**

Which aircraft design feature improves the stiffness of the launch and recovery cycle?

**Text number 5**

Another visible deck structure is the ramp of the jump ramp at the front end of the cockpit. It was originally developed to assist the take-off of STOVL aircraft with much higher weights than are possible for vertical or taxi take-off with flat decks. Originally developed by the Royal Navy, it has since been adopted by many navies for use on smaller aircraft carriers. The jump ramp works by converting part of the forward rolling motion of the aircraft into vertical speed, and is sometimes combined with a partial downward thrust of the jet. This gives heavily loaded and fueled aircraft a few precious extra seconds to achieve sufficient airspeed and lift to maintain normal flight. Without a jump, launching fully loaded and refuelled aircraft like the Harrier would not be possible on a smaller flat-bottomed craft before they either stall or crash straight into the sea.

**Question 0**

Where are the jump-off points for aircraft carriers located?

**Question 1**

What could the STOVL aircraft's jump decks do that they could not do on a flat deck??

**Question 2**

Who originally developed the ski jump ramp?

**Question 3**

What does a ski jump ramp need to transform to succeed?

**Question 4**

What does a ramp at a jump ramp prevent a fully loaded and refuelled aircraft from doing?

**Question 5**

Where are the snowboard ramps on aircraft carriers located?

**Question 6**

What did the STOVL aircraft's jump ramps prevent them from doing that they could not do on a flat deck?

**Question 7**

Who originally hated ski jumping?

**Question 8**

What does a ski jump ramp transform to be a failure?

**Question 9**

What does the ramp at the jump ramp prevent an unloaded and refuelled aircraft from doing?

**Text number 6**

An aircraft carrier is a warship that operates as a sea-based airbase, with a full-length flight deck and equipment for transporting, arming, positioning and recovering aircraft. Typically, it is the main ship of the fleet, as it allows naval forces to spread air power worldwide without depending on local bases for air operations. Aircraft carriers are expensive to build and are critical assets. Aircraft carriers have evolved from converted cruisers to nuclear-powered warships carrying a wide range of fighters, strike aircraft, helicopters and other types of aircraft.

**Question 0**

What kind of flight decks are aircraft carriers equipped with?

**Question 1**

For what purpose do aircraft carriers serve aircraft?

**Question 2**

What is typically the main ship of any fleet?

**Question 3**

What can naval forces do with aircraft carriers?

**Question 4**

How have the old converted cruise aircraft carriers evolved?

**Question 5**

What kind of aircraft decks do aircraft carriers not have?

**Question 6**

What purpose do aircraft carriers serve for land vehicles?

**Question 7**

What is typically the main ship of any fleet?

**Question 8**

What do aircraft carriers not allow navies to do?

**Question 9**

What have the new converted cruise aircraft carriers changed into?

**Text number 7**

The advent of heavier-than-air fixed-wing aircraft in 1903 was closely followed by the first experimental take-off in 1910 from the deck of a US Navy ship (the cruiser USS Birmingham), and the first experimental landings in 1911. The first take-off from a ship underway was made on 9 May 1912 from the deck of the British Royal Navy ship HMS Hibernia. The next in line were seaplane carriers, the first of which was the French Foudre in 1911. In September 1914, Wakamiya of the Imperial Japanese Navy carried out the world's first successful ship-to-ship air attack: on 6 September 1914, a Farman aircraft launched by Wakamiya attacked the Austro-Hungarian cruiser SMS Kaiserin Elisabeth and the German gunboat Jaguar in Kiaochow Bay off Tsingtao; neither was hit. The first air attack from an aircraft carrier was the Tondern raid in July 1918, when seven Sopwith Camels launched from the converted battlecruiser HMS Furious damaged a German air base at Tønder and destroyed two zeppelins.

**Question 0**

In what year did heavier-than-air fixed-wing aircraft enter the market?

**Question 1**

What year was the first test flight of an aircraft?

**Question 2**

What year was the first test flight of an aircraft?

**Question 3**

What was the Japanese Imperial Navy Wakamiya doing in September 1914?

**Question 4**

What was the first aircraft carrier air strike?

**Question 5**

In what year did lighter-than-air fixed-wing aircraft enter the market?

**Question 6**

What year was the second aircraft test run?

**Question 7**

In which year were the first experimental take-offs made?

**Question 8**

What was the Chinese Imperial Navy Wakamiya doing in September 1914?

**Question 9**

What was the first naval attack launched from an aircraft carrier?

**Text number 8**

Modern navies using such aircraft carriers consider them to be the main ships of their fleet, which was previously the role of battleships. This change occurred during World War II in response to the fact that air power became a major factor in warfare, due to the superior range, flexibility and efficiency of aircraft carriers. After the war, aircraft carrier operations continued to grow in size and importance. Super carriers of 75,000 tons or more have become the pinnacle of carrier development. Some are powered by nuclear reactors and form the core of a fleet designed to operate far from home. Amphibious aircraft carriers, such as the USS Tarawa and HMS Ocean, serve for transporting and landing marines, and have a large fleet of helicopters for this purpose. Many of them are also known as "commando carriers" or "helicopter carriers" and many have the capability to operate VSTOL aircraft.

**Question 0**

Which ship was originally known as the main ship of the fleet?

**Question 1**

When did aircraft carriers start to be called naval capital ships?

**Question 2**

What kind of cargo ship can carry 75 000 tonnes or more?

**Question 3**

Which ships are used for transporting and landing marines?

**Question 4**

What do amphibious assault ships need to transport a large contingent of marines?

**Question 5**

What ship was never considered the main ship of the fleet?

**Question 6**

When did aircraft carriers start to be called "little ships of the navy"?

**Question 7**

What kind of cargo ship can carry 57 000 tonnes or more?

**Question 8**

What ships are used to transport and land civilians?

**Question 9**

Why do the Marines need a small contingent of landing ships to transport Marines?

**Text number 9**

The Royal Australian Navy is in the process of acquiring two Canberra-class LHDs, the first of which entered service in November 2015 and the second is expected to enter service in 2016. The vessels will be the largest in the history of the Australian Navy. Their main tasks will be to ship, transport and deploy boarding troops and to carry out or support humanitarian relief missions. The LHD vessel will be capable of simultaneously launching multiple helicopters and maintaining an amphibious capability of 1 000 troops and supporting vehicles (tanks, armoured personnel carriers, etc.). The Australian Defence Minister has publicly raised the possibility of acquiring F-35B STOVL aircraft for the aircraft carrier, stating that it has been on the table from the outset, and has stated that the LHDs are "STOVL capable".

**Question 0**

Who is buying two Canbera-class LHDs?

**Question 1**

How big are the two Canbera-class LDH vessels?

**Question 2**

What is the primary function of a Canbera-class LDH?

**Question 3**

How many troops can be maintained on a Canbera-class LHD?

**Question 4**

How many helicopters can the LHD launch?

**Question 5**

Who is handing over two Canbera-class LHDs?

**Question 6**

How small are the two Canbera-class LDH vessels?

**Question 7**

What is the secondary function of a Canbera-class LDH?

**Question 8**

How many civilians can be maintained on a Canbera-class LHD?

**Question 9**

How many tanks can the LHD launch?

**Text number 10**

The British Royal Navy is building two new larger STOVL aircraft carriers, the Queen Elizabeth class, to replace three Invincible class carriers. The ships will be named HMS Queen Elizabeth and HMS Prince of Wales. They will be capable of operating up to 40 aircraft in peacetime, with a tailored group of up to 50, and will have a displacement of 70,600 tonnes. Scheduled to enter service in 2020, their primary aircraft configuration will consist of F-35B Lightning II aircraft, with a squadron of around 680, rising to a total of around 1,600 once the flight group is on board. Defence weapons include the Phalanx Close-In Weapons System for air and missile defence, and 30 mm automatic small-calibre guns and minesweepers to counter fast attack craft. These two ships are the largest warships ever built for the Royal Navy.

**Question 0**

What is the British Navy building to replace its three Invincible-class aircraft carriers?

**Question 1**

What will be the names of the 2 Queen Elizabeth class ships?

**Question 2**

When are the 2 Queen Elizabeth class ships due to enter service?

**Question 3**

How many tonnes can the Queen Elizabeth class ships displace?

**Question 4**

How big are these two Queen Elizabeth ships?

**Question 5**

What will the British Army build to replace the three Invincible-class aircraft carriers?

**Question 6**

What will be the names of the 2 Queen Victoria ships?

**Question 7**

When are the two Queen Elizabeth class ships due to become inoperable?

**Question 8**

How many grams can Queen Elizabeth class ships displace?

**Question 9**

How old are these two Queen Elizabeth ships?

**Text number 11**

Flight deck construction constraints strongly influence the role of a particular aircraft carrier, as they affect the weight, type and configuration of the aircraft to be launched. For example, assisted launch mechanisms are primarily used for heavy aircraft, especially those loaded with airborne weapons. CATOBAR launchers are most commonly used on USN supercarriers, as they allow heavy jets to be launched fully loaded, especially for ground attack missions. Other navies use the STOVL system because it is cheaper to operate and still provides good fighter capability.

**Question 0**

Why do flight deck construction constraints affect the role of the aircraft carrier?

**Question 1**

What are assisted launch mechanisms primarily used for?

**Question 2**

What does CATOBAR enable?

**Question 3**

Why do other fleets use STOVL?

**Question 4**

Why do flight deck landing restrictions affect the role of the aircraft carrier?

**Question 5**

What are the secondary uses of assisted launch mechanisms?

**Question 6**

What CATOBAR does not allow?

**Question 7**

Why don't other fleets use STOVL?

**Question 8**

Which is more expensive to use?

**Text number 12**

On the recovery side of the flight deck, the adaptation to the aircraft load is similar. Non-VTOL or conventional aircraft cannot slow down on their own, and almost all aircraft carriers using them must have recovery systems that are stopped for aircraft recovery (-BAR, e.g. CATOBAR or STOBAR). Landing aircraft extend the tail hook, which engages the stop cables stretched across the deck and stops a short distance away. The Royal Navy's post-World War II research into safer CATOBAR recovery eventually led to the general introduction of an off-axis landing area to allow aircraft that missed the stall switches to "bolt up" and return safely to flight for a new landing attempt, rather than crashing into aircraft on the forward deck.

**Question 0**

Why do almost all airlines using conventional aircraft have a stopped-return system?

**Question 1**

What is the purpose of a stopped-recovery system?

**Question 2**

What do planes do when they land to stop for a short stopover?

**Question 3**

What can an aircraft in the corners of the landing area do if it cannot get past the stop ropes?

**Question 4**

What can a "bolt" prevent an aircraft from doing?

**Question 5**

Why do almost all airlines using non-conventional aircraft have a stopped-return system?

**Question 6**

What is not the purpose of the arrested return system?

**Question 7**

What do planes do when they land to stop on a long journey?

**Question 8**

What do the angles of the landing area allow the aircraft to do if it gets caught in the stop wires?

**Question 9**

What can a "bolt" allow an aircraft to do?

**Text number 13**

The key people on the flight deck are the gunners, the pilot and the air boss. The gunners are naval pilots or naval flight officers and are responsible for launching the aircraft. The pilot works just inside the island from the flight deck and is responsible for moving the aircraft before launch and after recovery. "The 'flight boss' (usually the commander) operates from the top bridge (Primary Flight Control, also called primary or tower) and has overall responsibility for launch and recovery control, as well as 'control of the aircraft in the air close to the ship and the movement of the aircraft on the flight deck, which itself resembles a well-choreographed ballet'. The captain spends most of his time one level below in the primary tower on the navigation bridge. Below this is the flag bridge for the embarked admiral and his staff.

**Question 0**

Who are the three key people working in the cab?

**Question 1**

What are the shooters responsible for?

**Question 2**

What is the processor responsible for?

**Question 3**

Where does the captain spend most of his time?

**Question 4**

Who is the flag bridge area for?

**Question 5**

Who are the 3 key people who are not in the cockpit?

**Question 6**

What are the shooters irresponsible for?

**Question 7**

What is the processor not responsible for?

**Question 8**

Where does a ship's captain spend the least time?

**Question 9**

Who is banned from the flag bridge area of the vessel?

**Text number 14**

The disadvantage of the jump is that it reduces the size, payload and fuel load (and hence range) of the aircraft; heavily loaded aircraft cannot be launched by the jump because their heavy weight requires either a longer take-off roll than is possible on the deck of an aircraft carrier or assistance from a catapult or JATO rocket. For example, the Russian Su-33 can take off from the aircraft carrier Admiral Kuznetsov with only minimal armament and fuel load. Another drawback is that a mixed-use helicopter landing platform, such as the US Landing Helicopter Dock or the Landing Helicopter Assault Amphibious Assault ship, does not have a jumping platform because it would eliminate one or more helicopter landing areas. This flat deck limits the loading of Harriers, but is somewhat mitigated by the longer rolling approach provided by the long flight deck compared to many STOVLs.

**Question 0**

What is the downside of ski jumping?

**Question 1**

What can't be triggered by ski jumping because of the high loaded weight?

**Question 2**

What do heavily loaded aircraft sometimes need help with?

**Question 3**

Why is the jump not included in mixed operations involving helicopters?

**Question 4**

How can a Russian SU-33 launch an aircraft carrier from the Admiral Kuznetsov?

**Question 5**

What is the advantage of ski jumping?

**Question 6**

What can trigger a ski jump due to its high loaded weight?

**Question 7**

What do lightly loaded aircraft sometimes need help with?

**Question 8**

Why is a jump landing included in mixed operations involving helicopters?

**Question 9**

Why can't the Russian SU-33 launch an aircraft carrier from the Admiral Kuznetsov?

**Text number 15**

One STOBAR support vessel: the Liaoning was originally built as a 57 000 tonne Soviet Admiral Kuznetsov-class Varyag support vessel, and was later bought by China in 1998 as a stripped hull under the pretext that it would be used as a floating casino, after which it was partially rebuilt and towed to China for completion. The Liaoning was commissioned on 25 September 2012 and began trial and training services. On 24 or 25 November 2012, Liaoning successfully launched and recovered several Shenyang J-15 jet fighters. It has been classified as a training ship to allow the Navy to practice using an aircraft carrier. The People's Daily reported on 26 December 2012 that the Liaoning will take between four and five years to reach full operational capability, mainly due to training and coordination, which will take the Chinese PLA Navy a considerable amount of time as it is the first aircraft carrier it has owned. As the Liaoning is a training ship, it is not assigned to any of China's operational fleets.

**Question 0**

Why did China buy the STOBAR support vessel Liaoning in 1998?

**Question 1**

What is Liaoning classified as?

**Question 2**

What is Liaoning supposed to help the navy train on?

**Question 3**

Why is Liaoning not part of any Chinese operational fleet?

**Question 4**

Why did it take the Chinese PLA Navy 4-5 years for the Liaoning to reach full capacity?

**Question 5**

Why did China not buy the STOBAR carrier Liaoning in 1998?

**Question 6**

Where is Liaoning not classified?

**Question 7**

What is Liaoning doing to prevent naval exercises?

**Question 8**

Why is Liaoning assigned to one of China's operational navies?

**Question 9**

Why did it take 14-15 years for the Chinese PLA Navy to reach full capacity?

**Text number 16**

India started construction of the 40 000 tonne, 260 metre long Vikrant-class aircraft carrier in 2009. The new aircraft carrier will be powered by MiG-29K and naval HAL Tejas aircraft, as well as the Indian-made HAL Dhruv helicopter. The ship will be powered by four gas turbine engines and will have a range of 8 000 nautical miles (15 000 km). It can carry 160 officers, 1 400 sailors and 30 aircraft. The aircraft carrier will be built at the Cochin shipyard. The ship was launched in August 2013 and is scheduled to enter service in 2018.

**Question 0**

Who started building the 40 000-tonne Vikrant-class aircraft carrier in 2009?

**Question 1**

What powers an Indian-made vessel?

**Question 2**

What is the range of an Indian-made ship carrying 160 officers, 1400 sailors and 30 aircraft?

**Question 3**

Who will build an Indian-made vessel?

**Question 4**

When was the Indian-made vessel launched?

**Question 5**

Who completed the construction of the 40 000 tonne Vikrant-class aircraft carrier in 2009?

**Question 6**

What is not powering an Indian-made vessel?

**Question 7**

What is the range of an Indian-built ship carrying 106 officers, 1,400 sailors and 30 aircraft?

**Question 8**

Who doesn't build an Indian ship?

**Question 9**

When was the Indian-made vessel decommissioned?

**Text number 17**

Aircraft carriers have evolved from wooden ships used to fly balloons, which began in the early 20th century, to nuclear-powered warships carrying dozens of aircraft, including fighter jets and helicopters. As of 3 March 2016, there were thirty-seven active aircraft carriers in twelve fleets worldwide. The US Navy has 10 large nuclear-powered aircraft carriers (called supercarriers, each carrying up to 90 aircraft), the largest aircraft carriers in the world, with a total carrier capacity more than double that of all other nations combined. In addition to the supercarriers, the US Navy has nine amphibious assault ships (sometimes called helicopter carriers), used primarily to carry helicopters; these too can carry up to 25 fighters, and in some cases are as large as the fixed-wing carriers of some other nations.

**Question 0**

What were launchers used for in the early 1900s?

**Question 1**

How many active aircraft carriers are there in the world on 3/3/2016?

**Question 2**

What is another name for the 10 large nuclear-powered aircraft carriers operated by the US Navy?

**Question 3**

How many aircraft can supercarriers carry?

**Question 4**

Who owns the world's biggest airlines?

**Question 5**

What were launchers used for in the early 19th century?

**Question 6**

How many active aircraft carriers are there in the US on 3/3/2016?

**Question 7**

What is another name for the 10 large nuclear-powered aircraft carriers used by the UN Navy?

**Question 8**

How many warships can super warships carry?

**Question 9**

Who owns the world's smallest airlines?

**Text number 18**

There is no single definition of an aircraft carrier, and modern navies use several different options. These options are sometimes classified as sub-types of aircraft carriers and sometimes as separate types of naval airworthiness vessels. Aircraft carriers can be classified according to the type of aircraft they carry and the operational tasks they perform. The former Commander of the Royal Navy, Admiral Sir Mark Stanhope, has stated that "simply put, countries seeking strategic international influence have aircraft carriers".

**Question 0**

What is the definition of "aircraft carrier"?

**Question 1**

How can aircraft carriers be classified?

**Question 2**

Who is Admiral Sir Mark Stanhope?

**Question 3**

Who said that "countries seeking strategic international influence have aircraft carriers"?

**Question 4**

What is the definition of a "warcraft carrier"?

**Question 5**

How can an aircraft be classified?

**Question 6**

Who is Admiral Sir Mark Royal?

**Question 7**

Who said that "countries seeking strategic local influence have aircraft carriers"?

**Question 8**

Which type of air carrier has a single definition?

**Text number 19**

The aircraft carrier dramatically changed naval combat in World War II, as air power was becoming a major factor in the war effort. The emergence of aircraft as a key weapon was due to the superior range, flexibility and efficiency of aircraft launched from aircraft carriers. Their range and accuracy were greater than that of naval guns, making them highly effective. The versatility of aircraft carriers was demonstrated in November 1940 when HMS Illustrious sent a long-range strike against the Italian fleet at its base at Taranto, marking the beginning of effective and highly mobile aircraft strikes. This operation incapacitated three of the six battleships at the expense of two torpedo bombers. In World War II, the Pacific was the scene of clashes between aircraft carrier fleets. The surprise Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor in 1941 was a clear demonstration that modern aircraft carriers had great capabilities that could be used to increase power. The consolidation of six aircraft carriers into a single unit turned naval history on its head, as no other nation had anything like it at its disposal. However, the vulnerability of aircraft carriers compared to conventional battleships when engaged in combat at gunpoint was quickly demonstrated when the HMS Glorious was sunk by German battleships during the Norwegian campaign in 1940.

**Question 0**

What dramatically changed naval combat in the Second World War?

**Question 1**

What led to the adoption of aircraft launched from aircraft carriers as priority weapons?

**Question 2**

Why were aircraft from aircraft carriers more powerful than naval guns?

**Question 3**

What was the signal in 1940 when HMS Illustrious launched a strike against the Italian fleet?

**Question 4**

Which event demonstrated the vulnerability of aircraft carriers when they came within firing range?

**Question 5**

What dramatically changed naval combat in the First World War?

**Question 6**

What led to the adoption of aircraft launched from aircraft carriers as secondary weapons?

**Question 7**

Why were aircraft launched from aircraft carriers less efficient than naval guns?

**Question 8**

What was the signal in 1904 when HMS Illustrious launched a strike against the Italian fleet?

**Question 9**

Which event did not show how vulnerable aircraft carriers are when they come within firing range?

**Text number 20**

The first large naval vessels were developed using flattops. In 1918, the HMS Argus became the world's first aircraft carrier capable of launching and recovering naval aircraft. Because of the 1922 Washington Naval Treaty, which limited the construction of new heavy surface combatants, most early aircraft carriers were modifications of ships that had been designed (or had served) as different types of vessels: freighters, cruisers, cruisers or battleships. From these variants came the Lexington class aircraft carriers (1927), the Akagi and Courageous classes. The evolution of specialised carriers was well under way, and several navies ordered and built warships deliberately designed to operate as aircraft carriers by the mid-1920s, resulting in the introduction of such ships as Hōshō (1922), HMS Hermes (1924) and Béarn (1927). During World War II, these ships would become known as naval aircraft carriers.

**Question 0**

What developments led to the first large naval vessels?

**Question 1**

What was the world's first aircraft carrier capable of launching and recovering naval aircraft?

**Question 2**

What was the 1922 Washington Naval Treaty limiting?

**Question 3**

What caused the early aircraft carriers to consist of modifications of ships that had previously been cargo ships, cruisers or battle cruisers?

**Question 4**

Which of these aircraft carriers were built in 1927?

**Question 5**

What developments led to the first small naval vessels?

**Question 6**

What was the world's first aircraft carrier capable of launching and lifting civil aircraft?

**Question 7**

What was restricted by the Washington Naval Treaty of 1920?

**Question 8**

Why did modern aircraft carriers evolve from modifications of ships that were previously cargo ships, cruisers or battle cruisers?

**Question 9**

What type of aircraft carriers were created by these ship conversions in 1972?

**Text number 21**

In December 2009, the then Commander of the Indian Navy, Admiral Nirmal Kumar Verma, said at his first Navy Week press conference that the Naval Engineering Department was currently studying concepts for a second indigenous aircraft carrier (IAC-2). This will be a conventionally powered aircraft carrier with over 50,000 tonnes of gravity, equipped with steam catapults (instead of the Gorshkov/Vikramaditya and IAC ski-jumpers) capable of launching fourth-generation aircraft. Later in August 2013, Vice Admiral RK Dhowan, speaking about the detailed study of the IAC-II project, said that nuclear power was also being considered. The Navy is also evaluating the Electromagnetic Aircraft Launch System (EMALS), which the US Navy uses on its latest Gerald R. Ford-class aircraft carriers. The US government gave EMALS developer General Atomics permission to give a technical demonstration to Indian naval officers, who were impressed by the system's new capabilities. EMALS enables the launch of a variety of aircraft, including unmanned combat air vehicles (UCAVs). The aim is to have a total of three aircraft carriers in service, two of which are fully operational and the third is being refurbished.

**Question 0**

What does EMALS stand for?

**Question 1**

Who developed EMALS?

**Question 2**

What does EMALS enable?

**Question 3**

Who was impressed by the General Atomics EMALS demonstration?

**Question 4**

How many aircraft carriers in service will the EMALS system target?

**Question 5**

What does MEALS stand for?

**Question 6**

Who did not develop EMALS?

**Question 7**

What EMALS prevents from starting?

**Question 8**

Who wasn't impressed by General Atomics' EMALS demonstration?

**Question 9**

How many decommissioned aircraft carriers will be covered by EMALS?

**Text number 22**

In August 2013, Japan's largest military ship launching ceremony since World War II was held in Yokohama. At 820 feet (250 m) long and weighing 19,500 tonnes, the Izumo was commissioned in March 2015. The ship is capable of carrying up to 14 helicopters; however, the original aircraft fleet was designed to carry only seven ASW helicopters and two SAR helicopters. For other operations, it can also carry troops400 and fifty 3.5-tonne trucks (or equivalent equipment). The flight deck has five helipads, allowing simultaneous landings or take-offs. For defence purposes, the vessel is equipped with two Phalanx CIWS and two SeaRAM weapons. This class of destroyers was originally intended to replace the two Shirane-class ships, which were originally scheduled to begin decommissioning in FY 2014.

**Question 0**

What was the launch event in Yokohama in August 2013 for?

**Question 1**

How many helicopters can land simultaneously on Japan's largest military ship?

**Question 2**

How long is Japan's largest military vessel?

**Question 3**

How many soldiers can Japan's largest warship carry?

**Question 4**

How much does Japan's largest military vessel weigh?

**Question 5**

Why was an opening ceremony held in Toyo in August 2013?

**Question 6**

How many helicopters can land simultaneously on China's largest military ship?

**Question 7**

How long is Japan's largest civilian ship?

**Question 8**

How many soldiers can Japan's smallest military vessel carry?

**Question 9**

How much does Japan's smallest military vessel weigh?

**Text number 23**

The current US Nimitz-class aircraft carrier fleet will be succeeded (and in some cases replaced) by the Gerald R. Ford class of ten ships. These ships are expected to be more automated in order to reduce the funding required to staff, maintain and operate supercarriers. The main new features are the introduction of the Electromagnetic Aircraft Launch System (EMALS) (replacing the old steam catapults) and unmanned aerial vehicles. Following the decommissioning of the USS Enterprise in December 2012 (scheduled for 2016), the US Navy has 10 active supercarriers. On 24 July 2007, the House Armed Services Subcommittee recommended seven or eight new aircraft carriers (one every four years). However, the debate has deepened over the $12-14.5 billion budget (plus $12 billion in development and research costs) for a 100,000-ton Gerald R. Ford-class carrier (estimated service life 2016) versus smaller, $2 billion-ton 45,000 America-class amphibious ships capable of accommodating F-35B squadrons, one of which is already operational, another under construction and nine planned.

**Question 0**

What will replace part of the current US Nimitz-class aircraft carrier fleet?

**Question 1**

What feature of the new vessels will replace the old steam taps?

**Question 2**

When will the USS Enterprise be decommissioned?

**Question 3**

How much does a Gerald R. Ford-class aircraft carrier weigh?

**Question 4**

How much does an America-class amphibious ship weigh?

**Question 5**

What will replace part of the current UN fleet of Nimitz-class aircraft carriers?

**Question 6**

What feature of the new vessels will replace the old nuclear catapults?

**Question 7**

When is the USS Enterprise due to be deployed?

**Question 8**

How much does a Harrison R. Ford-class aircraft carrier weigh?

**Question 9**

How much does an American-class amphibian weigh?

**Text number 24**

If the aircraft are VTOL or helicopter-capable, they do not need to slow down and therefore do not need to. Since the 1950s, an angled deck has been used in the stall system because, if the aircraft does not engage the stall rope, a short deck facilitates take-off by reducing the number of objects between the aircraft and the runway end. It also has the advantage of separating the recovery area from the launch area. Helicopters and aircraft capable of vertical or short take-off and landing (V/STOL) usually take off by coming alongside the aircraft carrier on the port side and then use their hovering power to move above the flight deck and land vertically without any stopping devices.

**Question 0**

Which aircraft do not need to slow down?

**Question 1**

Where does the angled cover separate the recovery area?

**Question 2**

What is V/STOL?

**Question 3**

How do helicopters move over the cockpit and land vertically?

**Question 4**

What do helicopters not need because they have hovering capability?

**Question 5**

Which aircraft do not need to accelerate?

**Question 6**

Where does the non-square cover separate the recovery area?

**Question 7**

What does V/STOL not mean?

**Question 8**

How do helicopters move over the cockpit and land horizontally?

**Question 9**

What do aircraft not need because they have the ability to hover?

**Text number 25**

The superstructure of an aircraft carrier (such as the bridge and control tower) is concentrated in a relatively small area called an island, a feature introduced on HMS Hermes in 1923. The island is usually built on the starboard side of the battle deck, but on the Japanese aircraft carriers Akagi and Hiryū the islands were built on the port side. Very few aircraft carriers were designed or built without an island. The configuration embedded in the deck level proved to have significant disadvantages, the primary one being the control of exhaust gases from the power plant. In the case of the USS Langley, fumes passing across the deck were a significant problem. In addition, the lack of an island meant difficulties in flight deck management, flight control, lack of radar locations, and problems with navigation and steering of the ship itself.

**Question 0**

Which feature was introduced on the HMS Hermes in 1923?

**Question 1**

What is concentrated in a small area called an island?

**Question 2**

For non-Japanese aircraft carriers, on which side of the flight deck are islands typically built?

**Question 3**

What was the biggest drawback of the flush deck configuration?

**Question 4**

What was the major problem with the USS Langley?

**Question 5**

Which feature was introduced on the HMS Hermes in 1932?

**Question 6**

What is concentrated in a large area called an island?

**Question 7**

For non-Chinese aircraft carriers, on which side of the flight deck are islands typically built?

**Question 8**

What was the biggest advantage of the flush deck configuration?

**Question 9**

What was the small problem with the USS Langley?

**Text number 26**

1 CATOBAR: Charles de Gaulle is a 42 000 tonne nuclear-powered aircraft carrier, commissioned in 2001 and the flagship of the French Navy (Marine Nationale). The ship is equipped with Dassault-Breguet Super Étendard, Dassault Rafale M and E-2C Hawkeye aircraft, EC725 Caracal and AS532 Cougar helicopters for search and rescue missions, modern electronics and Aster missiles. It is a CATOBAR-type aircraft carrier, using two 75-metre C13-3 steam catapults, a shorter version of the catapult system installed on US Nimitz-class aircraft carriers, one catapult at the bow and the other forward of the landing area.

**Question 0**

What is the name of the 42 000 tonne nuclear-powered aircraft carrier launched in 2001?

**Question 1**

What is Charles de Gaulle's flagship?

**Question 2**

What kind of missiles does Charles de Gaulle carry?

**Question 3**

What is the second name of the French Navy?

**Question 4**

What type of air carrier is Charles de Gaulle?

**Question 5**

What is the name of the 24 000 tonne nuclear-powered aircraft carrier launched in 2001?

**Question 6**

What is not Charles de Gaulle's flagship?

**Question 7**

What kind of lasers are on board the Charles de Gaulle?

**Question 8**

What is not the second name of the French Navy?

**Question 9**

What type of aircraft is Charles de Gaulle?

**Text number 27**

With the decommissioning of the USS Enterprise in December 2012, the US Navy is down to supercarriers.10 On 24 July 2007, the US House of Representatives Armed Services Subcommittee recommended seven or perhaps eight new support ships (one every four years). However, the debate has deepened over the $12-14.5 billion budget (plus $12 billion in development and research costs) for a 100,000-ton Gerald R. Ford-class aircraft carrier (estimated entry into service in 2016) versus a smaller, $2 billion, 45,000-ton America-class amphibious assault ship capable of accommodating a squadron of F-35Bs. The first ship in this class, USS America, is now in active service, with another, USS Tripoli, under construction and nine more planned.

**Question 0**

How many supercarriers did the US Navy have after the decommissioning of the USS Enterprise?

**Question 1**

How many new aircraft carriers per year was recommended by the House Armed Services Subcommittee on 7/24/07?

**Question 2**

What category does the USS America belong to?

**Question 3**

What is the USS America capable of destroying squadrons of squadrons?

**Question 4**

What other aircraft carrier joins the USS America on active duty?

**Question 5**

How many supercarriers did the UN fleet have after the deactivation of the USS Enterprise?

**Question 6**

How many old aircraft carriers per year was recommended by the House Armed Services Subcommittee on 7/24/07?

**Question 7**

Which category does the USS America not belong to?

**Question 8**

Where does the USS America fail to destroy squadrons of squadrons?

**Question 9**

What other aircraft carrier is associated with the USS America that is not in active service?

**Text number 28**

Since World War II, aircraft carrier designs have increased in size to accommodate the continued growth in aircraft size. The modern US Nimitz-class large aircraft carrier has almost four times the displacement of the WWII-era USS Enterprise, but roughly the same number of aircraft - a result of the continued growth in size and weight of military aircraft over the years. The current aircraft carriers are so expensive that the states operating them risk significant political, economic and military consequences if the carrier is lost or even used in a conflict.

**Question 0**

Why has the size of aircraft carriers increased since the Second World War?

**Question 1**

How much more volume does the modern Nimitz class have compared to the older USS Enterprise?

**Question 2**

Why do states risk significant political repercussions if an aircraft carrier is lost or even used in a conflict?

**Question 3**

What era is the USS Enterprise from?

**Question 4**

Why has the size of aircraft carriers increased since the First World War?

**Question 5**

How much more volume does the modern Nimitz class have compared to the newer USS Enterprise?

**Question 6**

Why do countries risk the low political repercussions of losing an aircraft carrier or even using it in a conflict?

**Question 7**

What era is USA Enterprise from?

**Question 8**

The current aircraft carriers are so cheap that the countries using them are taking the risk of what?

**Text number 29**

Traditional ("tail hook") aircraft rely on a Landing Signal Officer (LSO, radio call sign paddles) to monitor the aircraft's approach, visually measure the glide angle, attitude and airspeed, and relay this information to the pilot. Before the introduction of the angled deck in the 1950s, LSOs used coloured paddles to inform the pilot of corrections (hence the nickname). Since the late 1950s, visual landing aids such as the Optical Landing System have provided information on the correct glide slope, but LSOs still use radiotelephony to send voice calls to approaching pilots.

**Question 0**

What is LSO?

**Question 1**

In a conventional aircraft, whose job is it to monitor the approach of the aircraft and relay the information to the pilot?

**Question 2**

What did LSOs use to mark corrections for the pilot before the angular deck models introduced in the 1950s?

**Question 3**

Which visual landing aids have provided information on the correct glide slope since the late 1950s?

**Question 4**

What is LSO still used for?

**Question 5**

What is OSL?

**Question 6**

Who is responsible for monitoring the approach of the aircraft and relaying the information to the pilot?

**Question 7**

What did LSOs use to mark repairs for the pilot before the introduction of angled deck structures in the 1960s?

**Question 8**

Which visual landing aids have provided information on the correct glide slope since the late 1940s?

**Question 9**

What is LSO no longer used for?

**Text number 30**

Although STOVL aircraft can take off vertically from a position on the deck, the use of a ramp and runway is much more fuel efficient and allows for a heavier take-off weight. Since catapults are unnecessary, aircraft carriers equipped with this arrangement reduce the weight, complexity and space requirements of complex steam or electromagnetic launchers, and vertical-landing aircraft also eliminate the need for stall switches and associated equipment. Russian, Chinese and future Indian aircraft carriers include a jump ramp for launching lightly loaded conventional fighter aircraft, but they use conventional aircraft carrier arresting ropes and tailhooks in their aircraft.

**Question 0**

What is a more fuel-efficient way for STOVL aircraft to take off than vertically?

**Question 1**

What kind of aircraft can stand up?

**Question 2**

Which landing aircraft have eliminated the need for stop ropes?

**Question 3**

What do Russian aircraft carriers have to launch lightly loaded conventional fighters?

**Question 4**

What are Russian airlines still using for recovery?

**Question 5**

What is a less fuel-consuming way for STOVL aircraft to take off than vertically?

**Question 6**

What kind of aircraft can take off horizontally?

**Question 7**

Which landing aircraft have required a stopping wire?

**Question 8**

What do Russian aircraft carriers have to launch heavily loaded conventional fighters?

**Question 9**

What are Russian airlines no longer using for recovery?

**Text number 31**

One CATOBAR: São Paulo is a Clemenceau-class aircraft carrier currently in service with the Brazilian Navy. The São Paulo was first commissioned in 1963 by the French Navy as the Foch, and was transferred to Brazil in 2000, where it became the new flagship of the Brazilian Navy. Between 2005 and 2010, São Paulo underwent a major modernisation. At the end of 2010, sea trials began and in 2011[update] the São Paulo was assessed by CIASA (Inspection and Training Advisory Board). She was expected to return to the fleet at the end of 2013, but suffered another major fire in 2012.

**Question 0**

What class of vessel is Sao Paulo?

**Question 1**

Who does Sao Paulo currently work for?

**Question 2**

Who first ordered Sao Paulo in 1963?

**Question 3**

What happened in Sao Paulo between 2005 and 2010?

**Question 4**

What setback happened to Sao Paula in 2012?

**Question 5**

What class of vessel is the Pao Saulo?

**Question 6**

For whom is Sao Paulo currently out of use?

**Question 7**

Who was the first to order Sao Paulo in 1936?

**Question 8**

What didn't happen in Sao Paulo between 2005 and 2010?

**Question 9**

What happened in Sao Paula in 2012?

