**Document number 134**

**Text number 0**

Infrared radiation is used in industrial, scientific and medical applications. Night vision devices using active near-infrared illumination allow people or animals to be observed without the observer being detected. Infrared astronomy uses telescopes equipped with sensors to study dusty regions of space such as molecular clouds, to detect planet-like objects and to observe highly red-shifted objects from the early days of the universe. Infrared thermal imaging cameras are used to detect heat loss in isolated systems, to monitor the changing blood flow in the skin and to detect overheating in electrical equipment.

**Question 0**

What are the applications of infrared radiation beyond industry and medicine?

**Question 1**

What technology is used in night vision devices?

**Question 2**

Which discipline uses infrared telescopes to see through molecular clouds?

**Question 3**

Which colour shift indicates that space objects originated in the early days of the universe?

**Question 4**

What equipment is used to monitor the heat loss of an insulated system?

**Question 5**

What technology allows infrared thermal imaging cameras to observe people or animals without being detected?

**Question 6**

What techniques do night vision devices use to detect the changing blood flow in the skin?

**Question 7**

Which discipline uses infrared thermal cameras to study dusty regions of space?

**Question 8**

What are the applications of infrared astronomy beyond industry and medicine?

**Question 9**

What type of radiation is used to detect heat losses in insulated systems?

**Text number 1**

The onset of infrared light is defined (according to different standards) at different values, typically between 700 nm and 800 nm, but the boundary between visible and infrared light is not precisely defined. The human eye is clearly less sensitive to light with wavelengths longer than 700 nm, so longer wavelengths are irrelevant in scenes illuminated by conventional light sources. However, particularly intense near-IR light (e.g. from IR lasers, IR LED sources or bright daylight with visible light removed by coloured gels) can be detected up to about 780 nm and is detected as red light. Sources with wavelengths up to 1050 nm can be detected as a dim red glow in intense sources, which causes some difficulty in illuminating dark scenes with near-IR light (usually this practical problem is solved by indirect illumination). Leaves are particularly bright in near-IR, and if all visible light leaking from around the IR filter is blocked and the eye is given a moment to adjust to the very dim image coming through the opaque IR filter, it is possible to see the Wood effect of IR glowing leaves.

**Question 0**

At which wavelengths does the light sensitivity of the human eye decrease significantly?

**Question 1**

What kind of light do IR lasers produce?

**Question 2**

Up to what wavelength does the human eye detect IR LEDs as red?

**Question 3**

Up to what wavelength does the human eye perceive certain intense lights as dim red?

**Question 4**

Which objects are particularly bright in the near-IR?

**Question 5**

What is the boundary between visible and infrared light?

**Question 6**

At what wavelength does the human eye detect red light?

**Question 7**

What light is produced by a photo filter passing through an IR filter?

**Question 8**

What objects are difficult to see if all visible light leaks are blocked?

**Question 9**

What value is used to measure wavelengths as long as 1050?

**Text number 2**

The concept of emissivity is important for understanding the infrared radiation of objects. It is a property of a surface that describes how its thermal radiation differs from the blackbody ideal. More precisely, two objects at the same physical temperature will not show the same infrared image if they have different emissivities. For example, for any given predefined emissivity value, objects with higher emissivity will look hotter and objects with lower emissivity will look cooler. Therefore, incorrect selection of emissivity will give inaccurate results when using infrared cameras and pyrometers.

**Question 0**

What is the name of a property that describes how the surface thermal radiation differs from the ideal blackbody?

**Question 1**

What is the infrared image of a higher emissivity object compared to a lower emissivity object?

**Question 2**

Besides pyrometers, which instruments can give inaccurate results if the emissivity is not set correctly?

**Question 3**

Which property describes how surface thermal radiation gives inaccurate results when using infrared cameras and pyrometers?

**Question 4**

What shows the same picture of two objects with different emissivities?

**Question 5**

Which ideal shows inaccurate results when using infrared cameras?

**Question 6**

How does preset emissivity help infrared cameras give accurate results?

**Question 7**

How does comparing two different objects to a black object give accurate results?

**Text number 3**

Infrared vibrational spectroscopy (also known as near-infrared spectroscopy) is a technique for identifying molecules by analysing the bonds they form. Each chemical bond in a molecule oscillates at a frequency specific to that bond. A group of atoms in a molecule (e.g. CH2) can have several modes of vibration due to the stretching and bending movements of the whole group. If the vibration leads to a change in the dipole of the molecule, it absorbs a photon with the same frequency. The vibrational frequencies of most molecules correspond to the frequencies of infrared light. Typically, the technique is used to study organic compounds using light radiation in the range 4000-400 cm-1, i.e. mid-infrared. The spectrum of all absorption frequencies of the sample is recorded. This provides information on the composition of the sample in terms of the chemical groups it contains and its purity (for example, a wet sample shows a broad O-H absorption at around 3200 cm-1).

**Question 0**

What is the technique for analysing the bonds that form molecules to identify them?

**Question 1**

What happens to the molecule if the oscillation leads to a change in the dipole?

**Question 2**

What do the vibrational frequencies of molecules usually correspond to?

**Question 3**

What is the term for light radiation in the 4000-400 cm-1 spectrum?

**Question 4**

What techniques can be used to identify organic compounds by analysing the bonds they form?

**Question 5**

How many vibrational modes can a molecule's chemical bonds have?

**Question 6**

What frequencies do most vibrations correspond to?

**Question 7**

What causes the multiple vibrational modes in the spectrum?

**Question 8**

What is the absorption rate of an atomic group in cm?

**Text number 4**

Infrared photography uses infrared photons to capture the near-infrared spectrum. Digital cameras often use infrared blockers. Cheaper digital cameras and camera phones have less efficient filters and 'see' the strong near-infrared, which appears as a bright violet-white colour. This is particularly pronounced when photographing objects that are close to bright infrared (such as near a light bulb), where the resulting infrared interference can wash out the image. There is also a technique called T-beam imaging, which is imaging using far-infrared or terahertz radiation. The lack of bright sources can make terahertz imaging more challenging than most other infrared imaging techniques. Recently, T-ray imaging has attracted considerable interest due to a number of new developments, including terahertz time-domain spectroscopy.

**Question 0**

What is used in infrared photography to capture the near-infrared spectrum?

**Question 1**

Which devices often have infrared scanners?

**Question 2**

What is the technique of imaging with terahertz radiation?

**Question 3**

What is another name for terahertz radiation?

**Question 4**

What is a major recent development in ray tracing?

**Question 5**

What is used in T-beam imaging to capture the near-infrared spectrum?

**Question 6**

What is the latest development in infrared photography?

**Question 7**

What is another name for IR clear zones?

**Question 8**

Which device uses far-infrared or terahertz radiation?

**Question 9**

How do infrared scanners soften the image?