**Text number 32**

1 STOBAR carrier: the Kuznetsov: a 55 000 tonne Admiral Kuznetsov-class STOBAR aircraft carrier. Launched in 1985 as Tbilisi, renamed and commissioned in 1995. Without catapults, it can launch and recover lightly fuelled naval destroyers for air defence or anti-ship missions, but not for heavy conventional bombing. Officially designated as an aircraft-carrying cruiser, it is unique in that it carries heavy cruiser defense armament and large P-700 Granit attack missiles. The P-700 systems will be removed in a future refit to allow for the expansion of her below-deck aviation spaces and upgrade of her defense systems.

**Question 0**

What type of carrier is Admiral Flota Sovetskovo Soyuza Kuznetsov?

**Question 1**

When was the Admiral Flota Sovetskovo Soyuza Kuznetsov first launched?

**Question 2**

Under what name was Admiral Flota Sovetskovo Soyuz Kuznetsov renamed?

**Question 3**

What's unique about Tbilisi?

**Question 4**

What will be removed from Tbilisi to expand the aviation facilities below its deck?

**Question 5**

What type of aircraft is the Admiral Flota Sovetskovo Soyuza Kuznetsov?

**Question 6**

When was the Admiral Flota Sovetskovo Soyuza Kuznetsov last launched?

**Question 7**

Under what name was Admiral Florida Sovetskovo Soyuz Kuznetsov renamed?

**Question 8**

What is commonplace in Tbilisi?

**Question 9**

What will be added to Tbilisi to expand the aviation facilities below its deck?

**Text number 33**

The Royal Navy is building two new larger STOVL aircraft carriers, the Queen Elizabeth class, to replace the three Invincible class carriers now being phased out. The ships are HMS Queen Elizabeth and HMS Prince of Wales. They will be capable of operating up to 40 aircraft in peacetime operations, with a tailored group of up to 50. They have a displacement of 70 600 tonnes. HMS Queen Elizabeth and Prince of 2017Wales are due to enter service in 2020 and around 2020 respectively. Their primary aircraft fleet will consist of F-35B Lightning II aircraft, with a fleet size of around 680 squadrons. The total strength will increase to about 1600 once the flight group is on board. The two ships will be the largest warships ever built for the Royal Navy.

**Question 0**

Which class of aircraft carriers will be built to replace the Invincible class?

**Question 1**

What is the displacement of HMS Queen Elizabeth?

**Question 2**

When is the HMS Queen Elizabeth due to enter service?

**Question 3**

When will the Prince of Wales be introduced?

**Question 4**

Who will build HMS Queen Elizabeth and Prince of Wales?

**Question 5**

Which class of aircraft carriers will be dismantled to replace the Invincible class?

**Question 6**

What is the SMH Queen Elizabeth Transit?

**Question 7**

When is HMS Queen Elizabeth due to end?

**Question 8**

When is the Prince of Wales due to end?

**Question 9**

Who will buy HMS Queen Elizabeth and Prince of Wales?

**Document number 125**

**Text number 0**

Two FAA whistleblowers, inspectors Charalambe "Bobby" Boutris and Douglas E. Peters, claimed in 2007 that Boutris said he tried to ground a Southwest plane after finding cracks in the fuselage, but was stopped by supervisors who he said were friendly with the airline. This was confirmed by a Department of Transportation report which found that FAA managers had allowed Southwest Airlines to fly planes46 that were overdue for safety inspections in 2006 and 2007, ignoring concerns raised by inspectors. Inspections of other airlines resulted in two airlines grounding hundreds of planes, causing thousands of flight cancellations. The House of Representatives Transport and Infrastructure Committee held hearings in April 2008. Former Committee Chairman Jim Oberstar stated that the Committee's investigation revealed regulatory abuses and widespread regulatory failures that allowed aircraft117 to be operated commercially even though they did not comply with FAA safety rules. Oberstar said there was a "culture of convenience" between senior FAA officials and airlines and that the FAA's culture was "systematically broken", leading to "abuses that bordered on corruption". In 2008, the FAA proposed fining Southwest $10.2 million for failing to inspect older aircraft for cracks, and in 2009 Southwest and the FAA agreed that Southwest would pay a $7.5 million fine and implement new safety procedures, with the fine doubling if Southwest failed to comply.

**Question 0**

When did the two whistleblowers claim that Boutris tried to ground Southwest Airlines?

**Question 1**

How many airplanes did FAA managers allow to fly in 2006 and 2007 that were overdue for safety inspections?

**Question 2**

How much did the FAA propose to fine Southwest for not inspecting older aircraft?

**Question 3**

Who was the former chairman of the committee who said that the committee's investigation revealed regulatory abuse?

**Question 4**

How many aircraft were allowed to operate commercially even though they did not meet FAA safety regulations?

**Question 5**

Why did Boutris say Peters was trying to get Southwest grounded?

**Question 6**

How many commercially operated aircraft complied with FAA safety rules?

**Question 7**

How much did Southwest pay in fines for not implementing new safety procedures?

**Question 8**

How many other airlines were inspected?

**Text number 1**

In the aftermath of the Southwest Airlines inspection scandal, the House of Representatives unanimously passed a bill on July 22, 2008, to tighten regulations on aircraft maintenance procedures, including the creation of an Office of the Inspector General and a two-year "cooling-off" period that FAA inspectors or inspector supervisors must wait before they can work for regulated companies. The bill also required rotation of maintenance inspectors and provided that the word "customer" properly refers to the flying public, not FAA-regulated entities. The bill died in a Senate committee that same year.

**Question 0**

When did the aftermath of the Southwest Airlines audit scandal happen?

**Question 1**

who approved the amendment to the tigheten rules on aircraft maintenance?

**Question 2**

Where does the word "customer" fit in?

**Question 3**

How long do FAA inspectors or inspector supervisors have to wait before they can work for those they regulate?

**Question 4**

When did the Senate pass the bill to tighten up regulations on aircraft maintenance procedures?

**Question 5**

What was the two-year cooling-off period for whistleblowers for?

**Question 6**

What was the name of the entities regulated by the FAA under the bill?

**Question 7**

When was the unanimous decision of the House of Representatives and the Senate to pass the bill taken?

**Text number 2**

The FAA gradually took on more tasks. The hijacking epidemic of the 1960s had already brought the agency into the field of civil aviation security. Following the hijackings of 11 September 2001, this responsibility is now mainly in the hands of the Department of Homeland Security. The FAA became more involved in the environmental aspects of aviation when it was given the authority to set aircraft noise standards in 1968. Legislation passed in 2002 gave the agency responsibility for administering the new 1970 Airport Assistance Program and added certain airport safety-related tasks. The FAA also began regulating kite and balloon flying at high altitudes (over 500 feet) in the 1960s and 1970s.

**Question 0**

What epidemic did the FAA have to deal with in the 1960s?

**Question 1**

Who will now take responsibility for aviation safety?

**Question 2**

When did the FAA start paying more attention to the environmental aspects of aviation?

**Question 3**

When was the legislation passed to give the Agency the management of the new Airport Assistance Services programme?

**Question 4**

What is the altitude above which the FAA regulates?

**Question 5**

When did the FAA start regulating kite and balloon flying at low altitude?

**Question 6**

What epidemic in the 1960s caused Homeland to take over aviation security?

**Question 7**

When did Homeland become interested in the environmental aspects of aviation?

**Question 8**

When did the Faa get the power to set noise standards for watercraft?

**Text number 3**

On the eve of America's entry into World War II, the CAA began extending its air traffic control responsibilities to airport take-off and landing operations. This expanded mission eventually became permanent after the war. The use of radar in air traffic control helped air traffic controllers keep up with the post-war boom in commercial air traffic. Meanwhile, in 1946, Congress gave the CAA the additional task of administering the Federal Airport Assistance Program, the first peacetime financial assistance program designed solely to promote the development of the nation's civilian airports.

**Question 0**

When did the CAA start to extend its air traffic control responsibilities?

**Question 1**

What helped air traffic controllers stay ahead of the post-war commercial air transport boom?

**Question 2**

When did Congress mandate the CAA to administer the federal airport program?

**Question 3**

What was the Federal Airport Improvement Program designed to help develop?

**Question 4**

When did the United States enter the Second World War?

**Question 5**

When did the CAA start extending its air traffic control responsibilities to military airports?

**Question 6**

What was the first wartime financial support programme to promote the development of civil airfields?

**Question 7**

When did Congress extend ATC's responsibilities to airport takeoff and landing operations?

**Question 8**

When did radar technology become permanent?

**Text number 4**

By the mid-1970s, the agency had achieved a semi-automated air traffic control system using both radar and computer technology. However, the system had to evolve to keep pace with the growth in air traffic, especially after the Airline Deregulation Act of ) phased out the CAB's financial regulation of airlines in 1978. A nationwide strike by the air traffic controllers' union forced temporary flight restrictions in 1981, but failed to close the airspace system. The following year, the agency unveiled a new plan to further automate its air traffic control facilities, but progress proved disappointing. In 1994, the FAA moved to a more gradual approach, providing controllers with advanced equipment.

**Question 0**

When did the Agency achieve a semi-automated air traffic control system?

**Question 1**

When was the law on airline deregulation passed?

**Question 2**

When did the national strike of the air traffic controllers' union take place?

**Question 3**

When did the FAA move to a more gradual approach to equipping controllers with more advanced equipment?

**Question 4**

What helped to use radar in the new air traffic control system?

**Question 5**

When did the Agency get a fully automated air traffic control system?

**Question 6**

When was the deregulation of airlines phased out?

**Question 7**

How was the deregulation of airlines phased out?

**Question 8**

When was there a nationwide strike that forced flight restrictions but failed to shut down the aviation system?

**Question 9**

What improvements were made to the air traffic control system to keep up with the growth in air traffic?

**Text number 5**

The Air Navigation Act of 20 May 1926 is the cornerstone of federal civil aviation regulation. This landmark law was passed at the urging of the aviation industry, whose leaders believed that aircraft could not reach their full commercial potential without federal action to improve and maintain safety standards. Under the Act, the Department of Commerce was responsible for promoting air transportation, issuing and enforcing air traffic regulations, issuing pilot licenses, issuing aircraft licenses, establishing airways, and operating and maintaining air navigation aids. The Aviation Department, established under the Ministry of Trade and Industry, took over the main responsibility for aviation control.

**Question 0**

When was the Air Transport Act adopted?

**Question 1**

Who was given the task of promoting air transport?

**Question 2**

Which new branch was created and is operating under the Ministry of Trade?

**Question 3**

Who took the main responsibility for aviation control?

**Question 4**

Who was responsible for the use and maintenance of air navigation aids?

**Question 5**

Who passed the air trade law?

**Question 6**

Who was given the task of promoting aviation control?

**Question 7**

Who believed that an airplane could not reach its federal potential without legislation?

**Question 8**

Who was responsible for promoting the production of aircraft?

**Question 9**

Which department was created by the aviation industry?

**Text number 6**

The approaching era of jet aircraft and a series of air crashes (the most notable being the Grand1956 Canyon crash) brought about the Federal Aviation Act of1958 . This legislation gave the CAA's functions to a new independent body, the Federal Aviation Agency. The Act transferred air safety regulation from the CAB to the new FAA and also gave the FAA exclusive responsibility for a common civil and military air traffic control and air traffic management system. The FAA's first Administrator, Elwood R. Quesada, was a former Air Force general and advisor to President Eisenhower.

**Question 0**

When did the Grand Canyon crash happen?

**Question 1**

When was the Federal Aviation Act passed?

**Question 2**

Which agency would now act like the CAA?

**Question 3**

From whom did the Federal Aviation Act shift the regulation of aviation safety?

**Question 4**

Who was the first FAA Administrator?

**Question 5**

Who did President Eisenhower appoint as the first Administrator of the FAA?

**Question 6**

What was the reason for the 1956 Legislation Act?

**Question 7**

What legislation gave the FAA the responsibility for the CAA's tasks?

**Question 8**

Who was President Eisenhower's former general?

**Question 9**

What regulation did the impending era of air traffic control lead to?

**Text number 7**

On 31 October 2013, following strong criticism from the media, including Nick Bilton of The New York Times, the FAA announced that it will allow airlines to expand the use of passengers' portable electronic devices during all phases of flight, but mobile phone calls will still be banned. Enforcement varies from airline to airline. The FAA expects many airlines to demonstrate that passengers on their planes can safely use their devices in the aircraft cabin from gate to gate by the end of 2013. Devices must be hand-held or placed in the seatback pocket during actual takeoff and landing. Cell phones must be in the aircraft cabin or have cell service disabled, and signal bars must not be visible or used for voice communications, as Federal Communications Commission regulations prohibit calls on cell phones in the air. If an airline offers in-flight Wi-Fi service, passengers can use it. Short-range Bluetooth accessories, such as wireless keyboards, can also be used.

**Question 0**

When did the FAA decide to extend the use of portable electronic devices to passengers during all phases of flight?

**Question 1**

Where should mobile phones be placed?

**Question 2**

At which stages of the flight can passengers use electronic devices?

**Question 3**

Where should the equipment be placed during the actual take-off and landing?

**Question 4**

Can short-range bluetooth accessories be used?

**Question 5**

When did the FAA start allowing in-flight mobile phone calls?

**Question 6**

Which newspaper criticised Nick Bilton?

**Question 7**

Who has issued the regulations that phones must not be in the aircraft cabin, mobile phone service must not be in use and beacons must not be visible?

**Question 8**

What should be in the back pocket of your trousers during take-off and landing?

**Text number 8**

The new US Department of Transportation (DOT) in 1967 combined the main federal responsibilities for air and surface transportation. The Federal Aviation Administration was renamed the Federal Aviation Administration when it became one of several (albeit the largest) agencies under the Department (e.g. Federal Highway Administration, Federal Railroad Administration, Coast Guard and the Saint Lawrence Seaway Commission). The Director of the FAA no longer reported directly to the President but to the Secretary of Transportation. New programs and budget requests would have to be approved by the Secretary, who would incorporate these requests into the overall budget and submit it to the President.

**Question 0**

When did the US Department of Transportation merge the main federal responsibilities for air and surface transport?

**Question 1**

What name did the Federal Aviation Agency change its name to?

**Question 2**

Who does the FAA Administrator report to?

**Question 3**

Who approves new programmes and budget requests?

**Question 4**

Who will ultimately approve the proposed budget?

**Question 5**

Where did the Federal Aviation Agency change its name from?

**Question 6**

Who would the Secretary of Transportation report to instead of the FAA?

**Question 7**

Which agencies together formed the Federal Aviation Administration?

**Question 8**

To whom did the Minister of Transport send the budget requests for approval?

**Text number 9**

The Department of Aviation was renamed the Bureau of Air Commerce in 1934, reflecting the strengthening of its role within the Department. As commercial airline operations increased, the Bureau encouraged a group of airlines to establish the first three centers to provide air traffic control (ATC) along air routes. In 1936, the Bureau took over the centers and began to expand the ATC system. The first air traffic controllers used maps, tables and calculations to ensure that aircraft along intercity routes were safely separated.

**Question 0**

What was the new name of the Areonautics Branch?

**Question 1**

When was the Aviation Department renamed?

**Question 2**

When did Buerau take over and start expanding the air traffic control system?

**Question 3**

What was the name given to the people who used maps, tables and calculations to ensure the safe separation of planes travelling between cities?

**Question 4**

Under what name was the Air Trade Board renamed?

**Question 5**

When did the Agency set up the first air traffic control centres?

**Question 6**

When was the aviation sector renamed to reflect its declining role?

**Question 7**

What did the Agency use to ensure safe travel on board aircraft?

**Question 8**

What did the FBI introduce as personal flying increased?

**Text number 10**

In 2014, the FAA changed its long-standing approach to air traffic controller candidates, eliminating preferential treatment based on air traffic controller training and experience and replacing it with a personality test open to all regardless of experience. The change was intended to increase the racial diversity of air traffic controllers. Prior to the change, candidates who had completed courses at participating colleges and universities could be considered on an "accelerated" basis. The agency eliminated this program and instead moved to a system open to the public, with no experience or even a college degree required. Instead, applicants could fill in a "biographical questionnaire", which many found confusing.

**Question 0**

When did the FAA change its long-standing approach to air traffic control candidates?

**Question 1**

What was recommended now instead of flight school training and experience?

**Question 2**

Who could be an air traffic controller, regardless of experience, now that the rules have changed?

**Question 3**

What did applicants now take that many found confusing?

**Question 4**

What qualifications are required to be considered?

**Question 5**

When did the agency move to a system where people can be "fast-tracked" for consideration?

**Question 6**

How did applicants find the biological questionnaire?

**Question 7**

Who moved to the open system for applicants who completed courses at participating universities?

**Text number 11**

The FAA has been cited as an example of regulatory capture, "where the airline industry openly dictates the rules that its regulators govern and arranges not only for beneficial regulation but also for the placement of key individuals at the top of the regulatory agencies." Joseph Gutheinz, a retired senior special agent in NASA's Office of Inspector General, who previously served as a special agent in the Department of Transportation's Office of Inspector General and the FAA's Safety Division, is one of the FAA's most outspoken critics. Instead of praising the agency for proposing a $10.2 million fine for Southwest Airlines for failing to conduct mandatory inspections in 2008, he said in an Associated Press story, "The penalties for airlines that violate FAA directives should be more severe. According to Gutheinz, $25,000 per violation gives airlines a reason to take a chance and get caught. He also said the FAA often bows too quickly to pressure from airlines and pilots." Other experts have criticized the constraints and expectations under which the FAA is expected to operate. The dual role of promoting aviation and regulating aviation is a contradiction in terms. For example, imposing a severe penalty on an airline for violating an FAA regulation that would affect the airline's ability to continue operations is not considered to be promoting aviation.

**Question 0**

Which retired NASA Inspector General speaks openly about the FAA?

**Question 1**

How much do the penalties imposed on airlines cost per infringement?

**Question 2**

A severe penalty for violating FAA regulations could be what?

**Question 3**

What did the agency propose to find Southwest Airlines?

**Question 4**

Who used to be the Chief Inspector of the Ministry of Transport?

**Question 5**

When did Joseph Gutheinz call on the agency to propose a $10.2 million fine for Southwest?

**Question 6**

Who said airlines that violate FAA guidelines should be fined $25,000?

**Question 7**

What can be considered as encouraging space tourism?

**Question 8**

When Southwest did the mandatory inspections.

**Document number 126**

**Text number 0**

The counties of Liverpool, Knowsley, St Helens and Sefton were part of Merseyside. The Greater Manchester counties were Bury, Bolton, Manchester, Oldham (part), Rochdale, Salford, Tameside (part), Trafford (part) and Wigan. Warrington and Widnes, south of the new Merseyside/Greater Manchester border, were incorporated into the new non-metropolitan county of Cheshire. The urban areas of Barnoldswick and Earby, the rural district of Bowland and the parishes of Bracewell and Brogden and Salterforth in the rural district of Skipton in the West Riding of Yorkshire became part of the new Lancashire. One parish, Simonswood, was transferred from Knowsley in Merseyside to West Lancashire in1994 Blackpool1998 and Blackburn with Darwen became independent unitary authorities.

**Question 0**

In what year did Blackpool and Blackburn become independent regional authorities?

**Question 1**

In what year was Simonswood moved from Knowsley to West Lancashire?

**Question 2**

What places were added to the new county of Cheshire?

**Question 3**

Where were the Liverpool, Knowsley, St Helens and Sefton boroughs involved?

**Question 4**

Which parish was transferred from Knowsley to West Lancashire District?

**Question 5**

Which other county was the part of Oldham annexed to in addition to Greater Manchester?

**Question 6**

What year was Liverpool made part of the Merseyside?

**Question 7**

In what year was the rural district of Skipton incorporated into Lancashire?

**Question 8**

As well as Greater Manchester, part of Tameside became part of what other county?

**Question 9**

When was Sefton incorporated into Merseyside?

**Text number 1**

The Duchy of Lancaster is one of the two Royal Duchies of England. It has land holdings across the region and beyond, and operates as a property company, but also exercises a Crown right in the county of Lancaster Palace. Although the administrative boundaries changed in the 1970s, the County Palatine boundaries remain the same as the historic boundaries. Thus, the High Sheriffs of Lancashire, Greater Manchester and Merseyside are appointed "in the Duchy of Lancaster and County Palatine".

**Question 0**

When did the administrative boundaries of the Duchy of Lancaster change?

**Question 1**

What is the Duchy of Lancaster?

**Question 2**

How does the Duchy of Lancaster work?

**Question 3**

Who is appointed in the Duchy of Lancater and the Palatine County?

**Question 4**

Who exercises the right to the crown in the Palatine county of Lancaster?

**Question 5**

In which decade was the Palatine County of Lancaster established?

**Question 6**

What is the second royal duchy in England apart from the Duchy of Lancaster?

**Question 7**

When was the Duchy of Lancaster founded?

**Question 8**

Which county is east of Lancashire?

**Text number 2**

Lancashire has a mostly primary school system, with four state secondary schools. Excluding secondary schools, there are 77 state schools (excluding the new schools in Burnley) and 24 independent schools. There are modern secondary schools in the Clitheroe area. Sixth form provision is limited in most schools in most counties, with only Fylde and Lancaster counties having mostly sixth form schools. Other areas are dependent on FE colleges and sixth form colleges where they exist. South Ribble has the largest number of schools and Fylde the smallest (only three schools). Burnley schools have been given a new broom and were largely demolished and reopened in 2006. Lancashire has a large number of Anglican and Catholic schools.

**Question 0**

How many state language schools are there in Lancashire?

**Question 1**

How many state schools are there in Lancashire?

**Question 2**

How many independent schools are there in Lancashire?

**Question 3**

Who has the largest school population?

**Question 4**

Who has the smallest school population?

**Question 5**

How many secondary schools are there in Lancashire?

**Question 6**

How many schools are there in the Clitheroe area in total?

**Question 7**

What is the population of South Ribble schools?

**Question 8**

In what year was the Church of England founded?

**Question 9**

How many Catholic schools are there in Lancashire?

**Text number 3**

Lancashire produced well-known teams in the Super League, such as St Helens, Wigan and Warrington. The county was once the focal point for many professional sporting competitions, including the Lancashire League, which ran from 1895 to 1970, and the Lancashire County Cup, which was abandoned in 1993. The Rugby League has also seen a representative match between Lancashire and Yorkshire since its inception in 1895. There are currently several rugby league teams in the ceremonial county, including the Blackpool Panthers, East Lancashire Lions, Blackpool Sea Eagles, Bamber Bridge, Leyland Warriors, Chorley Panthers, Blackpool Stanley, Blackpool Scorpions and Adlington Rangers.

**Question 0**

From which years was the Lancashire League running?

**Question 1**

Which province was once the centre of many professional competitions?

**Question 2**

What year was the Lancashire County Cup abandoned?

**Question 3**

What year did rugby league start?

**Question 4**

When were the first games played in the St Helens Super League?

**Question 5**

When was the first Lancashire County Cup held?

**Question 6**

How many rugby teams are there in Lancashire?

**Question 7**

In which Super League do the Blackpool Panthers play?

**Question 8**

In which Super League do the Chorley Panthers play?

**Text number 4**

Lancashire had a vibrant choral culture and classical music, with a very large number of local church choirs from the 17th century onwards, leading to the formation of local choral societies from the mid-19th century onwards. These societies often focused on performing the music of Handel and his contemporaries. It also played a major role in the development of wind orchestras, which sprang up in the county, particularly in the textile and coal fields, in the 19th century. The first open wind band competition was held in Manchester in 1853 and continued annually until the 1980s. The region's vibrant brass band culture played a major role in the establishment and staffing of the Hallé Orchestra, the oldest existing professional orchestra in the UK, from 1857. The same local musical tradition has produced notable figures such as Sir William Walton (1902-88), son of the choirmaster and music teacher of Oldham, Sir Thomas Beecham (1879-1961), born in St Helens, who began his career conducting local orchestras, and Alan Rawsthorne (1905-71), born in Haslingden. Conductor David Atherton, founder of the London Sinfonietta, was born in Blackpool in 1944. Lancashire also produced more populist figures, such as Southport-born early musical theatre composer Leslie Stuart (1863-1928), who began his musical career as organist at Salford Cathedral.

**Question 0**

Where was the first open competition for brass bands held?

**Question 1**

What year was the first open competition for brass bands?

**Question 2**

Where was David Atherton born?

**Question 3**

What was David Atherton founded?

**Question 4**

Who started his musical career as organist at Salford Cathedral?

**Question 5**

How many local church choirs were there in Lancashire in the 17th century?

**Question 6**

Where was Sir Thomas Beecham born?

**Question 7**

Who founded the London Sinfonietta with David Atherton?

**Question 8**

Where is Salford Cathedral?

**Question 9**

In which city did Handel mainly perform?

**Text number 5**

Lancashire became a major commercial and industrial area during the Industrial Revolution. Manchester and Liverpool became its major cities, dominating world trade and the birth of modern capitalism. The county was home to several manufacturing towns and the Lancashire coalfield coal mines. In the 1830s, Lancashire processed around 85% of all the cotton produced in the world. Accrington, Blackburn, Bolton, Burnley, Bury, Chorley, Colne, Darwen, Nelson, Oldham, Preston, Rochdale and Wigan were important cotton mill towns during this period. Blackpool was the tourist centre for the residents of the Lancashire mill towns, especially during the Awakening week.

**Question 0**

What are the largest cities in Lancashire?

**Question 1**

What proportion of all cotton was processed in Lancashire in the 1830s?

**Question 2**

Where was the tourist centre for residents of the Lancashire mill towns?

**Question 3**

What was the most popular week to visit Lancashire's mill towns?

**Question 4**

When did Lancashire become a major commercial and industrial area?

**Question 5**

In which decade was Liverpool founded?

**Question 6**

When did the industrial revolution begin?

**Question 7**

What percentage of all world trade passed through Liverpool in the 1830s?

**Question 8**

What proportion of cotton was processed in Oldham?

**Question 9**

What was the centre of tourism for Bolton residents?

**Text number 6**

The county underwent a major boundary redrawing, removing Liverpool and Manchester and most of the surrounding conurbations in 1974 to form the metropolitan counties of Merseyside and Greater Manchester. The detached northern part of Lancashire in the Lake District, including the Furness Peninsula and Cartmel, was merged with Cumberland and Westmorland to form Cumbria. Lancashire lost 709 square kilometres of land to the other counties, about two fifths of its original area, although it did gain some land from the West Riding of Yorkshire. Today the county borders Cumbria to the north, Greater Manchester and Merseyside to the south and North and West Yorkshire to the east; to the west it borders the Irish Sea coast. The county's palatine boundaries remain the same[clarification], and the Duke of Lancaster exercises sovereignty, including the appointment of a lord lieutenant in Greater Manchester and Merseyside.

**Question 0**

When were Liverpool and Manchester removed from the Lancashire borders?

**Question 1**

How many miles of land did Lancashire lose to other countries?

**Question 2**

What's north of Lancashire these days?

**Question 3**

What's east of Lancashire today?

**Question 4**

Who will exercise Lancashire's sovereignty?

**Question 5**

How much land did Lancashire get from the West Riding of Yorkshire?

**Question 6**

How big is the Merseyside metropolitan area?

**Question 7**

Which county borders the province of Cumbria in the east?

**Question 8**

When did the current Duke of Lancaster begin his reign?

**Question 9**

How big was West Yorkshire before 1974?

**Text number 7**

Lancashire is smaller than its historic size after a major reform of local government. The administrative county of Lancashire was created in 1889 , and covers the whole of the historic county with the exception of the county boroughs of Blackburn, Burnley, Barrow-in-Furness, Preston, Wigan, Liverpool and Manchester. The Lord Lieutenant's service area (now the ceremonial county) covered the whole of the administrative county and the county boroughs, and was extended whenever the counties annexed areas from neighbouring counties, such as Wythenshawe in Manchester south of the River Mersey and historically in Cheshire and southern Warrington. It did not cover the western part of Todmorden, where the ancient border between Lancashire and Yorkshire runs through the centre of the town.

**Question 0**

When was the administrative county of Lancashire created?

**Question 1**

What is the name of the area served by the Lieutenant?

**Question 2**

Where is the ancient border between Lancashire and Yorkshire?

**Question 3**

Why is Lancashire smaller than its historic size?

**Question 4**

Which area does the lieutenant cover?

**Question 5**

When was the city of Liverpool founded?

**Question 6**

Which county is north of Lancashire?

**Question 7**

What is the main river of Todmorden?

**Question 8**

Which county is north of the River Mersey?

**Question 9**

In what year was Cheshire made a county?

**Text number 8**

The county became increasingly urbanised in the 20th century, especially in the south. The boroughs of Barrow-in-Furness, Blackburn, Bolton, Bootle, Burnley, Bury, Liverpool, Manchester, Oldham, Preston, Rochdale, Salford, St Helen's and Wigan joined the boroughs of Blackpool (1904), Southport (1905) and Warrington (1900). The county boundaries were also much extended. The boundaries around the Manchester area were particularly complex, with narrow county boundaries between counties - the Lees urban area formed a separate part of the county between Oldham County Borough and the West Riding of Yorkshire County Borough.

**Question 0**

When did the province become urbanised?

**Question 1**

Which part in particular urbanised in the 20th century?

**Question 2**

When was Warrington annexed to Lancashire?

**Question 3**

When was Southport added?

**Question 4**

When was Blackpool added to the county?

**Question 5**

When was Liverpool County established?

**Question 6**

When was St Helens County established?

**Question 7**

Which county office in the south of Lancashire?

**Question 8**

Where is Bootle in Lancashire?

**Question 9**

In what year was Oldham incorporated into Lancashire?

**Text number 9**

In the eastern part of the province there are uplands leading to the Pennines. North of Ribble is Beacon Fell Country Park and the Forest of Bowland, another AONB. Much of the lowland areas in this area are devoted to dairy farming and cheese making, while the higher ground is better suited to sheep farming, and the higher ground is uncultivated moorland. The valleys of the River Ribble and its tributary the River Calder form a wide gap in the west of the Pennines, overlooked by Pendle Hill. Most of Lancashire's major towns are located in these valleys south of the Ribble are the West Pennine Moors and Rossendale Forest, where former cotton mill towns lie in deep valleys. The Lancashire coalfield, which lay largely in what is now Greater Manchester, extended into Merseyside and Lancashire to Ormskirk, Chorley, Burnley and Colne.

**Question 0**

What is most of the lowland areas of the province dedicated to?

**Question 1**

What are the higher areas of the province dedicated to?

**Question 2**

What is the highest land?

**Question 3**

Where is the Lancashire coalfield located?

**Question 4**

where is Beacon Fell County Park located?

**Question 5**

What does AONB mean?

**Question 6**

What are the Ribble river valleys used for?

**Question 7**

What is the Ormskirk site used for?

**Question 8**

What's on the west side of the county?

**Question 9**

What is grown in Rossendale Forest?

**Text number 10**

The Duchy administers a bona vacantia in Palatine County and receives the property of deceased persons whose legal ownership cannot be established. There is no separate title of Duke of Lancaster - it was merged into the Crown centuries ago - but the Duchy is administered by the Queen in the Duchy of Lancaster Court. The separate court system for the county of Palatine was abolished by the Courts Act1971. The special form of the loyal toast "Queen, Duke of Lancaster" is in regular use in the County of Palatine. Lancaster serves as the county town of Palatine County.

**Question 0**

What does the Duchy of Palatine administer in the County of Palatine?

**Question 1**

What is the county town of Palatine County?

**Question 2**

When did the Duke of Lancaster's title merge with the Crown?

**Question 3**

Who controls the duchy?

**Question 4**

In what year was the title of Duke of Lancaster merged into the Crown?

**Question 5**

When was the name Loyal Toast first used?

**Question 6**

What is the term for when legal ownership can be established?

**Question 7**

Where does the Queen prefer to live?

**Question 8**

How long has the UK had a queen?

**Text number 11**

Lancashire's economy is heavily dependent on the M6 motorway, which runs north-south past Lancaster and Preston. The M55 links Preston to Blackpool and is 11.5 miles (18.3 km) long. The M65 motorway from Colne links Burnley, Accrington and Blackburn to Preston. The M61 from Preston via Preston and Chorley and the M66, which starts 500 0.3m inside the county boundary near Edenfield, provide links between Lancashire and Manchester] and the M62 across the Pennine Sea. The M58 runs through the southernmost part of the county from the M6 near Wigan via Skelmersdale to Liverpool.

**Question 0**

What is Lancashire's economy based on?

**Question 1**

In which direction does the M6 motorway run?

**Question 2**

Which road links Preston and Blackpool?

**Question 3**

Which road runs through the southernmost part of the province?

**Question 4**

How many kilometres is it from Lancaster to Preston?

**Question 5**

How far is Preston from Blackburn in kilometres?

**Question 6**

In which geographical area of Lancashire is Blackpool located?

**Question 7**

How far is Chorley from the nearest county border?

**Question 8**

How long is the M6 motorway?

**Text number 12**

The main centres of settlement in the county are concentrated on the Fylde coast (Blackpool urban area) and in the urban belt west-east of the M65: Preston, Blackburn, Accrington, Burnley, Nelson and Colne. To the south of Preston are the towns of Leyland and Chorley, three towns which were part of the new Central Lancashire town, designated in 1970. The northern part of the county is predominantly rural and sparsely populated, except for the towns of Lancaster and Morecambe, which form a large conurbation of almost 100,000 inhabitants. Lancashire has a significant Asian population of over 70,000 people, 6% of the county's population, concentrated mainly in the former cotton mill towns of the south-east.

**Question 0**

Where are the main settlements in the ceremonial county?

**Question 1**

Where is the Fylde coast?

**Question 2**

What part of the province is rural and sparsely populated?

**Question 3**

How many people live in Lancaster and Morecambe?

**Question 4**

What percentage of Lancashire residents are Asian?

**Question 5**

In what year was the Blackpool urban area founded?

**Question 6**

How many people lived in Preston in 1970?

**Question 7**

What percentage of the population lives in North Lancashire?

**Question 8**

Which cities are located north of Preston?

**Question 9**

In what year did Asians start moving to Lancashire?

**Text number 13**

Liverpool produced several nationally and internationally successful popular singers in the 1950s, including traditional pop stars Frankie Vaughan and Lita Roza, and one of the most successful British rock and roll stars, Billy Fury. Many Lancashire towns had a vibrant skiffle culture in the late 1950s, from which by the early 1960s a thriving beat band culture began to emerge, particularly around Liverpool and Manchester. It is estimated that there were around 350 bands in and around Liverpool during this period, often performing in dance halls, concert halls and clubs, including the Beatles. Following the Beatles' nationwide success from 1962, several Liverpool performers were able to follow them into the charts, including Gerry & the Pacemakers, The Searchers and Cilla Black. The first acts to make their breakthrough in the UK that were not from Liverpool or managed by Brian Epstein were Freddie and the Dreamers, based in Manchester, and Herman's Hermits and the Hollies. Led by the Beatles, beat bands from the region led the British invasion of the United States, which had a major impact on the development of rock music. After the waning of the beat bands in the late 1960s, the centre of rock culture shifted to London, and local bands rose to national prominence relatively infrequently until the disco-funk culture and the punk-rock revolution of the mid- to late 1970s.

**Question 0**

Where was pop star Frankie Vaughan from?

**Question 1**

How many bands were active in the Liverpool area in the 1960s?

**Question 2**

What was the first breakthrough in the UK that was not from Liverpool and not managed by Brian Epstein?

**Question 3**

Where was Freddie and the Dreamers based?

**Question 4**

Where did Herman's Hermints and Hollies come from?

**Question 5**

When was Billy Furry born?

**Question 6**

What year did Freddie and the Dreamers have their first hit?

**Question 7**

How many active bands were there in Manchester in the 1960s?

**Question 8**

How many local bands were there in Liverpool in the late 1960s?

**Question 9**

What was the name of a member of the Beatles?

**Text number 14**

Lancashire has a long and very fruitful tradition of music making. In the early modern period, the county was involved in a national ballad tradition, including perhaps the finest swan ballad, 'The Ballad of Chevy Chase', believed to have been composed by Lancashire-born minstrel Richard Sheale. The county was also a common place for folk songs such as 'The Lancashire Miller', 'Warrington Ale' and 'The soldier's farewell to Manchester', while Liverpool, a major seaport, was the scene of several sea songs such as 'The Leaving of Liverpool' and 'Maggie May', along with several local Wassailing songs. During the Industrial Revolution, changing social and economic structures helped to create new folk song traditions and styles, often linked to migration and labour patterns. These included processional dances, often associated with rushbearing or Wakes Week celebrations, and step dance styles, the best known of which was the clog dance.

**Question 0**

Who composed "The Ballad of Chevy Chase"?

**Question 1**

Where was Richard Sheale from?

**Question 2**

What is Lancashire's long and productive tradition?

**Question 3**

What did the province have in common with its national traditions?

**Question 4**

What is the coolest border ballad?

**Question 5**

Besides "The Ballad of Chevy Chase", what was Richard Sheale's second composition?

**Question 6**

Who composed "Warrington Ale"?

**Question 7**

What is the name of a local Wassailing song?

**Question 8**

What was The Ballad of Chevy Chase about?