**Text number 5**

Infrared reflection (fr; it; es), used by art conservators, can be applied to paintings to reveal the layers beneath the painting, especially the ground or contours drawn by the artist as a guide, in a completely non-destructive way. This often reveals the charcoal black used by the artist, which shows up well in the reflection images, as long as it has not also been used on the underpainting beneath the entire painting. Art conservators investigate whether the visible layers of paint differ from the ground plan or the layers in between - such changes are called pentiment when they are made by the original artist. This is very useful information when deciding whether a painting is a primary version or a copy by the original artist and whether it has been altered by overzealous restoration work. In general, the more pentiments, the more likely the painting is a primary version. It also provides useful information about working methods.

**Question 0**

What technique is used in art to explore the layers underneath a painting without damaging it?

**Question 1**

What is particularly visible in reflection images?

**Question 2**

What is the term for the differences between a painting and a sketch by the original artist?

**Question 3**

What painting technique is used to reveal the working methods?

**Question 4**

What is reflected in the changes in the paintings?

**Question 5**

What is it called when the visible layers differ from the reflection image?

**Question 6**

What is useful to show whether the painting is original or part of the reflective panel?

**Question 7**

What kind of paint job is most likely to be done with charcoal black?

**Text number 6**

The discovery of infrared radiation is credited to astronomer William Herschel in the early 1800s. Herschel published his findings in the Royal Society of London in 1800. Herschel used a prism to refract light from the sun and detected infrared radiation outside the red part of the spectrum by means of a temperature rise recorded on a thermometer. He was surprised by the result and called them "thermal rays". The term "infrared" did not appear until the late 19th century.

**Question 0**

Who discovered infrared radiation?

**Question 1**

In what year did Herschel publish his work on infrared radiation?

**Question 2**

To whom did Herschel present his work on infrared radiation?

**Question 3**

What device did Herschel use to discover infrared?

**Question 4**

What did Herschel call the infrared spectrum?

**Question 5**

Who discovered spectral radiation?

**Question 6**

When did the term thermal radiation start to be used?

**Question 7**

How did Herschel detect the light of the Sun?

**Question 8**

What did Herschel forge from calorific radii?

**Question 9**

Where did Herschel present his work on the red spectrum?

**Text number 7**

Infrared radiation is commonly known as "thermal radiation", but light of any frequency and electromagnetic waves heat the surfaces that absorb them. Infrared light from the sun accounts for 49% of global warming, with the rest coming from visible light that is absorbed and re-emitted at longer wavelengths. Visible light or lasers emitting ultraviolet radiation can char paper, and glowing objects emit visible radiation. Objects at room temperature emit radiation that is mainly concentrated in the 8-25 µm frequency range, but this is no different from visible light from glowing objects and ultraviolet radiation from even hotter objects (see black body and Wien's shift law).

**Question 0**

What is the commonly used term for infrared radiation?

**Question 1**

What percentage of the Earth's heat comes from the sun's infrared light?

**Question 2**

What is the general range, in micrometres, of the radiation emitted by objects at room temperature?

**Question 3**

What else warms the Earth but infrared light?

**Question 4**

Which radiation is responsible for 49% of global warming?

**Question 5**

What type of light other than infrared light is used to emit visible radiation?

**Question 6**

What type of light or laser emits radiation that is mainly concentrated in the 8-25 um frequency range?

**Question 7**

What kind of waves carbonise paper?

**Text number 8**

Infrared tracking, also known as infrared targeting, is a passive missile guidance system that uses electromagnetic radiation emitted by a target in the infrared part of the spectrum to track it. Infrared tracking missiles are often referred to as 'heat-seeking missiles' because infrared (IR) is slightly below the visible spectrum of light and is emitted by very hot objects. Many objects, such as people, vehicle engines and aircraft, generate and absorb heat, making them particularly visible at wavelengths of infrared light compared to the background objects.

**Question 0**

What is another term for infrared targeting?

**Question 1**

Which devices use infrared targeting?

**Question 2**

What is the common name for missiles that use infrared search?

**Question 3**

What objects, apart from airplanes and people, produce and retain heat?

**Question 4**

What does IR mean?

**Question 5**

What is another term for heat seekers?

**Question 6**

What other objects besides vehicle engines and people produce and retain heat?

**Question 7**

Which term refers to the generation of heat and is particularly visible at infrared light wavelengths?

**Question 8**

What is the term for the infrared spectrum emitted by hot objects?

**Question 9**

Which term describes the spectrum of light that is part of the visible spectrum?

**Text number 9**

High, cold ice clouds, such as Cirrus or Cumulonimbus, appear bright white, while lower, warmer clouds, such as Stratus or Stratocumulus, appear grey, and intermediate clouds are darkened accordingly. Hot land surfaces appear dark grey or black. One drawback of infrared images is that low clouds, such as stratus or fog, can be similar in temperature to the surrounding land or sea surface and are not visible. However, using the difference in brightness between the IR4 channel (10.3-11.5 µm) and the near-infrared channel (1.58-1.64 µm), low clouds can be distinguished from each other, resulting in a fog satellite image. The main advantage of infrared imaging is that images can be produced at night, allowing a continuous weather cycle to be studied.

**Question 0**

Which cloud types are cold and high besides Cirrus clouds?

**Question 1**

What colour are the Cirrus clouds in infrared?

**Question 2**

Which clouds are lower and warmer than Stratus?

**Question 3**

What colour are the clouds of Strarus in infrared?

**Question 4**

What is the range of a near-infrared channel in micrometres?

**Question 5**

Which cloud types are shallower and warmer than cumulonimbus?

**Question 6**

Which ice clouds appear grey in the infrared?

**Question 7**

Which surface temperature can be similar to the temperature of the surrounding ground?

**Question 8**

What colour are the lower intermediate clouds in the infrared?

**Question 9**

What is the difference between high clouds and low clouds?

**Text number 10**

The sensitivity of ground-based infrared telescopes is significantly limited by atmospheric water vapour, which absorbs some of the infrared radiation from space outside selected atmospheric windows. This limitation can be partially mitigated by locating the telescope observation site at a high altitude or by transporting the telescope by balloon or aircraft. Space telescopes do not suffer from this handicap, and space is therefore considered an ideal location for infrared astronomy.

**Question 0**

What limits the sensitivity of the Earth's infrared telescopes?

**Question 1**

Where can the observatory be located to avoid some atmospheric water vapour?

**Question 2**

What other object can be used to carry a telescope in the air besides aircraft?

**Question 3**

What kind of telescopes completely avoid water vapour in the Earth's atmosphere?

**Question 4**

What limits the sensitivity of high-altitude observatories?

**Question 5**

What is the ideal place for atmospheric windows?

**Question 6**

Which telescopes avoid absorbing infrared radiation?

**Question 7**

Where can you place your observatory to avoid an atmospheric window?

**Question 8**

What absorbs infrared radiation from space at high altitudes?