**Question 9**

What kind of dance is associated with "The Leaving of Liverpool"?

**Text number 15**

The province was established in 1182, later than many other provinces. In Roman times, the region was part of the Brigantes tribe in the military zone of Roman Britain. The towns of Manchester, Lancaster, Ribchester, Burrow, Elslack and Castleshaw grew up around Roman forts. Within centuries of the Roman withdrawal in 410 AD, the northern parts of the county probably formed part of the Brithonian Kingdom of Rheged, the successor to the Brigantes. In the mid-eighteenth century the area was incorporated into the Anglo-Saxon Kingdom of Northumbria, which became part of England in the tenth century.

**Question 0**

When was Lancashire founded?

**Question 1**

When was the area part of the Brigantes tribal district?

**Question 2**

In what year was the Rheged Kingdom of Brighton formed from the northern parts of the country?

**Question 3**

What is the Brythonic Kingdom of Rheged?

**Question 4**

When was the area incorporated into Northumbria?

**Question 5**

When did the Romans arrive in Manchester?

**Question 6**

When was Lancaster founded?

**Question 7**

In what year did the Brigantes tribe become the Brythonic Kingdom of Rheged?

**Question 8**

In which century were Roman fortresses first built?

**Question 9**

When was Castleshaw founded?

**Text number 16**

By the 1971 census, the population of Lancashire and its counties had risen to 5,129,416, making it the most populous geographical county in the UK. The administrative county was also the most populous of its kind outside London, with a population of 2,280,359 in 1961. Under the Local Government Act 1972, the administrative county was abolished on 1 April 1974, as were the county boroughs. The urbanised south became largely part of two metropolitan counties, Merseyside and Greater Manchester. The new county of Cumbria includes the Furness enclave.

**Question 0**

How many people lived in Lancashire in 1971?

**Question 1**

What is the most populous county in the UK?

**Question 2**

When was the administrative county abolished?

**Question 3**

What happened to the south of Lancashire?

**Question 4**

What is the Furness enclave?

**Question 5**

How many people do you keep in the UK?

**Question 6**

In which geographical area of Lancashire is the county of Cumbria located?

**Question 7**

How many people lived in Merseyside according to the 1971 census?

**Question 8**

How many people lived in Lancashire in 1961?

**Question 9**

How many people lived in Cumbria after it became a county in 1974?

**Text number 17**

A local pioneer of folk song collecting in the first half of the 19th century was Shakespeare scholar James Orchard Halliwell, but it was not until the second folk music revival of the 20th century that the full range of country songs, including industrial folk songs, began to receive attention. The county became one of the great figures of the revival, Ewan MacColl, but also local champion Harry Boardman, who probably did more than anyone else in 1965 to popularise and record the county's folk songs. Perhaps the most influential folk artists in the region in the late 20th century were the Liverpool folk band The Spinners, the Manchester folk troubadour Roy Harper and the musician, comedian and broadcaster Mike Harding. There are numerous folk clubs in the area, many of which offer Irish and Scottish folk music. Regular folk festivals include the Fylde Folk Festival in Fleetwood.

**Question 0**

Who was the pioneer of local folk song collection?

**Question 1**

Who made the most popular folk songs in the county?

**Question 2**

Who were the most influential artists in the region in the 20th century?

**Question 3**

Who do many folk music clubs serve today?

**Question 4**

What is the name of a regular folk festival?

**Question 5**

In what year was James Orchard Halliwell born?

**Question 6**

What year did The Spinners release their first folk music album?

**Question 7**

When was the first Fylde Folke Festival held in Fleetwood?

**Question 8**

What city was Harry Boardman from?

**Question 9**

Where was James Orchard Halliwell from?

**Text number 18**

The Lancaster red rose is the county flower, which appears on the county's coat of arms and flag. The rose was a symbol of the Lancaster family, immortalised in the verse 'In the battle for England's head / York was white, Lancaster red' (referring to the Wars of the Roses of the 15th century). The traditional Lancashire flag, a red rose on a white field, was not officially registered. When an attempt was made to register it at the Flag Institute, it was discovered that Montrose in Scotland had officially registered it several hundred years earlier at the Lyon Office. The official flag of Lancashire is registered as a red rose on a field of gold.

**Question 0**

What is the Lancaster County flower?

**Question 1**

Where can I find a Lancaster red rose?

**Question 2**

What's on the traditional Lancashire flag?

**Question 3**

What is on the official flag of Lancashire?

**Question 4**

Whose flag is officially a red rose on a white field?

**Question 5**

In which century was the traditional Lancashire flag established?

**Question 6**

In which century was the Flag Institute founded?

**Question 7**

In which century did Montrose register the Lancaster flag?

**Question 8**

What was the heraldic flag of Montrose?

**Text number 19**

More recent Lancashire-born composers include Hugh Wood (1932- Parbold), Sir Peter Maxwell Davies (1934-, Salford), Sir Harrison Birtwistle (1934-, Accrington) and Gordon Crosse (1937-, Bury),John McCabe (1939-2015, Huyton), Roger Smalley (1943-2015, Swinton), Nigel Osborne (1948-, Manchester), Steve Martland (1954-2013, Liverpool), Simon Holt (1958-, Bolton) and Philip Cashian (1963-, Manchester). The Royal Manchester College of Music was founded in 1893 to provide a northern counterpart to the London music colleges. It merged with the Northern College of Music, founded in 1920, to form the Royal Northern College of Music in 1972.

**Question 0**

In what year was Hugh Wood born?

**Question 1**

Where was Sir Peter Maxwell Davies born?

**Question 2**

When was the Royal Manchester School of Music founded?

**Question 3**

When was the Royal Northern College of Music founded?

**Question 4**

Where did the Royal Manchester School of Music merge?

**Question 5**

Who founded the Royal Manchester School of Music?

**Question 6**

Who founded the Northern College of Music?

**Question 7**

Who was the first Director of the Royal Northern College of Music?

**Question 8**

What year was Harrison Birtwistle awarded the title of Sir?

**Question 9**

In what year was Peter Maxwell Davies made a Sir Peter?

**Document number 127**

**Text number 0**

The Early Triassic was 250-247 million years ago, and was dominated by deserts, as the Pangaea had not yet broken up, so the interior was a dry land. A massive extinction had just taken place on Earth, with 95% of all life becoming extinct. Lystrosaurus, Labyrinthodont, Euparkeria and many other creatures that managed to survive the great extinction were the most common organisms on Earth. Temnospondyli evolved during this period, becoming the dominant predator for most of the Triassic.

**Question 0**

Which era was 250-247 million years ago?

**Question 1**

What was the geological climate at the beginning of the Triassic period?

**Question 2**

Which of the land masses were still intact at the beginning of the Triassic period?

**Question 3**

What percentage of species had recently become extinct???

**Question 4**

Which species had evolved after the extinction and would become a staple of the Triassic?

**Question 5**

What geological climate did not occur in the Early Triassic?

**Question 6**

What percentage of the increase in species had occurred recently?

**Question 7**

What land masses were fractured by Earl in the Triassic?

**Question 8**

Which species had evolved before the extinction and would become a staple of the Triassic?

**Question 9**

What was the rarest life on Earth?

**Text number 1**

Climate changes in the Jurassic and late Cretaceous allowed adaptive radiation to continue. The Jurassic was the peak of archosaur diversity, and the first birds and eutherian mammals also appeared. Angiosperms sometimes radiated at the beginning of the Cretaceous, initially in the tropics, but thanks to a steady temperature gradient they spread towards the poles throughout the period. By the end of the Cretaceous, angiosperms dominated the tree assemblage in many areas, although some evidence suggests that the biomass was still dominated by cycads and ferns after the Cretaceous and Palaeogene extinction.

**Question 0**

Which event triggered new adjustments during the Jurassic and Cretaceous periods?

**Question 1**

When was the peak of archosaur diversity?

**Question 2**

Which species spread towards the poles during the Jurassic period?

**Question 3**

Which species dominated many tree species at the end of the Cretaceous?

**Question 4**

What types of species are thought to have prevailed even after the extinction?

**Question 5**

Which event slowed down the adaptation process during the jury period?

**Question 6**

When was the base of the diversity of archosaurs?

**Question 7**

The thermal gradient prevented the growth of which soil type?

**Question 8**

What prevented angiosperms from spreading towards the poles?

**Question 9**

Which species are thought to have become extinct before extinction?

**Text number 2**

The lower (Triassic) limit was set by the Permian-Triassic extinction, during which around 90-96% of marine species and 70% of terrestrial vertebrates became extinct. It is also known as the 'Great Extinction' because it is considered the largest mass extinction in the history of the planet. The upper (Cretaceous) limit is set for the Cretaceous-Tertiary (KT) extinction event (now more accurately called the Cretaceous-Paleogene (or K-Pg) extinction event), which may have been caused by the impact of the Chicxulub crater on the Yucatan Peninsula. Large volcanic eruptions in the Late Cretaceous are also thought to have contributed to the Cretaceous-Palaeogene extinction. About 50% of all genera became extinct, including all non-avian dinosaurs.

**Question 0**

Which event sets the limit of the triad?

**Question 1**

What percentage of marine animals died during the extinction?

**Question 2**

How many terrestrial species died during the extinction?

**Question 3**

What is the largest extinction of a species in the history of the planet?

**Question 4**

What is the possible cause of the extinction of the Upper Cretaceous?

**Question 5**

How much of the increase in marine life occurred during the Permian and Triassic periods?

**Question 6**

How many terrestrial species arose during the Permian and Triassic periods?

**Question 7**

Large volcanic eruptions contributed to the expansion during which period?

**Question 8**

What percentage of terrestrial vertebrates became extinct on the Yucatan Peninsula?

**Question 9**

What percentage of all families thrived during the Cretaceous and Palaeogene?

**Text number 3**

The late covenant goes back from 100 million to 65 million years. During the Late Cretaceous period, a cooling trend prevailed, which continued into the Cenozoic period. Eventually, the tropics were confined to the equator, and in the regions outside the tropics the weather varied greatly from season to season. Dinosaurs continued to thrive as new species such as Tyrannosaurus, Ankylosaurus, Triceratops and Hadrosaurus dominated the food web. In the oceans, mosasaurs dominated the seas, filling the role of ichthyosaurs, and huge plesiosaurs such as Elasmosaurus evolved. The first flowering plants also evolved. At the end of the Cretaceous, Deccan traps and other volcanic eruptions poisoned the atmosphere. As this continued, it is believed that a large meteorite struck the Earth and created the Chicxulub crater, leading to an event called the K-T extinction, the fifth and final mass extinction, in which 75% of life on Earth became extinct, including all non-avian dinosaurs. All animals weighing more than 10 kilograms became extinct. The age of the dinosaurs was over.

**Question 0**

What is the timeframe of the late accession period?

**Question 1**

What was the weather pattern at the end of the Cretaceous and Cenozoic seasons?

**Question 2**

Which climate was confined to the equatorial regions?

**Question 3**

What kind of weather changes did the non-tropical regions experience?

**Question 4**

Which event ended the age of the dinosaurs by causing the 75% extinction rate?

**Question 5**

What weather phenomenon did not occur in the late Cretaceous and Cenozoic periods?

**Question 6**

Which dinosaur species died out in the Late Cretaceous?

**Question 7**

Which aquatic organism caused the extinction of the mosasaurs?

**Question 8**

Over what period of time did flowering plants become extinct?

**Question 9**

Which dinosaurs help pollute the atmosphere?

**Text number 4**

The climate of the Cretaceous period is more uncertain and more widely contested. Higher atmospheric carbon dioxide levels are thought to have caused the global temperature gradient from north to south to become almost flat: temperatures were roughly the same across the planet. Average temperatures were also about 10°C higher than today. In fact, in the middle Cretaceous, the equatorial ocean waters (which could be as warm as 20°C at ocean depths) may have been too warm for marine life[dubious - debate][quote], and land near the equator may have been deserts despite the proximity of water. The oxygen cycle in the deep sea may also have been disrupted[suspicious - discuss] As a result, large amounts of organic matter, unable to decompose, accumulated and eventually deposited as "black shale".

**Question 0**

What is uncertain in the Cretaceous period?

**Question 1**

Which atmospheric gas caused temperatures to be 10 degrees higher than today?

**Question 2**

What was roughly the same across the planet?

**Question 3**

What climate was believed to have prevailed in the Cretaceous period in areas near the seas?

**Question 4**

What large amounts of undecomposed organic matter were deposited and later became?

**Question 5**

What is the blurriest feature of the Cretaceous period?

**Question 6**

What caused the reduction in CO2 levels?

**Question 7**

Over what period of time might the circulation of oxygen in the ocean depths have increased?

**Question 8**

What destroyed the black slate in the Cretaceous period?

**Question 9**

Why were the equatorial ocean waters too cold?

**Text number 5**

The Late Triassic stretches from 237 million to 200 million years ago. After the Middle Triassic bloom, the Late Triassic experienced frequent warm spells and moderate rainfall (10-20 inches per year). Recent warming led to the rise of reptilian evolution on land, with the first true dinosaurs and pterosaurs evolving. However, all this climate change led to a massive extinction event, known as the Triassic-Jurassic extinction event, in which all archosaurs (except ancient crocodiles), most synapsids and almost all large amphibians, and 34% of marine animals became extinct in the world's fourth mass extinction event. The cause is disputed.

**Question 0**

What was the time span of the Late Iberian period?

**Question 1**

What were the weather conditions in the late Istrava, apart from moderate rainfall?

**Question 2**

When did the first dinosaurs evolve?

**Question 3**

What is the theory that Late Ice Age climate change caused?

**Question 4**

What was the only surviving archosaur after the fourth extinction?

**Question 5**

What weather conditions were not present in the late Iberian period, apart from moderate rainfall?

**Question 6**

What led to the demise of a particular part of reptile evolution?

**Question 7**

What led to the relatively small extinction known as the Triassic and Jurassic extinctions?

**Question 8**

What survived the extinction of the Triassic Jurassic?

**Question 9**

After which extinction did 34% of marine life survive?

**Text number 6**

The Early Common Era dates back from 145 million to 100 million years. During the Early Cretaceous, the seaways expanded and as a result sauropods declined and became extinct (except in South America). Many coastal shallows were created, causing the extinction of ichthyosaurs. Mosasaurs evolved to replace them as the masters of the seas. Some island-hopping dinosaurs, such as Eustreptospondylus, evolved to survive in the shallows and small islands off the coast of ancient Europe. Other dinosaurs, such as Carcharodontosaurus and Spinosaurus, arose to fill the void left by the extinction of the Jurassic and Cretaceous periods. The most successful was Iguanodon, which spread to all continents. The seasons came back into force and the polar regions became colder with the seasons, but dinosaurs continued to inhabit this region, such as Leaellynasaurus, which lived in the polar forests all year round, and many dinosaurs migrated there in summer, such as Muttaburrasaurus. Because it was too cold for crocodiles, it was the last stronghold of large amphibians like Koolasuchus. Pterosaurs grew as species like Tapejara and Ornithocheirus evolved.

**Question 0**

What is the time period of the Early Cretaceous?

**Question 1**

Which early Cretaceous event caused the extinction of several species?

**Question 2**

Which species became extinct due to the expansion of coastal shallows?

**Question 3**

Which species ruled the seas?

**Question 4**

Which dinosaur spread to all continents?

**Question 5**

Which early Cretaceous event caused the reproduction of several species?

**Question 6**

Which dinosaur was confined to one continent in particular?

**Question 7**

What made Ichthyosaurs thrive?

**Question 8**

Which species avoided the polar regions?

**Question 9**

Which species most resembled crocodiles?

**Text number 7**

Sea levels began to rise in the Jurassic period, probably due to the increasing spreading of the seabed. The formation of new crust beneath the surface moved seawater up to 200 metres more than today, flooding coastal areas. In addition, the Pangaea region began to tear into smaller pieces, bringing more land into contact with the ocean, forming the Tethys Sea. Temperatures continued to rise and began to stabilise. Humidity also increased with the proximity of water, and deserts receded.

**Question 0**

What caused the sea to rise during the Jurassic period?

**Question 1**

The rising seas and shifting waters caused which element on the coasts?

**Question 2**

The break-up of Pangaea created what new sea?

**Question 3**

Which weather condition increased?

**Question 4**

As moisture increased, what area of land decreased?

**Question 5**

What caused the sea to subside during the Jurassic period?

**Question 6**

The rising seas and shifting waters destroyed which element on the coasts?

**Question 7**

Which weather became much more stable?

**Question 8**

Why did the humidity decrease during the wet season?

**Question 9**

How much did the size of the oceans increase compared to today?

**Text number 8**

The Early Jurassic stretches from 200 million years ago to 175 million years ago. The climate was much wetter than in the Triassic, and as a result the world was very tropical. In the oceans, plesiosaurs, ichthyosaurs and ammonites filled the waters as the dominant species in the seas. On land, dinosaurs and other reptiles dominate the land, with species like Dilophosaurus at the top. The first true crocodiles evolve and nearly drive the large amphibians to extinction. All in all, reptiles take over the world. At the same time, the first true mammals evolve, but they remain relatively small.

**Question 0**

What is the date of the Early Jurassic period?

**Question 1**

Which climate feature caused a more tropical world?

**Question 2**

What was the second dominant species in the oceans, apart from Ichthyosaurus and Ammonites?

**Question 3**

What was the highest ranking of the species in the country?

**Question 4**

What other order developed during the Jurassic period?

**Question 5**

Which climate feature prevented a more tropical world -

**Question 6**

Plesiosaurs and ichthyosaurs hunted mostly rival species?

**Question 7**

Which species saw itself at the bottom of the racial hierarchy?

**Question 8**

During which period were reptiles a submissive species?

**Question 9**

Which species threatened crocodiles?

**Text number 9**

Compared to the intense convergent plate mountain building of the late Palaeozoic, the Mesozoic tectonic deformation was relatively mild. The only major Mesozoic orogeny occurred in the present Arctic region, and produced the Innuitia orogeny, the Brooks Mountains, the Verkhoyansk and Chersk Mountains in Siberia, and the Khingan Mountains in Manchuria. This orogeny was associated with the opening of the Arctic Ocean and the subduction of the cratons of northern China and Siberia under the Pacific Ocean. However, the period also included the dramatic rupture of the supercontinent Pangaea. Pangaea gradually split into the northern continent, Laurasia, and the southern continent, Gondwana. This created the passive continental divide that now characterises most of the Atlantic coast (including the east coast of the United States).

**Question 0**

At what time was the tectonic formation mild?

**Question 1**

Where did the basic geological changes of this period take place?

**Question 2**

Which supercontinent split to form two smaller continents?

**Question 3**

What was the northern continent that was divided from Pangaea?

**Question 4**

What was the name of the southern continent of Pangaea?

**Question 5**

At what time was tectonics particularly active?

**Question 6**

What was the northern continent that merged into Pangaea?

**Question 7**

Which continent split and destroyed a passive continental remnant near the Atlantic?

**Question 8**

What destroyed the Innuitia orogeny?

**Text number 10**

Recent studies show that the recovery of specialised animals, which formed complex ecosystems with high biodiversity, complex food webs and diverse niches, took much longer: recovery did not start until the beginning of the mid-Triassic, 4-6 million years after the extinction, and was not completed until 30 million years after the Permian and Triassic extinctions. The animal kingdom was dominated by a variety of archosaur reptiles: dinosaurs, pterosaurs and aquatic reptiles such as ichthyosaurs, plesiosaurs and mosasaurs.

**Question 0**

Which types of animals took longer to relocate?

**Question 1**

When did the recovery of these different animals begin?

**Question 2**

How long did it take for animals to recover after the extinction of the Permian and Triassic periods?

**Question 3**

What ruled animal life in the Triassic?

**Question 4**

How many years after the extinction did the animal recovery begin?

**Question 5**

Which animals were particularly quick to resettle?

**Question 6**

The recovery of many species failed during which period of the Triassic?

**Question 7**

Which fauna was most at risk in the Triassic?

**Question 8**

How many years was the recovery interrupted by extinction?

**Text number 11**

The era began after the Permian-Triassic extinction event, the largest well-documented mass extinction in Earth's history, and ended with the Cretaceous-Palaeogene extinction event, another mass extinction event known to have killed non-avian dinosaurs and other plant and animal species. The Mesozoic period was a time of significant tectonic, climatic and evolutionary activity. The period witnessed the gradual rupture of the supercontinent Pangaea into separate landmasses that eventually moved into their present locations. The Mesozoic climate was variable, with warming and cooling periods. Overall, however, the Earth was hotter than it is today. Non-avian dinosaurs appeared at the end of the Triassic and became the dominant terrestrial vertebrates at the beginning of the Jurassic, remaining in this position for about 135 million years until they died out at the end of the Cretaceous. Birds first appeared in the Jurassic, evolving from a branch of theropod dinosaurs. The first mammals also appeared in the Mesozoic era, but they remained small - less than 15 kg - until the Cenozoic era.

**Question 0**

When did the mesozoic season start?

**Question 1**

When did the mesozoic season end?

**Question 2**

What kind of geological activity took place during the Mesozoic era?

**Question 3**

What other important activities took place during the Mesozoic era, apart from climate change?

**Question 4**

When the mammals appeared, they remained small until what period?

**Question 5**

At what point did the mesozoic period end?

**Question 6**

The Mesozoic era was a time when there was no activity?

**Question 7**

What quickly divided the supercontinent Pangea into landmasses?

**Question 8**

In what period did the non-avian dinosaurs disappear?

**Question 9**

From which dinosaur branch did birds evolve?

**Text number 12**

The Middle Triassic dates from 247 million to 237 million years ago. The Middle Triassic saw the beginning of the break-up of Pangaea and the birth of the Tethys Sea. The ecosystem had recovered from the destruction caused by the Great Extinction. Phytoplankton, corals and crustaceans had all recovered, and reptiles began to grow. New aquatic reptiles such as Ichthyosaurs and Nothosaurs were born. At the same time, pine forests flourished on land, bringing with them mosquitoes and fruit flies. The first ancient crocodiles evolved, creating competition with the large amphibians that later dominated the freshwater world.

**Question 0**

What is the annual average for the Triassic period?

**Question 1**

What continuous event started in the Middle Triassic?

**Question 2**

Which sea was created during the break-up of Pangaea?

**Question 3**

What had the ecosystem had to recover from?

**Question 4**

Which animal species began to flourish and grow ever larger?

**Question 5**

Which continuous event ended in the Middle Triassic?

**Question 6**

At what time did pine forests become mostly extinct?

**Question 7**

Which sea was created during the formation of Pangaea?

**Question 8**

Pine forests caused the disappearance of which insects?

**Text number 13**

The Late Jurassic extends from 163 million to 145 million years ago. In the Late Jurassic, sauropods and ichthyosaurs became massively extinct as Pangaea split into Laurasia and Gondwana, due to the Jurassic and Cretaceous extinctions. Sea levels rose, destroying fern groves and creating shallows. Ichthyosaurs became extinct, while sauropods as a whole did not become extinct during the Jurassic; in fact, some species, such as Titanosaurus, survived until the K-T extinction. Sea-level rise opened up the Atlantic Seaway, which continued to expand over time. A shared world would allow for the diversification of new dinosaurs.

**Question 0**

How many years did the late yura cover?

**Question 1**

What became extinct as a result of the Pangaian split?

**Question 2**

What is the name of the extinction caused by the Pangaian split?

**Question 3**

What caused the destruction of fern swamps and the increase in shallows?

**Question 4**

What did sea-level rise open up on the waterways?

**Question 5**

Which species survived into the Late Jurassic period?

**Question 6**

The distribution of Pangaea allowed which species fared better than others?

**Question 7**

During which period between 163 and 145 million years ago did sea levels fall?

**Question 8**

Sea level rise closed which sea?

**Text number 14**

The Triassic was generally dry, starting already at the end of the Carboniferous, and was very seasonal, especially in the interior of Pangaea. Low sea levels may also have exacerbated temperature extremes. Water, with its high specific heat capacity, acts as a heat reservoir to balance temperature, and land areas close to large bodies of water - especially oceans - experience less temperature variation. Since much of the land area that formed Pangaea was far from the oceans, temperatures varied widely, and there were probably large areas of desert in the interior of Pangaea. Abundant red beds and evaporites such as halite support these conclusions, but there is evidence that the generally dry climate of the Triassic was punctuated by periods of increased rainfall. The main wet periods were the Carnian pluvial event and one in the Rhaetian period, a few million years before the Triassic-Jurassic extinction event.

**Question 0**

What was the overall rainfall in the Triassic?

**Question 1**

What could have made the temperatures more extreme?

**Question 2**

What was the interior of Pangaea like because it was far from the sea and there were big differences in temperature?

**Question 3**

What were the episodes during the triennium?

**Question 4**

What was the Carnian Pluvial event?

**Question 5**

During which period was it raining continuously?

**Question 6**

What caused the extinction of the Triassic and the Jurassic?

**Question 7**

Why was the Carnian Pluvial event particularly dry?

**Text number 15**

The dominant land plants at that time were the godfoots, which are vascular, cone-producing, non-flowering plants, such as conifers, that produce seeds without bark. This is in contrast to the current flora on Earth, where the dominant terrestrial plants are angiosperms. One particular genus of plant, Ginkgo, is believed to have evolved during this period and is now represented by a single species, Ginkgo biloba. The genus Sequoia, which is alive today, is also believed to have evolved during the Mesozoic period.

**Question 0**

What was the dominant plant species of the Mesozoic era?

**Question 1**

What is an example of a vigorous species?

**Question 2**

What are the dominant plant species on Earth today?

**Question 3**

When did ginkgo develop?

**Question 4**

Which famous tree species is believed to have evolved during the Mesozoic era?

**Question 5**

Which plant species became extinct during the Mesozoic era?

**Question 6**

Over what period did ginkgo species become extinct?

**Question 7**

Which species are currently most at risk on Earth?

**Question 8**

Which terrestrial species became extinct during this period?

**Document number 128**

**Text number 0**

It was only in the 1980s that digital telephone networks, such as ISDN, became possible, providing a minimum bit rate (usually 128 kilobits/s) for compressed video and voice transmission. Other forms of digital video and voice communications were also explored during this period. Many of these technologies, such as media space, are not as widely used today as videoconferencing, but they were still an important area of research. The first dedicated systems began to appear on the market as ISDN networks expanded throughout the world. One of the first commercial videoconferencing systems sold to businesses became PictureTel Corp. which went public in November 1984.

**Question 0**

In which decade was digital telephony made possible?

**Question 1**

What is the minimum bit rate for transferring compressed video and audio?

**Question 2**

What is an example of an early form of digital video and audio communication?

**Question 3**

What form did the first dedicated video conferencing system take?

**Question 4**

Which company offered the first commercial video conferencing system?

**Question 5**

When were video and audio broadcasting born?

**Question 6**

What else was investigated in November 1984?

**Question 7**

What other minimum bit rate is not as widely used as video conferencing?

**Question 8**

What began to emerge as the media sector expanded globally?

**Question 9**

Where did the first shipment of packaged video sold come from?

**Text number 1**

The MC controls the conference while it is active at the signalling level, where the system simply manages conference establishment, endpoint signalling and internal conference control. This component negotiates parameters with each endpoint in the network and controls the negotiation resources. While the MC manages resources and signalling negotiation, the MP operates at the media level and receives media from each endpoint. The MP generates output streams from each endpoint and forwards the information to the other endpoints in the conference.

**Question 0**

What controls the conference when it is active at the signalling level?

**Question 1**

Where does the video conferencing system manage the creation of conferences?

**Question 2**

What is one example of what is controlled by the signalling level in a video conferencing system?

**Question 3**

At what level does MC work?

**Question 4**

What generates the print streams from each endpoint?

**Question 5**

What does the MP control when it is active at the signalling level?

**Question 6**

Where does the system manage outbound flows when it is active?

**Question 7**

What does the MC get from the internal control of the conference?

**Question 8**

What does the signalling level do with the conference data?

**Question 9**

What kind of signal negotiations does MP work with?

**Text number 2**

High-speed internet access has become more common at affordable prices, and the cost of video and display technology has fallen. Consequently, personal videoconferencing systems based on a web camera, personal computer system, software package and broadband connection have become affordable for the general public. The quality of the equipment used for this technology has also continued to improve and prices have fallen considerably. The availability of free software (often as part of chat applications) has brought software-based videoconferencing within the reach of many.

**Question 0**

What technologies have become more widely available and cheaper?

**Question 1**

What is an example of a personal video conferencing tool?

**Question 2**

What has made videoconferencing accessible to so many?

**Question 3**

Video conferencing freeware is widely available in which programmes?

**Question 4**

What has become more available as the availability of free software has decreased?

**Question 5**

How has the use of webcams affected video conferencing?

**Question 6**

What has happened since technology has improved internet access?

**Question 7**

What kind of programmes are usually involved in video shooting?

**Question 8**

What has brought high-speed internet to so many?

**Text number 3**

Video calls (including video calls, video chats, Skype and Skyping in verb form) differ from video conferencing in that they are for individuals, not groups. However, this distinction has become increasingly blurred as technology has evolved, for example with increased bandwidth and advanced software clients allowing multiple parties to participate in a call. In common everyday use, the term videoconferencing is now often used to refer to point-to-point calls between two entities, rather than video calls. Both video calls and video conferencing are now also commonly referred to as video links.

**Question 0**

How do video calls differ from video conferencing?

**Question 1**

What is an example of a video call programme?

**Question 2**

Which term is more commonly used today to refer to calls between two entities?

**Question 3**

What are video conference calls nowadays known as?

**Question 4**

What is another name for video calls?

**Question 5**

Which technology serves advanced software customers and not groups?

**Question 6**

How does increased bandwidth differ from point-to-point calls?

**Question 7**

What is an example of a teleconferencing programme?

**Question 8**

What are commonly called software customers and multiple parties?

**Question 9**

What is another name for point-to-point chat?

**Text number 4**

Technological advances made by video conferencing developers in the 2010s have extended the capabilities of video conferencing systems beyond the boardroom, allowing them to be used on portable mobile devices that combine video, audio and screen capture capabilities, transmitted in real time over secure networks, regardless of location. With mobile collaboration systems, many people who were previously in unreachable locations, such as workers on an oil rig, can now view and discuss issues with colleagues thousands of miles away. Manufacturers of traditional video conferencing systems have also started to offer mobile applications, such as those that allow live and still image streaming.

**Question 0**

In which decade did developers extend video conferencing capabilities to more devices?

**Question 1**

How can people who live far away have video conferences with their colleagues who live far away?

**Question 2**

What is an example of an application that video conferencing manufacturers have started to offer?

**Question 3**

What kind of applications have video conferencing manufacturers started to offer?

**Question 4**

What is an example of a place where video conferencing can be used today?

**Question 5**

What have the manufacturers of Moblie collaboration systems offered?

**Question 6**

What has the use of video achieved in the 2010s?

**Question 7**

What types of applications are offered by mobile connectivity vendors?

**Question 8**

What have video conferencing developers created for use on oil rigs?

**Question 9**

What does still image streaming enable?

**Text number 5**

Videoconferences offer students the opportunity to learn by participating in two-way communication. In addition, teachers and lecturers can be brought to remote or otherwise isolated educational institutions worldwide. Students from different communities and backgrounds can come together to learn from each other, even if language barriers remain. Such students can explore, communicate, analyse and share information and ideas with each other. Video conferencing allows students to visit other parts of the world to talk to their peers and visit museums and educational institutions. Such virtual field trips can provide enriching learning opportunities, especially for geographically isolated and economically disadvantaged students. Small schools can use these technologies to pool resources and offer, for example, foreign language courses that could not otherwise be offered.

**Question 0**

What can video conferencing offer students?

**Question 1**

Who can benefit from two-way communication forums?

**Question 2**

What is the biggest barrier to video conferencing between some communities?

**Question 3**

What is an example of how students can benefit from video conferencing?

**Question 4**

What is one experience that students can achieve through video conferencing?

**Question 5**

What do geographically isolated regions offer students?

**Question 6**

Who can be brought into small schools to help pupils learn?

**Question 7**

What happens when teachers and lecturers are brought together?

**Question 8**

What can students do in geographically isolated places?

**Question 9**

Who can learn foreign languages on forums?

**Text number 6**

One of the first demonstrations of telecommunications' ability to help sign language users communicate with each other occurred when AT&T's videophone (trademarked "Picturephone") was introduced to the public at the 1964 New York World's Fair - two deaf users were able to communicate freely with each other between the fair and another city. Several universities and other organisations, including British Telecom's Martlesham Institute, have also carried out extensive research into signalling using the picturephone. For many years, the use of sign language over videophones was hampered by the difficulty of using it over slow analogue copper telephone lines, while the cost of higher quality ISDN (data telephone lines) was high. These factors largely disappeared with the introduction of more efficient video codecs and the introduction of cheaper high-speed ISDN and IP (Internet) data services in the 1990s.

**Question 0**

Which company introduced the first device to help deaf people communicate through telecommunications?

**Question 1**

What was the name of the AT&T video phone?

**Question 2**

What year was AT&T's "Picturephone" introduced?

**Question 3**

Where was AT&T's "Picturephone" introduced?

**Question 4**

In which decade were more effective ways of using sign language on a videophone developed?

**Question 5**

Where was the videophone introduced in the 1990s?

**Question 6**

Where were universities able to communicate with each other at the fair?

**Question 7**

Which organisation carried out a study on ISDN telephone lines?

**Question 8**

How were video codecs made more difficult over the years?

**Question 9**

What was put in place to make a large-scale survey easier by video phone?

**Text number 7**

In an increasingly globalised film industry, video conferencing has become a useful way for creative talent from many different locations to work closely together on the intricate details of film production. For example, for the award-winning 2013 animated film Frozen, Burbank-based Walt Disney Animation Studios hired New York-based songwriting duo Robert Lopez and Kristen Anderson-Lopez to write the songs, which required two hours of intercontinental video conferencing almost every weekday for about a month. 14

**Question 0**

In which sector have video conferences become useful?

**Question 1**

In which film was videoconferencing widely used?

**Question 2**

What year was the Frozen film released?

**Question 3**

In which city was Frozen's songwriting team based?

**Question 4**

How many months did the songwriters work on the film via video conference?

**Question 5**

How have video conferences become useful in the songwriting industry?

**Question 6**

In which sector has the use of different sites become useful?

**Question 7**

In what year did the film industry globalise?

**Question 8**

How long did the songwriters work in different locations using video conferencing?

**Question 9**

Which film used complex film production details?

**Text number 8**

A videoconferencing system is usually more expensive than a videophone and has more features. Video conferencing (also known as videophone conferencing) allows two or more locations to communicate via direct, simultaneous two-way video and voice transmissions. This is often accomplished using a multipoint control unit (centralised distribution and call management system) or similar non-centralised multipoint feature embedded in each videoconferencing unit. Technological advances have again bypassed traditional definitions by enabling multi-party videoconferencing via web-based applications.

**Question 0**

What is video conferencing?

**Question 1**

What is used in video conferencing that allows communication in live situations?

**Question 2**

What is a multipoint control unit?

**Question 3**

How can video conferencing allow multiple parties to communicate with each other?

**Question 4**

How many places can video conferencing be used?

**Question 5**

Which web-based application is more expensive than which?

**Question 6**

How does a videophone enable direct communication?

**Question 7**

What is a video phone?

**Question 8**

How many places can you use a videophone?

**Question 9**

What have video phones made possible by circumventing traditional definitions?

**Text number 9**

However, this technology was very expensive and could not be used for applications such as telemedicine, distance learning and business meetings. Attempts to use conventional telephone networks to transmit slow video, such as the first systems developed by the AT&T Corporation and first explored in the 1950s, failed mainly due to poor image quality and the lack of efficient video compression techniques. The higher 1 MHz bandwidth and 6 Mbps bit rate of the 1970s Picturephone also failed to achieve commercial success, mainly due to its high cost, but also due to a lack of network interaction - there were only a few hundred Picturephones in the world, so users had very few connections to call, and there was no interoperability with other video telephony systems for decades.

**Question 0**

In which sector could teleconferencing not be used?

**Question 1**

Who developed the first systems to broadcast slow-motion video?

**Question 2**

When were the first slow-motion video systems studied?

**Question 3**

What was the bit rate of the AT&T Picturephone?

**Question 4**

What was the bandwidth of the AT&T Picturephone?

**Question 5**

Who developed the first system for distance learning?

**Question 6**

In which sector could business meetings not be used?

**Question 7**

Why did using business meetings to transmit slow-motion video fail?

**Question 8**

Why didn't the videophone become a success in the 1950s?

**Question 9**

How many telephone networks were there in the world?

**Text number 10**

Although video conferencing technology was initially used mainly for internal corporate communication networks, one of the first community service uses of the technology began through a unique partnership between PictureTel and IBM in 1992, when the two companies jointly promoted a PCS/1-based video conferencing product. Over the next few years15 , Project DIANE (Diversified Information and Assistance Network) grew to leverage a variety of video conferencing platforms to create a multi-state public service and distance education collaborative network of several hundred schools, neighborhood centers, libraries, science museums, zoos and parks, public assistance centers, and other community-oriented organizations.