**Text number 11**

The near-infrared is the wavelength closest to the wavelength of radiation that the human eye can detect, while the mid- and far-infrared are progressively further away from the visible spectrum. Other definitions are based on different physical mechanisms (emission peaks, vs. bands, water absorption) and the most recent on technical reasons (conventional silicon detectors are sensitive in the range of about nm1,050, while InGaAs sensitivity starts at about nm950 and ends between 1700 and 2600 nm, depending on the specific configuration). Unfortunately, no international standards for these specifications are currently available.

**Question 0**

What is the closest wavelength of radiation that the human eye can see?

**Question 1**

What other physical mechanism is used to define the near-infrared range besides emission peaks and vs. bands?

**Question 2**

When will ordinary silicon detectors stop being sensitive in micrometres?

**Question 3**

What is the lowest sensitivity level of InGaAs in micrometres?

**Question 4**

What is the lowest international standard for InGaAs in micrometres?

**Question 5**

What is the nearest emission peak visible to the human eye?

**Question 6**

What other physical mechanism is used to define common silicon detectors besides the mechanisms of emission peaks and vs. bands?

**Question 7**

Which InGaAs are progressively further away from the spectrum visible to the human eye?

**Question 8**

At what measurement point do the different physical mechanisms cease to be sensitive?

**Text number 12**

Heat is energy that flows because of a temperature difference. Unlike heat transferred by conduction or convection, thermal radiation can propagate in a vacuum. Thermal radiation is characterised by a specific spectrum of many wavelengths, associated with the radiation emitted by an object due to the vibration of its molecules at a given temperature. Thermal radiation can emanate from objects at any wavelength, and at very high temperatures such radiation has a spectrum far above the infrared, extending into the visible, ultraviolet and even X-ray range (e.g. the corona of the Sun). Thus, the association of infrared radiation with thermal radiation is merely a coincidence based on the typical (relatively low) temperatures often found near the Earth's surface.

**Question 0**

What is the term for the transfer energy flowing as a result of temperature differences?

**Question 1**

What kind of heat transfer can take place in a vacuum?

**Question 2**

Which object emits thermal radiation in the X-ray spectrum?

**Question 3**

At the top of which spectrum are visible, ultraviolet and X-ray radiation?

**Question 4**

How does heat spread in a vacuum?

**Question 5**

Which object emits heat in the X-ray spectrum?

**Question 6**

How is heat related to the emissions of an object?

**Question 7**

What spectrum does heat extend to?

**Question 8**

What is the relationship between heat and thermal radiation?

**Text number 13**

Thermal imaging cameras detect radiation in the infrared region of the electromagnetic spectrum (around 900-14 000 nanometres, or 0.9-14 μm) and produce images. Since all objects emit infrared radiation based on their temperature according to the blackbody radiation law, thermal imaging allows you to "see" the environment with or without visible illumination. The amount of radiation emitted by an object increases with temperature, so thermal imaging can be used to see temperature variations (hence the name).

**Question 0**

What is the range of the electromagnetic spectrum in micrometres?

**Question 1**

What is the range of the electromagnetic spectrum in nanometres?

**Question 2**

According to which law do objects emit infrared radiation depending on their temperature?

**Question 3**

What happens to the amount of radiation emitted by an object when the temperature rises?

**Question 4**

What kind of cameras can see infrared radiation?

**Question 5**

Which camera detects temperature in the infrared range?

**Question 6**

According to which law do objects emitting infrared radiation emit depending on their environment?

**Question 7**

What happens to the amount of radiation emitted by an object when it is visibly illuminated?

**Question 8**

What is the range of the blackbody radiation law?

**Question 9**

What is the nanometre range that allows you to see temperature variations?

**Text number 14**

The infrared part of the spectrum has several useful benefits for astronomers. The cold, dark clouds of gas and dust in our galaxy glow with thermal radiation when they are emitted by stars embedded in them. Infrared can also be used to detect protostars before they start emitting visible light. Stars emit less of their energy in the infrared spectrum, making it easier to detect nearby cool objects such as planets. (In the visible light spectrum, the glare from a star masks the light reflected by a planet.)

**Question 0**

What emits the galaxy's gas clouds and makes them glow?

**Question 1**

What can be detected by infrared light before they emit visible light?

**Question 2**

Which objects emit less energy as infrared light than visible light?

**Question 3**

What glows with heat and shows visible light?

**Question 4**

What can be used to detect protostars when they are cool?

**Question 5**

Which spectrum benefits the stars?

**Question 6**

What heats up the gas clouds and makes them easy to detect?

**Question 7**

What stars radiate from the smaller part of our galaxy?

**Text number 15**

Infrared is used in night vision devices when visible light is not enough to see. Night vision devices work through a process in which photons of ambient light are converted into electrons, which are then amplified through a chemical and electrical process and converted back into visible light. Infrared light sources can be used to increase the amount of ambient light that can be converted in night vision devices, increasing visibility in the dark without a visible light source.

**Question 0**

What kind of devices use the infrared spectrum if there is not enough visible light?

**Question 1**

What do night vision devices convert photons of ambient light into?

**Question 2**

In addition to a chemical process, what process does night vision equipment use to convert infrared into visible light?

**Question 3**

Which devices use the infrared spectrum together with visible light?

**Question 4**

Where do night vision devices convert electrons?

**Question 5**

What is the process by which night vision devices convert infrared into photons?

**Question 6**

In which process is a chemical source used to increase ambient light?

**Question 7**

What does a visible light source add to a night vision device?

**Text number 16**

IR communication is also used for short-range communication between computer peripherals and personal digital assistants. These devices usually conform to standards published by the Infrared Data Association (IrDA). Remote controllers and IrDA devices use infrared light emitting diodes (LEDs) to emit infrared radiation, which is focused into a narrow beam by a plastic lens. The beam is modulated, i.e. switched on and off, to encode the information. The receiver uses a silicon photodiode to convert the infrared radiation into an electric current. It responds only to the rapidly pulsing signal produced by the transmitter and filters out the slowly changing infrared radiation of ambient light. Infrared communication is useful indoors in densely populated areas. Infrared communication does not penetrate walls, so it does not interfere with other devices in adjacent rooms. Infrared is the most common way of controlling equipment with remote controls. Infrared remote control protocols such as RC-5, SIRC are used for infrared communication.

**Question 0**

What is IrDA?

**Question 1**

What does the abbreviation LED stand for?

**Question 2**

What is the term for turning something on and off?

**Question 3**

What device is used to convert infrared radiation into an electric current?

**Question 4**

Why does infrared not cause problems for equipment in adjacent rooms?

**Question 5**

What term refers to the slow filtering of infrared radiation from ambient light?

**Question 6**

Which device converts infrared radiation to the standards published by the Ir DA?

**Question 7**

Which devices use IR communication for short-range communication to control equipment?

**Question 8**

Name devices that use IrDA to emit infrared radiation that is focused by a plastic lens into a narrow beam.

**Question 9**

Which infrared bandwidth control protocols are used in densely populated areas?

**Text number 17**

In the semiconductor industry, infrared light can be used to characterise materials such as thin films and periodic trench structures. By measuring the reflectivity of light from the surface of semiconductor wafers, the refractive index (n) and extinction coefficient (k) can be determined using the Forouhi-Bloomer dispersion equations. The reflectivity of infrared light can also be used to determine the critical dimension, depth and sidewall angle of high aspect ratio trench structures.

**Question 0**

Which letter represents the refractive index?

**Question 1**

Which letter represents the extinction coefficient?

**Question 2**

What equations are used to determine the refractive index and the extinction coefficient?

**Question 3**

In addition to critical dimension and depth, what infrared light reflectivity can be used to determine the high aspect ratio for trench structures?

**Question 4**

What reflection coefficient is measured on the surface of a semiconductor disc to determine the refractive index?

**Question 5**

In which industry can infrared light be used to describe the extinction coefficient?

**Question 6**

What reflectance is measured from the surface of the critical dimension?

**Question 7**

Which letter stands for excavation structures?

**Question 8**

In addition to critical dimension and depth, what can be determined from the reflection of infrared light in terms of refractive index?

**Text number 18**

Infrared cleaning is a technique used in some film scanners, film scanners and flatbed scanners to reduce or remove dust and scratches from the finished scan. It works by capturing an extra infrared channel from the scan in the same location and at the same resolution as the three visible colour channels (red, green and blue). The infrared channel is used in combination with other channels to detect the location of scratches and dust. Once these defects are located, they can be corrected by scaling or replaced by painting.

**Question 0**

What is the name of the technology used in the scanner to minimise the effects of dust and scratches?

**Question 1**

What is the third visible colour channel besides red and blue?

**Question 2**

What method is used in infrared cleaning to remove scratches and dust in addition to replacing them with paint?

**Question 3**

What channel is used to detect scratches and dust on the scanner, in addition to visible light channels?

**Question 4**

What cleaning technique is used to find the location and resolution?

**Question 5**

What can be fixed by scanning or scaling?

**Question 6**

What colour channels are used to detect paint blur?

**Question 7**

What does infrared cleaning do to detect dandruff?

**Question 8**

What eliminates the effects of the extra infrared channel on the scanner?

**Text number 19**

The Earth's surface and clouds absorb the sun's visible and invisible radiation and send much of the energy back into the atmosphere as infrared. Certain atmospheric substances, mainly cloud droplets and water vapour, but also carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide, sulphur hexafluoride and chlorofluorocarbons, absorb this infrared radiation and re-emit it in all directions, including back to Earth. Thus, the greenhouse effect keeps the atmosphere and the Earth's surface much warmer than if there were no infrared-absorbing substances in the atmosphere.

**Question 0**

Which objects absorb solar radiation in addition to the Earth's surface?

**Question 1**

Once the Earth's surface has absorbed radiation, in which spectrum is much of it re-emitted?

**Question 2**

Which atmospheric substance, apart from water vapour, primarily absorbs the infrared radiation emitted by the Earth?

**Question 3**

What is the significant warming effect of the presence of infrared absorbers?

**Question 4**

What does the greenhouse effect absorb from the sun?

**Question 5**

In what spectrum does methane re-emit after being absorbed by the Earth?

**Question 6**

What substances absorb sulphur hexafluoride emitted by the Earth?

**Question 7**

What keeps the atmosphere and surface radiant?

**Question 8**

Which substances release water vapour back into the atmosphere?

**Document number 135**

**Text number 0**

Biodiversity, short for "biological diversity", refers to the diversity and variability of life on Earth in general. One of the most commonly used definitions defines it as variation within species, between species and between ecosystems. It measures the diversity of organisms found in different ecosystems. It can refer to genetic variation, ecosystem variation or species variation (number of species) within a region, biome or planet. Terrestrial biodiversity tends to be higher near the equator, which appears to be due to the warm climate and high primary productivity. Biodiversity is not evenly distributed across the globe. It is most abundant in the tropics. Marine biodiversity is highest along the western Pacific coast, where sea surface temperatures are highest, and in the mid-latitude bands of all oceans. There are latitudinal scales of biodiversity. Biodiversity is generally concentrated in hotspots and has increased over time, but is likely to slow down in the future.

**Question 0**

Which term refers to the diversity and variability of life on Earth?

**Question 1**

What kind of variations does biodiversity refer to?

**Question 2**

What kind of biodiversity is found near the equator?

**Question 3**

Where on Earth is biodiversity most abundant?

**Question 4**

Where is the highest sea surface temperature?

**Question 5**

What term refers to the temperature of life on Earth?

**Question 6**

What temperature does biodiversity refer to?

**Question 7**

What is the temperature near the equator?

**Question 8**

Where on Earth is the temperature most variable?

**Question 9**

Where is the greatest biodiversity at sea level?

**Text number 1**

This multi-level structure is consistent with Dasmann and Lovejoy. A clear definition based on this interpretation was first presented in a paper by Bruce A. Wilcox, commissioned by the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) for the 1982 World Conference on National Parks. Wilcox's definition was as follows: 'Biodiversity is the diversity of life forms... at all levels of biological systems (i.e. molecular, organismal, population, species and ecosystem levels)...". At the 1992 United Nations Earth Summit, "biodiversity" was defined as "the variability of living organisms from all sources, including, inter alia, terrestrial, marine and other aquatic ecosystems and the ecological complexes of which they are part: this includes intraspecies, interspecies and ecosystem diversity". This definition is used in the United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity.

**Question 0**

Who is the author of the biodiversity research paper?

**Question 1**

Who commissioned the biodiversity study?

**Question 2**

At which event was the biodiversity study presented?

**Question 3**

What year did the United Nations Earth Summit define "biodiversity"?

**Question 4**

Who is the author of the park study?

**Question 5**

Who commissioned the park survey?

**Question 6**

At which event was the park study presented?

**Question 7**

In what year did the IUCN define "biodiversity"?

**Question 8**

What did the IUCN define as "biodiversity"?

**Text number 2**

On the other hand, changes in fanerozoic time correlate much better with the hyperbolic model (widely used in population biology, demography and macro-sociology, and fossil biodiversity) than with the exponential and logistic models. The latter models suggest that changes in diversity are driven by first-order positive feedbacks (more ancestors, more descendants) and/or negative feedbacks due to resource constraints. The hyperbolic model implies second-order positive feedback. The hyperbolic model of world population growth is driven by a second-order positive feedback between population size and the rate of technological growth. Similarly, the hyperbolic nature of biodiversity growth can be explained by the feedback between diversity and the complexity of the community structure. The similarity between the biodiversity and human population curves is probably due to the fact that both result from the interaction between the hyperbolic trend and cyclical and stochastic dynamics.