**Question 0**

In what year was one of the first video conferencing sessions held on a social networking site?

**Question 1**

Which company was involved in the creation of the video conferencing community service?

**Question 2**

Which video conferencing product did IBM and PictureTel work on?

**Question 3**

What does DIANE mean in the DIANE project?

**Question 4**

How many years did the DIANE project take to grow?

**Question 5**

Where was distance learning first used?

**Question 6**

What was first used in neighbourhood centres?

**Question 7**

What did the partnership between libraries and science museums contribute in 1992?

**Question 8**

Which two places were part of the PictureTel network in 1992?

**Question 9**

What did IBM Corporations grow and create over the next 15 years?

**Text number 11**

Simultaneous video conferencing between three or more remote sites is possible using a Multipoint Control Unit (MCU). This is a bridge that connects calls from multiple sources (similar to voice conference calls). All parties call the MCU or the MCU can also call sequentially those parties who intend to participate. MCU bridges exist for IP and ISDN-based videoconferencing. There are MCUs that are purely software and others that are a combination of hardware and software. MCUs are characterised by the number of simultaneous calls they can handle, their ability to transfer data rates and protocols, and features such as continuous presence, where multiple parties appear on the screen simultaneously. MCUs can be stand-alone hardware devices or embedded in separate video conferencing units.

**Question 0**

What allows you to connect video conferencing to three or more remote sites?

**Question 1**

What is one type of MCU bridge?

**Question 2**

How can the MCU be characterised?

**Question 3**

What feature of the MCU allows multiple parties to appear on the screen at the same time?

**Question 4**

Where can the MCU be embedded?

**Question 5**

What enables video conferencing between Continuous Presence?

**Question 6**

What is one characteristic of ISDN?

**Question 7**

Which feature allows more than one person to participate in a series?

**Question 8**

What are the distance points made of?

**Question 9**

What is one type of simultaneous call that acts as a bridge?

**Text number 12**

Video conferencing allows remote people to attend meetings at short notice, saving time and money. Technologies such as VoIP can be used in conjunction with desktop video conferencing to provide low-cost face-to-face business meetings without leaving the desk, especially for companies with widespread offices. Technology is also used for teleworking, where employees work from home. A survey report based on a sample of 1800 company employees found in June 2010 that 54% of respondents who had access to video conferencing used it "all the time" or "often".

**Question 0**

How can video conferencing help people?

**Question 1**

What technology can be used alongside video conferencing?

**Question 2**

What is the second use of VoIP?

**Question 3**

What is teleworking?

**Question 4**

What percentage of people use video conferencing most of the time?

**Question 5**

What can saving time help people do?

**Question 6**

What are face-to-face business meetings also used for?

**Question 7**

What did the money-saving report show?

**Question 8**

What percentage of teleworkers used technology frequently in June 2010?

**Question 9**

What are low-cost meetings also used for?

**Text number 13**

Eventually, in the 1990s, video conferencing based on the Internet protocol became possible, and more powerful video compression technologies were developed, enabling video conferencing on desktops or personal computers (PCs). Tim Dorcey and others developed CU-SeeMe at Cornell in 1992. In 1996, the first public videoconference between North America and Africa was held in 1995, combining the San Francisco Techno Fair and the Cape Town TechnoRave and CyberDel. At the opening ceremony of the Winter Olympics in Nagano, Japan, Seiji Ozawa conducted Beethoven's Ninth Symphony for the Joy of Ode simultaneously across five continents in near real time.

**Question 0**

In which decade was Internet video conferencing made possible?

**Question 1**

On which device could video conferencing finally be used?

**Question 2**

What year was CU-SeeMe, a desktop-based video conferencing tool, developed?

**Question 3**

What year was the first public video conference held?

**Question 4**

Which South African city participated in the first public video conference?

**Question 5**

What did Seiji Ozawa develop at Cornell?

**Question 6**

When was the CU-SeeMee held, linking San Francisco and Captown?

**Question 7**

What happened in real time at the Nagano Technology Fair in Japan?

**Question 8**

What made it possible to organise the opening ceremony of the Winter Olympics?

**Question 9**

When did Nagano in Japan participate in the first public video conference linking two continents?

**Text number 14**

The core technology used in video conferencing is the digital compression of audio and video streams in real time. The hardware or software that performs the compression is called a codec (encoder/decoder). Compression ratios can be up to 1:500. The resulting digital stream of 1's and 0's is split into labelled packets, which are then sent over some form of digital network (usually ISDN or IP). The use of voice modems on the transmission line enables the use of POTS (Plain Old Telephone System) in some low-speed applications, such as video telephony, because they convert digital pulses into analogue waves in the audio spectrum.

**Question 0**

What is the software that performs the audio and/or video compression?

**Question 1**

How high can packaging density go?

**Question 2**

What is one digital network over which a digital stream can be transmitted?

**Question 3**

What is POTS?

**Question 4**

What does POTS do?

**Question 5**

What is the digital core network used in a video conferencing system?

**Question 6**

What is the low-speed application that performs the compression?

**Question 7**

How high can voice modems go?

**Question 8**

What is sent via some kind of slow-motion applications?

**Question 9**

What does ISDN convert to in the audio band?

**Text number 15**

Typical uses of the various technologies described above include making calls or holding conferences one-to-one, one-to-many or many-to-many for personal, business, educational, deaf video relay, and telemedical, diagnostic and rehabilitative uses or services. New services using video telephony and videoconferencing, such as online chats between teachers and psychologists, personal video calls for prisoners in prisons and video conferencing for airlines to solve technical problems in maintenance facilities, are being created or developed.

**Question 0**

Which profession uses video conferencing technology to hold online meetings?

**Question 1**

What is one way in which video calling can be used?

**Question 2**

What is the common use of conferencing technology?

**Question 3**

What is one common use of telemedicine technology?

**Question 4**

What is one way in which companies can organise online sessions?

**Question 5**

What can diagnostic services solve in maintenance facilities?

**Question 6**

How often does the def Video Relay Service evolve?

**Question 7**

What services do prisoners use in prisons?

**Text number 16**

Video conferencing is a very useful technology for real-time telemedicine and telehealth applications such as diagnosis, consultation, medical image transmission, etc..... Video conferencing allows patients to contact nurses and doctors in emergency or routine situations, and doctors and other healthcare professionals to discuss cases over long distances. Rural areas can use this technology for diagnostic purposes, saving lives and making more efficient use of healthcare resources. For example, a rural health centre in Ohio, USA, used videoconferencing to successfully reduce the number of transfers of sick babies to a hospital 70 miles (110 km) away. This had previously cost nearly $10,000 per transfer.

**Question 0**

What is one way in which video conferencing can be useful?

**Question 1**

Which sectors in particular benefit from videoconferencing?

**Question 2**

In which US state in a rural area was videoconferencing used to reduce the number of hospital transfers of sick babies?

**Question 3**

How far was the hospital from this rural area?

**Question 4**

How much money did the video conference help this rural area save?

**Question 5**

In which areas is communication between nurses smoother?

**Question 6**

How much did it cost to see a doctor in rural Ohio?

**Question 7**

Where did the health centre use the transfer of medical images to cut costs?

**Question 8**

How far was the doctor from rural Ohio?

**Question 9**

What allows health centres to discuss cases over long distances?

**Text number 17**

VRS services have developed nationally in Sweden since 1997 and also in the United States since the first decade of the 2000s. With the exception of Sweden, VRS services have been provided in Europe for only a few years since the mid-2000s and, in 2010, were not yet provided in many European Union countries, as most European countries do not yet have the legislation or funding to provide large-scale VRS services and the telecommunications equipment needed by deaf users. Germany and the Nordic countries are other pioneers in Europe, while the United States is the second leading provider of VRS in the world.

**Question 0**

In which European countries have VRS services developed well?

**Question 1**

What is one reason why VRS services do not exist in most European countries?

**Question 2**

Which European country is leading the way in providing VRS services to its citizens?

**Question 3**

Which country is the world's leading provider of VRS services?

**Question 4**

What has happened in Germany since 1997?

**Question 5**

What has the European Union become a world leader in providing?

**Question 6**

Why are there no VRS services in the US?

**Question 7**

How long has Germany been providing VRS services since the 2000s?

**Question 8**

In which European countries are legislation and funding well developed?

**Text number 18**

In May 2005, at the Interop trade show in Las Vegas, Nevada, the first high-definition video conferencing systems produced by LifeSize Communications were introduced, capable of producing video at 30 frames per second at a screen resolution of 1280 x 720. Polycom introduced its first high-definition video conferencing system in 2006. From the 2010s onwards, high-definition video conferencing became a popular feature and is offered by most major suppliers in the video conferencing market.

**Question 0**

What year was the first HD video conferencing system introduced?

**Question 1**

Who made the first high-definition video conferencing system?

**Question 2**

Where was the first HD video conferencing system introduced?

**Question 3**

Which company launched the first HD video conferencing system?

**Question 4**

What was the resolution of the first HD video conferencing system?

**Question 5**

What did Lifesize Comunications produce in 2006?

**Question 6**

Where was Polycom present in May 2005?

**Question 7**

What did LifeSize Communications present in 2006?

**Question 8**

When did Interlop become a popular feature?

**Question 9**

What did most screen resolution market suppliers offer in 2010?

**Text number 19**

Some systems allow multipoint conferences to be held without an MCU, standalone, embedded or otherwise. These use standards-based H.323 technology, known as "distributed multipoint conferencing", where each multipoint station exchanges video and audio directly with other stations without a central "manager" or other bottleneck. The advantage of this technology is that the video and audio data are generally of higher quality because they do not have to be transmitted through a central point. Users can also make ad-hoc multipoint calls without worrying about MCU availability or control. This increase in convenience and quality comes at the cost of increased network bandwidth, as each station must transmit directly to every other station.

**Question 0**

In systems without MCUs, what is used to implement multipoint conferencing?

**Question 1**

What is one advantage of using H.323 technology?

**Question 2**

What is one of the drawbacks of using H.323 technology?

**Question 3**

What is H.323 technology, also known as?

**Question 4**

Why are video and audio quality better with H.323?

**Question 5**

What can be used to organise multipoint conferences without H.323 technology?

**Question 6**

What technology is used to transmit to the MCU?

**Question 7**

What is the main drawback of using MCU technology?

**Question 8**

What do systems using MCUs use for video conferencing?

**Question 9**

What are the benefits of ad-hoc multipoint calls?

**Text number 20**

The US Social Security Administration (SSA), which oversees the world's largest administrative justice system through its Office of Disability Adjudication and Review (ODAR), has made extensive use of video conferencing to conduct hearings remotely. In fiscal year 2006,320 videoconference hearings were conducted by the US Social Security Administration (SSA), a 55% increase over fiscal year 2008. In August 2010, SSA opened the fifth and largest video-conferencing-only National Hearing Center (NHC) in St. Louis, Missouri. This is a continuation of SSA's efforts to use video hearings as a way to relieve a significant hearing backlog. Since 2007, SSA has also established NHCs in Albuquerque, New Mexico; Baltimore, Maryland; Falls Church, Virginia; and Chicago, Illinois.

**Question 0**

Who has the largest administrative justice system in the world?

**Question 1**

Which US department oversees the largest administrative justice system in the world?

**Question 2**

In what year did the SSA's videoconference call volume increase by 55%?

**Question 3**

When did the SSA open its largest video-conferencing-only centre?

**Question 4**

Where is SSA's fifth videoconferencing centre?

**Question 5**

How many hearings did the SSA hold in 2010?

**Question 6**

What did ODAR do to overcome the hearing backlog in August 2010?

**Question 7**

Where has ODAR opened NHC since 2007?

**Question 8**

How much did the SSA's consultation backlog increase in 2009?

**Question 9**

What does the NHC oversee under ODAR?

**Document number 129**

**Text number 0**

In order to uniquely identify the date with dates, sometimes a double notation or the old style (O.S.) and the new style (N.S.) is used. The double date uses two consecutive years because of differences in the start of the year, or uses both a Julian and a Gregorian date. Old Style and New Style (N.S.) indicate either that the beginning of the Julian year has been adjusted to start on 1 January (N.S.), even though the documents written at that time used a different beginning of the year (O.S.), or that the date follows the Julian calendar (O.S.) rather than the Gregorian calendar (N.S.).

**Question 0**

What does duel dating use to display the date?

**Question 1**

What does the old style date mean?

**Question 2**

What does N.S. stand for?

**Question 3**

What are the dates of the new style?

**Question 4**

Why are two consecutive years used?

**Question 5**

What is used with dates to determine whether the date is correct or not?

**Question 6**

Where are two different dates used because there is a difference in the year-end date?

**Question 7**

Which system indicates that the Gregorian year is adjusted to start on 1 January?

**Question 8**

Which system indicates that the Julian date length has been adjusted?

**Text number 1**

The Gregorian calendar was a reform of the Julian calendar, introduced in 1582 by Pope Gregory XIII, after whom the calendar was named, in his papal bull Inter gravissimas of 24 February 1582. The motive for the change was to bring the date of Easter into the season in which it was celebrated, when the early Church adopted it. Although the First Council of Nicaea in 325 recommended that all Christians should celebrate Easter on the same day, it took nearly five centuries for almost all Christians to achieve this goal by adopting the Alexandrian Church's rules (see Easter, see Issues raised).

**Question 0**

Who revised the Julian calendar?

**Question 1**

When was the Gregorian calendar introduced?

**Question 2**

What calendar was used in the reform of the Gregorian calendar?

**Question 3**

What was the reason for the revision of the Julian calendar?

**Question 4**

When did the first Council of Nicaea decide that all Christians must celebrate Easter?

**Question 5**

What was the reform of the Julian calendar?

**Question 6**

Which calendar was introduced in the 15th century?

**Question 7**

Which Pope started the Julian calendar?

**Question 8**

Which feast day led to the revision of the Gregorian calendar?

**Question 9**

Who suggested in the third century that all Christians celebrate Easter on the same day?

**Text number 2**

Philip II of Spain ordered a change from the Julian to the Gregorian calendar, which affected much of Roman Catholic Europe, as Philip ruled Spain and Portugal at the time, as well as much of Italy. In these regions, as well as in the Commonwealth of Poland and Lithuania (ruled by Anna Jagiellon) and the Papal States, the new calendar was introduced on a date specified in the bull, with Julian Thursday, 4 October 1582, followed by Gregorian Friday, 15 October 1582. The Spanish and Portuguese colonies actually followed a little later, due to delays in communication.

**Question 0**

Which ruler ordered the switch to the Gregorian calendar?

**Question 1**

What areas did Philip control besides Italy?

**Question 2**

What was the first day chosen as the first day of use of the new calendar?

**Question 3**

What was the last day on which the Julian calendar was used?

**Question 4**

Why did the Spanish colonies lag behind in adopting the calendar?

**Question 5**

Which king ordered the change from the Gregorian to the Julian calendar?

**Question 6**

Who was affected by Philip II's switch to the Julian calendar?

**Question 7**

What changed Julian Thursday 4 October 1582 into Gregorian Friday 15 October 1582?

**Question 8**

What calendar was last used on Friday 15 October 1582?

**Text number 3**

Between 1582, when the first countries adopted the Gregorian calendar, and 1923, when the last European country adopted it, it was often necessary to indicate the date of an event in both the Julian and Gregorian calendars, for example "10/21 February 1750/51", the dual date explaining why some countries started the academic year on 1 January, while others used another day. Even before 1582, the year sometimes had to be updated twice because different countries started the year in different ways. Woolley, in his biography of John Dee (1527-1608/9), notes that immediately after 1582 English correspondents 'habitually' used two dates in their letters, one OS and one NS.

**Question 0**

When did the last country to adopt the Gregorian calendar start using it?

**Question 1**

When did the first country start using the new calendar?

**Question 2**

On which calendar did some countries mark the date?

**Question 3**

Who said that English writers usually used both dates in their writings?

**Question 4**

What difference in timing caused the double timing of documents?

**Question 5**

What happened in the 15th century that made it necessary to indicate dates on both calendars?

**Question 6**

What happened to the 19th century Gregorian calendar that made it necessary to give dates using both calendars?

**Question 7**

Why was it not necessary to use a double year when two dates were given?

**Question 8**

Why did the year sometimes have to be marked twice after 1582?

**Question 9**

What did John Dee say?

**Text number 4**

The calendar was a revision of the Julian calendar, which meant a 0.002% correction to the length of the year. The motive behind the revision was to bring the feast day of Easter to coincide with the time of year when Easter was celebrated, when the early church adopted it. Since the celebration of Easter was tied to the vernal equinox, the Roman Catholic Church considered the flattening of the date of Easter due to the slightly too long length of the year to be undesirable. The reform was initially introduced in European Catholic countries. Protestants and Eastern Orthodox countries continued to use the traditional Julian calendar and adopted the Gregorian calendar reform after some time to facilitate international trade. The last European country to adopt the reform was Greece in 1923.

**Question 0**

What was the percentage correction from the Julian calendar to the new Gregorian calendar?

**Question 1**

What was the reason for the correction?

**Question 2**

Which date change was the reason for the change in calendars?

**Question 3**

To which astrological date was Easter tied?

**Question 4**

What was wrong with the Julian calendar?

**Question 5**

What percentage of the Julian calendar corrected the Gregorian calendar?

**Question 6**

What was too short in the Julian calendar?

**Question 7**

What did the Spring Equinox do to change the church?

**Question 8**

What did the Protestant Church consider undesirable?

**Question 9**

What the Eastern Orthodox countries were the first to accept

**Text number 5**

The Gregorian calendar is a solar calendar. A normal Gregorian year consists of days365, but as in the Julian calendar, a leap day is added to February in the leap year. The Julian calendar has a leap year every four years, but the Gregorian calendar has three leap years every 400 years. In the Julian calendar, this leap day was added by doubling February 24, and the Gregorian reform did not change the date of the leap day. In modern times, it has become customary to number the days from the beginning of the month, and February 29 is often regarded as leap day. Some churches, notably the Roman Catholic Church, postpone the celebration of February by one day after the 23rd in leap years.

**Question 0**

What kind of calendar is the Gregorian calendar?

**Question 1**

How many days are there in the Gregorian calendar?

**Question 2**

How often is a leap day added to the Julian calendar year?

**Question 3**

When does the Gregorian calendar omit the 3 days of Lent?

**Question 4**

On what day did both the Julian and Gregorian calendars add the date of the leap day?

**Question 5**

Which calendar is the lunar calendar?

**Question 6**

When are the three leap days omitted from the Julian calendar?

**Question 7**

Which church still hosts celebrations in the twenty-third year of the leap year?

**Question 8**

What did Julian's reform not change about the leap year?

**Text number 6**

Easter was the Sunday after the 15th of this month, the 14th of which was allowed to precede the equinox. If the two systems produced different dates, a compromise was usually reached so that both churches could celebrate Easter on the same day. By the tenth century, all churches (except some on the eastern frontier of the Byzantine Empire) had adopted the Alexandrian Easter, which still placed the vernal equinox on 21 March, although Bede had already noted the anomaly in 725, and it had changed further by the 1500s.

**Question 0**

When was Easter Sunday celebrated after the equinox?

**Question 1**

What did the churches do to settle the date if there was a disagreement?

**Question 2**

In what century had almost all churches started celebrating Easter according to the Alexandrian Easter?

**Question 3**

On which Byzantine Empire frontier were the last supporters of Passover in Alexandria?

**Question 4**

What date placement drifted further and further away from the actual date on the calendar?

**Question 5**

What was celebrated on the fifteenth day after the equinox?

**Question 6**

In which century did all churches adopt the Alexandrian Easter?

**Question 7**

Who noticed the drift of the equator in the seventh century?

**Question 8**

What happened at the Passover in Alexandria on 25 March?

**Text number 7**

Lilius' proposals had two parts. First, he proposed a correction to the length of the year. The average tropical year is 365,24219 days long. Since the average length of a Julian year is 365.25 days, the Julian year is almost 11 minutes longer than the average tropical year. This difference causes a difference of about three days every 400 years. Lilius' proposal resulted in an average year of 365.2425 days (see Accuracy). By the time of Gregorian reform after the Council of Nicaea, a 10-day anomaly had already occurred, causing the vernal equinox to fall on March 10 or 11 instead of the ecclesiastically fixed March 21, and if no reform was made, the anomaly would continue. Lilius proposed that the 10-day anomaly should be corrected by removing the Julian leap day every ten years for forty years, gradually returning the equinox to March 21.

**Question 0**

What did Lilius first propose to fix the calendar?

**Question 1**

How much is the Julian calendar too long?

**Question 2**

How much does an extra 11 minutes over 400 years make a difference?

**Question 3**

On what date was the original vernal equinox set?

**Question 4**

What time did the equinox fall on Lilius?

**Question 5**

Who suggested extending the year?

**Question 6**

Which year was eleven minutes too short?

**Question 7**

What causes the Gregorian calendar to add three days every 400 years?

**Question 8**

What was originally set for 25 March?

**Question 9**

What did Gregory propose to remove in order to correct the ten-day anomaly?

**Text number 8**

Most Western European countries moved the start of the year to 1 January before adopting the Gregorian calendar. For example, Scotland changed the start of the Scottish New Year to 1 January in 1600 (meaning that 1599 was a short year). In England, Ireland and the British colonies, the start of the year was changed to 1 January in (1752, while 1751 was a short year of only 282 days), while in England the start of the fiscal year remained 25 March (O.S.), 5 April (N.S.), until1800 when it moved to 6 April. Later in 1752, in September, the Gregorian calendar was adopted throughout Britain and its colonies (see section on Adoption). These two reforms were implemented by the Calendar (New Style) Act of 1750.

**Question 0**

On what date did most European countries start the New Year?

**Question 1**

When did Scotland start using 1 January as the start of the New Year?

**Question 2**

When did the other British states and colonies set 1 January as the start of the year?

**Question 3**

By what act did Britain adopt the Gregorian calendar?

**Question 4**

When did England finally move to a tax year on 6 April?

**Question 5**

What do most European countries do after they have adopted the Gregorian calendar?

**Question 6**

Which country changed New Year's Day to 1 January in the sixteenth century.

**Question 7**

Who changed the start of the new year to 1 January in the 1600s?

**Question 8**

What was the name of the act that changed the year and the beginning of the seventeenth century?

**Question 9**

What happened in Scotland on 25 March?

**Text number 9**

Extending the Gregorian calendar backwards to the dates before its official adoption results in a proleptic calendar, which should be used with caution. For normal purposes, the dates of events occurring before 15 October 1582 are generally shown as they were in the Julian calendar, where the year begins on 1 January, and are not converted to the Gregorian calendar. For example, the Battle of Agincourt is generally considered to have taken place on 25 October 1415, which is Saint Crispin's Day.

**Question 0**

What steps should be taken when trying to use Gregorian dates for events that predate the Julian calendar?

**Question 1**

When are events usually shown according to the Julian calendar?

**Question 2**

When was the Battle of Agincourt?

**Question 3**

What other date on 25 October is known to indicate that the Battle of Agincourt was fought on 25 October 1415?

**Question 4**

When does the new year start according to the Julian calendar?

**Question 5**

What can you extend backwards to create an accurate calendar?

**Question 6**

Which events are shown as they appeared in the Julian calendar, with the year beginning as it did at the time of the event?

**Question 7**

What is the controversial date of St Crispin's Day?

**Question 8**

What started in January according to the Julian calendar?

**Text number 10**

A tongue-independent alternative, used in many countries, is to raise both fists up so that the front clasp of the left hand is against the front clasp of the right hand. Starting in January with the left hand's little knuckle, count the months with the knuckle, space, space, space, space, space. A knuckle represents a month with days31 and a space represents a short month (February with 28 or 29 days or any month with 30 days). The joining point between the hands is not counted, so the two index finger knuckles represent July and August.

**Question 0**

Why would the knuckles count be used to determine months?

**Question 1**

A knuckle number is a month that lasts for how many days?

**Question 2**

What month is the interval between knuckles?

**Question 3**

What is held together for the monthly number of knuckle spacing?

**Question 4**

Which method of determining months is language-dependent?

**Question 5**

Which junction counts as February?

**Text number 11**

The Gregorian reform had two parts: a reform of the Julian calendar used before the time of Pope Gregory XIII, and a reform of the lunar cycle used by the Church to calculate the date of Easter with the Julian calendar. The reform was a modification of a proposal by Aloysius Lilius. His proposal involved reducing the number of leap years in four centuries from 100 to 97 by making 3 of the four hundred years common instead of leap years. Lilius also devised an original and practical system for adjusting the lunar anomalies in the calculation of the annual date of Easter, which solved a long-standing obstacle to calendar reform.

**Question 0**

How many parts did the Gregorian calendar revision contain?

**Question 1**

What was the first reform of the calendar?

**Question 2**

What was the second innovation of the calendar?

**Question 3**

What was calculated using the lunar calendar?

**Question 4**

What did Lilius' calendar plan to reduce every 400 years?

**Question 5**

How many parts were there in the Gregorian reform?

**Question 6**

Which calendar changed with the Julia reform?

**Question 7**

What reform will change the rotation of the moon used by pagans?

**Question 8**

Who opposes the reform proposal?

**Question 9**

Whose reform included increasing the number of leap years and centuries?

**Text number 12**

Before 1917, Turkey used the Islamic lunar calendar, which included the Hegira period, for general purposes, and the Julian calendar for fiscal purposes. The start of the tax year was finally fixed at 1 March, and the year roughly corresponded to the Hegira year (see Rumi calendar). As the solar year is longer than the lunar year, this originally led to the occasional use of 'escape years', which meant that the number of the tax year was skipped. From 1 March 1917, the fiscal year became Gregorian rather than Julian. On 1 January 1926, the Gregorian calendar was extended for general use and the year number became the same as in other countries.

**Question 0**

What calendar was used by Turkey for general purposes before 1917?

**Question 1**

What calendar did Turkey use for taxation?

**Question 2**

Where did Turkey start the financial year?

**Question 3**

When did Turkey start using the Gregorian calendar for taxation?

**Question 4**

When did Turkey start using the Gregorian calendar for all purposes?

**Question 5**

Who used the Islamic lunar calendar until the 19th century?

**Question 6**

Who uses Hegira-time on the fiscal calendar?

**Question 7**

What was used to determine the year?

**Question 8**

What was needed because the lunar year is longer than the solar year?

**Question 9**

What did Turkey start using for all purposes on 1 March 1917?

**Text number 13**

Until 28 February of the calendar to be converted, add one day less or subtract one day more than the calculated value. Remember to enter the number of days in February in the calendar you are converting to. When subtracting days to convert from the Julian calendar to the Gregorian calendar, remember that when calculating the Gregorian equivalent of February 29 (Julian calendar), February 29 is discounted. So if the calculated value is -4, the Gregorian equivalent for today is February 24.

**Question 0**

How many days are deducted when converting calendar days?

**Question 1**

What to remember about February 29 in the Julian calendar?

**Question 2**

If you need a date that is four days shorter, what do you subtract from the Julian calendar?

**Question 3**

How many days do you add to convert days from the calendar?

**Question 4**

What is subtracted when converting from Gregorian to Julian?

**Question 5**

What do you add to move from the Julian to the Gregorian calendar?

**Text number 14**

In addition to changing the average length of the calendar year from 365.25 days (365 days 6 hours) to 365.2425 days (365 days 5 hours 49 minutes 12 seconds), or 10 minutes 48 seconds per year, the reform of the Gregorian calendar also addressed the accumulated difference between these lengths. The canonical Easter tables were drawn up at the end of the third century, with the vernal equinox falling on either 20 March or 21 March, depending on the position of the year in the leap year cycle. Since the full moon preceding Easter could not precede the equinox, for computational reasons the equinox was fixed at 21 March, and the earliest date of Easter was fixed at 22 March. The Gregorian calendar repeated these circumstances by removing ten days.

**Question 0**

What is the time difference between the calendars?

**Question 1**

What other differences did the Gregorian calendar bring?

**Question 2**

When was the vernal equinox at the end of the third century?

**Question 3**

For the full moon to come after the equinox, when was the equinox set?

**Question 4**

How did the Gregorian calendar impose these same full moon not preceding Easter conditions?

**Question 5**

What changed the length of the calendar year from 365.2425 days to 365.25 days?

**Question 6**

What was shortened by forty-eight minutes and ten seconds?

**Question 7**

What was developed in the 300s

**Question 8**

What was not to follow after the equinox?

**Question 9**

What was the latest date on 22 March?

**Text number 15**

In 1563, the Trento Synod approved a plan to correct calendar errors, requiring that the date of the vernal equinox be restored to that which it had at the time of the first Nicaea Synod in 1563, and325 that the calendar change be designed to prevent future drift. This would allow for a more consistent and accurate timing of the Easter festival. In 1577, the compilation was sent to mathematical experts outside the Reform Commission for comment. Some of these experts, such as Giambattista Benedetti and Giuseppe Moleto, were of the opinion that Easter should be calculated on the basis of the actual movements of the sun and moon rather than by the tabular method, but these recommendations were not accepted. The accepted reform was a modification of a proposal by the Calabrian physician Aloysius Lilius (or Lilio).

**Question 0**

When did the Trento Church Council approve the revised calendar?

**Question 1**

What time did the Council require the spring equinox to be set?

**Question 2**

What did the mathematicians of the time want to use to determine the date of Easter?

**Question 3**

What method was used instead of calculating the sun and moon?

**Question 4**

Whose amended proposal was accepted?

**Question 5**

Which plan was approved by the Council of Trento in the 1400s?

**Question 6**

What did the First Council of Nicaea require to restore it to the level set in 325?

**Question 7**

Why did the first Nika conciliar require changes?

**Question 8**

What was sent to mathematicians in the 15th century?

**Question 9**

What was adopted on the Moleto proposal

**Text number 16**

One month after the reform was imposed, the Pope, in a letter dated 3 April 1582, granted Antonio Lilio, brother of Luigi Lilio, the exclusive right to publish the calendar for ten years. The Lunario Novo secondo la nuova riforma, one of the first calendars printed in Rome after the reform, printed by Vincenzo Accoletti, states at the bottom that it was signed with the Pope's permission and by Lilius (Con licentia delli Superiori... et permissu Ant(onii) Lilij). The papal mandate was later withdrawn on 20 September 1582 because Antonio Lilio proved unable to meet the demand for copies.

**Question 0**

When were the rights to publish the calendar granted?

**Question 1**

Who granted the rights to publish the calendar?

**Question 2**

What was the problem that caused the cancellation of the papal letter granting the right to publish?

**Question 3**

When were the rights to print the calendar withdrawn?

**Question 4**

Where were the first calendars printed?

**Question 5**

Who ordered the reform in the 15th century?

**Question 6**

What did Luigi Lilio get exclusive rights to?

**Question 7**

Why was the new mandate awarded in September 2015?September

**Text number 17**

The year used for dates during the Roman Republic and Empire was the consular year, which began on the day the consuls took office - probably 1 May before 222 BC, 15 March from 222 BC and 1 January from 153 BC onwards. In the Julian calendar, which began in 45 BC, 1 January was still used as the first day of the new year. Although the year used for dates changed, the months of the civil year were always from January to December from the time of the Roman Republic to the present day.

**Question 0**

What year did the Roman Republic use for dates?

**Question 1**

Which event kicked off the Year of the Consulates?

**Question 2**

What was the date of the consular year before 222 BC?

**Question 3**

When did the consular year start in 222 BC?

**Question 4**

When did Rome start using the Julian calendar?

**Question 5**

What year was used in the early Roman Church as the year?

**Question 6**

Which calendar was introduced in 153 BC?

**Question 7**

During which period did the year used in the dates not change?

**Question 8**

What did the day of the Emperor's inauguration mean?

**Text number 18**

In addition to the monthly system, there is a weekly system. A physical or electronic calendar allows conversion from a given date to a day of the week and displays multiple dates for a given day of the week and month. The calculation of the day of the week is not very simple due to the irregularities of the Gregorian system. When the Gregorian calendar was introduced in each country, the weekly cycle continued uninterrupted. For example, in the few countries that adopted the revised calendar on the date proposed by Gregory XIII, Friday 15 October 1582, the preceding day was Thursday 4 October 1582 (Julian calendar).

**Question 0**

What other counting system is included in the Gregorian calendar?

**Question 1**

Why is it not easy to count days in the Gregorian calendar?

**Question 2**

How did the weekly cycle continue after each country adopted the calendar?

**Question 3**

What was the date of adoption of the calendar?

**Question 4**

What was the date of the previous day according to the Julian calendar?

**Question 5**

What is simple to do according to the Gregorian system?

**Question 6**

What makes Calgary's days of the week a symbol of the Gregorian system?

**Question 7**

What was interrupted when the Gregorian calendar was introduced in each country?

**Question 8**

What ended on Friday 5 October 1582?

**Text number 19**

Since the spring equinox was tied to Easter, the Roman Catholic Church considered the seasonal shift of Easter Day undesirable. The Church of Alexandria celebrated Easter on the Sunday after the 14th day of the vernal equinox (calculated according to the Metonic cycle), which falls on or after the vernal equinox, and was on 21 March. However, the Church of Rome still kept the 25th of March as the equinox (until 342) and used a different cycle to calculate the lunar day. Since the 14th day of Easter could not fall earlier than 21 March in the Alexandrian system, its first day could fall no earlier than 8 March and no later than 5 April. This meant that Easter alternated between 22 March and 25 April. In Rome, Easter could not fall later than 21 April, as it was the Roman Parilia, or birthday, and a pagan festival.The first day of Easter could fall no earlier than 5 March and no later than 2 April.

**Question 0**

Who thought that seasonal drifting to Easter was unacceptable?

**Question 1**

What is even tired of the Easter date?

**Question 2**

What did the Church of Alexandria use to count Easter?

**Question 3**

Where did the Church of Alexandria place the vernal equinox?

**Question 4**

Until 342, when did the Church of Rome think the vernal equinox would fall?

**Question 5**

Who found drifting and the timing of the spring equinox unacceptable?

**Question 6**

What did the Church of Rome use to determine the metonic cycle?

**Question 7**

What did the Church of Alexandria celebrate on 25 March?

**Question 8**

What did the Church of Rome set on 21 March?

**Text number 20**

Ancient tables gave the average longitude of the sun. Christopher Clavius, the architect of the Gregorian calendar, noted that the tables did not agree on when the sun passed through the vernal equinox, nor on the length of the tropical mean year. Tycho Brahe also found discrepancies. Petrus Pitatus of Verona proposed the Gregorian leap year rule (97 leap years in 400 years) in 1560 He found it to be consistent with the tropical year in Alfonso's tables and the tropical mean year in Copernicus (De revolutionibus) and Reinhold (Prutenius' tables). The three average tropical years in the Babylonian genealogical tables in excess of 365 days (as if derived from the tables of average longitude) were 14,33,9,57 (Alfonsine), 14,33,11,12 (Copernicus) and 14,33,9,24 (Reinhold). All values are the same to two decimal places (14:33), and this is also the average length of the Gregorian year. So the Pitatus solution would have suited astronomers.

**Question 0**

Who was the architect of the Gregorian calendar?

**Question 1**

What did the architects of the calendar notice about the astronomical tables?

**Question 2**

Whose solution to the discrepancies in the tables would have appealed to astronomers?

**Question 3**

When did Pitatus offer its solution to the runaway problem?

**Question 4**

What is the theory of the leap year?

**Question 5**

What was the average latitude for boys?

**Question 6**

Who noticed that the tables agreed on when the sun passed the vernal equinox?

**Question 7**

Who proposed ninety-seven leap years over 400 years in the 1400s?

**Question 8**

Whose solution to the discrepancies in the tables did not please astronomers?

**Question 9**

Which calendar did Pitatus create?

**Text number 21**

"Old Style" (OS) and "New Style" (NS) are sometimes added to the dates to identify which system was used in the British Empire and other countries that did not immediately switch. Since the Calendar Act changed the starting date of the year to 1750 and aligned the British calendar with the Gregorian calendar, the meaning of these terms is somewhat unclear. They may refer to the fact that the Julian year has been adjusted to begin on 1 January (NS), although modern documents use a different beginning of the year (OS), or to the fact that the date conforms to the Julian calendar (OS) rather than the Gregorian calendar (NS), which was previously used in many countries.

**Question 0**

What name was added to British dates to distinguish them from countries that did not use the new calendar?

**Question 1**

When was the calendar law adopted?

**Question 2**

Where did the Calendar Act adapt the British calendar?

**Question 3**

What was the difference between the old and the new style?

**Question 4**

What law did the British use to introduce the Gregorian calendar?

**Question 5**

Why doesn't the new style of the old style use the British Empire?

**Question 6**

What did the calendar do after 1752 to clarify the meaning of the old style to the new style?

**Question 7**

What does the calendar do to align with the British calendar?

**Question 8**

What does this OS show on 1 January?

**Text number 22**

The Gregorian calendar improves on the approximation given by the Julian calendar by skipping three Julian leap days every 400 years, making the average year 365.2425 average solar days long. This approximate error is about one day in 3,300 years compared to the average tropical year. However, due to the precession of the equinoxes, the error with respect to the spring equinox (which occurs on average every 365.24237 days near the year 2000) is 1 day every 7 700 years, assuming a constant spring equinox interval, which is not the case. By any criterion, the Gregorian calendar is much more accurate than the Julian calendar (average year 365.25 days), with an error of 1 day in 128 years.

**Question 0**

The Gregorian calendar is an improvement over what other calendar?

**Question 1**

How many days do you need to skip to make the calendar match the average number of sunny days in a year?

**Question 2**

What is the approximate error every 3300 years?

**Question 3**

What is the spring equinox error rate every 7700 years?

**Question 4**

What was the error rate of the Julian calendar?

**Question 5**

How does the Julian calendar improve on the estimates made by the Gregorian calendar?

**Question 6**

How many years would it take to have a one-day error in the approximation of the Julian period?

**Question 7**

What is the spring equinox error rate in Julia's system for the first 7700 years?

**Question 8**

The Julian system skips three leap days and how many years?

**Document number 130**

**Text number 0**

Xbox 360, known during development as Xbox Next, Xenon, Xbox 2, Xbox FS or NextBox, was developed in early 2003. In February 2003, the design of the Xenon software platform, led by Microsoft's Executive Vice President J Allard, began. In the same month, Microsoft held an event for developers400 in Bellevue, Washington to recruit support for the system. In the same month, Peter Moore, former head of Sega of America, joined Microsoft. On August 12, 2003, ATI committed to manufacture a graphics processor for the new console, and the contract was announced two days later. Prior to the launch of the Xbox 360, several Alpha development kits were seen using Apple's Power Mac G5 hardware. This was because the system's PowerPC 970 processor ran the same PowerPC architecture that would eventually be used in the Xbox 360 on IBM's Xenon processor. The Xenon processor cores were developed using a slightly modified version of the PlayStation 3's Cell Processor PPE architecture. According to David Shippy and Mickie Phipps, IBM employees were 'hiding' their work from Sony and Toshiba, who were IBM's partners in the development of the Cell processor. Jeff Minter created the music visualisation software Neon, which is included with the Xbox 360.

**Question 0**

Which Microsoft executive was responsible for the development of the 360?

**Question 1**

Which manufacturer did you work with to design the graphics processor for the 360?

**Question 2**

Where did Peter Moor work before he was recruited to help work on 360?

**Question 3**

The original 360 Alpha dev kits used what existing system hardware?

**Question 4**

What processor did 360 use?

**Question 5**

Where is Microsoft headquarters?

**Question 6**

Who replaced Peter Moore as CEO of Sega?

**Question 7**

What were the names of the IBM employees who hid their jobs?

**Question 8**

How many ATI developers worked on the GPU?

**Question 9**

What Apple hardware did the Alpha series use after the Xbox 360 launch?

**Text number 1**

The Xbox 360 was available in two different configurations: the "Xbox 360" bundle (unofficially 20 GB Pro or Premium), priced at USD 399 or GBP 279.99, and the "Xbox 360 Core", priced at USD 299 or GBP 209.99. The Xbox 360 was originally shipped with a promotionally cut version of the Media Remote. The Elite bundle was later launched for USD 479. The "Xbox 360 Core" was replaced by the "Xbox 360 Arcade" in October 2007 and the 60 GB Xbox 360 Pro was released on 1 August 2008. The Pro package was discontinued and its price was reduced to USD 249 on 28 August 2009 to allow it to be sold until stocks ran out, while the Elite package was also reduced to USD 299.

**Question 0**

What size hard drive storage did the Xbox 360 Pro include?

**Question 1**

What was the official name of the cheaper 360 SKU at launch?

**Question 2**

At what price was the Xbox 360 Elite finally released?

**Question 3**

360 Pro's original storage was replaced by what size hard drive in 2008?

**Question 4**

What name did Microsoft give to the replacement SKU for the 360 Core?

**Question 5**

What was the unofficial name of the Xbox 360 Core package?

**Question 6**

What was the price of the Media Remote in US dollars?

**Question 7**

How much did the Xbox 360 Arcade cost?

**Question 8**

When was the Core package launched?

**Question 9**

What replaced your Arcade package?

**Text number 2**

For Xbox 360, 14 games were released in North America and 13 in Europe. The best-selling game on the console, Call of Duty 20052, sold over one million copies. Five other games sold more than a million copies in the console's first year of sales: Ghost Recon Advanced Warfighter, The Elder Scrolls IV: Oblivion, Dead or Alive 4, Saints Row and Gears of War. Gears of War became the best-selling game on the console with 3 million units in 2006, but was overtaken by Halo 3 in 2007 with over 8 million units.

**Question 0**

How many games were on the 360 at launch in North America?

**Question 1**

What was the best-selling game on the console in 2005?

**Question 2**

How many copies did Halo 3 sell?

**Question 3**

Halo 3 was released what year?

**Question 4**

Besides Call of Duty 2, how many games sold at least a million copies in the first year of the 360?

**Question 5**

Which game was released in North America but not in Europe?

**Question 6**

What year was Saints Row the best-selling game?

**Question 7**

How many copies of Ghost REcon Advanced Warfighter were sold in 2007?

**Question 8**

When did Gears of War overtake Halo 3?

**Question 9**

How many games sold more than a million copies in 2007?

**Text number 3**

Xbox 360 supports videos in Windows Media Video (WMV) format (including high-definition and PlaysForSure videos), as well as H.264 and MPEG-4 media. A December 2007 dashboard update added support for MPEG-4 ASP video playback. The console can also display images and slide shows of photo collections with various transition effects, supports audio playback, and music player controls are available via the Xbox 360's Guide button. Users can play their own music while playing games or using the dashboard, and they can play music with the interactive visual synthesizer.

**Question 0**

Which three video formats did 360 natively support at launch?

**Question 1**

Which video format was added in 2007?

**Question 2**

How can 360 users use music player controls?

**Question 3**

What is one feature of 360 photo slideshows?

**Question 4**

Where did the 2007 update remove support?

**Question 5**

When was the visual synthesizer added?

**Question 6**

What types of WMV videos won't work on Xbox 360?

**Question 7**

How do players play videos while playing games?

**Text number 4**

When the Xbox 360 was launched, Microsoft's online gaming service Xbox Live was shut down for 24 hours and thoroughly upgraded by adding a basic, non-subscription-based service called Xbox Live Silver (later renamed Xbox Live Free) to an existing premium subscription-based service (renamed Gold). Xbox Live Free is included in all SKUs of the console. It allows users to create a user profile, join discussion boards, access Microsoft's Xbox Live Arcade and Marketplace, and chat with other members. The Live Free account does not generally support multiplayer games; however, some games that already have fairly limited online functionality (such as Viva Piñata) or games with a dedicated subscription service (such as EA Sports games) can be played on the Free account. Xbox Live also supports audio, the latter feature made possible by Xbox Live Vision.

**Question 0**

What was the name of the Xbox subscription-free online gaming service?

**Question 1**

What was the "colour" name given to the premium version of Xbox Live?

**Question 2**

What key feature is not supported in the free version of Live?

**Question 3**

Which popular games have their own online service outside Xbox Live?

**Question 4**

Voice support came online with the addition of which feature?

**Question 5**

What was the name of the renamed Xbox Live Free?

**Question 6**

What colour is associated with Xbox Live Arcade?

**Question 7**

How long was the voice support disabled after it was turned on?

**Question 8**

What is an example of a game that does not support online multiplayer?

**Question 9**

What game with a dedicated subscription service cannot be played using Live Free?

**Text number 5**

The Xbox 360 features Xbox Live, an online service that was extended from the original Xbox and updated regularly throughout the console's life. Available in free and subscription-based versions, Xbox Live allows users to play games online, download games (via Xbox Live Arcade) and game demos, purchase and stream music, TV shows and movies through the Xbox Music and Xbox Video portals, and access third-party content services through media streaming apps. In addition to online multimedia capabilities, Xbox 360 users can stream media from local computers. A number of peripherals have been released, including wireless controllers, expanded hard drive storage and a Kinect motion detection camera. The release of these additional services and peripherals helped the Xbox brand to grow from being just a gaming enthusiast to a multimedia all-rounder, making it the hub of computer entertainment in the living room.

**Question 0**

What is the name of the 360 online service?

**Question 1**

What is the name of the feature that allows users to download games from Live?

**Question 2**

What can people who own both a PC and a 360 do?

**Question 3**

What is the name of the 360 motion sensor camera peripheral?

**Question 4**

The 360's multimedia capabilities transformed it from a games console to what?

**Question 5**

What was the name of the original Xbox streaming service?

**Question 6**

Which service only offered subscription services?

**Question 7**

What do computers use to stream media?

**Question 8**

What is the name of the additional storage space on the hard disk?

**Question 9**

What is the name of the feature that allows Live users to play game demos?

**Text number 6**

The Xbox 360's advantage over its competitors was due to the high profile of the games published by both first and third party developers. At the 2007 Game Critics Awards, the platform received more nominations38 and wins12 than any other platform. By March 2008, the Xbox 360 had reached 7.5 games per console in the US, according to Microsoft; in Europe the figure was 7.0, while its competitors were 3.8 (PS3) and 3.5 (Wii). At the 2008 Game Developers Conference, Microsoft announced that more than 1,000 games are expected to be available for Xbox 360 by the end of the year. In addition to exclusive games such as the Halo series add-ons and Gears of War, the Xbox 360 has managed to simultaneously release games that were originally intended to be PS3 exclusive, such as Devil May Cry, Ace Combat, Virtua Fighter, Grand Theft Auto IV, Final Fantasy XIII, Tekken 6 and Metal Gear Solid : Rising and L.A. Noire. In addition, the Xbox 360 versions of cross-platform games were generally considered superior to the PS3 versions in 2006 and 2007, partly due to the difficulty of programming for PS3.

**Question 0**

What was the attach rate for 360 software in the US in March 2008?

**Question 1**

What are the two major exclusive 360 franchises?

**Question 2**

Why were early multiplatform games considered superior on 360?

**Question 3**

Which organisation's The 360 received 38 nominations and 12 wins in 2007?

**Question 4**

How many games did Microsoft hope to have on the 360 by the end of 2008?

**Question 5**

How many games were available for Xbox in 2007?

**Question 6**

How many nominations did PS3 get?

**Question 7**

How many prizes did the Wii win?

**Question 8**

How many games did the average European have for PS3?

**Question 9**

What PS3 exclusives were released in 2006 that the Xbox 360 didn't have?

**Text number 7**

To help customers with faulty consoles, Microsoft has extended the Xbox 360 manufacturer's three-year warranty for hardware failures that generate a "General Hardware Failure" error report. A "General Hardware Failure" message on all models released before the Xbox 360 S is identified by the three squares in the ring around the power button flashing red. This error is often known as the "Red Ring of Death". In April 2009, the warranty was extended to cover defects related to the E74 error code. The warranty extension is not granted for any other type of defects that do not cause these specific fault codes.

**Question 0**

What was the hardware error code for the 360?

**Question 1**

What is the flashing indicator light for a general hardware fault?

**Question 2**

How does Microsoft respond to common hardware issues?

**Question 3**

What other error code was finally covered by this warranty extension?

**Question 4**

Where did users see flashing light error codes on the display of their 360s?

**Question 5**

How was the E74 error identified?

**Question 6**

How many quadrants fired an E74 error?

**Question 7**

What is another name for the E74 bug?

**Question 8**

By how many years was the guarantee extended in 2009?

**Question 9**

When was a common equipment failure first detected?

**Text number 8**

In 2009, IGN named the Xbox 360 as the sixth best video game console of all time, and it was voted the 25th best selling console of the seventh generation. Although not the best-selling console of the seventh generation, TechRadar considered the Xbox 360 the most influential because it emphasized digital media distribution and online gaming through Xbox Live, as well as popularizing gaming achievement awards. PC Magazine saw the Xbox 360 as a prototype for online gaming, as it "proved that online gaming communities can thrive in the console space". Five years after the original debut of the Xbox 360, the highly acclaimed Kinect motion capture camera was released, setting a record for the fastest-selling consumer electronics device in history and extending the life of the console. Edge ranked the Xbox 360 as the second best console of 1993-2013, stating, "It had its own social network, in-game chat, new indie games every week and the best version of almost every multi-format game...". Killzone is not Halo and nowadays Gran Turismo is not Forza, but it's not about exclusives - after all, there's nothing that tops Naughty Dog's PS3 output. Rather, it's about the choices Microsoft made during the lifetime of the original Xbox. A PC-like architecture meant that early EA Sports games ran at 60 frames per second while on the PS3 it was only 30 frames per second, Xbox Live meant that every dedicated gamer had an existing friends list, and Halo meant that Microsoft had a next-gen exclusive that killed. And when developers demo games on PC today, they do it on the 360 pad - another industry benchmark, and a crucial one."

**Question 0**

Which online source called the 360 the sixth best console of all time in 2009?

**Question 1**

TechRadar paid tribute to the 360 by calling it the what?

**Question 2**

Which 360-ohm device was the fastest-selling electronic device in history?

**Question 3**

According to PC Magazine, 360 created a prototype for what?

**Question 4**

Which magazine ranked the 360 as the second best console of 1993-2013?

**Question 5**

Who declared Kinect the most influential console?

**Question 6**

Who rated the PS3 as the second best console from 1993 to 2013?

**Question 7**

What did IGN compare Halo to?

**Question 8**

Who said the Xbox 360 was about exclusivity?

**Question 9**

How many consoles did Edge compare?

**Text number 9**

The Xbox 360 sold much better than its predecessor, and although it was not the best-selling console of the seventh generation, it is considered a success because it reinforced Microsoft's position as a major force in the console market over established competitors. The low-cost Nintendo Wii sold the most console units, but in its later years, third-party software support collapsed, and is seen by some as a fad, as the subsequent Wii U debuted poorly in 2012. The PlayStation 3 struggled for a while because it was too expensive and initially lacked quality games, which meant it was not as dominant as its predecessor, the PlayStation 2. PlayStation 3 sales and games did not reach the same level as the Xbox 360 until late. TechRadar declared that "the Xbox 360 will pass the baton as king of the hill - a position that will further increase the pressure on its successor, the Xbox One".

**Question 0**

Why was the 360 seen as Microsoft's success in the market?

**Question 1**

What problem damaged Nintendo's Wii console?

**Question 2**

What were the reasons why Playstation 3's market share suffered in the first place?

**Question 3**

What is the successor to 360?

**Question 4**

Which console sold the most units during the seventh generation?

**Question 5**

What was the best-selling console of the sixth generation?

**Question 6**

Which Xbox 360 feature crashed?

**Question 7**

When was PlayStation 3 launched?

**Question 8**

What features caused the Wii U to struggle?

**Question 9**

What PlayStation is pushing Xbox One?

**Text number 10**

The original graphical user interface for the Xbox 360 was the Xbox 360 Dashboard, a tabbed interface designed by AKQA and Audiobrain with five "blades" (previously four blades). It could start automatically when the console was booted without a disc or when the disc tray was removed, but the user could choose what the console did if the game was in the disc tray at startup or if it was inserted while the console was already on. A simplified version of this was also available at any time via the Xbox Guide button on the console. This simplified version showed the user's game card, Xbox Live messages and friends list. It also allowed for personal and music settings, in addition to audio or video chats or returning to the Xbox Dashboard from a game.

**Question 0**

What was the name of the original interface on the 360?

**Question 1**

Who designed this interface?

**Question 2**

The simple dashboard can be accessed by pressing which button on the controller?

**Question 3**

How many tabs were there in the 360 dashboard interface?

**Question 4**

What was the name of the tabs in the interface?

**Question 5**

How many blades were there in the simplified version in the guide?

**Question 6**

Who designed Xbox Live messages?

**Question 7**

What were the five Blades that were on the dashboard?

**Question 8**

What was the stylized name of the playing card?

**Question 9**

What could not be launched if there was a disk on the console?

**Text number 11**

Xbox Live Arcade is an online service operated by Microsoft to distribute downloadable video games to Xbox and Xbox 360 owners. In addition to classic arcade games such as Ms. Pac-Man, the service offers new original games such as Assault Heroes. Xbox Live Arcade also offers games for other consoles, such as PlayStation game Castlevania: Symphony of the Night and PC games like Zuma. The service was first launched on 3 November 2004, with DVD downloads and games priced from around $5 to $15. Products are purchased with Microsoft points, which are a dedicated currency used to reduce credit card fees. On 22 November 2005, Xbox Live Arcade was relaunched with the launch of the Xbox 360, integrating it into the Xbox 360 dashboard. Games are generally aimed at more casual gamers; examples of popular games include Geometry Wars, Street Fighter II' Hyper Fighting and Uno. On 24 March 2010, Microsoft introduced Game Room for Xbox Live. Game Room is a gaming service for Xbox 360 and Microsoft Windows that allows players to compete in classic arcade and console games in a virtual arcade.

**Question 0**

What was the original classic game offered by Xbox Live Arcade?

**Question 1**

What was the new, original title originally available in Arcade?

**Question 2**

On what day was Xbox Live Arcade launched?

**Question 3**

When was Arcade Live relaunched with 360 support?

**Question 4**

What is the name of the virtual arcade launched in 2010?

**Question 5**

How much did the Zuma game cost?

**Question 6**

Which Playstation game was included in 2010?

**Question 7**

What games were released as part of the arcade?

**Question 8**

How much did Castlevania: Symphony sell?

**Question 9**

When was Xbox Live Arcade deactivated?

**Text number 12**

At the 2007, 2008 and 2009 Consumer Electronics Show, Microsoft announced that IPTV services would soon be available via Xbox 360. In 2007, Microsoft Chairman Bill Gates announced that IPTV on Xbox 360 would be available to consumers by the Christmas season through the Microsoft TV IPTV Edition platform. In 2008, Gates and Robbie Bach, Head of Entertainment & Devices, announced a partnership with BT of the UK, whereby the BT Vision enhanced TV service, using the newer Microsoft Mediaroom IPTV platform, would be available on Xbox 360, and was scheduled to be launched by mid-year. BT Vision's DVR-based features would not be available on the Xbox 360 due to the limited capacity of the hard drive. Microsoft CEO Steve Ballmer mentioned at the launch of Microsoft Mediaroom version 2.0 in 2010 that AT&T's U-verse IPTV service would enable the Xbox 360 to be used as a set-top box later this year. As of January 2010, IPTV on the Xbox 360 has not yet been deployed except in limited trials.

**Question 0**

At which meetings did Microsoft announce IPTV support via 360?

**Question 1**

Which Microsoft executive announced IPTV was "coming soon" in 2007?

**Question 2**

Who was the head of Microsoft's Entertainment & Devices division in 2008?

**Question 3**

Which British company did Microsoft partner with to bring IPTV to 360?

**Question 4**

Which Microsoft executive announced the release of Mediaroom version 2.0?

**Question 5**

Who was the CEO of Microsoft in 2009?

**Question 6**

Who is the CEO of BT?

**Question 7**

Where is the Entertainment and Equipment sector located?

**Question 8**

When were the DVR features introduced?

**Question 9**

When did IPTV launch outside the first beta testers?

**Text number 13**

Xbox Live Marketplace is a virtual marketplace designed for the console where Xbox Live users can download purchased or promotional content. The service offers movie and game trailers, game demos, Xbox Live Arcade games and Xbox 360 Dashboard themes, as well as additional game content (items, outfits, levels, etc.). These features are available to Xbox Live free and gold members. A hard drive or storage device is required to store items purchased from Xbox Live Marketplace. To download priced content, users must purchase Microsoft Points, which are used as scripts; however, some products (such as trailers and demos) are free to download. Microsoft points can be purchased with prepaid cards worth 1 600 and 4 000 points. Microsoft points can also be purchased via Xbox Live with a credit card in 500, 1 000, 2 000 and 5 000 point values. Users can view downloadable items on the service on their PC through the Xbox Live Marketplace. An estimated seventy percent of Xbox Live users have downloaded items from the Marketplace.

**Question 0**

Which XBox Live service allows users to purchase games and downloadable content?

**Question 1**

What levels of Xbox Live membership can I use the Marketplace?

**Question 2**

What equipment is needed to use the marketplace?

**Question 3**

What virtual currency is used to make Marketplace purchases?

**Question 4**

What denominations are available for Microsoft Points prepaid cards?

**Question 5**

The marketplace is only available on which Xbox Live level?

**Question 6**

How to buy hard disks or memory units?

**Question 7**

What is the average price of the game?

**Question 8**

What percentage of users use prepaid cards?

**Question 9**

What Microsoft points can be used to buy a dashboard?

**Text number 14**

Xbox 360 was launched worldwide in 2005-2006 and was initially available in limited quantities in many regions, including North America and Europe. The earliest versions of the console suffered from a high failure rate, evidenced by the so-called "Red Ring of Death", which required an extension of the warranty period. Microsoft released two updated versions of the console: the Xbox 360 S in 2010, and the Xbox 360 E in 2013. As of June 2014, 84 million Xbox 360 consoles have been sold worldwide, making it the sixth best-selling video game console in history and the sixth console manufactured by a US company. While the Xbox 360 was not the best-selling console of its generation, TechRadar considered it the most influential because of its emphasis on digital media distribution and multiplayer gaming on Xbox Live. The successor to the Xbox 360, the Xbox One, was released on 22 November 2013. Microsoft has announced its intention to support the Xbox 360 until 2016. The Xbox One is also backwards compatible with the Xbox 360.

**Question 0**

What was the original release window for the 360 console?

**Question 1**

What was one of the drawbacks of the early versions of the console?

**Question 2**

What were the names of the two new 360 models and when were they launched?

**Question 3**

How many 360 games have been sold worldwide by June 2014?

**Question 4**

When was Xbox One launched?

**Question 5**

When did the new warranty extension expire?

**Question 6**

How many Xboxes were sold between 2005 and 2006?

**Question 7**

Which company rates the Xbox One as the most influential console of its generation?

**Question 8**

What is the historic honour of the Xbox One?

**Question 9**

What were the names of the revised Xbox One models?

**Text number 15**

In May 2008, Microsoft announced that the Xbox 360 had sold 10 million units and was the "first current-generation game console" to exceed 10 million units sold in the US. The Xbox 360 was the number one selling current-generation home console in the US until June 2008, when it was overtaken by the Wii. A total of 870,000 Xbox 360 units have been sold in Canada since 1 August 2008. Between January 2011 and October 2013, the Xbox 360 was the best-selling console in the US for those consecutive32 months.

**Question 0**

What sales figure did 360 exceed as the first console of its generation?

**Question 1**

When did 360 give up its lead in total sales?

**Question 2**

Which console overtook the 360 in total sales?

**Question 3**

In what 32 months later was the 360 the best-selling console?

**Question 4**

When did Xbox reach the 10 million units sold mark?

**Question 5**

How many Wii consoles were sold in 2008?

**Question 6**

How many months was the Wii the best-selling console?

**Question 7**

Who launched Wii in 2008?

**Question 8**

How many Xbox 360s were sold in Canada in 2013?

**Question 9**

Which games console overtook Wii in 2008?

**Text number 16**

TechRadar considered the Xbox 360 to be the most influential gaming system because of its emphasis on digital media distribution, the Xbox Live online gaming service and gaming achievements. Over the console's lifetime, the Xbox brand has grown from just a games console to encompass all multimedia, making it the hub of the "living room computer environment". Five years after the original debut of the Xbox 360, the highly acclaimed Kinect motion camera was released, becoming the fastest-selling consumer electronics device in history and extending the life of the console.

**Question 0**

What other features, apart from online gaming and media distribution, made 360 influential according to TechRadar?

**Question 1**

How many years after the original release of the console was Kinect released?

**Question 2**

What did the Kinect do for the 360 in terms of sales beyond its features?

**Question 3**

What is Kinect?

**Question 4**

When was Xbox 360 considered the most influential gaming system?

**Question 5**

Which was the fastest-selling console in history?

**Question 6**

Who thought Kinect was the most influential electronic device?

**Question 7**

What was highlighted on Xbox 360?

**Question 8**

Xbox brand turned away from multimedia to what?

**Text number 17**

Kinect is the "controller-free gaming and entertainment experience" for Xbox 360, first announced on 1 June 2009 at the Electronic Entertainment Expo under the codename Project Natal. The accessory allows users to control and interact with the Xbox 360 without a game controller through gestures, spoken commands, and displayed objects and images. The Kinect accessory is compatible with all Xbox 360 models and connects to new models via a custom connector and to older models via a USB and AC adapter. Robbie Bach and Microsoft CEO Steve Ballmer said in their keynote address at CES 2010 that Kinect will be released over the Christmas period (November-January) and will work with all 360 consoles. Its name and release date of 2010-11-04 was officially announced on 2010-06-13, ahead of Microsoft's press conference at E3 2010.

**Question 0**

How did Microsoft describe Kinect?

**Question 1**

When was Kinect first announced?

**Question 2**

Where was Kinect announced?

**Question 3**

What was the secret code name for Kinect when it was being developed?

**Question 4**

How can users use Kinect to interact with their 360 console?

**Question 5**

What was the code name for Project Natal?

**Question 6**

What is the status of Robbie Bach?

**Question 7**

In whose speech was Kinect first introduced?

**Question 8**

What's stopping older models from working with Kinect?

**Question 9**

Where was the opening speech at CES 2010?

**Text number 18**

Since these problems emerged, Microsoft has tried to change the console to improve its reliability. Changes include reducing the number, size and placement of components, adding epoxy patches to the corners and edges of the processor and graphics card as an adhesive to prevent movement against the board during thermal expansion, and a second graphics card heat sink to dissipate more heat. With the release of the redesigned Xbox 360 S, the warranty on newer models will not include a three-year extended warranty against "general hardware defects". The newer Xbox 360 S model will indicate system overheating when the console's power button starts flashing red, unlike previous models where, in the event of overheating, the first and third quarters of the ring around the power button would light up red. The system warns the user of an impending system shutdown until the system has cooled down, while the power button flashing between green and red indicates a "general hardware failure", unlike in older models where the three quadrants lit up red.

**Question 0**

How did Microsoft change the architecture of the 360 to reduce the number of bugs?

**Question 1**

What was the root cause of the 360 hardware failures?

**Question 2**

When the power buttons on newer 360 S models flash red, does it mean?

**Question 3**

How will 360 S react in the event of overheating?

**Question 4**

How did Microsoft try to deal with possible thermal expansions with graphics card and CPU components?

**Question 5**

Another one that was removed because of heating problems?

**Question 6**

Which two quadrants light up on the Xbox 360 S to indicate overheating?

**Question 7**

The third and first quadrants turn what two colours?

**Question 8**

Which models were given extra epoxy before the S?

**Question 9**

What kind of warranty does the 360 S come with?

**Text number 19**

On 6 November 2006, Microsoft launched the Xbox Video Marketplace, an exclusive video store available through the console. Launched in the US on 22 November 2006, the first anniversary of the launch of the Xbox 360, the service allows US users to download high-definition and standard definition TV shows and movies to their Xbox 360 console for viewing. With the exception of short clips, the content is not currently available for streaming, but must be downloaded. Movies are also available to rent. They expire days14 after downloading or 24 hours after starting to watch the movie, whichever comes first. TV episodes can be purchased for ownership and transferred to an unlimited number of consoles. Downloadable files use 5.1 surround sound and are encoded with VC-1 for 720p video at a bit rate of 6.8 Mbps. Television content is provided by MTV, VH1, Comedy Central, Turner Broadcasting and CBS; movie content is provided by Warner Bros, Paramount and Disney and other publishers.

**Question 0**

What was the name of the 360 video service?

**Question 1**

When was this video service launched?

**Question 2**

When do films rented through this marketplace expire?

**Question 3**

What resolution videos are sold through this service?

**Question 4**

What audio standard do market videos support?

**Question 5**

When was Video Marketplace launched outside the US?

**Question 6**

How many days before TV programmes become obsolete?

**Question 7**

How long do users have to stream a film?

**Question 8**

How many consoles can movies be transferred to?

**Question 9**

What is the bit rate of the streamed short snippets?

**Text number 20**

The original Xbox sold poorly in Japan, with only 2 million units sold when it was launched (2002-2005), but the Xbox 360 sold even worse, with only 1.5 million units sold between 2005 and 2011. Edge magazine reported in August 2011 that initially weak and then declining sales in Japan, where Microsoft had been unable to match the dominance of its domestic rivals Sony and Nintendo, had led to retailers reducing sales of the Xbox 360 and in some cases discontinuing it altogether.

**Question 0**

How did the original Xbox do in Japan in general?

**Question 1**

How many original Xboxes were sold in Japan between 2002 and 2005?

**Question 2**

How many 360 consoles were sold in Japan between 2005 and 2011?

**Question 3**

Which two console manufacturers dominate the Japanese market?

**Question 4**

Poor sales prompted Japanese retailers to take what action on the 360?

**Question 5**

Where did Xbox sell exceptionally well?

**Question 6**

How many original Xboxes were sold between 2005 and 2011?

**Question 7**

How many units did Sony sell between 202 and 2005?

**Question 8**

Which console was created by Sony in 2005?

**Question 9**

When did Edge announce that Sony sales were falling?

**Text number 21**

The two major hardware upgrades to the Xbox 360 have followed the original models; the Xbox 360 S (also called "Slim") replaced the original "Elite" and "Arcade" models in 2010. The S model has a smaller, streamlined appearance and angular case, and uses a redesigned motherboard designed to alleviate the hardware and overheating problems of the earlier models. It also features a dedicated port for the Kinect sensor. The Xbox 360 E, a more streamlined variant of the 360 S with a two-tone rectangular case inspired by the Xbox One, was released in 2013. In addition to the redesigned aesthetic, the Xbox 360 E has one less USB port and no longer supports S/PDIF.

**Question 0**

How many major hardware upgrades have been made to 360?

**Question 1**

What else is the 360 S known as?

**Question 2**

Which products were replaced by 360 S?

**Question 3**

Which part of the 360 S prevents the overheating problems that were common in previous versions?

**Question 4**

What video output format is not supported by 360 E?

**Question 5**

What did the Arcade look like?

**Question 6**

What kind of housing did Elite have?

**Question 7**

How many USB ports did the S model have?

**Question 8**

What video format is not supported by S?

**Question 9**

What was the colour of the S-model case?

**Text number 22**

Six games were initially available in Japan, with anticipated games such as Dead or Alive 4 and Enchanted Arms released in the weeks following the console's launch. The first year of the console also saw the release of games specifically aimed at the region, such as Chromehounds, Ninety-Nine Nights and Phantasy Star Universe. Microsoft also received support from Japanese developer Mistwalker, founded by Final Fantasy creator Hironobu Sakaguchi. Mistwalker's first game, Blue Dragon, was released in 2006 and was made into a limited edition package that quickly sold out with over 10,000 pre-orders. Blue Dragon is one of three Xbox 360 games to exceed 200,000 units in Japan, along with Tales of Vesperia and Star Ocean: The Last Hope. Mistwalker's other game, Lost Odyssey, also sold over 100,000 copies.

**Question 0**

How many release games were on the 360 in Japan?

**Question 1**

What was the name of the Japanese developer who heavily supported the 360?

**Question 2**

What was Mistwalker's first name on 360?

**Question 3**

Blue Dragon exceeded this sales figure in Japan?

**Question 4**

What was Mistwalker's second 360 title to be released?

**Question 5**

Which developer created Chromehounds?

**Question 6**

How many pre-orders were placed for the console in the first year?

**Question 7**

How many copies of the Phantasy Star universe were sold?

**Question 8**

How many of the six original games released in Japan exceeded 200 000 copies?

**Question 9**

When was Mistwalker's second game released?

**Text number 23**

Music, photos and videos can be played from standard USB mass storage devices, Xbox 360's own storage devices (such as memory cards or Xbox 360 hard drives), and servers or computers running Windows Media Center or Windows XP Service Pack or higher, in local area network streaming mode. Because Xbox 360 uses a modified version of the UPnP AV protocol, some alternative UPnP servers, such as uShare (part of the GeeXboX project) and MythTV, can also stream media to Xbox 360, allowing similar functionality from non-Windows servers. This is possible even with HD resolution video files and a variety of codecs (MPEG-2, MPEG-4, WMV) and container formats (WMV, MOV, TS).

**Question 0**

What PC operating system is needed to stream content to 360?

**Question 1**

What modified AV protocol does 360 use?

**Question 2**

What codecs are supported in the uShare 360 streaming?

**Question 3**

What video formats are supported in UPnP streaming?

**Question 4**

Service pack 2 or later prevents what?

**Question 5**

What is the server type in Windows XP?

**Question 6**

Where does MythTV belong?

**Question 7**

What formats are not supported by UPnP?

**Question 8**

Does the service pack number have to be lower than what to work with Xbox 360?

**Text number 24**

Xbox Live Gold includes the same features as Free, with integrated online gaming options outside of third-party subscriptions. Microsoft has allowed previous Xbox Live subscribers to keep their profile information, friends list and game history when they upgrade to Xbox Live Gold. To migrate their Xbox Live account to the new system, users will need to associate their Windows Live account with their Xbox.com account. When users add an Xbox Live-enabled profile to their console, they must provide their passport account information and the last four digits of their credit card to the console for authentication and billing. The annual price for an Xbox Live Gold account is US$59.99, US$59.99, US$59.99, US$90, GBP39.99 or €59.99. As of 5 January 2011, Xbox Live had over 30 million subscribers.

**Question 0**

What extra features do Xbox Live Gold members get?

**Question 1**

What information does Microsoft allow users to keep when transferring Live subscriptions?

**Question 2**

What do I need to do to migrate my Live account to the new system?

**Question 3**

What is the annual price of a Live Gold membership in US dollars?

**Question 4**

How many users have subscribed to Xbox Live?

**Question 5**

What do users submit to get a Windows Live ID?

**Question 6**

How many users does the free version of Xbox Live have?

**Question 7**

What's in the free version that's not in the Gold version?

**Question 8**

What did Microsoft force previous subscribers to change?

**Question 9**

How much does Windows Live ID cost in US dollars?

**Text number 25**

On 26 May 2009, Microsoft announced the upcoming release (in autumn 2009) of Zune HD, the next addition to the Zune line-up. This will have an impact on the Xbox Live Video Store, as it was also announced that the Zune Video Marketplace and Xbox Live Video Store will be merged into the Zune Marketplace, which will arrive on Xbox Live in the UK, US, France, Italy, Germany, Ireland and Spain by 7am. Further details were announced at Microsoft's press conference at E3 2009.

**Question 0**

Which hardware device was integrated into the video market?

**Question 1**

Where and when was the Zune HD marketplace announced?

**Question 2**

What was the Zune video marketplace linked to in Live?

**Question 3**

What was the new name of this live video rental company?

**Question 4**

In how many countries was the launch of Zune Marketplace planned?

**Question 5**

In how many countries was E3 held?

**Question 6**

What month was E3?

**Question 7**

The Xbox Live video store is a combination of which two marketplaces?

**Question 8**

The merger of the Zune and Xbox Live stores affected the release of which product?

**Question 9**

When was Zune HD due to be deactivated?

**Document number 131**

**Text number 0**

From 1689 to 1754, the colonies were involved in wars between Britain and France for control of North America, the most important of which were Queen Anne's War, in which the British conquered the French colony of Acadia, and the final French and Indian War (1754-63), in which Britain won all the French colonies in North America. This last war gave thousands of colonists, including Colonel George Washington of Virginia, military experience which they used in the American War of Independence.

**Question 0**

When did the wars between Britain and France in North America start?

**Question 1**

What was the name of the North American conflict between France and Britain?

**Question 2**

Which French colony was conquered by Britain in Queen Anne's War?

**Question 3**

When was the last French and Indian war fought?

**Question 4**

Which future American founding father fought in the French and Indian War?

**Question 5**

When did the wars between China and France in North America start?

**Question 6**

What was the name of the South American conflict between France and Britain?

**Question 7**

Which French colony was conquered by Britain outside Queen Anne's War?

**Question 8**

When was the first French and Indian war fought?

**Question 9**

Who was Canada's future founding father who fought in the French and Indian War?

**Text number 1**

By far the largest military action in which the United States was involved during this period was the War of 1812. Britain was locked in a major war with Napoleonic France, and its policy was to block American supplies to France. The United States sought to remain neutral while engaging in foreign trade. Britain cut off trade and took sailors from American ships into the Royal Navy, despite strong objections. Britain supported the Indian rebellion in the American Midwest with the aim of creating an Indian nation there to prevent US expansion. The United States eventually declared war on the United Kingdom in 1812, the first time the United States had officially declared war. With no hope of defeating the Royal Navy, the United States attacked the British Empire by invading British Canada, hoping to use the captured territory as a bargaining chip. The invasion of Canada was a disaster, although simultaneous wars with the Indians on the western front (the Tecumseh War and the Creek War) were more successful. After defeating Napoleon in 1814, Britain sent large veteran armies to attack New York, raid Washington and seize the central Mississippi River in New Orleans. The invasion of New York was a fiasco after a much larger British army withdrew to Canada. The invaders managed to burn Washington on 25 August 1814, but were repulsed in the Chesapeake Bay campaign at the Battle of Baltimore and the British commander was killed. The major invasion of Louisiana was halted in a one-sided military battle in which three top British generals and thousands of soldiers were killed. The victors were Major General Andrew Jackson, who commanded the Battle of New Orleans and became President, and the Americans, who basked in their victory against a much stronger country. The peace treaty proved successful and the United States and Britain never went to war again. The losers were the Indians, who never got the independent territory in the Midwest promised by Britain.