**Question 0**

Which model correlates much better than the hyperbolic model?

**Question 1**

What model is commonly used in macro sociology?

**Question 2**

Which models suggest that diversity changes are driven by positive first-order feedback?

**Question 3**

Which model requires positive feedback at secondary level?

**Question 4**

What can be explained by the feedback between diversity and the complexity of community structure?

**Question 5**

Which model correlates much better than the cyclical model?

**Question 6**

What model is commonly used in stochastic dynamics?

**Question 7**

Which models suggest that diversity changes are driven by stochastic dynamics?

**Question 8**

Which model includes a second-order macrosociological orientation?

**Question 9**

What can be explained by the feedback between diversity and macrosociological trends?

**Text number 3**

Crop diversity is partly responsible for the diversity of the food we eat. Intraspecific diversity - the diversity of alleles within a species - also gives us a choice in our diet. If a crop fails in monoculture, we rely on agricultural diversity to plant something new. If a pest destroys a wheat crop, we can plant a more sustainable variety of wheat the following year, based on intraspecific diversity. We can give up growing wheat in that area and plant a different species altogether, relying on interspecific diversity. Even an agricultural society that cultivates mainly monocultures will at some point depend on biodiversity.

**Question 0**

What is responsible for ensuring that the food we eat is varied?

**Question 1**

What is the range of alleles within a species?

**Question 2**

When do we rely on agricultural diversity to plant something new in the ground?

**Question 3**

What can destroy a wheat crop?

**Question 4**

What kind of society mainly breeds monocultures?

**Question 5**

What is responsible for providing variety in monoculture?

**Question 6**

What is the range of alleles within a single production region?

**Question 7**

When do we rely on the diversity of production to plant something new in the ground?

**Question 8**

What can destroy a single species?

**Question 9**

What kind of society mainly grows wheat?

**Text number 4**

According to a 2014 World Wildlife Fund study, the planet has lost 52% of its biodiversity since 1970. The Living Planet Report 2014 claims that "the number of mammals, birds, reptiles, amphibians and fish worldwide is on average about half of what it was 40 years ago". Of that number, 39% of terrestrial wildlife has disappeared, 39% of marine wildlife and 76% of freshwater wildlife. Biodiversity took the biggest hit in Latin America, where it collapsed by 83%. In high-income countries, biodiversity increased by 10%, but in low-income countries the loss was reversed. This is despite the fact that high-income countries use five times more ecological resources than low-income countries, which was explained by the process whereby rich countries outsource resource depletion to poor countries, which suffer the greatest ecosystem losses.

**Question 0**

What percentage of the Earth's biodiversity has been lost since 1970?

**Question 1**

What year did the World Wildlife Fund conduct the study?

**Question 2**

What proportion of the wild fauna living on land has disappeared?

**Question 3**

What percentage of marine nature has disappeared?

**Question 4**

What percentage of freshwater wildlife has disappeared?

**Question 5**

What percentage of the world's biodiversity has been lost since 2014?

**Question 6**

What year did the World Wildlife Fund withdraw the study?

**Question 7**

What percentage of low-income countries are excluded?

**Question 8**

What percentage of rich countries is gone?

**Question 9**

What percentage of Latin America's freshwater wildlife has disappeared?

**Text number 5**

A 2007 study by the National Science Foundation found that biodiversity and genetic diversity are interdependent - diversity between species requires diversity within species and vice versa. "If a species is removed from the system, the cycle can be broken and the community is dominated by a single species." Currently, the most threatened ecosystems are found in freshwater, according to the 2005 Millennium Ecosystem Assessment, and this was confirmed by the Freshwater Animal Diversity Assessment organised by the Biodiversity Forum and hosted by the French Institut de recherche pour le développement (MNHNP).

**Question 0**

What year was the publication of a study that found that biodiversity and genetic diversity are interdependent?

**Question 1**

Who did the 2007 survey?

**Question 2**

What can cause the breakdown of a biodiversity system?

**Question 3**

Where are the most threatened ecosystems located?

**Question 4**

What year was the publication of a study that found that biodiversity and community diversity are interdependent?

**Question 5**

Who did the 2000 survey?

**Question 6**

What can cause a water system to break down?

**Question 7**

Where are the most threatened species found?

**Question 8**

What says that the most threatened ecosystems are in France?

**Text number 6**

Finally, an introduced species may inadvertently harm a species that is dependent on the species it is replacing. In Belgium, Prunus spinosa, a deciduous tree from Eastern Europe, leaves much earlier than Western European species, which disrupts the feeding habits of the Thecla betulae butterfly (which eats the leaves). The introduction of new species often leaves native and other local species unable to compete with exotic species and unable to survive. Exotic organisms may be predators, parasites or simply compete with native species for nutrients, water and light.

**Question 0**

What can unintentionally harm a species that depends on the species it is replacing?

**Question 1**

Where did Prunus spinosa leaf much earlier?

**Question 2**

Which animal's eating habits can be disturbed by Prunus spinosa?

**Question 3**

Which species are struggling with the introduction of new species?

**Question 4**

What new species can be introduced to the area?

**Question 5**

What can unintentionally harm a species that depends on the species on which it feeds?

**Question 6**

Where are the leaves of Prunus spinosa without sunlight?

**Question 7**

What interferes with the feeding habits of exotic organisms?

**Question 8**

What does the introduction of new spin-offs often do?

**Question 9**

What new nutrients can be introduced?

**Text number 7**

Forests are vital for life, home to more than 45 000 species of flowers and 81 000 species of animals, of which more than 45 0005150 are endemic. Plant and animal species restricted to a particular geographical area are called endemic species. In reserved forests, rights to activities such as hunting and grazing are sometimes granted to communities living on the edge of the forest who derive part or all of their livelihood from forest resources or products. Unclassified forests cover 6.4% of the total forest area and are characterised by the following features:

**Question 0**

What is vital habitat for flower and animal species?

**Question 1**

How many endemic plant species are there in forests?

**Question 2**

How many endemic animal species live in forests?

**Question 3**

Which animals and plans are confined to a particular geographical area?

**Question 4**

What types of activities are granted rights in reserved forests?

**Question 5**

What plays an important role in hiding the fingers?

**Question 6**

How many endemic flower species does grazing hide?

**Question 7**

How many native animal species does grazing involve?

**Question 8**

What kind of animals and plans are limited to a particular forest?

**Question 9**

Which activities are granted rights to the reserved species?

**Text number 8**

Global agreements such as the Convention on Biological Diversity give "sovereign national rights to biological resources" (not property). They oblige countries to "conserve biodiversity", "develop natural resources sustainably" and "share the benefits arising from their use". Biodiversity countries that allow bioprospecting or collection of natural products expect to share in the benefits, rather than allowing the individual or institution that discovers or exploits the resource to receive the benefits privately. Bioprospecting can become a form of biopiracy when these principles are not followed.