**Question 0**

What was the largest war in which the United States was involved in the early 19th century?

**Question 1**

What conflict prompted Britain to block the deal?

**Question 2**

What uprising did Britain support in North America?

**Question 3**

Which country was the first to be declared at war by the United States?

**Question 4**

What was the original US strategy in the War of 1812?

**Question 5**

What was the smallest war in which the United States was involved in the early 19th century?

**Question 6**

What was the conflict that led to the embargo on France?

**Question 7**

What uprising did France support in North America?

**Question 8**

Which country was the first to be declared at war by the United Kingdom?

**Question 9**

What was Canada's original strategy in the War of 1812?

**Text number 2**

Minister of War Elihu Root (1899-1904) led the modernisation of the army. General Nelson A. Miles thwarted his goal of a uniformed chief of staff as general officer and a European-style general staff for planning, but he succeeded in expanding West Point and establishing the US Army War College and General Staff. Root changed promotion procedures and organised schools for specialised branches. He also developed the principle of rotating officers from staff to line. Concerned about the role of the army in the administration of the new territories acquired in 1898, Root drew up procedures for the handover of Cuba to the Cubans and wrote a charter for the government of the Philippines.

**Question 0**

Who was the Secretary of War who modernised the US military in the early 1900s?

**Question 1**

Which military academy did Root help to grow?

**Question 2**

Which military advisory committee did Root set up?

**Question 3**

Which doctrine of officer rotation was developed under Root?

**Question 4**

Root wrote the Charter of Government of which then US protectorate?

**Question 5**

Who was the war minister who modernised the British army in the early 1900s?

**Question 6**

Which military academy did Poot help to grow?

**Question 7**

Which military advisory committee was set up by Poot?

**Question 8**

Which doctrine of officer rotation was undeveloped under Root?

**Question 9**

For which of the then British protectorates did Root write the Charter of Government?

**Text number 3**

The United States originally wanted to remain neutral when the First World War broke out in August 1914, but as a neutral party it insisted on its right to protection from German submarine attacks, even though its ships carried food and raw materials to Britain. In 1917, the Germans continued their submarine raids, knowing that this would lead to US annexation. When the US declared war, the US army was still small by European standards, and mobilisation would take a year. Meanwhile, the US continued to supply supplies and money to Britain and France and began the first peacetime conscription. Industrial mobilisation took longer than expected, so divisions were sent to Europe without equipment, relying instead on Britain and France to supply it.

**Question 0**

What was the official US position at the start of the First World War?

**Question 1**

When did the First World War start?

**Question 2**

What German military policy prompted the United States' involvement in the First World War?

**Question 3**

In what year did the United States join the First World War?

**Question 4**

How did the United States build its army before entering the war?

**Question 5**

What was the UK's official position at the start of the First World War?

**Question 6**

When did the Second World War start?

**Question 7**

What German military policy prompted US involvement in the Second World War?

**Question 8**

In what year did the United States join the Second World War?

**Question 9**

How did the UK build its army before entering the war?

**Text number 4**

The memories and lessons of the war are still a major factor in US politics. The other side sees the war as a necessary part of a policy of containment that allowed the enemy to choose the time and place of warfare. Others argue that the US made significant strategic gains by defeating the communists in Indonesia, and by 1972 both Moscow and Beijing were competing for US support at the expense of their allies in Hanoi. Critics see the conflict as a "quagmire" - an endless waste of American blood and treasure in a conflict that did not involve US interests. Fear of a new quagmire has been a major factor in foreign policy debates ever since. Conscription became highly unpopular, and President Nixon ended it in 1973, forcing the military (especially the Army) to rely entirely on volunteers. This raised the question of how well professional soldiers reflected American society and values as a whole; soldiers generally felt that their service represented the highest and best of American values.

**Question 0**

The Vietnam War was part of what US diplomatic policy?

**Question 1**

In which country were the communists overthrown in 1972?

**Question 2**

What was the term used by critics of the Vietnam War to describe it?

**Question 3**

When did the draft end?

**Question 4**

Which president ended conscription?

**Question 5**

The Vietnam War was part of what British diplomatic policy?

**Question 6**

In which country were the communists overthrown in 1977?

**Question 7**

What term did critics of the Chinese war use to describe it?

**Question 8**

When did the draft start?

**Question 9**

Which president initiated the draft?

**Text number 5**

The Gulf War was a conflict between Iraq and a 34-strong US-led coalition. The war began with Iraq's invasion of Kuwait in August 1990, which led the United Nations to immediately impose economic sanctions on Iraq. The alliance began hostilities in January 1991 and the US-led coalition forces won a decisive victory, driving Iraqi forces out of Kuwait with few casualties. Although the death toll was low, more than 180,000 US veterans were later classified as 'permanently disabled' by the US Department of Veterans Affairs (see Gulf War Syndrome). The main fighting was in air and ground battles in Iraq, Kuwait and the border areas with Saudi Arabia. The ground fighting did not extend beyond the Iraqi, Kuwaiti and Saudi border areas, although the coalition bombed cities and strategic targets across Iraq and Iraq fired missiles into Israeli and Saudi cities.

**Question 0**

How many countries were against Iraq in the US-led coalition?

**Question 1**

What triggered the Gulf War?

**Question 2**

When did this event happen?

**Question 3**

When did the hostilities of the Gulf War begin?

**Question 4**

How many US veterans of the Gulf War are classified as permanently disabled?

**Question 5**

How many countries were anti-Iraq in the UK-led coalition?

**Question 6**

What triggered the US Gulf War?

**Question 7**

When did this event end?

**Question 8**

When did hostilities in the Chinese Gulf War begin?

**Question 9**

How many US veterans of the Chinese Gulf War are classified as permanently disabled?

**Text number 6**

US troops have participated in the UN peacekeeping operation in Somalia since 1992. By 1993, US forces were supplemented by Rangers and Special Forces to capture warlord Mohamed Farrah Aidid, whose forces had massacred peacekeepers from Pakistan. During a raid on Mogadishu city centre overnight, US troops were trapped in a general uprising in the battle of Mogadishu. Eighteen American soldiers were killed, and a US television crew filmed graphic images of an angry mob dragging the body of one soldier through the streets. The Somali guerrillas paid a staggering toll, with an estimated 1 000-5 000 people killed during the conflict. After public outcry, President Bill Clinton quickly withdrew American troops. The incident had a profound impact on US thinking on peacekeeping and intervention. The battle was the subject of the book Black Hawk Down, which later became the basis for the film of the same name.

**Question 0**

In which African country did US troops participate in peacekeeping operations?

**Question 1**

What was the name of the Somali warlord who directed the massacres of the peacekeeping forces?

**Question 2**

In which Somali town were American troops trapped?

**Question 3**

How many US soldiers died in the battle of Mogadishu?

**Question 4**

What is the title of the book and film about the uprising in Mogadishu?

**Question 5**

In which African country did UK troops take part in peacekeeping operations?

**Question 6**

What was the name of the Korean warlord who directed the massacres of the peacekeeping forces?

**Question 7**

In which Somali town were the African troops trapped?

**Question 8**

How many British soldiers died in the battle of Mogadishu?

**Question 9**

What is the name of the song about the uprising in Mogadishu?

**Text number 7**

In January 2002, the United States sent more than 1,200 troops (later 2,000) to assist the Philippine armed forces in the fight against al-Qaeda-linked terrorist groups such as Abu Sayyaf under Operation Enduring Freedom in the Philippines. The operations have been conducted mainly in the Sulu archipelago, where terrorists and other groups are active. Most of the troops are responsible for logistics. However, there are also special forces that train and assist in combat operations against terrorist groups.

**Question 0**

When did the US send troops to the Philippines to fight terrorists?

**Question 1**

The terrorists in the Philippines were linked to what larger terrorist organisation?

**Question 2**

Where did the fight against terrorism take place?

**Question 3**

How many soldiers did the United States originally send to the Philippines?

**Question 4**

What was the name of the Filipino terrorist group against which the US was sent to help?

**Question 5**

When did the UK send troops to the Philippines to fight terrorists?

**Question 6**

The Korean terrorists were linked to what larger terrorist organisation?

**Question 7**

Where were the terrorist battles fought?

**Question 8**

How many troops did the United States originally send to Korea?

**Question 9**

What was the name of the Filipino terrorist group against which the UK was sent to help?

**Text number 8**

The British, on the other hand, lacked both coherent leadership and a clear strategy for winning. With the help of the Royal Navy, the British were able to conquer the coastal towns, but they failed to gain control of the countryside. The British invasion of Canada in1777 ended with the disastrous surrender of the British army at Saratoga.With the arrival of General von Steuben in 1777, training and discipline began in Prussian style, and the Continental army began to develop into a modern force. France and Spain then entered the war against Great Britain as allies of the United States, ending its naval advantage and escalating the conflict into a world war. The Netherlands later joined France, and the British were outnumbered on land and sea in the Great War, having no significant allies other than the Native American tribes.

**Question 0**

Which battle ended the British invasion of Canada in the Revolutionary War?

**Question 1**

When was the Battle of Saratoga fought?

**Question 2**

Who was the Prussian expatriate who helped train the army of continental Europe?

**Question 3**

Which two European countries took part in the War of Independence against Britain?

**Question 4**

What advantage did Britain lose when European countries entered the war?

**Question 5**

Which battle ended the British invasion of the United States in the Revolutionary War?

**Question 6**

When was the Battle of Sorotoga fought?

**Question 7**

Which Prussian expatriate did not help train the army of continental Europe?

**Question 8**

Which two African countries took part in the War of Independence against Britain?

**Question 9**

What advantage did Britain gain when European countries entered the war?

**Text number 9**

When revolutionary France declared war on Britain in 1793, the United States tried to remain neutral, but the Jay Treaty, which was favourable to Britain, angered the French government, which saw it as a breach of the treaty1778. French privateers began capturing American ships, leading to an undeclared 'phoney war' between the two nations. Naval battles were fought between 1798 and 1800, and the United States won several victories in the Caribbean. George Washington was called out of retirement to lead a 'provisional army' in case of a French invasion, but President John Adams managed to negotiate a truce in which France agreed to denounce the previous alliance and cease its aggression.

**Question 0**

What was US policy when France declared war on England in 1793?

**Question 1**

Which treaty with England was in conflict with the treaty of alliance between the United States and France?

**Question 2**

Where did US ships and French pirates fight between 1798 and 1800?

**Question 3**

Which US President negotiated a truce with France to end an undeclared naval war?

**Question 4**

When was the treaty with France signed?

**Question 5**

What was the UK's policy when France declared war on England in 1793?

**Question 6**

Which agreement with Ireland was in conflict with the US-French alliance agreement?

**Question 7**

Where did British ships and French pirates fight between 1798 and 1800?

**Question 8**

Which US President negotiated a truce with Ireland to end the undeclared naval war?

**Question 9**

When was the treaty with France rejected?

**Text number 10**

In the post-Revolutionary Treaty of Paris, the British had ceded the lands between the Appalachians and the Mississippi River to the United States without consulting the Shawnee, Cherokee, Choctaw and other smaller tribes living there. Because many of the tribes had fought as allies of the British, the United States forced tribal leaders to give up the lands in post-war treaties and began subdividing these lands for settlement. This led to a war in the Northwest Territory in which US forces performed poorly; the Battle of the Wabash in 1791 was the most serious defeat the US ever suffered at the hands of American Indians. President Washington sent a newly trained army to the area, which decisively defeated the Indian Union at the Battle of Fallen Timbers in1794 .

**Question 0**

What treaty ceded territory west of the Mississippi River to the United States?

**Question 1**

Which three major tribes inhabited these former British territories?

**Question 2**

When was the Battle of Wabash fought?

**Question 3**

What was the decisive battle in the North-West against the indigenous peoples?

**Question 4**

When was this decisive battle fought?

**Question 5**

What treaty ceded to the United Kingdom the territory that stretched west to the Mississippi River?

**Question 6**

Which three major tribes inhabited these former French territories?

**Question 7**

When was the Battle of Washburn fought?

**Question 8**

What was the decisive battle in the South-East against the indigenous population?

**Question 9**

When was this decisive battle postponed?

**Text number 11**

There had long been tensions between the states north and south of the Mason-Dixon line, mainly centred on the "special institution" of slavery and the possibility of the states overruling the decisions of the national government. Between 1840 and 1850, the conflicts between the parties gradually became more and more violent. After the election of Abraham Lincoln (1860, whom the South believed would seek to end slavery), the South seceded from the United States, beginning with South Carolina in late 1860. On April 12, 1861, Southern troops (known as the Confederate States of America or simply the Confederacy) opened fire on Fort Sumter, whose garrison was loyal to the Union.

**Question 0**

Which dividing line separated the slave states from the free states?

**Question 1**

When was Lincoln elected?

**Question 2**

How did the slave states react to Lincoln's election?

**Question 3**

Which was the first state to formally secede?

**Question 4**

When did Confederate troops bomb Fort Sumter?

**Question 5**

What was the dividing line that separated slave states from non-free states?

**Question 6**

When was Lincoln sacked?

**Question 7**

How did the slave states react to Lincoln's death?

**Question 8**

When did Confederate troops bomb Fort Pumter?

**Text number 12**

The Spanish-American War was a short and decisive war, marked by rapid and overwhelming American victories on land and sea against Spain. The navy was well prepared, and won laurel prizes, even as politicians tried (and failed) to get it deployed to defend east coast cities against potential threats from Spain's weak navy. The army did well in the fighting in Cuba. However, it was too focused on small positions in the west and was less prepared for an overseas conflict. It relied on volunteers and state militia units, which had logistical, training and food problems at their Florida posts. The US liberated Cuba (after the US military occupation). Under a peace treaty, Spain ceded to the United States its colonies in Puerto Rico, Guam and the Philippines. The Navy established coal mining stations there and in Hawaii (which voluntarily joined the US in 1898). The US Navy now had a major outpost throughout the Pacific and (with the lease of the Guantánamo Bay Naval Base in Cuba) a major base in the Caribbean, where it guarded the Gulf coast and the Panama Canal.

**Question 0**

Where did the US Army fight the Spanish in the Spanish-American War?

**Question 1**

What kind of units made up the army in this war?

**Question 2**

Which colonies did Spain hand over to the United States after the war?

**Question 3**

Which island territory voluntarily joined the United States as a colony in 1898?

**Question 4**

What is the name of the naval base that the United States leased from newly independent Cuba?

**Question 5**

Where did the US Army fight the Irish in the Spanish-American War?

**Question 6**

What kind of units did the army not consist of in the first place in this war?

**Question 7**

Which colonies did Spain hand over to the UK after the war?

**Question 8**

Which island region voluntarily joined the United Kingdom as a colony in 1898?

**Question 9**

What is the name of the naval base that the UK leased from newly independent Cuba?

**Text number 13**

The Philippine-American War (1899-1902) was an armed conflict between Filipino revolutionaries and American troops after the Philippines were ceded to the United States following the defeat of Spanish forces at the Battle of Manila. The army sent 100,000 soldiers (mostly from the National Guard) under General Elwell Otis. In March 1899, the poorly armed and badly led rebels, defeated in the field and losing their capital, broke up into armed forces. The rebellion collapsed in March 1901 when leader Emilio Aguinaldo was captured by General Frederick Funston and his Macabebe allies. Among the dead were 1 037 Americans who died in the fighting and 3 340 who died of disease; 20 000 rebels were killed.

**Question 0**

When was the Philippine-American War fought?

**Question 1**

Where did the United States defeat the Spanish occupation forces before the Philippine-American War?

**Question 2**

Who led the American troops in this war?

**Question 3**

How many soldiers did the United States send to the Philippines?

**Question 4**

Who was the rebel leader captured by US troops at the end of this war?

**Question 5**

When was the Philippines-Africa war fought?

**Question 6**

Where did the United States defeat the Irish occupation forces before the Philippine-American War?

**Question 7**

Who led the African troops in this war?

**Question 8**

How many soldiers did the United Kingdom send to the Philippines?

**Question 9**

Who was the rebel leader captured by British troops at the end of this war?

**Text number 14**

The loss of eight battleships and 2,403 Americans at Pearl Harbor forced the United States to rely on its remaining aircraft carriers, which defeated Japan at Midway only six months after the war began, and its growing submarine fleet. The Navy and Marines then continued their island-hopping campaign in the central and southern Pacific from 1943-45, reaching the outskirts of Japan in the Battle of Okinawa. In 1942 and 1943, the United States sent millions of men and thousands of aircraft and tanks to Great Britain, beginning with the strategic bombing of Nazi Germany and occupied Europe and leading to the Allied invasions of occupied North Africa in November 1942, Sicily and Italy in 1943, France in 1944, and the German invasion in 1945, which paralleled the Soviet invasion from the east. This led to the surrender of Nazi Germany in May 1945. In the Pacific, the United States did well in naval campaigns during 1944, but bloody battles on Iwo Jima and Okinawa in 1945 led the United States to seek a way to end the war with as few American casualties as possible. The US used atomic bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki to destroy the Japanese war effort and upset the Japanese leadership, which quickly led to Japan's surrender.

**Question 0**

How many battleships did the US Navy lose at Pearl Harbor?

**Question 1**

How many Americans died in the attack on Pearl Harbor?

**Question 2**

Which term describes the overall US strategy in the Pacific during World War II?

**Question 3**

When did the Allies invade North Africa?

**Question 4**

Which two Japanese cities were hit by atomic bombs?

**Question 5**

How many battleships did the British navy lose at Pearl Harbor?

**Question 6**

How many non-Americans died in the attack on Pearl Harbor?

**Question 7**

Which term describes the UK's overall strategy in the Pacific during World War II?

**Question 8**

When did the Allies invade South Africa?

**Question 9**

Which two Chinese cities were hit with atomic bombs?

**Text number 15**

The Korean War was a conflict between the United States and its UN allies and the Communist forces influenced by the Soviet Union (also a UN member state) and the People's Republic of China (which later joined the UN). The main parties to the struggle were North and South Korea. South Korea's main allies included the United States, Canada, Australia and the United Kingdom, although many other countries sent troops under UN protection. North Korea's allies included the People's Republic of China, which provided military troops, and the Soviet Union, which supplied combat advisers and pilots, as well as weapons to Chinese and North Korean forces.

**Question 0**

Which country supplied troops to North Korea during the Korean War?

**Question 1**

Which country supplied North Korea with advisers, pilots and military equipment?

**Question 2**

Which country was South Korea's main ally during the war?

**Question 3**

Which organisation was made up of all the fighters from both sides of the war?

**Question 4**

Which two countries fought the Korean War primarily over territory?

**Question 5**

Which country supplied troops to South Korea during the Korean War?

**Question 6**

Which country supplied advisers, pilots and military equipment to South Korea?

**Question 7**

Which country was North Korea's main ally during the war?

**Question 8**

Which organisation did not include all the combatants from both sides of the war?

**Question 9**

Which two countries were the primary combatants for territory in the Japanese war?

**Text number 16**

The war started badly for the US and the UN. North Korean troops struck massively in the summer , and in 1950 almost drove the outnumbered defenders of the United States and the Republic of Korea into the sea. However, the United Nations intervened and appointed Douglas MacArthur as commander of its forces, and the UN, US and Korean forces held a perimeter around Pusan, giving time for reinforcements. MacArthur boldly but riskily ordered an amphibious assault behind Inchon's front line, cut off and diverted the North Koreans and quickly crossed the 38th parallel into North Korea. As UN forces continued to advance toward the Yalu River on the border with Communist China, the Chinese crossed the Yalu River in October and launched surprise attacks that sent UN forces plunging back across the 38th parallel. Truman originally wanted a rollback strategy to unify Korea, but after the Chinese success he ended up with a containment policy to divide the country. MacArthur supported the Rollback policy, but President Harry Truman dismissed him after disputes over the conduct of the war. Peace talks dragged on for two years until President Dwight D. Eisenhower threatened China with nuclear weapons; an armistice was quickly concluded, leaving the Koreas divided at the 38th parallel. North and South Korea are still at war, having never signed a peace treaty, and American troops are still stationed in South Korea as part of US foreign policy.

**Question 0**

When did North Korean forces start attacking US and UN forces in the Korean War?

**Question 1**

Which South Korean city was defended by the US and Republic of Korea troops as they built up their strength?

**Question 2**

What kind of attack was used at Inchon?

**Question 3**

Chinese troops attacked UN troops when they crossed which river?

**Question 4**

Which general was fired for defying President Truman's containment strategy?

**Question 5**

When did North Korean troops start attacking US and UK forces in the Korean War?

**Question 6**

Which South Korean city were US and Canadian troops defending while building reinforcements?

**Question 7**

What kind of attack was used against Pinchon?

**Question 8**

Chinese troops attacked UN troops as they crossed which ocean?

**Question 9**

Which general was fired for defying President Trump's containment strategy?

**Text number 17**

On the other side fought a coalition of forces including the Republic of Vietnam (South Vietnam or RVN), the United States, supplemented by South Korea, Thailand, Australia, New Zealand and the Philippines. The allies fought against the North Vietnamese Army (NVA) and the guerrilla group in South Vietnam, the National Liberation Front (NLF, also known as the Viet Cong Communists) or 'VC'. The NVA received substantial military and financial aid from the Soviet Union and China, making Vietnam a proxy war.

**Question 0**

What abbreviation was given to the South Vietnamese troops?

**Question 1**

What abbreviation was given to the North Vietnamese army regulars?

**Question 2**

What were the fighters of the National Liberation Front called?

**Question 3**

In which geographical area does VC operate?

**Question 4**

Which two countries provided military and financial assistance to the NVA?

**Question 5**

What abbreviation was given to the North Vietnamese troops?

**Question 6**

What abbreviation was given to the North Korean army regulars?

**Question 7**

What was the name given to the fighters of the National Liberation Front?

**Question 8**

In which geographical area does the VIC operate?

**Question 9**

from which five countries did the NVA receive military and financial assistance?

**Text number 18**

The American side of the war had different strategies over the years. For political reasons, the White House tightly controlled the air force's bombing campaigns until 1972, when it avoided the major northern cities of Hanoi and Haiphong and concentrated on bombing jungle supply routes, especially the Ho Chi Minh Trail. The army's most controversial commander was William Westmoreland, whose strategy involved the systematic defeat of all enemy forces in the field, despite heavy American losses that alienated public opinion at home.

**Question 0**

Which two North Vietnamese cities did the US avoid bombing at the beginning of the war?

**Question 1**

What was the main supply route for North Vietnamese troops?

**Question 2**

Which strategy of the US commander caused the loss of public opinion in the United States?

**Question 3**

Who helped organise the bombing campaigns in the Vietnam War?

**Question 4**

When did the United States start bombing Hanoi?

**Question 5**

Which two cities in North China did the US avoid bombing at the beginning of the war?

**Question 6**

What was the small supply route for North Vietnamese troops?

**Question 7**

Which US commander's strategy caused the loss of public opinion in the UK?

**Question 8**

Who helped organise the bombing campaigns in the Chinese war?

**Question 9**

When did the United Kingdom start bombing Hanoi?

**Text number 19**

In 1983, fighting between Palestinian refugees and Lebanese factions reignited Lebanon's long-running civil war. Thanks to a UN agreement, an international peacekeeping force occupied Beirut and provided security. The US Marines landed in August 1982, together with Italian and French troops. On 23 October 1983, a suicide bomber driving a truck loaded with six tons of TNT crashed through a fence and destroyed a Marine barracks, killing 241 Marines; seconds later, another bomber blew up a French barracks, killing 58 people. The US Navy then bombed militia positions in Lebanon. US President Ronald Reagan was initially defiant, but political pressure at home finally forced the Marines to withdraw in February 1984.

**Question 0**

When did the fighting between Palestinians and Lebanese start?

**Question 1**

When did the US Marines land in Lebanon?

**Question 2**

When did a suicide bomber successfully attack a Marine barracks in Lebanon?

**Question 3**

How many Marines died in the attack?

**Question 4**

When did President Reagan withdraw the Marines from Lebanon?

**Question 5**

When did the fighting between Palestinians and Lebanese end?

**Question 6**

When did the UK Marines land in Lebanon?

**Question 7**

When did a suicide bomber successfully attack a Marine barracks in China?

**Question 8**

How many Africans died in the attack?

**Question 9**

When did President Bush withdraw the Marines from Lebanon?

**Text number 20**

However, the battle was one-sided almost from the start. War strategists and scholars constantly studied the reasons for this. It is generally agreed that US technological superiority was the decisive factor, but the speed and scale of the Iraqi collapse was also due to poor strategic and tactical leadership and low morale among Iraqi troops as a result of previous incompetent leadership. After the devastating initial attacks on Iraq's air defences and command and control installations on 17 January 1991, coalition forces almost immediately achieved full air superiority. The Iraqi air force was destroyed in a matter of days and some aircraft fled to Iran where they were interned for the duration of the conflict. The superior technological advantages of the United States, such as stealth aircraft and infrared radars, quickly turned the air war into a "turkey shoot". The heat signature of any tank that started its engine made it an easy target. Air defence radars were quickly destroyed by radar-seeking missiles fired by wild weaver aircraft. The grainy video footage captured by the missiles' beak cameras as they targeted impossibly small targets was a staple of US news broadcasts, revealing to the world a new kind of war that some likened to a video game. For six weeks, as planes and helicopters relentlessly pounded Iraq, the Iraqi army was almost completely defeated, but it did not retreat at the behest of Iraqi President Saddam Hussein, and when ground troops invaded the country on 24 February, many Iraqi troops quickly surrendered to forces much smaller than their own; in one case, Iraqi troops tried to surrender to a group of television cameras advancing with coalition forces.

**Question 0**

What is the main reason why the US-led coalition achieved a decisive victory in the Gulf War?

**Question 1**

What mistakes by the Iraqi forces led to their rapid defeat?

**Question 2**

When did US air strikes on Iraqi air defences and command and control facilities begin?

**Question 3**

When did US ground troops attack Iraqi positions?

**Question 4**

Who ordered Iraqi troops to hold their position despite aerial bombardment?

**Question 5**

What is the main reason why the British-led coalition achieved a decisive victory in the Gulf War?

**Question 6**

What were the shortcomings of the Iranian forces that led to their rapid defeat?

**Question 7**

When did the US air strikes on Iran's air defences and command and control facilities begin?

**Question 8**

When did British ground troops attack Iraqi positions?

**Question 9**

Who ordered Iranian troops to hold their position despite aerial bombardments?

**Text number 21**

After only 100 hours of ground fighting, with all of Kuwait and much of southern Iraq under coalition control, US President George H.W. Bush ordered a ceasefire and negotiations began, resulting in an agreement to end hostilities. Some US politicians were disappointed with this move and felt that Bush should have continued his journey to Baghdad and ousted Hussein; there is no doubt that the coalition forces could have done this if they had wanted to. However, the political consequences of ousting Hussein would have greatly expanded the scope of the conflict, and many coalition countries refused to participate in such an action because they believed it would create a power vacuum and destabilise the region.

**Question 0**

How long did ground combat operations last in the Gulf War?

**Question 1**

Who ordered the ceasefire that effectively ended hostilities?

**Question 2**

What do some US politicians think the coalition forces should have been allowed to do?

**Question 3**

What did the Allied countries do to bring about a ceasefire when they invaded northern Iraq?

**Question 4**

Why did the coalition nations fear Hussein's ouster?

**Question 5**

How long did land combat operations last in the Kuwaiti Gulf War?

**Question 6**

Who ordered the ceasefire that effectively started the hostilities?

**Question 7**

What do some US politicians think the coalition forces should not have been allowed to do?

**Question 8**

What did the allied countries do to bring about a ceasefire when they invaded southern Iraq?

**Question 9**

Why did the coalition nations fear Bush's ouster?

**Text number 22**

The war on terror is a global effort by several governments (mainly the United States and its main allies) to neutralise international terrorist groups (mainly Islamic extremist terrorist groups such as al-Qaeda) and to ensure that countries that the United States and some of its allies regard as rogue states no longer support terrorist activities. It was adopted primarily in response to the attacks on the United States on 11 September 2001. Since 2001, there have been terrorist attacks on service personnel in Arkansas and Texas.

**Question 0**

What is the name given to the US and its allies' efforts to combat global terrorist groups?

**Question 1**

Which religious groups are primarily targeted by this war?

**Question 2**

What is one major, specific terrorist group that has been targeted by the war on terror?

**Question 3**

Which event triggered the war on terror?

**Question 4**

Since the start of the war on terror, attacks have been carried out against US service personnel in two US states?

**Question 5**

What do you call the UK and its allies' efforts to combat global terrorist groups?

**Question 6**

Which non-religious groups are primarily targeted by this war?

**Question 7**

What is one major, specific terrorist group that has been targeted by the war on terror?

**Question 8**

Which event ended the war on terror?

**Question 9**

Since the start of the war on terror, UK service personnel have been attacked in two different countries?

**Text number 23**

As Iraq's long disarmament crisis culminated in the US demand that Iraqi President Saddam Hussein leave Iraq, which was refused, the US-UK led coalition fought the Iraqi army when it invaded Iraq in 2003. Some 250,000 United Kingdom troops, supported by 45,000 British, 2,000 Australian and 200 Polish combat troops, entered Iraq primarily through its intervention zone in Kuwait (Turkey had refused to allow its territory to be used for an invasion from the north). Coalition forces also supported Iraqi Kurdish forces, estimated at over 50,000. After about three weeks of fighting, Hussein and the Baath Party were forcibly overthrown, after which the US and coalition military presence continued for nine years, fighting alongside the newly elected Iraqi government against various rebel groups.

**Question 0**

What were the demands made by the United States before the invasion of Iraq in 2003?

**Question 1**

How many US soldiers took part in the invasion?

**Question 2**

Which country refused to allow the presence of troops on its territory?

**Question 3**

How long did the first phase of the fighting last?

**Question 4**

How long were the US and its coalition partners supposed to occupy Iraq?

**Question 5**

What were the US demands before the invasion of Iraq in 2004?

**Question 6**

How many British soldiers took part in the invasion?

**Question 7**

Which country allowed troops to organise within it?

**Question 8**

How long did the second phase of the fighting last?

**Question 9**

How long did the US and its allies have to occupy Iran?

**Text number 24**

Following the civil war in Libya, the United Nations adopted United Nations Security Council Resolution 1973, which imposed a no-fly zone over Libya and protected civilians from Muammar Gaddafi's forces. The United States, together with the United Kingdom, France and several other countries, sent coalition troops against Gaddafi's forces. On 19 March, the United States took the first action when 114 Tomahawk missiles launched by US and British warships destroyed the Gaddafi regime's coastal air defences. The United States continued to play a major role in Operation Unified Protector, a NATO-led operation that eventually included all the coalition's activities in the theatre. Throughout the conflict, however, the US maintained that it was only playing a supporting role and that it was complying with the UN mandate to protect civilians, while the real conflict was between Gaddafi loyalists and Libyan rebels fighting to oust him. American drones were also used during the conflict.

**Question 0**

Which declaration established the no-fly zone over Libya?

**Question 1**

What is the name of the Libyan leader opposed by US and UN forces?

**Question 2**

What was the name of the military operation against Libya?

**Question 3**

What was the aim of this operation?

**Question 4**

Between which groups was the Libyan conflict mainly fought?

**Question 5**

Which declaration ended the no-fly zone over Libya?

**Question 6**

What is the name of the Libyan leader opposed by British forces?

**Question 7**

What was the name of the military operation against Iraq?

**Question 8**

Between which groups was the conflict in Iraq mainly fought?

**Text number 25**

General George Washington (1732-99) proved to be an excellent organiser and administrator, working successfully with Congress and state governors, selecting and directing his senior officers, supporting and training his troops and maintaining an idealistic Republican army. His biggest challenge was logistics, as neither Congress nor the states had the resources to adequately equip the soldiers with equipment, ammunition, clothing, salaries or even food. As a battlefield tactician, Washington was often outmatched by his British counterparts. As a strategist, however, he had a better idea of how to win the war than they did. The British sent four invading armies. Washington's strategy forced the First Army out of Boston in 1776 and was responsible for the surrender of the Second and Third Armies at Saratoga (1777) and Yorktown (1781). He limited British control to New York and a few places while keeping the Patriots in control of most of the population. The Loyalists, in whom the British had placed too much trust, made up about 20% of the population, but were never well organised. At the end of the war, Washington watched with pride as the last British army sailed quietly out of New York in November 1783, taking the Loyalist leadership with it. Washington stunned the world when, instead of a coup, he quietly retired to his Virginia farm.

**Question 0**

What was General Washington's biggest problem?

**Question 1**

What were the two biggest surrenders of British troops during the war?

**Question 2**

How much of the colonial population was loyal to the crown?

**Question 3**

What did Washington do after defeating the British army?

**Question 4**

What was Washington's advantage over the British generals?

**Question 5**

What was the smallest problem General Washington faced?

**Question 6**

What were the three biggest surrenders of British troops during the war?

**Question 7**

How much of the colonial population was not loyal to the crown?

**Question 8**

What did Washington not do after defeating the British army?

**Question 9**

What was the disadvantage of Washington compared to the British generals?

**Text number 26**

The Berbers of the Barbary Coast (now Libya) sent pirates to capture merchant ships and hold their crews for ransom. The United States paid protection money until 1801, when President Thomas Jefferson refused to pay and sent a navy to challenge the Barbary States, leading to the First Barbary War. After the capture of the U.S.S. Philadelphia in 1803, Lieutenant Stephen Decatur led a raid that succeeded in burning the captured ship, leaving Tripoli unable to use or sell it. In 1805, after William Eaton had captured the city of Derna, Tripoli agreed to a peace treaty. Other Barbary powers continued to raid US ships until the Second Barbary War in 1815 ended the practice.

**Question 0**

Where was the Barbary Coast?

**Question 1**

Who sent pirates to hijack merchant ships?

**Question 2**

How did the United States originally deal with this problem?

**Question 3**

Which American naval officer led the attack that destroyed the hijacked American ship?

**Question 4**

Which city did William Eaton conquer to end the First Barbary War?

**Question 5**

Where was the Burrberry Coast?

**Question 6**

Who sent pirates to make friends with merchant ships?

**Question 7**

How did the UK originally tackle this problem?

**Question 8**

Which African naval officer led the attack that destroyed the hijacked African ship?

**Question 9**

Which town did William Eaton befriend to end the first Barbary War?

**Text number 27**

The US Civil War caught both sides unprepared. The Confederacy hoped to win by getting Britain and France to intervene or else weaken the North's will to fight. The United States sought a quick victory and focused on capturing the Confederate capital of Richmond, Virginia. Led by Robert E. Lee, the Confederates stubbornly defended their capital to the end. The war spread across the continent and even to the high seas. Most of the South's material and personnel were used up, while the North prospered.

**Question 0**

What was the Confederacy's overall strategy for winning the Civil War?

**Question 1**

What was the Union's original war aim?

**Question 2**

Who led the Confederate forces defending Richmond throughout the war?

**Question 3**

How did the war affect both sides?

**Question 4**

What was the Confederacy's overall strategy for losing the Civil War?

**Question 5**

What was not the original aim of the Union's war?

**Question 6**

Who led the Confederate forces that did not defend Richmond throughout the war?

**Question 7**

How did the war not affect both sides?

**Text number 28**

The navy was modernised in the 1880s, and by the 1890s had adopted Captain Alfred Thayer Mahan's naval strategy - like all major navies. The old sailing ships were replaced by modern steel battleships, bringing the fleet in line with the British and German navies. In 1907, most of the fleet's battleships and several support ships, known as the Great White Fleet, took part in a 14-month circumnavigation of the globe. President Theodore Roosevelt ordered it to demonstrate that the Navy was capable of expanding its activities for worldwide operations.

**Question 0**

When in the 19th century was the US Navy modernised?

**Question 1**

What replaced the Navy's older sailing ships?

**Question 2**

What was the US Navy known as in the early 1900s?

**Question 3**

Who ordered the fleet to sail around the world?

**Question 4**

What was the purpose of this order?

**Question 5**

When in the 19th century was the British navy modernised?

**Question 6**

What replaced the younger sailing ships in the fleet?

**Question 7**

What was the US Navy known as in the early 2000s?

**Question 8**

Who wouldn't let this fleet sail around the world?

**Question 9**

What was the purpose of this withdrawal order?