**Question 0**

What global agreement gives sovereign national rights to biological resources?

**Question 1**

What treaty obliges countries to preserve biodiversity?

**Question 2**

What is the agreement by which countries commit to developing resources to promote sustainable development?

**Question 3**

What is the process of collecting natural products?

**Question 4**

What global treaty gives sovereign states rights to private natural resources?

**Question 5**

What is the agreement by which countries commit to maintaining organic trade?

**Question 6**

Which treaty obliges countries to develop resources for biopiracy?

**Question 7**

What is the national rights collection process?

**Question 8**

What do countries that allow natural agreements expect?

**Text number 9**

Rapid environmental change usually causes mass deaths. It is estimated that more than 99% of all species that have ever lived on Earth - more than five billion species - have become extinct. Estimates of the number of species on Earth today range from 10 million to 14 million, of which about 1.2 million are documented and more than 86% have not yet been described. The total number of interconnected DNA base pairs on Earth is estimated at 5.0 x 1037, weighing 50 billion tonnes. By comparison, the total mass of the biosphere is estimated to be up to 4 TtC (trillion tonnes of carbon).

**Question 0**

What can typically cause mass fatalities?

**Question 1**

How many species are estimated to be extinct?

**Question 2**

How many species have ever lived on Earth?

**Question 3**

How many species currently live on Earth?

**Question 4**

What is the estimated weight of the total number of DNA base pairs on Earth?

**Question 5**

What can typically cause a biosphere?

**Question 6**

What percentage of DNA base pairs are estimated to be extinct?

**Question 7**

How many DNA base pairs have ever existed?

**Question 8**

How many pairs of DNA bases are there on Earth?

**Question 9**

What is the estimated weight of the total number of species on Earth?

**Text number 10**

The history of biodiversity in the Phanerozoic period (last 540 million years) begins with a rapid increase during the Cambrian explosion, when almost all the multicellular organisms appeared for the first time. Over the next 400 million years or so, invertebrate diversity did not evolve much, and vertebrate diversity evolved exponentially. This dramatic increase in diversity was marked by periodic, massive losses of diversity, which are classified as mass extinctions. A major loss occurred when rainforests collapsed during the Carboniferous period. The worst was the Permian-Triassic extinction 251 million years ago. It took 30 million years for vertebrates to recover from this event.

**Question 0**

Which era included a period of rapid growth?

**Question 1**

What period of time does the fanerotsoo period cover?

**Question 2**

In which era did the first multi-cellular organisms emerge?

**Question 3**

What type of diversity showed an overall exponential trend?

**Question 4**

In which event did the rainforests collapse during the Carboniferous period?

**Question 5**

Which era was the period of the fast generation?

**Question 6**

What period does the Cambrian season cover?

**Question 7**

In which era did the first species of organisms emerge?

**Question 8**

What was the general trend of biodiversity loss?

**Question 9**

In which event did vertebrates collapse during the Carboniferous period?

**Text number 11**

Jared Diamond describes an "evil quartet" of habitat destruction, over-exploitation, invasive species and secondary extinction. Edward O. Wilson prefers the acronym HIPPO, which stands for habitat destruction, invasive species, pollution, human overpopulation and overfishing. The most authoritative classification currently in use is the IUCN's Imminent Threats classification, which has been adopted by major international conservation organisations such as the American Society for Conservation of Nature, the World Wildlife Fund, Conservation International and BirdLife International.

**Question 0**

Who describes the "evil quartet"?

**Question 1**

How do you describe habitat destruction, over-exploitation, invasive species and secondary extinction?

**Question 2**

What is habitat destruction, invasive species, pollution, human overpopulation and overfishing?

**Question 3**

What is the most authoritative classification currently in use?

**Question 4**

Which funding organisation uses the IUCN classification of imminent threats?

**Question 5**

Who describes the "IUCN"?

**Question 6**

What describes habitat destruction, over-coverage, invasive species and extinction of organisms?

**Question 7**

What describes habitat destruction, invasive species, pollution, human overpopulation and overprotection?

**Question 8**

What is the most invasive classification currently in use?

**Question 9**

Which funding organisation uses the IUCN direct population classification?

**Text number 12**

Endemic species may be threatened with extinction due to genetic pollution, i.e. uncontrolled hybridisation, introgression and genetic drift. Genetic pollution leads to homogenisation or substitution of local genomes, either due to the numerical and/or fitness advantage of the invasive species. Hybridisation and introgression are side effects of the introduction and invasion of invasive species. These phenomena can be particularly detrimental to rare species that come into contact with more abundant species. Abundant species can hybridise with a rare species and suppress its gene pool. This problem is not always apparent from morphological (external) observations alone. Some degree of gene flow is normal adaptation, and not all gene and genotype constellations can be conserved. However, interbreeding with or without introgression may threaten the existence of a rare species.

**Question 0**

What could threaten native species with extinction?

**Question 1**

What are the other names for genetic pollution?

**Question 2**

What causes genetic contamination?

**Question 3**

What are the side effects of deployment and invasion?

**Question 4**

What behaviour causes the gene pool to swell?

**Question 5**

What can threaten morphological species with extinction?

**Question 6**

What is another name for crossbreeding?

**Question 7**

What causes introgression pollution?

**Question 8**

What are the side effects of deployment and pollution?

**Question 9**

What behaviour causes the suppression of normal adaptation?

**Text number 13**

The Earth is about 4.54 billion years old. The earliest conclusive evidence of life on Earth dates back at least 3.5 billion years ago, to the pre-Archean period after the geological crust began to solidify following the earlier molten Hadean era. A 3.48 billion year old sandstone found in Western Australia has been found to contain microbial matte fossils. Another early physical evidence of biogenic material is graphite in a 3.7 billion year old metasedimentary rock found in West Greenland. More recently, in 2015, 'remnants of biotic life' were found in 4.1 billion year old rocks in Western Australia. According to one scientist, "if life arose relatively quickly on Earth ... it could be common in the universe".

**Question 0**

What is the estimated age of the Earth?

**Question 1**

What is the earliest indisputable evidence of life on Earth?

**Question 2**

What is the name of the era that predates life on Earth?

**Question 3**

Where were the billions of years old microbial matophosils found?

**Question 4**

Where were the 3.7 billion-year-old metasedimentary rocks found?

**Question 5**

What is the estimated age of the stones?

**Question 6**

What is the earliest undisputed evidence of rocks on Earth?

**Question 7**

What is the name of the era that predates rocks on Earth?

**Question 8**

Where was the 4.54 billion year old graphite found?

**Question 9**

Where were the 3.7 billion-year-old fossils found?

**Text number 14**

The fossil record suggests that the last few million years have been the period of greatest biodiversity in history. However, not all scientists support this view, as it is uncertain how much the improved availability and preservation of recent geological periods distorts the fossil record. Some scientists believe that, corrected for sampling errors, modern biodiversity may not differ much from that of 300 million years ago, while others believe that the fossil record is a reasonable reflection of the diversity of life. Estimates of current global macroscopic species richness range from 2 million to 100 million, with the best estimate being somewhere near 9 million species, most of which are arthropods. Diversity appears to be increasing steadily without natural selection.

**Question 0**

What suggests that the last few million years have seen the greatest biodiversity in history?

**Question 1**

Why are some scientists unsure about the fossil record?

**Question 2**

What is the estimated range of current global macroscopic species diversity?

**Question 3**

What seems to reproduce continuously without natural selection?

**Question 4**

What suggests that the last few million years have seen some of the greatest scientists in history?

**Question 5**

Why are some scientists uncertain about the diversity of life?

**Question 6**

What is the variation in the time estimate of current global fossils?

**Question 7**

What seems to be constantly increasing in the absence of fossils?

**Question 8**

What do some scientists believe, that biodiversity is not much different than it was 900 million years ago?

**Text number 15**

Agricultural diversity can also be divided according to whether it is "planned" or "associated". It is a classification of activities that we impose, not an inherent feature of life or diversity. Designed diversity includes plants encouraged, planted or grown by the farmer (e.g. crops, cover crops, symbionts and domestic animals), which can be compared to uninvited associated biodiversity (e.g. herbivores, weed species and pathogens).

**Question 0**

What are the two types of agricultural diversity?

**Question 1**

What kind of diversity includes crops encouraged, planted or grown by the farmer?

**Question 2**

What kind of diversity arrives uninvited?

**Question 3**

What kind of biodiversity do herbivores and pathogens belong to?

**Question 4**

What are the two types of uninvited diversity?

**Question 5**

What kind of diversity did the farmer's uninvited crops contain?

**Question 6**

What kind of agriculture arrives uninvited?

**Question 7**

What kind of agriculture is involved in herbivores and pathogens?

**Question 8**

What can be shared on the decks?

**Text number 16**

The importance of biodiversity for human health is becoming an international policy issue as scientific evidence of the global health impacts of biodiversity loss grows. This issue is closely linked to climate change, as many of the expected health risks of climate change are linked to changes in biodiversity (e.g. changes in the populations and distribution of disease vectors, freshwater scarcity, impacts on agricultural biodiversity and food resources, etc.).) This is because the species most likely to disappear are those that protect against the spread of infectious diseases, while the species that survive tend to be those that contribute to the spread of diseases such as West Nile virus, Lyme disease and Hantavirus, according to a joint study by Felicia Keesing, an ecologist at Bard College, and Drew Harvell, Associate Director of the Environmental Division at Cornell University's Atkinson Center for a Sustainable Future (ACSF).

**Question 0**

What is becoming an international political issue?

**Question 1**

Which issue is closely linked to biodiversity change?

**Question 2**

What changes in biodiversity affect climate?

**Question 3**

What species are lost when a new disease spreads?

**Question 4**

What is becoming an international population issue?

**Question 5**

Which issue is closely related to the changes in West Nile virus?

**Question 6**

What changes in biodiversity have an impact on human health?

**Question 7**

Which types of West Nile virus will disappear when a new disease is introduced?

**Question 8**

Why has the importance of biodiversity for human health become an international population issue?

**Text number 17**

Since life began on Earth, five major mass extinctions and a series of smaller events have led to a major and sudden loss of biodiversity. During the Phanerozoic (last 540 million years), biodiversity increased rapidly with the Cambrian explosion, when most multicellular tribes first appeared. The next 400 million years saw repeated, massive losses of biodiversity, classified as mass extinctions. During the Carboniferous period, the collapse of the rainforests led to a major extinction of plant and animal life. The Permian-Triassic extinction 251 million years ago was the worst; it took 30 million years for vertebrates to recover. The most recent extinction, between the Cretaceous and the Palaeogene, occurred 65 million years ago and has often attracted more attention than others because it led to the extinction of dinosaurs.

**Question 0**

How many mass extinctions have occurred since life began on Earth?

**Question 1**

When did most multicellular tribes first appear?

**Question 2**

What happened during the coal era?

**Question 3**

When was the extinction between the Permian and Triassic periods?

**Question 4**

How long did it take for vertebrates to recover?

**Question 5**

How many mass population movements have occurred since the Cambrian period?

**Question 6**

When did most of the biodiversity appear?

**Question 7**

What happened in several minor events?

**Question 8**

When was the first Cambrian extinction?

**Question 9**

How long did it take for the rainforests to recover?

**Text number 18**

The number of invasive species cases has been on the rise since at least the early 1900s. Increasing numbers of species are being translocated (intentionally or accidentally) by humans. In some cases, invaders cause drastic changes and damage to their new habitats (e.g. cuttlefish and emerald ash borer in the Great Lakes and lionfish on the Atlantic coast of North America). Some evidence suggests that alien species are more competitive in their new habitats because they suffer less pathogen disturbance. Others report mixed evidence, sometimes suggesting that species-rich communities coexist with many native and exotic species, while some argue that diverse ecosystems are more resilient and better able to withstand invasive plants and animals. An important question is "do alien species cause extinctions?". Many studies mention the effects of invasive species on native species, but not extinctions. Invasive species appear to increase local diversity (i.e. alpha diversity), which reduces diversity turnover (i.e. beta diversity). Overall gamma diversity may be reduced because species become extinct from other causes, but even some of the most insidious invasive species (e.g. Dutch elm disease, emerald ash borer, chestnut blight in North America) have not caused the extinction of their hosts. Much more common is the loss of regional biodiversity, population decline and homogenisation. Human activities have often been responsible for the circumvention of barriers by introducing alien species for food and other purposes. Human activity can therefore allow species to move into new areas (and thus become alien species) in a much shorter time than it has historically taken to expand their range.

**Question 0**

In which century did species invasions increase?

**Question 1**

Who intentionally or unintentionally moves species?

**Question 2**

Which newcomers are causing changes in the Great Lakes region?

**Question 3**

Which newcomers are causing changes on the Atlantic coast of North America?

**Question 4**

In which century did the increase in habitat invasions begin?

**Question 5**

Who is intentionally and unintentionally moving habitats?

**Question 6**

Which invasive species cause invasive plants in the Great Lakes region?

**Question 7**

Which invasive species cause invasive plants on the Atlantic coast of North America?