**Text number 29**

The Mexican Revolution was accompanied by a civil war in which hundreds of thousands of people died and large numbers fled the battlefields. Tens of thousands fled to the United States. President Wilson sent US troops to occupy the city of Veracruz in Mexico for six months in 1914, in order to show that the US was interested in the civil war and would not tolerate attacks on Americans, particularly the Tampico incident of 9 April 1914, when American sailors were arrested by soldiers of the regime of Mexican President Victoriano Huerta. In early 1916, Mexican General Pancho Villa ordered 500 soldiers on a murderous raid on the American city of Columbus, New Mexico, to rob banks to finance his army. The German secret service encouraged Pancho Villa in his raids to involve the US in an intervention in Mexico that would disrupt the growing US involvement in the war and divert European aid to support the intervention. Wilson called together the state militias (National Guard) and sent them and the US Army, under the command of General John J. Pershing, to punish Villa in the Pancho Villa expedition. Villa, pursued by the Americans, fled deep into Mexico, arousing Mexican nationalism. By early 1917, President Venustiano Carranza had brought Villa to heel and secured the border, so Wilson ordered Pershing to withdraw.

**Question 0**

Which early 20th century conflict sent tens of thousands of refugees to the US?

**Question 1**

Which Mexican city were US troops sent to occupy during the revolution?

**Question 2**

What was the name of the Mexican general who attacked an American town in New Mexico?

**Question 3**

Which foreign organisation encouraged Villa's guerrilla war against the United States?

**Question 4**

Which US general led the troops against Villa?

**Question 5**

Which conflict in the early 2000s sent tens of thousands of refugees to the US?

**Question 6**

Which Mexican city were British troops sent to occupy during the revolution?

**Question 7**

What was the name of the Mexican general who attacked an African town in New Mexico?

**Question 8**

Which foreign organisation prevented Villa's guerrilla war against the United States?

**Question 9**

Which British general led the troops against Villa?

**Text number 30**

After the costly US involvement in the First World War, isolationism grew in the nation. Congress refused membership of the League of Nations, and in response to growing unrest in Europe and Asia, progressively more restrictive neutrality laws were passed to prevent the US from supporting either side in the war. However, President Franklin D. Roosevelt sought to support Britain, and in 1940 he signed the Lend-Lease Act, which allowed the development of a 'cash and carry' arms trade with Britain, which controlled the Atlantic sea lanes.

**Question 0**

What was the general mood following the defeats in the First World War?

**Question 1**

Congress refused to allow the US to join which organisation?

**Question 2**

What legislation was intended to prevent a country from taking part in a foreign war?

**Question 3**

Which US president tried to circumvent the neutrality law to help Britain?

**Question 4**

What was the name of the 1940 programme to send arms to Britain?

**Question 5**

What was the general mood following the defeats in the Second World War?

**Question 6**

Congress refused to allow the UK to join which organisation?

**Question 7**

What legislation encouraged the country not to get involved in a foreign war?

**Question 8**

Which UK President tried to circumvent the law of neutrality to help Britain?

**Question 9**

What was the name of the 1940 programme to send arms to Ireland?

**Text number 31**

World War II has a special place in the American psyche as the country's greatest victory, and the American soldiers of World War II are often referred to as the "Greatest Generation". Over 16 million soldiers (about 11 percent of the population) served and over 400,000 died during the war. The United States became one of the two undisputed superpowers, along with the Soviet Union, and, unlike the Soviet Union, the devastation of the war did not affect the US homeland in practice. During and after the Second World War, the United States and Britain developed an increasingly strong defence and intelligence relationship. This took the form of a large base for US forces in the UK, joint intelligence, shared military technology (e.g. nuclear) and joint procurement.

**Question 0**

How many Americans served in the military in World War II?

**Question 1**

How many American soldiers died in World War II?

**Question 2**

Which country other than the United States became a superpower after the Second World War?

**Question 3**

What is the name given to Americans who served in World War II?

**Question 4**

Both during and after the end of the Second World War, the United States formed a strong alliance with which country?

**Question 5**

How many Americans served in the army in the First World War?

**Question 6**

How many American soldiers died in the First World War?

**Question 7**

Which country other than the UK became a superpower after the Second World War?

**Question 8**

What are the names of the Americans who served in the First World War?

**Question 9**

Both during and after the end of the First World War, the United States formed a firm alliance with which country?

**Text number 32**

The United States saw the war as part of the effort to contain communism in South Asia, but American troops became frustrated by their inability to engage the enemy in decisive battles, the corruption and incompetence of the Republic of Vietnamese army, and growing protests at home. The Tet Offensive of 1968, although a major military defeat for the NLF, with half its forces destroyed, marked a psychological turning point in the war. President Richard M. Nixon was opposed to limiting the war and was more interested in achieving reconciliation with both the Soviet Union and China, so US policy shifted to 'Vietnamisation', i.e. the provision of very large arms supplies and allowing the Vietnamese to fight for themselves. After more than 57 000 deaths and even more wounded, American troops withdrew in 1973, with a clear victory, and in 1975 communist North Vietnam finally conquered and unified South Vietnam.

**Question 0**

What was the ideology behind the Asian containment policy?

**Question 1**

What was the psychological turning point of the war?

**Question 2**

When did this attack take place?

**Question 3**

When were US troops withdrawn from Vietnam?

**Question 4**

What is the policy of supplying the Vietnamese with arms and munitions for their own war?

**Question 5**

What was the ideology behind Korea's policy of containment?

**Question 6**

What was the sociological turning point of the war?

**Question 7**

When did this defence take place?

**Question 8**

When were US troops withdrawn from China?

**Question 9**

What do you call a policy of supplying the Chinese with arms and munitions for their own war?

**Text number 33**

Ongoing political tensions between Great Britain and the thirteen colonies reached crisis point in 1774The British placed the province of Massachusetts under martial law after patriots protested against taxes they felt violated their constitutional rights as Englishmen. When the shooting started in Lexington and Concord in April 1775, militia units from across New England stormed Boston and suppressed the British in the city. Mannerheim's Congress appointed George Washington as commander-in-chief of the newly formed Continental Army, which was supplemented throughout the war by colonial militia. He drove the British out of Boston, but in late summer 1776 they returned to New York and almost overran Washington's army. Meanwhile, the revolutionaries expelled British officials from 13 states and declared themselves an independent nation on 4 July 1776.

**Question 0**

When did Britain declare martial law in a North American colony?

**Question 1**

Which colony was placed under martial law?

**Question 2**

What were the first conflicts of the American Revolution?

**Question 3**

Who appointed Washington as Commander-in-Chief?

**Question 4**

When did the colonies declare independence?

**Question 5**

When did Britain declare martial law in a South American colony?

**Question 6**

Which colony was not under martial law?

**Question 7**

What were the other conflicts of the American Revolution?

**Question 8**

Who turned Washington down to serve as Commander-in-Chief?

**Question 9**

When did the colonies declare themselves dependent?

**Text number 34**

After the American Revolutionary War, the United States faced potential military conflicts both on the high seas and on the western border. The United States was a small military power at this time, with only a modest army, navy and marines. Traditional distrust of standing armies and belief in the capabilities of local militias prevented the development of well-trained units and a professional officer corps. Jeffersonian leaders preferred a small army and navy, fearing that a large military establishment would entangle the United States in excessive foreign wars and possibly allow a domestic tyrant to seize power.

**Question 0**

What characteristic made the United States a minor military power after the Revolutionary War?

**Question 1**

Why was the US army so small in the first place?

**Question 2**

Which military groups did the founders rely on?

**Question 3**

Where did American leaders fear that a large standing army would mess up America?

**Question 4**

The early leaders also feared that a large army would enable what internal conflict?

**Question 5**

What characteristic made the United States a great military power after the Revolutionary War?

**Question 6**

Why was the US army so big in the first place?

**Question 7**

Which military forces did the founding fathers not trust?

**Question 8**

Where did early American leaders fear that a large standing army would mess up Africa?

**Question 9**

The early leaders also feared that a small army would allow the emergence of what internal conflict?

**Text number 35**

After the Civil War, population growth, the building of railways and the disappearance of buffalo herds increased military tensions in the Great Plains. Several tribes, especially the Sioux and Comanches, fiercely opposed the move to reservations. The army's main mission was to keep the native peoples on the reservation and stop their wars against settlers and each other, William Tecumseh Sherman and Philip Sheridan countered. The famous victory of the Plains tribes was the Battle of Little Big Horn in 1876 , when Colonel George Armstrong Custer and over two hundred members of the 7th Cavalry were killed by a force of Native Americans from the Lakota, Northern Cheyenne and Arapaho tribes. The last major conflict was in 1891.

**Question 0**

Which two tribes were particularly opposed to the restriction to reservations?

**Question 1**

What was the cause of the increased difficulties between migrants and indigenous peoples in the Western Plains after the civil war?

**Question 2**

Who were the two military leaders who were charged with overseeing the US policy of placing Indians on reservations?

**Question 3**

When was the Battle of Little Big Horn fought?

**Question 4**

Who was the US officer who led the troops destroyed at the Little Big Horn?

**Question 5**

Which two tribes were particularly opposed to not being restricted to reservations?

**Question 6**

What caused the increase in difficulties between migrants and indigenous peoples in the eastern plains after the civil war?

**Question 7**

Who were the two military leaders who were in charge of overseeing the African policy of placing Indians on reservations?

**Question 8**

When was the Battle of Big Little Horn fought?

**Question 9**

which US officer led the troops destroyed at the Big Little Horn?

**Text number 36**

Rear Admiral Bradley A. Fiske was at the forefront of new technology in naval guns and artillery, thanks to his innovations in fire control from 1890-1910. He immediately realised the potential of air power and called for the development of the torpedo plane. In 1913-15, as Assistant Secretary of State for Operations under Franklin D. Roosevelt, Fiske proposed a radical reorganization of the Navy to make it an instrument of warfare. Fiske wanted to concentrate power in the hands of the Chief of Naval Operations and a team of experts who would develop new strategies, oversee the building of a larger fleet, coordinate war planning, including force structure, mobilisation plans and industrial base, and ensure that the US Navy had the best possible war machines. Eventually, the Navy accepted his reforms and by 1915 began to reorganise itself for possible participation in the then ongoing World War.

**Question 0**

Which naval officer developed new artillery guides at the turn of the 20th century?

**Question 1**

Which aircraft did Fiske insist on developing?

**Question 2**

Which Assistant Secretary of the Navy did Fiske serve under?

**Question 3**

When did Fiske propose reforms to the way the Navy operates?

**Question 4**

Which naval officer developed the old artillery manuals at the turn of the 21st century?

**Question 5**

Which aircraft did Fiske call for the closure of?

**Question 6**

Under which Assistant Secretary of the Navy did Fiske work?

**Question 7**

When did Fiske propose reforms to the way the army operates?

**Text number 37**

By the summer of 1918, John J. Pershing had a million American soldiers, or "doughboys" as they were often called, in Europe, and 25,000 new soldiers were arriving every week. The failure of the German spring offensive exhausted its reserves and it was unable to launch new offensives. The German navy and home front then revolted, and the new German government signed a conditional surrender, the armistice that ended the war on the Western Front on 11 November 1918.

**Question 0**

What was the name given to American soldiers in Europe in 1918?

**Question 1**

What was the official name of the American army that left for Europe in 1918?

**Question 2**

Who led the American troops in Europe?

**Question 3**

When did the fighting on the Western Front end?

**Question 4**

What was the name of the conditional surrender that ended the fighting on the Western Front?

**Question 5**

What was the name given to African soldiers in Europe in 1918?

**Question 6**

What was the official name of the American army that went to war in Asia in 1918?

**Question 7**

Who led African troops in Europe?

**Question 8**

When did the fighting on the Eastern Front end?

**Question 9**

What was the name of the conditional surrender that ended the fighting on the Eastern Front?

**Text number 38**

Starting in 1940 (18 months before Pearl Harbor), the nation mobilized and gave priority to air power. US involvement in the Second World War in 1940-41 was limited to providing war material and financial support to Britain, the Soviet Union and the Republic of China. The United States formally joined on 8 December 1941, following the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor in Hawaii. Japanese forces soon occupied American, Dutch and British territories throughout the Pacific and Southeast Asia, with the exception of Australia, which, along with Hawaii, became the main US outpost.

**Question 0**

What was the primary objective of US mobilisation before entering the Second World War?

**Question 1**

When did the United States officially enter the Second World War?

**Question 2**

Which event led to the United States entering the war?

**Question 3**

What did Japan do at the beginning of the conflict with the Allies?

**Question 4**

Which country served as a US base in the war against Japan?

**Question 5**

What was the primary objective of the United States in mobilising before entering the First World War?

**Question 6**

When did the United States officially enter the First World War?

**Question 7**

Which event led to Africa entering the war?

**Question 8**

What did England do at the beginning of the conflict with the Allies?

**Question 9**

Which country served as a base in Africa during the war against Japan?

**Text number 39**

The Vietnam War was a war fought between 1959 and 1975 in South Vietnam and adjacent areas of Cambodia and Laos (see Secret War) and in the strategic bombing of North Vietnam (see Operation Rolling Thunder). American advisers came in the late 1950s to help the RVN (Republic of Vietnam) fight communist rebels known as the "Viet Cong". Significant US military involvement began in 1964, when Congress authorized President Lyndon B. Johnson in the Gulf of Tonkin Resolution to give blanket approval to the President's use of force.

**Question 0**

When was the Vietnam War fought?

**Question 1**

What other countries besides Vietnam were seen fighting in this war?

**Question 2**

What was the name of the North Vietnamese strategic bombing campaign?

**Question 3**

When did US military involvement in Vietnam increase?

**Question 4**

Which congressional proclamation gave President Johnson the authority to send troops to Vietnam?

**Question 5**

When was the Chinese war fought?

**Question 6**

What other countries besides China did you see fighting this war?

**Question 7**

What was the name of the South Korean bombing?

**Question 8**

When did US military involvement in China increase?

**Question 9**

Which congressional proclamation gave President Johnson the authority to send troops to China?

**Text number 40**

Before the war, many observers believed that the United States and its allies could win, but that they might suffer significant losses (certainly more than in any other conflict since Vietnam) and that tank battles in the barren desert might rival those in North Africa during World War II. After nearly 50 years of proxy wars and constant fears of a new war between NATO and the Warsaw Pact, some in Europe thought that the Gulf War might finally answer the question of which military philosophy was superior. Iraqi forces were battle-ready after eight years of war with Iran, well equipped with Soviet tanks and jet fighters, but their anti-aircraft weapons were crippled. The United States, on the other hand, had no large-scale combat experience since its withdrawal from the Vietnam War nearly 20 years earlier, and the major changes in US doctrine, equipment and technology since then had never been tested in the field.

**Question 0**

Some observers speculated that the Gulf War would have similar tank battles to which war?

**Question 1**

What conflict was supposed to give Iraqi troops combat experience?

**Question 2**

What equipment did the Iraqi army have?

**Question 3**

Where and when was the last major American military conflict before the Gulf War?

**Question 4**

What problems did the Iraqi troops have?

**Question 5**

Some observers speculated that China's Gulf War would feature tank battles resembling what war?

**Question 6**

What conflict was supposed to give Iranian troops combat experience?

**Question 7**

What equipment did the Iranian army have?

**Question 8**

Where and when was the last major military conflict in Africa before the Gulf War?

**Question 9**

What problems did the Iranian troops have?

**Text number 41**

The emergence of ISIL and its takeover of large areas of Iraq and Syria caused a series of crises that attracted international attention. ISIL had committed sectarian killings and war crimes in both Iraq and Syria. The gains made in the Iraq war were reversed when Iraqi army units abandoned their positions. The terrorist group took over cities and enforced Sharia law. The kidnapping and beheading of numerous Western journalists and aid workers also attracted the interest and anger of Western powers. In August, the US launched air strikes on ISIL-held territory and assets in Iraq, and in September, a coalition of US and Middle Eastern powers launched a bombing campaign in Syria aimed at weakening and destroying ISIL and al-Nusra-held territory.

**Question 0**

Which organisation occupied significant parts of Iraq and Syria?

**Question 1**

What legal ethics does ISIL operate under?

**Question 2**

What action did ISIL take against Western journalists and aid workers?

**Question 3**

How did the US intervene against ISIL?

**Question 4**

What was the aim of the US and coalition air strikes in Syria?

**Question 5**

Which organisation took over significant parts of Iran and Syria?

**Question 6**

What is the illegal ethos under which ISIL operates?

**Question 7**

What action has ISIL taken against journalists and aid workers in the East?

**Question 8**

How did the UK intervene in ISIL's activities?

**Question 9**

What was the aim of the UK and coalition air strikes in Syria?

**Document number 132**

**Text number 0**

Around the same time, the American psychedelia saw the rise of Iron Butterfly, MC5, Blue Cheer and Vanilla Fudge, among others. San Francisco band Blue Cheer released their debut album in 1968, Vincebus Eruptum, a rough and twisted cover of Eddie Cochran's classic "Summertime Blues", which largely shaped the later hard rock and heavy metal sound. In the same month, Steppenwolf released their eponymous debut album, which included the track "Born to Be Wild", the first lyrical reference to heavy metal and helped popularise the style when it was used in the film Easy Rider (1969). Iron Butterfly's In-A-Gadda-Da-Vida (1968), with its 17-minute title track featuring organ and a long drum solo, also anticipated later elements of the sound.

**Question 0**

Where did the Blue Cheer band come from?

**Question 1**

Which classic song did Blue Cheer cover?

**Question 2**

What was the hit from Steppenwolf's debut album of the same name?

**Question 3**

In which film was that Steppenwolf single featured?

**Question 4**

The lyrics of "Born To Be Wild" contain the first reference to which hard rock style?

**Question 5**

Which Blue Cheer classic did Eddie Cochran cover?

**Question 6**

Which song was not included on the 1968 debut album Vincebus Eruptum?

**Question 7**

Which LA-based band released a distorted cover of Summertime Blues?

**Question 8**

When did Vanilla Fudge release Born to be Wild?

**Question 9**

What song was used in the 1965 film Easy Rider?

**Text number 1**

Hailing from outside the UK and the US, Canadian trio Rush released three distinctly hard rock albums (Rush, Fly by Night and Caress of Steel) between 1974-75 before moving into a more progressive sound with the 1976 album 2112. The Irish band Thin Lizzy, formed in the late 1960s, made their most significant commercial breakthrough in 1976 with the hard rock album Jailbreak and their worldwide hit "The Boys Are Back in Town", which reached number 8 in the UK and number 12 in the US. The band then released an album in 1976. Their style, which consisted of two dueling guitarists who often played solos in harmony, proved to be a major influence on later bands. They reached their commercial and probably artistic peak with Black Rose: A Rock Legend (1979). The arrival of the Scorpions from Germany marked the geographical expansion of the subgenre. Australian-born AC/DC, whose stripped-down, riff-heavy, gritty style also appealed to the punk generation, began to gain international attention from 1976, culminating in the multi-platinum albums Let There Be Rock (1977) and Highway to Hell (1979). The punk ethos also influenced heavy metal bands such as Motörhead, while Judas Priest abandoned the remaining blues elements in their music, further separating hard rock and heavy metal styles and helping to create a new wave of British heavy metal that was continued by bands such as Iron Maiden, Saxon and Venom.

**Question 0**

What nationality is Rush?

**Question 1**

What are the first three Rush albums?

**Question 2**

What nationality was Thin Lizzy?

**Question 3**

What was Thin Lizzy's hit single?

**Question 4**

Which country are the Scorpions from?

**Question 5**

Which British band released the album Rush in 1974?

**Question 6**

What sound did Rush move to with the 1976 album Caress of Steel?

**Question 7**

When did the American band Lizzy move to Ireland?

**Question 8**

Which Lizzy song reached number 8 in the US charts in 1976?

**Question 9**

Who did Iron Maiden work with to bring the blues back into hard rock music?

**Text number 2**

Bon Jovi's third album Slippery When Wet (1986) mixed hard rock and pop sensibility and spent a total of eight weeks at the top of the Billboard 200 album chart, selling 12 million copies in the US and becoming the first hard rock album to produce three top 10 singles, two of which reached number one. The album is credited with broadening the genre's audience, particularly by appealing to women as well as the traditional male-dominated audience, and opening the door to MTV and commercial success for other bands in the latter part of the decade. The anthemic The Final Countdown (1986) by the Swedish band Europe was an international hit, reaching number eight in the US and the top ten in nine other countries. This era also saw the emergence of more glam-influenced American hard rock bands, and both Poison and Cinderella released their multi-platinum debut albums in 1986. Van Halen released (51501986), their first album with Sammy Hagar on vocals, and it was number one in the US for three weeks, selling over six million copies. By the second half of the decade, hard rock had become the most reliable form of commercial popular music in the United States.

**Question 0**

What is the title of Bon Jovi's third album?

**Question 1**

How many copies did this album sell?

**Question 2**

What was the band's European international hit?

**Question 3**

What was the title of Van Halen's 1986 album?

**Question 4**

Who was Van Halen's new singer on 5150?

**Question 5**

What was Bon Jovi's second album?

**Question 6**

Which Bon Jovi album spent 10 weeks at the top of the Billboard 200?

**Question 7**

Which English band released The Final Countdown in 1986?

**Question 8**

Which European album came ninth in ten countries besides the US?

**Question 9**

Which Van Halen album, released in 1986, was the second album to feature Sammy Hagar on vocals?

**Text number 3**

Some established bands continued their commercial success, such as Aerosmith with their multi-platinum first albums: (1993), which produced four Top 40 singles and became the band's best-selling album worldwide (over 10 million copies sold), and Nine Lives (1997). In 1998, Aerosmith released the chart-topping hit "I Don't Want to Miss a Thing", which remains the only hard rock band single to debut at number one. AC/DC produced the double platinum Ballbreaker (1995). Bon Jovi appealed to their hard rock audience with songs such as "Keep the Faith" (1992), but also enjoyed success on adult contemporary radio with the top 10 ballads "Bed of Roses" (1993) and "Always" (1994). Bon Jovi's 1995 album These Days was a bigger hit in Europe than in the US, producing four top 10 singles in the UK singles chart. Metallica's Load (1996) and ReLoad (1997) both sold over 4 million copies in the US, and the band developed a more melodic and blues-rock sound. As the initial momentum of grunge bands faded in the middle of the decade, post-grunge bands emerged. They emulated the attitudes and music of grunge, especially the thick, distorted guitars, but their sound was more radio-friendly and commercial, and they relied more on traditional hard rock. The most successful bands were Foo Fighters, Candlebox, Live, Collective Soul, Australian Silverchair and English Bush, all of whom established post-grunge as one of the most commercially viable subgenres in the late 1990s. Similarly, some post-Oasis post-Britpop bands, such as Feeder and Stereophonics, adopted a hard rock or "pop-metal" sound.

**Question 0**

Which Aerosmith ballad debuted at number one?

**Question 1**

What was the title of AC/DC's 1995 double album?

**Question 2**

What was the title of Bon Jovi's 1995 album?

**Question 3**

Which commercially successful subgenre was born out of the grunge movement?

**Question 4**

When was Aerosmith's Get A Grip album released?

**Question 5**

Which Aerosmith album was not successful in 1993?

**Question 6**

When did AC/DC release their number one hit I Don't Want to Miss a Thing?

**Question 7**

Which AC/DC album in 1995 went multi-platinum?

**Question 8**

Which Bon Jovi album from 1995 was a bigger hit in the US than in Europe?

**Question 9**

Who imitated the attitudes of punk bands?

**Text number 4**

Hard rock emerged as a major form of popular music in the 1970s, and included Led Zeppelin, The Who, Deep Purple, Aerosmith, AC/DC and Van Halen, among others. In the 1980s, some hard rock bands moved away from their hard rock roots towards more pop rock, while others began to return to the hard rock sound. Established bands made a comeback in the mid-1980s, reaching a commercial peak in the 1980s with the glam metal bands like Bon Jovi and Def Leppard and the rawer sounds of Guns N' Roses, which followed with great success towards the end of the decade. Hard rock began to lose popularity with the commercial success of grunge and later Britpop in the 1990s.

**Question 0**

What are two examples of glam metal bands?

**Question 1**

Which two genres cut the popularity of hard rock in the late 1980s and early 1990s?

**Question 2**

What were the hard rock bands of the 1970s?

**Question 3**

What style did some hard rock bands adopt in the 1980s?

**Question 4**

When did soft rock become a major form of popular music?

**Question 5**

Which band became popular in the 1960s?

**Question 6**

When did some bands move from pop rock to hard rock?

**Question 7**

Which band made a comeback in the mid-1990s?

**Question 8**

When did hard rock replace grunge and Britpop?

**Text number 5**

The roots of hard rock go back to the 1950s, particularly the electric blues, which laid the foundations for key elements such as a rough, declamatory vocal style, heavy guitar riffs, string-bending blues-scale guitar solos, strong rhythm, thick riffs and attitude-based performances. Electric blues guitarists in the 1950s began experimenting with hard rock elements such as driving rhythms, distorted guitar solos and power chords, which was reflected in the work of Memphis blues guitarists such as Joe Hill Louis, Willie Johnson and especially Pat Hare, who created a "flashier, meaner, wilder electric guitar sound" on albums such as James Cotton Cotton Crop Blues (1954). Other predecessors include Link Wray's instrumental "Rumble" in 1958, and Dick Dale's surf rock instrumentals such as "Let's Go Trippin'" (1961) and "Misirlou" (1962).

**Question 0**

Which genre gave rise to hard rock?

**Question 1**

Who recorded "Rumble"?

**Question 2**

When was "Rumble" released?

**Question 3**

What were two of Dick Dale's most famous songs?

**Question 4**

Which city's blues style produced the hard rock precursors of electric blues?

**Question 5**

Which genre of music, known as the roots of hard rock, originated in the 1940s?

**Question 6**

What is the key element that hard rock used to root electronic blues music?

**Question 7**

What did electric blues guitarists avoid using guitarists from the hard rock genre?

**Question 8**

Who was the Memphis hard rock guitarist known for his use of power chords?

**Question 9**

Who wrote "Misirlou" in 1961?

**Text number 6**

In the early 1970s, the Rolling Stones developed their hard rock sound with Exile on Main St. (1972). Initially it received mixed reviews, but according to critic Steve Erlewine it is now "generally regarded as the Rolling Stones' best album". They continued to develop their riff-rich sound with albums such as It's Only Rock 'n' Roll (1974) and Black and Blue (1976). Led Zeppelin began mixing elements of world and folk music into their hard rock with Led Zeppelin III (1970) and Led Zeppelin IV (1971). The latter included the song "Stairway to Heaven", which would become the most played song in the history of record radio. Deep Purple continued to define hard rock, particularly with their album Machine Head (1972), which included the songs "Highway Star" and "Smoke on the Water". In 1975 guitarist Ritchie Blackmore left the band to form Rainbow, and after the band split the following year singer David Coverdale formed Whitesnake. In 1970 The Who released Live at Leeds, often considered the archetypal live album of hard rock, and the following year they released their acclaimed Who's Next, an album that mixed heavy rock with extensive use of synthesizers. Subsequent albums, such as Quadrophenia (1973), built on this sound before Who Are You (1978), their final album before the death of rock pioneer drummer Keith Moon later that year.

**Question 0**

What was the hard rock album released by the Rolling Stones in 1972?

**Question 1**

Which Led Zeppelin album had the hit "Stairway to Heaven"?

**Question 2**

Which two hard rock songs are on Deep Purple's Machine Head album?

**Question 3**

Who was Deep Purple's guitarist?

**Question 4**

Who was the drummer of The Who?

**Question 5**

Which Rolling Stones album received rave reviews in 1972?

**Question 6**

Who said Exile on Main St. was not the best album by the Rolling Stones?

**Question 7**

What year did Led Zeppelin move into folk music to get away from hard rock?

**Question 8**

What year was Deep Purple's Stairway to Heaven produced?

**Question 9**

When did David Coverdale form Rainbow?

**Text number 7**

The early 1980s saw a number of changes in the personnel and direction of established hard rock bands, including the deaths of AC/DC singer Bon Scott and Led Zeppelin drummer John Bonham. Zeppelin disbanded almost immediately afterwards, but AC/DC carried on and recorded the album Back in Black (1980) with new singer Brian Johnson. It became the fifth best-selling album of all time in the US and the second best-selling album in the world. Black Sabbath had parted company with their original singer Ozzy Osbourne in 1979 and replaced him with Ronnie James Dio, who had previously played in Rainbow, giving the band a new sound and a period of creativity and popularity that began with the album Heaven and Hell (1980). Osbourne embarked on a solo tour with Blizzard of Ozz (1980), featuring American guitarist Randy Rhoads. Some bands, such as Queen, moved away from their hard rock roots towards a more pop rock sound, while others, such as Rush with Moving Pictures (1981), began to return to the hard rock sound. From around 1982 onwards, thrash metal, developed in particular by Metallica, Anthrax, Megadeth and Slayer, which mixed heavy metal with elements of hardcore punk, helped to create extreme metal and move the style further away from hard rock, although many of these bands or their members continued to record some songs that were closer to the hard rock sound. Kiss moved away from their hard rock roots towards pop metal: first removing their make-up for the 1983 album Lick It Up, and then adopting the visual look and sound of glam metal for their 1984 release Animalize, both of which marked a return to commercial success. Pat Benatar was one of the first women to achieve commercial success in hard rock, scoring three consecutive Top 5 albums between 1980 and 1982.

**Question 0**

Who was the original singer of AC/DC who died?

**Question 1**

Who was the late drummer of Led Zeppelin?

**Question 2**

Which singer replaced Ozzy Osbourne in Black Sabbath?

**Question 3**

What was Ozzy Osbourne's first solo album?

**Question 4**

What are thrash metal bands?

**Question 5**

When was Bon Scott born?

**Question 6**

Which band was John Bonham the lead singer of?

**Question 7**

Who left Led Zeppelin to join another band?

**Question 8**

Which AC/DC album became the fifth best-selling album in the US?

**Question 9**

Which solo album did Randy Rhoads release in 1980?

**Text number 8**

Hard rock was one of the dominant forms of commercial music in the 1990s. AC/DC's The Razors Edge (1990), Guns N' Roses' Use Your Illusion I and Use Your Illusion II (both in 1991 ), Ozzy Osbourne's No More Tears (1991) and Van Halen's For Unlawful Carnal Knowledge (1991 ), which went multi-platinum, testified to this popularity. The Black Crowes also released their debut album Shake Your Money Maker (1990), which featured a bluesy classic rock sound and sold five million copies. In 1992, Def Leppard followed up 1987's Hysteria with the album Adrenalize, which went multi-platinum, produced four Top 40 singles and topped the US album charts for five weeks.

**Question 0**

Guns N Roses released both Use Your Illusion albums in what year?

**Question 1**

Which band's debut was called Shake Your Money Maker?

**Question 2**

What was the title of Def Leppard's 1992 album?

**Question 3**

Adrenalize followed what Def Leppard album from 1987?

**Question 4**

Adrenalize topped the US album charts for how long?

**Question 5**

In which decade did hard rock's dominance in commercial music decline?

**Question 6**

What year did Ozzy Osbourne release Unlawful Carnal Knowledge?

**Question 7**

What was the second album by The Black Crowes?

**Question 8**

Which Def Leppard album from 1987 was number one in the UK for five weeks?

**Question 9**

Which Def Leppard album sold five million copies in 1990?

**Text number 9**

The term "retro metal" has been used to describe bands such as The Sword from Texas, High on Fire from California, Witchcraft from Sweden and Wolfmother from Australia. Wolfmother's 2005 debut album of the same name combined elements of Deep Purple and Led Zeppelin. Australian band Airbourne's debut album Runnin' Wild (2007) followed in the heavy riffing tradition of AC/DC. UK's The Darkness' Permission to Land (2003), described as "an eerily realistic simulation of 80s metal and 70s glam", topped the UK charts and went quintuple platinum. The follow-up One Way Ticket to Hell... and Back (2005) reached number 11, before the band split in 2006. Los Angeles band Steel Panther managed to gain a following by sending out an 80s glam metal band. A more serious attempt to revive glam metal in Sweden was made by bands from the sleaze metal movement, such as Vains of Jenna, Hardcore Superstar and Crashdïet.

**Question 0**

When did The Darkness break up?

**Question 1**

The Sword, High on Fire, Witchcraft and Wolfmother are all examples of which hard rock subgenre?

**Question 2**

What is the title of Airbourne's debut album?

**Question 3**

Glam metal band Steel Panther is from which city?

**Question 4**

What are the Swedish sleaze metal revivalist bands?

**Question 5**

What kind of hard rock music is based in Texas and California?

**Question 6**

Which band, which debuted in 2005, sang songs composed by Deep Purple and Led Zeppelin?

**Question 7**

Which AC/DC album released in 2007 showed off the hard riffing tradition?

**Question 8**

What album released in 2003 was described as a simulation of 70s metal and 80s glam?

**Question 9**

Which country made a serious attempt to revive punk rock?

**Text number 10**

In the 1960s, American and British blues and rock bands began to rework rock and roll by adding louder voices, heavier guitar riffs, bombastic drumming and louder vocals to electric blues. Early forms of hard rock can be heard in the output of Chicago blues musicians Elmore James, Muddy Waters and Howlin' Wolf, in The Kingsmen's version of "Louie Louie" (1963), which made it a garage rock standard, and rhythm and blues-influenced British Invasion bands such as The Kinks' "You Really Got Me" (1964), The Who's "My Generation" (1965), The Yardbirds' "Shapes of Things" (1966) and The Rolling Stones' "(I Can't Get No) Satisfaction" (1965). From the late 1960s onwards, it became commonplace to divide mainstream rock music, which was based on psychedelia, into soft and hard rock. Soft rock was often derived from folk rock, which used acoustic instruments and placed more emphasis on melody and harmony. Hard rock, on the other hand, was mostly derived from blues rock and was played louder and more intensely.

**Question 0**

Which three Chicago blues players influenced hard rock?

**Question 1**

Who recorded the song "You Really Got Me"?

**Question 2**

"Shapes of Things" was a single by which band in 1966?

**Question 3**

Which classic garage rock album did The Kingsmen record?

**Question 4**

When did the Rolling Stones release "(I Can't Get No" Satisfaction"?

**Question 5**

When did rock bands start to change rock by using softer sounds?

**Question 6**

When did Muddy Waters record Louie Louie?

**Question 7**

When did The Yardbirds record You Really Got Me?

**Question 8**

Which song did The Kinks record in 1965?

**Question 9**

Who was the Chicago blues player who had very little influence on hard rock?

**Text number 11**

Emerging British artists included Free, who released their signature song "All Right Now" (1970), which has received widespread radio play in both the UK and the US. After the band split in 1973, singer Paul Rodgers joined the supergroup Bad Company, whose first album of the same name (1974) was an international hit. The blend of hard rock and progressive rock that was evident in Deep Purple's work was continued in a more straightforward way by bands such as Uriah Heep and Argent. Scottish band Nazareth released their eponymous debut album in 1971, producing a blend of hard rock and pop that culminated in their best-selling album Hair of the Dog (1975), which featured the proto-power ballad 'Love Hurts'. After enjoying some national success in the early 1970s, Queen achieved international recognition after the release of Sheer Heart Attack (1974) and A Night at the Opera (1975) for their sound, which used layered vocals and guitars and mixed hard rock with heavy metal, progressive rock and even opera. The latter included the single "Bohemian Rhapsody", which stayed at number one in the UK charts for nine weeks.

**Question 0**

When did Free resign?

**Question 1**

Which band did Paul Rodgers, lead singer of Free, help to found?

**Question 2**

Bad Company's debut album of the same name was released in what year?

**Question 3**

What nationality was Nazareth?

**Question 4**

What was the name of Queen's massive 1975 hit single?

**Question 5**

Which American band released the song All Right Now?

**Question 6**

Which song by the band Free in 1970 did not get radio play in the US?

**Question 7**

Which Bad Company album from 1974 was an international flop?

**Question 8**

Which American band released Nazareth in 1971?

**Question 9**

Which band's single Bohemian Rhapsody was number one in the US for nine weeks?

**Text number 12**

Often classified as the new wave of British heavy metal, Def Leppard released their second album High 'n' Dry in 1981, mixing glam-rock and heavy metal and helping to define the hard rock sound for a decade. The follow-up Pyromania (1983) reached number two on the US charts, and singles "Photograph", "Rock of Ages" and "Foolin'" all made the top 40 with the arrival of MTV. It was widely imitated, especially in the emerging Californian glam metal scene. It was followed by American bands such as Mötley Crüe with their albums Too Fast for Love (1981) and Shout at the Devil (1983), and as the style grew, bands such as Ratt, White Lion, Twisted Sister and Quiet Riot joined in. Quiet Riot's album Metal Health (1983) was the first glam metal album, and probably the first heavy metal album ever, to reach number one on the Billboard charts and helped open the door to the mainstream success of later bands.

**Question 0**

What subgenre of hard rock does Def Leppard belong to?

**Question 1**

What was the name of Def Leppard's second album?

**Question 2**

What were the three Top 40 singles from Def Leppard's Pyromania album?

**Question 3**

Which band's first glam metal album reached number one on the Billboard charts?

**Question 4**

When was Motley Crue's album Shout At The Devil released?

**Question 5**

Who is often classified as a new wave of American heavy metal?

**Question 6**

What is Def Leppard's first album?

**Question 7**

Which Def Leppard album reached number two in the UK?

**Question 8**

When did Ratt release their Too Fast for Love album?

**Question 9**

What was the name of the 1983 Twisted Sister album that went to number one on the Billboard charts?

**Text number 13**

Although these few hard rock bands managed to maintain their success and popularity in the early part of the decade, alternative forms of hard rock achieved mainstream success in the form of grunge in the US and British pop in the UK. This became particularly evident after the success of Nirvana's Nevermind (1991), which combined elements of hardcore punk and heavy metal into a 'dirty' sound that used heavy guitar riffs, fuzz and feedback, and darker lyrical themes than their 'hair band' predecessors. While the sound of most grunge bands diverged sharply from mainstream hard rock, several bands such as Pearl Jam, Alice in Chains, Mother Love Bone and Soundgarden drew more heavily from 1970s and 1980s rock and metal, while Stone Temple Pilots managed to transform alternative rock into a form of stadium rock. However, all grunge bands avoided the macho, anthemic and fashion-oriented aesthetic associated with glam metal in particular. In the UK, Oasis was unusual among mid-1990s Britpop bands in adopting a hard rock sound.

**Question 0**

What was the title of Nirvana's 1991 album?

**Question 1**

What was the hard rock style that emerged in the early 1990s?

**Question 2**

What are the grunge bands with a strong 1970s influence?

**Question 3**

Which 1990s hard rock band had a big stadium rock sound?

**Question 4**

What made Oasis unique among the Britpop bands of the 1990s?

**Question 5**

Who was the 1991 soft rock hit Nevermind?

**Question 6**

What kind of music combined the pure sound of a heavy guitar with feedback?

**Question 7**

What kind of bands were in tune with mainstream hard rock?

**Question 8**

What genre of music did Stone Temple Pilots turn into mainstream hard rock?

**Question 9**

What aesthetic did all grunge bands adopt?

**Text number 14**

While Foo Fighters continued to be one of the most successful rock acts, with albums such as In Your Honor (2005) reaching number two in the US and UK, the popularity of many first-wave post-grunge bands began to wane. Bands like Creed, Staind, Puddle of Mudd and Nickelback took the genre into the 21st century with considerable commercial success, abandoning much of the angst and anger of the original movement in favour of more conventional anthems, narratives and romantic songs. They were followed in this vein by new bands such as Shinedown and Seether. Performers with a more conventional hard rock sound included Andrew W.K., Beautiful Creatures and Buckcherry, whose breakthrough album 15 (2006) went platinum and whose single "Sorry" (2007) reached the top 10 of the Billboard 100. They were joined in the mid-2000s by hard rock-oriented bands that emerged from the garage rock or post-punk revival, such as Black Rebel Motorcycle Club and Kings of Leon, as well as US bands Queens of the Stone Age, Canada's Three Days Grace, Australia's Jet and New Zealand's The Datsuns. Them2009 Crooked Vultures, a supergroup formed by Dave Grohl of Foo Fighters, Josh Homme of Queens of the Stone Age and Led Zeppelin bassist John Paul Jones, attracted attention as a live act and released their self-titled debut album, which reached the top 20 in the US and UK and the top 10 in several other countries.

**Question 0**

When was the Foo Fighters' In Your Honor album released?

**Question 1**

What country is Three Days Grace from?

**Question 2**

Which country is the Jet band from?

**Question 3**

Which supergroup had members from Foo Fighters, Queens of the Stone Age and Led Zeppelin?

**Question 4**

What was the name of Buckcherry's hit single released in 2007?

**Question 5**

Which Foo Fighters album from 2005 reached number one in both the US and the UK?

**Question 6**

In what year did post-grunge bands start to become popular?

**Question 7**

Which band achieved significant commercial success by generating angst and anger?

**Question 8**

Which Andrew W.K. album went platinum and spawned the single Sorry?

**Question 9**

What year did Them Crooked Vultures release their debut album of the same name, featuring Jet?

**Text number 15**

Hard rock is loud, aggressive rock music. The electric guitar is often used with an emphasis on distortion and other effects, both as a rhythm instrument with repetitive and variably complex riffs, and as a solo instrument. Drumming typically focuses on driving rhythms, a powerful bass drum and snare drum backbeat, sometimes using cymbals for emphasis. The bass guitar works in conjunction with the drums, occasionally playing riffs, but usually backing up the rhythm and solo guitars. The vocal sound is often growling, harsh, or includes shouting or howling, sometimes in a high pitch or even falsetto.

**Question 0**

Which instrument is usually at the heart of the hard rock sound?

**Question 1**

Rhythm guitar in hard rock usually plays what?

**Question 2**

What can the electric guitar be used for in hard rock?

**Question 3**

What carries the backbeat in hard rock drumming?

**Question 4**

What instrument works with drums to give hard rock rhythms?

**Question 5**

What instrument is often used in soft rock music?

**Question 6**

What do you play so that the music does not become repetitive?

**Question 7**

What bass drum is used to drive rhythms?

**Question 8**

What instrument is used without drums in hard rock rhythms?

**Question 9**

What do the vocal parts of rock songs try to avoid?

**Text number 16**

Pioneers of the sound included Cream, the Jimi Hendrix Experience and the Jeff Beck Group. Cream combined blues rock with pop and psychedelia in songs such as "I Feel Free" (1966), especially Eric Clapton's riffs and guitar solos. Jimi Hendrix produced blues-influenced psychedelic rock that combined elements of jazz, blues and rock and roll. From 1967 onwards, Jeff Beck took solo guitar playing to new heights of technical virtuosity and moved blues rock towards heavy rock with his band The Jeff Beck Group. Dave Davies of The Kinks, Keith Richards of The Rolling Stones, Pete Townshend of The Who, Hendrix, Clapton and Beck all pioneered new guitar techniques such as phasing, feedback and distortion. The Beatles began producing songs in a new hard rock style starting with the White Album in White Album and in 1968 tried to create more noise than the Who with the song "Helter Skelter". AllMusic's Stephen Thomas Erlewine has described "Helter Skelter" as "proto-metallic noise", while Ian MacDonald claimed that "their attempts to emulate the heavy style were invariably embarrassing".

**Question 0**

Who was the guitarist in Cream?

**Question 1**

Who was the guitarist of the Kinks?

**Question 2**

Who played guitar in The Who?

**Question 3**

When was The White Album released?

**Question 4**

Keith Richards is the guitarist of which band?

**Question 5**

Who was the hard rock band that pioneered the blues sound?

**Question 6**

When did The Jeff Beck Group record I Feel Free?

**Question 7**

Which artist combined blues rock and psychedelia, leaving out the jazz elements?

**Question 8**

Who produced the psychedelic-influenced blues?

**Question 9**

Which artist avoided distortion and pioneered new guitar effects?

**Text number 17**

In the United States, macabre rock pioneer Alice Cooper achieved mainstream success with his top ten album School's Out (1972). The following year, blues rockers ZZ Top released their classic album Tres Hombres and Aerosmith made their eponymous debut, as did Southern rockers Lynyrd Skynyrd and proto-punk band the New York Dolls, showing the many directions in which the genre had evolved. Montrose, which included the instrumental talents of Ronnie Montrose and the vocals of Sammy Hagar and was probably the first all-American hard rock band to challenge the British dominance of the genre, released its first album in 1973. Kiss drew on the theatricality of Alice Cooper and the look of the New York Dolls to create a unique band personality. Kiss made their commercial breakthrough with the double live album Alive! in 1975 and helped hard rock enter the era of stadium rock. In the mid-1970s, Aerosmith made their commercial and artistic breakthrough with Toys in the Attic (1975), which peaked at number 11 on the US album chart, and Rocks (1976), which peaked at number three. The Blue Öyster Cult, formed in the late 1960s, picked up some of the elements introduced by Black Sabbath in their breakthrough gold album On Your Feet or on Your Knees (1975), followed by their first platinum album Agents of Fortune (1976), which included the hit single "(Don't Fear) The Reaper", which reached number 12 on the Billboard chart. Journey released its self-titled debut album in 1975 and the following year Boston released its highly successful debut album. In the same year, female hard rock bands enjoyed commercial success with Heart releasing Dreamboat Annie and The Runaways debuting with their self-titled album. Heart's sound was more folk-influenced hard rock, while The Runaways leaned more towards a mix of punk-influenced music and hard rock. Emerging from the Detroit garage rock scene, the Amboy Dukes, best known for their psychedelic Top 20 hit "Journey to the Center of the Mind" (1968), were broken up by their guitarist Ted Nugent, who embarked on a solo career that led to four consecutive multi-platinum albums between Ted Nugent (1975) and his best-selling album Double Live Gonzo (1978).

**Question 0**

Who recorded the album School's Out?

**Question 1**

Tres Hombres is the name of which band's album?

**Question 2**

Who was the singer of Montrose?

**Question 3**

Kiss' double live album Alive! was released in what year?

**Question 4**

Who got the hit single "(Don't Fear) The Reaper"?

**Question 5**

Which British-born singer achieved success with the album School's Out?

**Question 6**

Who was the first British rock band to challenge American dominance of the hard rock genre?

**Question 7**

What band is Alice Cooper imitating?

**Question 8**

What year was Blue Oyster Cult's Toys in the Attic released?

**Question 9**

How high on the Billboard charts did Journey's song (Don't Fear) The Reaper reach?

**Text number 18**

The established bands made a comeback of sorts in the mid-1980s. Deep Purple returned after an 8-year hiatus with the classic Machine Head line-up and produced the album Perfect Strangers (1984), which reached number 5 in the UK, top 5 in five other countries and platinum in the US. After the slightly slower sales of his fourth album Fair Warning, Van Halen reached the Top 3 in 1982 with Diver Down and then reached his commercial peak with 1984. It reached number two on the Billboard album chart and featured the song "Jump", which reached number one on the singles chart and stayed there for several weeks. After a hiatus for the first half of the decade, Heart made a comeback with their ninth studio album of the same name, which reached number one and featured four Top 10 singles, including their first number one hit. Bands formed in previous decades used video channels with considerable success. Among the first was ZZ Top, who mixed hard blues rock with new wave music to produce a series of highly successful singles, starting with "Gimme All Your Lovin'" (1983), which helped their albums Eliminator (1983) and Afterburner (1985) reach diamond and multi-platinum status. Others hit the singles charts again with power ballads like REO Speedwagon's "Keep on Loving You" (1980) and "Can't Fight This Feeling" (1984), as well as Journey's "Don't Stop Believin'" (1981) and "Open Arms" (1982), Foreigner's "I Want to Know What Love Is", Scorpions' "Still Loving You" (both from 1984), Heart's "What About Love" (1985) and "These Dreams" (1986), and Boston's "Amanda" (1986).

**Question 0**

What was the title of Deep Purple's 1980s reunion album?

**Question 1**

Which album was Van Halen's commercial peak?

**Question 2**

What year did ZZ Top release Eliminator?

**Question 3**

Which band recorded "Keep On Loving You"?

**Question 4**

Which band's hit single "Amanda" was recorded?

**Question 5**

How many years did Deep Purple perform before Perfect Strangers?

**Question 6**

Which Deep Purple album reached number five on the US music charts?

**Question 7**

Which Van Halen album in 1982 was a little slower to sell?

**Question 8**

Which Heart album contained 10 number one hits?

**Question 9**

What was ZZ Top's most successful single of 1980?

**Text number 19**

In the new commercial climate, glam metal bands like Europe, Ratt, White Lion and Cinderella broke up, Whitesnake went on hiatus in 1991, and although many of these bands reunited in the late 1990s or early 2000s, they never achieved the commercial success seen in the 1980s or early 1990s. Other bands, such as Mötley Crüe and Poison, experienced personnel changes that affected their commercial viability during the decade. In 1995, Van Halen released the multi-platinum selling album Balance, which was the band's last with Sammy Hagar on vocals. In 1996, David Lee Roth briefly returned, and his replacement, former Extreme singer Gary Cherone, was fired shortly after the commercially unsuccessful 1998 release of Van Halen III, and Van Halen did not tour or record again until 2004. The original line-up of Guns N' Roses was downsized throughout the decade. Drummer Steven Adler was fired in 1990, guitarist Izzy Stradlin left in late 1991 after recording Use Your Illusion I and II with the band. Tensions between other band members and singer Axl Rose continued after the 1993 cover album The Spaghetti Incident? Guitarist Slash left in 1996 and bassist Duff McKagan in 1997. Axl Rose, the only original member, worked with a constantly changing line-up to record the album, which took over fifteen years to complete.

**Question 0**

What was Van Halen's last album with Sammy Hagar?

**Question 1**

Who was the Guns N Roses drummer who was fired from the band?

**Question 2**

Which former Extreme band member briefly sang for Van Halen?

**Question 3**

Who was the only remaining original member of Guns N Roses?

**Question 4**

What year did Slash leave Guns N Roses?

**Question 5**

Which band had much greater commercial success after reuniting?

**Question 6**

Which Van Halen album from 1995 did Sammy Hagar not sing on?

**Question 7**

Who replaced David Lee Roth after he was fired?

**Question 8**

Which 2004 Van Halen album prompted Van Halen to go on tour?

**Question 9**

What did the release of Axl Rose's The Spaghetti Incident do to the band?

**Text number 20**

In the late 1960s, the term heavy metal was used interchangeably with hard rock, but gradually it began to be used to describe music that was played even louder and stronger. While hard rock retained a bluesy rock and roll identity, with some swing in the back beat and riffs that attempted to outline chord progressions in their hooks, heavy metal riffs often functioned as stand-alone melodies, with no swing. Heavy metal took on a "darker" character after the breakthrough of Black Sabbath in the early 1970s. In the 1980s, several subgenres, often referred to as extreme metal, developed, some of which were influenced by hardcore punk and further separated the two styles. Despite this separation, hard rock and heavy metal have co-existed, with bands often straddling or crossing the boundaries between the two genres.

**Question 0**

Which term was synonymous with hard rock in the late 60s?

**Question 1**

Which heavy metal band brought darker themes to music?

**Question 2**

Which genre influenced the extreme metal of the 1980s?

**Question 3**

Hard rock differs from heavy metal in that it is more influenced by which genre?

**Question 4**

In heavy metal, riffs typically make up what part of the song?

**Question 5**

What term has never been used interchangeably with hard rock?

**Question 6**

What did hard rock music change to maintain its identity?

**Question 7**

What riffs were combined to create swing?

**Question 8**

Which band made its breakthrough in the 1960s with a darker theme?

**Question 9**

Which two genres have never been considered to have very much in common?

**Text number 21**

By the end of the decade, a distinct hard rock genre was emerging, with bands such as Led Zeppelin, who with their first two albums Led Zeppelin (1969) and Led Zeppelin II (1969) mixed the music of earlier rock bands with a harder form of blues rock and acid rock, and Deep Purple, who started as a progressive rock band but achieved their commercial breakthrough with their fourth and much heavier album In Rock (1970). Also notable was Black Sabbath's Paranoid (1970), which combined guitar riffs with dissonance and more explicit references to the occult and elements of Gothic horror. All three of these bands have been seen as key figures in the development of heavy metal, but where metal further emphasised the intensity of the music, and bands like Judas Priest followed Sabbath's lead into territory that was often 'darker and more menacing', hard rock remained a more exuberant and fun music.

**Question 0**

Led Zeppelin's first two albums were both released in what year?

**Question 1**

What was the name of Deep Purple's 1970 hard rock album?

**Question 2**

Black Sabbath's lyrics contained references to what cultural touchstones?

**Question 3**

What is the name of Black Sabbath's 1970 album?

**Question 4**

What is one band that Black Sabbath has directly influenced?

**Question 5**

Which acid rock album did Led Zeppelin record in 1970?

**Question 6**

Which band moved from hard rock to progressive rock?

**Question 7**

Which group did not achieve a commercial breakthrough in 1970?

**Question 8**

Whose lyrics contained elements warning against the occult?

**Question 9**

What year did Judas Priest produce the album Paranoid?

**Text number 22**

With the rise of disco in the US and punk rock in the UK, hard rock's mainstream dominance changed towards the end of the decade. Disco appealed to a more diverse group of people, and punk seemed to take over hard rock's rebellious role. Early punk bands like The Ramones were clearly rebelling against the drum solos and long guitar solos typical of stadium rock, and almost all their songs were around two minutes long without guitar solos. However, new rock bands continued to emerge and record sales remained high throughout the 1980s. In 1977, Foreigner debuted and rose to stardom, releasing several platinum albums until the mid-1980s. Midwestern bands like Kansas, REO Speedwagon and Styx helped establish heavy rock in the Midwest as a form of stadium rock. In 1978, Van Halen emerged from the Los Angeles music scene with a sound based on the skills of guitarist Eddie Van Halen. He popularised a two-handed strum-and-drag guitar technique called tapping, which was showcased on the Van Halen album track "Eruption". This technique contributed greatly to the re-establishment of hard rock as a popular genre after the punk and disco explosion, while redefining and emphasising the role of the electric guitar.

**Question 0**

Which two genres were the breakthroughs of hard rock in the 1970s?

**Question 1**

Which punk band's songs were rarely longer than two minutes?

**Question 2**

What were the three hard rock bands of the Midwest?

**Question 3**

What city was Van Halen originally from?

**Question 4**

Which Van Halen instrumental showcased Eddie Van Halen's mastery of guitar playing?

**Question 5**

What replaced hard rock as a mainstream genre?

**Question 6**

What did punk band The Ramones incorporate into their music?

**Question 7**

Which San Francisco band took advantage of the skills of guitarist Eddie Van Halen?

**Question 8**

What album is the Van Halen intro song from?

**Question 9**

Who was a major influence on the popularity of punk and disco music?

**Text number 23**

Established bands benefited from the new commercial climate, and Whitesnake's album of the same name (1987) sold over 17 million copies, more than any previous or subsequent album by Coverdale or Deep Purple. It featured the rock anthem "Here I Go Again '87", which was one of four UK top 20 singles. The follow-up Slip of the Tongue (1989) went platinum, but according to critics Steve Erlwine and Greg Prato, "it was a major disappointment after the resounding success of Whitesnake". Aerosmith's comeback album Permanent Vacation (1987) would begin a decade-long resurgence in their popularity. Kiss' Crazy Nights (1987) was the band's highest charting album in the US since 1979 and their career high in the UK. Mötley Crüe continued their commercial success with Girls, Girls, Girls (1987) and Def Leppard reached their commercial peak with Hysteria (1987), which produced seven hit singles (a record for a hard rock band). Guns N' Roses released their best-selling debut album of all time, Appetite for Destruction (1987). It had a "grittier" and "rawer" sound than most glam metal albums and produced three top 10 hits, including the number one hit "Sweet Child O' Mine". Some of the glam rock bands formed in the mid-1980s, such as White Lion and Cinderella, experienced their greatest success during this period, with their albums Pride (1987) and Long Cold Winter (1988) both achieving multi-platinum status and launching a series of hit singles. In the final years of the decade, Bon Jovi's New Jersey (1988), Van Halen's OU812 (1988), Open Up and Say... Ahh! (1988) by Poison, Pump (1989) by Aerosmith and Mötley Crüe's most commercially successful album Dr. Feelgood (1989). New Jersey produced five Top 10 singles, a record for a hard rock band. In 1988, between 25 June and 5 November, the number one spot on the Billboard 200 album chart was held by a hard rock album for 18 out of 20 consecutive weeks; the albums were OU812, Hysteria, Appetite for Destruction and New Jersey. The last wave of glam rock bands arrived in the late 1980s and experienced success with multi-platinum albums and hit singles from 1989 until the early 1990s, including Extreme, Warrant Slaughter and FireHouse. Skid Row also released their self-titled debut (1989), which reached number six on the Billboard 200 chart, but remained one of the last great bands to emerge from the glam rock era.

**Question 0**

How many copies of Whitesnake's 1987 album sold?

**Question 1**

What was the title of Aerosmith's 1987 comeback album?

**Question 2**

Def Leppard's album Hysteria produced how many hit singles?

**Question 3**

Which Guns N Roses album was the second best-selling debut of all time?

**Question 4**

Which Guns N Roses song became the number one single?

**Question 5**

What were the benefits of the established rules?

**Question 6**

How many albums did Deep Purple sell more than Witesnake's album of the same name?

**Question 7**

What did Steve Erlwine and Greg Prato call their performance of Deep Purples' Here I Go Again?

**Question 8**

Which song was the commercial peak of Motley Crue?

**Question 9**

What was number one on the Billboard 200 album chart for 20 consecutive weeks in 1988?

**Text number 24**

A few hard rock bands of the 1970s and 1980s managed to maintain a very successful recording career. Bon Jovi still managed to achieve a commercial hit with their double platinum album Crush (2000), and AC/DC released the platinum Stiff Upper Lip (2000); Aerosmith released the platinum album Just Push Play (2001), which took the band further into the pop side with the Top 10 hit "Jaded"; and the blues cover album Honkin' on Bobo, which reached number five in 2004. Heart achieved its first Top 10 album since the early 90s with Red Velvet Car in 2010, becoming the first female-led hard rock band to achieve Top 10 albums in five decades. The reunions and tours of Van Halen (with Hagar in 2004 and Roth in 2007), The Who (the death of bassist John Entwistle delayed the band from 2002 to 2006) and Black Sabbath (with Osbourne from 1997 to 2006 and Dio from 2006 to 2010), as well as a one-off appearance by Led Zeppelin (2007), rekindled interest in earlier eras. In addition, hard rock supergroups such as Audioslave (featuring former members of Rage Against the Machine and Soundgarden) and Velvet Revolver (featuring former members of Guns N' Roses, members of punk band Wasted Youth and Stone Temple Pilots singer Scott Weiland) were formed and experienced some success. However, these bands were short-lived, ending in 2007 and 2008. The long-awaited Guns N' Roses album Chinese Democracy was finally released in 2008, but it only went platinum and did not come close to the success of the band's material from the late 1980s and early 1990s. AC/DC released the more successful double-platinum album Black Ice (2008). Bon Jovi continued their success, branching out into country music with 'Who Says You Can't Go Home', which reached number one on the Hot Country Singles chart in 2006, and the rock/country album Lost Highway, which reached number one in 2007. In 2009, Bon Jovi released another number one album, The Circle, which marked a return to the hard rock sound.

**Question 0**

Which hard rock supergroup included members of Soundgarden and Rage Against the Machine?

**Question 1**

What was the name of Bon Jovi's hit single released in 2000?

**Question 2**

Which band released an album called Stiff Upper Lip in 2000?

**Question 3**

Who was the lead singer of Stone Temple Pilots?

**Question 4**

What was the title of Guns N Roses' long-delayed 2008 album?

**Question 5**

Which band, along with Bon Jovi, were the two rock bands that had very little commercial success in the 1970s and 1980s?

**Question 6**

What year did Bon Jovi release their album Stiff Upper Lip?

**Question 7**

Which of Heart's top 10 albums was released in the early 90s?

**Question 8**

Which bassist from The Who died in 2006?

**Question 9**

Which 2008 album by Guns N' Roses was their most successful album to date?

**Document number 133**

**Text number 0**

The term "Great Plains", which refers to the area west of the 96th or 98th meridian and east of the Rocky Mountains, was not commonly used until the early 1900s. Nevin Fenneman's 1916 study Physiographic Subdivision of the United States brought the term Great Plains into common use. Prior to that, the region was almost invariably referred to as the High Plains, as opposed to the lower prairie plains of the Midwestern states. Today, the term "High Plains" is used for the Great Plains sub-region.

**Question 0**

What is the name of the area east of the Rocky Mountains?

**Question 1**

who brought the term "Great Plains" into common use?

**Question 2**

what year did Nevin Fenneman carry out the study?

**Question 3**

what was the area called before the "big plans"?

**Question 4**

Which region is located east of the 96th or 98th meridian?

**Question 5**

Who coined the term High Plains?

**Question 6**

Which states are located in the Great Plains?

**Question 7**

In what century did people start calling what we call the Great Plains the High Plains?

**Text number 1**

Much of the Great Plains became open grasslands where cattle roamed freely and where there were ranching enterprises where anyone could, in theory, freely keep cattle. In the spring and autumn, ranchers organised cattle-keeping events, where herdsmen branded new calves, tended the animals and sorted cattle for sale. This type of ranching began in Texas and gradually moved north. In 1866-95, cowboys herded 10 million head of cattle north to railroad terminals such as Dodge City in Kansas and Ogallala in Nebraska; from there the cattle were shipped east.

**Question 0**

What kind of country is the bulk of the big plans?

**Question 1**

When did pastoralists usually drive their cattle?

**Question 2**

What did the herders do to the new calves in the herd?

**Question 3**

in 1866-95, how many cattle were herded by shepherds?

**Question 4**

In what year were cattle first allowed to roam free in the Great Plains?

**Question 5**

How many cowboys did it take to herd 10 million cattle north?

**Question 6**

How many people lived in Dodge City, Kansas in 1866?

**Question 7**

Where were the cattle transported east to in the late 19th century?

**Question 8**

How many cattle passed through Dodge City, Kansas, in 1866-95?

**Text number 2**

The arrival of Spanish conquistador Francisco Vázquez de Coronado in Texas, Kansas and Nebraska in 1540-1542 marked the first recorded encounter between Europeans and Indians on the Great Plains. At the same time, Hernando de Soto was traveling west-northwest through what is now Oklahoma and Texas. Today, this is known as the De Soto Trail. The Spanish believed that the mythical Quivira and Cíbola, said to be rich in gold, were located on the Great Plains.

**Question 0**

Who was the Spanish conqueror who encountered Europeans and Indians?

**Question 1**

that crossed parts of Oklahoma and Texas?

**Question 2**

Which part of Oklahoma and Texas did Hernando de Soto travel?

**Question 3**

who thought that the great plains were the places of Quivira and Cíbola?

**Question 4**

What did the Spanish think the cities of Quivira and Cíbola were rich?

**Question 5**

In which state did Francisco Vazquez de Coronado first encounter Indians?

**Question 6**

In which state did Europeans first encounter Indians in 1540?

**Question 7**

What year was the De Soto Trail named?

**Question 8**

What nationality was Hernando de Soto?

**Question 9**

In what year did Texas become a state?

**Text number 3**

The 100th meridian roughly corresponds to the line that divides the Great Plains into areas with at least 510 millimetres (20 inches) of annual rainfall and areas with less than 510 millimetres (20 inches). In this context, the High Plains, as well as southern Alberta, southwestern Saskatchewan and eastern Montana, are predominantly semi-arid and are generally characterized by grassland or marginal cropland. The region (especially the High Plains) experiences occasional long periods of drought, when strong winds can cause devastating dust storms. The Great Plains near the eastern border is in the humid subtropical zone in the southern parts and in the humid continental zone in the northern and central parts.

**Question 0**

What is the name of the line that divides the Great Plains?

**Question 1**

How much rainfall do the Great Plains receive in a year?

**Question 2**

what strong winds sometimes cause in the area?

**Question 3**

What type of climate do the eastern Great Plains belong to?

**Question 4**

Which Canadian province is located north of the Great Plains?

**Question 5**

What would be the state east of the Great Plains?

**Question 6**

Which meridian forms the northern edge of the Great Plains?

**Question 7**

Which meridian forms the southern edge of the Great Plains?

**Question 8**

How much rain does northern Alberta get each year?

**Text number 4**

After 1870, new railways across the plains brought hunters who killed almost all the bison for their hides. The railways offered attractive land and transport packages to European farmers who rushed to settle the land. They (and the Americans) also took advantage of homestead legislation to get free farms. Land speculators and local backers found many potential towns, and those with a railroad running through them had a chance, while others became ghost towns. In Kansas, for example, nearly 5,000 towns were surveyed, but by 1970 only 617 of them were in operation. By the mid-20th century, proximity to the interstate exchange determined whether a town would thrive or struggle for business.

**Question 0**

after about what year did the railways bring hunters to the Great Plains?

**Question 1**

Which animal did hunters kill for its skin?

**Question 2**

Which farmers rushed to settle the land with the help of railways?

**Question 3**

What did the railways offer to the farmers who rushed to settle the area?

**Question 4**

In what year was the Home Ownership Act enacted?

**Question 5**

How many cities were there in Kansas in 1950?

**Question 6**

How many free farms were distributed in total?

**Question 7**

How many cities were there in Kansas in 2000?

**Question 8**

How many bison were killed for their skins?

**Text number 5**

The rural plains have lost a third of their population since 1920. Several hundred thousand square miles (several hundred thousand square kilometres) of the Great Plains are home to fewer than 6 people per square mile (2.3 people per square kilometre) - the density standard used by Frederick Jackson Turner when he declared the American frontier "closed" in 1893. Many areas have less than 2 inhabitants per square mile (0.77 inhabitants per square kilometre). In the state of Kansas alone, there are more than 6,000 ghost towns, according to Kansas historian Daniel Fitzgerald. This problem is often compounded by the consolidation of farms and the difficulty of attracting modern industry to the area. In addition, a declining school-age population has forced the consolidation of school districts and the closure of high schools in some communities. Continued population loss has led some to suggest that the current use of the drier parts of the Great Plains is not sustainable, and a proposal has been put forward - the "Buffalo Commons" - to return some 139,000 square miles (360,000 km2) of these drier parts to their original prairie setting.

**Question 0**

How much of the rural population has disappeared since 1920?

**Question 1**

who declared the American border "closed" in 1893?

**Question 2**

how many ghost towns are there in the state of Kansas?

**Question 3**

How much does "Buffalo Commons" want to restore the prairie?

**Question 4**

How many people lived per square kilometre on the Great Plains in 1900?

**Question 5**

In what year were the Great Plains considered "open" to residents and agricultural activity?

**Question 6**

What is the school-age population in Kansas?

**Question 7**

In what year was the Buffalo Commons proposal made?

**Question 8**

How many high schools are left in Kansas?

**Text number 6**

While the oriental image of prairie farm life emphasised the isolation of the lonely farmer and his wife, the inhabitants of the plains created a lively social life for themselves. They often organized activities that combined work, food and entertainment, such as barn parties, corn shucking, quilting, Grange meetings, church services and school functions. Women organized communal meals and potlucks, as well as extended family visits. The Grange was a nationwide farmers' organisation that reserved high office for women and gave them a voice in public affairs.

**Question 0**

who usually organised communal meals and potluck events?

**Question 1**

Who led the church in the Great Plains?

**Question 2**

Who made barn raisings on a farm in the Great Plains?

**Question 3**

Were men or women mainly engaged in shelling maize?

**Question 4**

Which of the men and women did most of the school work?

**Text number 7**

Since the 1950s, many areas of the Great Plains have become productive farmland due to the extensive irrigation of large areas of land. The United States is a major exporter of agricultural products. The southern part of the Great Plains lies on top of the Ogallala aquifer, a vast underground layer of aquifers dating back to the last Ice Age. In the drier parts of the Great Plains, central irrigation is widely used, which leads to the aquifer being depleted faster than the soil can recharge.

**Question 0**

When did the Great Plains become productive for farming?

**Question 1**

what is a large underground water table called in the Great Plains?

**Question 2**

What type of irrigation is used on the Great Plains?

**Question 3**

When was the last ice age?

**Question 4**

In which decade was the centre-point irrigation invented?

**Question 5**

In which decade did the depletion of water resources begin to exceed the capacity of the soil to replenish?

**Question 6**

In which country was the centrifugal irrigation invented?

**Text number 8**

The Great Plains is a large area of flat land (plains), much of it covered with prairie, grassland and meadows, located west of the Mississippi River and east of the Rocky Mountains in the United States and Canada. This area includes parts, but not all, of the states of Colorado, Kansas, Montana, Nebraska, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Texas and Wyoming, and the Canadian provinces of Alberta, Manitoba and Saskatchewan. The region is known for its extensive cattle ranching and dryland farming.

**Question 0**

What is a large plateau?

**Question 1**

Where are the Great Plains?

**Question 2**

what is the region known for?

**Question 3**

What lies east of the Mississippi River in the high prairie states?

**Question 4**

What is west of the Rocky Mountains?

**Question 5**

What lies north of the Great Plains?

**Question 6**

What lies south of the Great Plains?

**Question 7**

Name one of the states through which the Mississippi River flows.

**Text number 9**

In the North American Environmental Atlas of the Commission for Environmental Cooperation (NAFTA), a geographical agency of the Mexican, US and Canadian governments, "Great Plains" is used as an ecological area synonymous with the prevailing prairies and grasslands, rather than as a physiographic area defined by topography. The Great Plains ecoregion includes five sub-areas: the Warm Prairies, the West Central Semi-Arid Prairies, the South Central Semi-Arid Prairies, the Texas Louisiana Coastal Plains, and the Tamaulipus Texas Semi-Arid Plains, which overlap or extend beyond the other Great Plains designations.

**Question 0**

Who did the North American Environmental Atlas?

**Question 1**

Which countries make up the Commission for Environmental Cooperation?

**Question 2**

To which states do the temperate prairies of the Great Plains belong?

**Question 3**

Which states belong to the western and central semi-arid mountain regions?

**Question 4**

Which states belong to the southern and central semi-arid prairies?

**Question 5**

Between the states of Canada, the United States and Mexico, where is most of the Great Plains located?

**Text number 10**

The railways opened up the Great Plains to settlement, as it was now possible to transport wheat and other crops cheaply to urban markets in the East and Europe. American settlers were given free homestead land. Railroads sold land cheaply to immigrants in the expectation that they would generate traffic as soon as farms were established. Immigrants flooded in, especially from Germany and Scandinavia. They clearly realised that they needed a hard-working wife and numerous children to take care of the many chores, such as bringing up the children, feeding and clothing the family, doing the housework, feeding the paid workers and, especially after the 1930s, taking care of the paperwork and financial details. In the early years of settlement, farmers played a key role in ensuring the family's survival by working outside. After a generation or so, women increasingly left the fields, redefining their role in the family. New technologies, such as sewing and washing machines, encouraged women to take on domestic tasks. The media and government extension agents promoted the scientific domestic movement throughout the country. There were also district fairs to showcase achievements in home cooking and canning, advice columns for women on farm accounting and home economics courses in schools.

**Question 0**

What opened up the settlement of the Great Plains?

**Question 1**

what did the railways facilitate?

**Question 2**

who did the railways sell cheap land to?

**Question 3**

Which two new technologies were introduced in the 1930s?

**Question 4**

In what decade did railroads begin to appear on the Great Plains?

**Question 5**

In which decade did many women work outside in the Great Plains?

**Question 6**

In which decade were washing machines introduced?

**Question 7**

In which decade did schools start offering home economics courses?

**Question 8**

In what decade did the Great Plains start shipping wheat east?

**Text number 11**

During the Cenozoic period, especially the Miocene and Pliocene periods around 25 million years ago, the continental climate became favourable for the development of grasslands. Existing forest biomes declined and grasslands became much more common. Meadows provided a new niche for mammals, including many ungulates, which switched to grazing when they no longer ate food. Traditionally, there has been a strong correlation between the proliferation of grasslands and the development of grazers. However, examination of mammalian teeth suggests that changes in mammalian diet are associated with open, rough habitat rather than the grass itself, giving rise to the "rough, not grass" hypothesis.

**Question 0**

How long ago did the climate become favourable?

**Question 1**

Which animals did the meadows provide a new home for?

**Question 2**

To which diet did mammals switch from a vertebrate diet?

**Question 3**

the spread of grasslands and what has been strongly linked?

**Question 4**

How many years ago did the kenotsoo season start?

**Question 5**

In what era did ungulates start eating vertebrate food?

**Question 6**

In which era did mammals develop teeth?

**Question 7**

In which era did forest biomes start to grow?

**Question 8**

When did the chaotic season end?

**Text number 12**

To enable the development of agriculture on the Great Plains and the settlement of a growing population, the United States passed the Homestead Acts of1862 : it allowed a settler to claim up to 160 acres (65 ha) of land, provided he lived on it for five years and farmed it. The provisions were extended by the Kinkaid Act of 19981904 to cover an entire section of homestead. Hundreds of thousands of people applied for such homesteads, and sometimes built sod houses on the grass of their land. Many of them were not skilled dryland farmers, and failures were common. Much of the plains were settled in relatively wet years. Government experts did not understand how farmers should cultivate the prairies and gave advice that was contrary to what would have worked. Germans from Russia, who had previously farmed in similar conditions in what is now Ukraine, fared slightly better than other farm owners. The Dominion Lands Act of 1871 was a similar law for establishing homesteads on the Canadian prairies.

**Question 0**

When was Homestead ACt approved by the United States?

**Question 1**

how much land does the Homestead Act allow a person to claim?

**Question 2**

how long did the person have to live in the country?

**Question 3**

When was the Kinkaid law adopted?

**Question 4**

the Dominion Act was passed in that year

**Question 5**

In what year was the Kinkaid law repealed?

**Question 6**

What year was the Dominions Lands Act repealed?

**Question 7**

What year ended the relatively wet years of the Great Plains?

**Question 8**

How many people settled in Canada?

**Question 9**

How many farmers did not manage to establish a cultivated land?