**Text number 19**

Brazil's Atlantic Forest is considered one such hotspot, with around 20 000 plant species, 1 350 vertebrate species and millions of insects, about half of which are found nowhere else.The island of Madagascar and India are also of particular importance. Colombia is characterised by high biodiversity, with the highest number of species per unit area in the world and the highest number of endemic species (species that do not occur naturally anywhere else) of any country. About 10% of the world's species occur in Colombia, including more than 1 900 bird species, which is more than in Europe and North America combined. Colombia has 10% of the world's mammal species, 14% of the world's amphibian species and 18% of the world's bird species. Madagascar's dry deciduous forests and lowland rainforests have a high proportion of endemism. 66 million years ago, the island separated from the African continent, so many species and ecosystems have evolved independently. The 17 000 Indonesian islands cover 735 355 square kilometres (1 904 560 km2) and are home to 10% of the world's flowering plants, 12% of mammals and 17% of reptiles, amphibians and birds - and nearly 240 million people. Many areas of high biodiversity and/or endemism are specialised habitats that require unusual adaptations, such as alpine environments in high mountains or the swamps of northern Europe.

**Question 0**

How many species of plants are there in Brazil's Atlantic Forest?

**Question 1**

How many vertebrate animals are there in Brazil's Atlantic Forest?

**Question 2**

Which country has the most species per unit area worldwide?

**Question 3**

Which country is home to about 10% of the world's species?

**Question 4**

Which island separated from the African continent 66 million years ago?

**Question 5**

How many species of plants are there in Africa?

**Question 6**

How many vertebrates are there in Africa?

**Question 7**

Which country has the most mammals per unit area in the world?

**Question 8**

Which country is home to around 12% of the world's species?

**Question 9**

Which island separated from Africa 240 million years ago?

**Text number 20**

The existence of a global carrying capacity that limits the amount of life that can live at once is debated, as is whether such a limit would also limit the number of species. Data on marine life show a logistic growth pattern, while diversity on land (insects, plants and tetrapods) has increased exponentially. As one author states, "Tetrapods have not yet occupied 64% of the potentially habitable space, and it may be that without human influence, the ecological and taxonomic diversity of tetrapods would continue to increase exponentially until most or all of the available ecospace is filled."

**Question 0**

What limits the amount of life on Earth at any one time?

**Question 1**

Which animal's growth habit is logistic?

**Question 2**

Which animal species is growing exponentially in diversity?

**Question 3**

How much of the potentially habitable space is not yet occupied by Tetrapods?

**Question 4**

What limits the amount of habitable space on Earth?

**Question 5**

Which animal species' diversity is logistic?

**Question 6**

Which animal's growth is exponential?

**Question 7**

What percentage of potentially viable farms are not yet occupied?

**Question 8**

Without whose influence would the sea increase?

**Text number 21**

From 1950 to 2011, the world population grew from 2.5 billion to 7 billion, and is projected to reach over 9 billion in the 21st century. Sir David King, former Chief Scientific Adviser to the UK Government, told a parliamentary inquiry. At least until the mid-2000s, global losses of land untouched by biodiversity are likely to depend heavily on human birth rates.

**Question 0**

How much did the population increase from 1950 to 2011?

**Question 1**

What year did the increase in population to 7 billion start?

**Question 2**

What is the projection for the population to reach in the 21st century?

**Question 3**

Who is the former Chief Scientific Adviser to the UK Government?

**Question 4**

How much did the population increase from 1957 to 2011?

**Question 5**

What year did the population increase to two billion?

**Question 6**

What is the population projected to reach in the 22nd century?

**Question 7**

Who is the former Chief Scientific Adviser to the UK Government?

**Question 8**

At least until the loss of global scientific advisors is likely to depend a lot on global birth rates?

**Text number 22**

Managing biodiversity is one of the biggest challenges facing farmers. On monoculture farms, the approach is usually to eradicate diversity using biologically destructive pesticides, mechanical tools and transgenic techniques, followed by crop rotation. While some monoculture farmers use the same techniques, they also use integrated pest management strategies and strategies that are more labour intensive but generally less dependent on capital, biotechnology and energy.

**Question 0**

What is one of the major agricultural challenges facing farmers?

**Question 1**

Which farms use biologically destructive pesticides?

**Question 2**

Which farmers are using integrated pest management strategies?

**Question 3**

Which farmers tend to be less dependent on capital, biotechnology and energy?

**Question 4**

What is one of the major challenges facing farmers in multi-cropping?

**Question 5**

Which farms use pesticides that destroy polyculture?

**Question 6**

Which farmers use integrated capital management strategies?

**Question 7**

Which farmers are generally less dependent on monoculture farms?

**Question 8**

What is the approach on the biotech farm?

**Text number 23**

A national park and nature reserve is an area that has been designated by governments or private organisations for special protection from damage or deterioration in order to preserve biodiversity and landscape. National parks are usually owned and managed by national or state governments. The number of visitors allowed in certain sensitive areas is limited. Special paths or roads are created in these areas. Visitors are only allowed to enter for research, cultural and recreational purposes. Forestry activities, animal grazing and hunting are prohibited. Exploitation of the habitat or wildlife is prohibited.

**Question 0**

Which types of parks are particularly protected from damage or deterioration?

**Question 1**

Who chooses national parks?

**Question 2**

What is the objective of protecting national parks?

**Question 3**

Who usually owns and manages national parks?

**Question 4**

What activities are prohibited in national parks?

**Question 5**

What kind of parks receive special protection against protection?

**Question 6**

Who selects the designated routes?

**Question 7**

What is your objective for the protection of national parks?

**Question 8**

Who usually owns and manages roads?

**Question 9**

What activities are prohibited in your country?

**Text number 24**

Over the last century, biodiversity loss has been increasingly observed. In 2007, German Federal Environment Minister Sigmar Gabriel referred to estimates in 2001 that up to 30% of all species will be extinct by 2050. Of these, around one-eighth of known plant species are threatened with extinction. Estimates rise to as many as 140 000 species per year (based on species-area theory). This figure suggests unsustainable ecological practices, as few species are produced each year. Almost all scientists agree that the rate of species extinction is higher today than at any time in human history, with extinctions occurring hundreds of times faster than in the past. In 2012, some studies estimate that 25% of all mammal species could become extinct within 20 years.

**Question 0**

Who is the German Environment Minister?

**Question 1**

By what year does Gabriel estimate that 30% of all species will be extinct?

**Question 2**

How many plant species are close to extinction?

**Question 3**

A 2012 study estimated what percentage of mammals could become extinct in 20 years?

**Question 4**

Who is the Minister of Finance of the Federal Republic of Germany?

**Question 5**

By what year does Gabriel estimate that 50% of all species will be extinct?

**Question 6**

How many species of plants are increasingly being observed?

**Question 7**

What percentage of animals could become extinct within 20 years, according to 2007 studies?

**Question 8**

When did Sigmar Gabriel quote species-area theory?

**Text number 25**

There is a systematic relationship between habitat size and species abundance. Physically larger species and species living at lower latitudes or in forests or oceans are more sensitive to habitat area loss. Conversion to 'trivial' standardised ecosystems (e.g. monoculture after deforestation) effectively destroys the habitat of the more diverse species that preceded the conversion. In some countries, lack of property rights or lax enforcement of laws/regulations inevitably leads to biodiversity loss (degradation costs have to be financed by the community).

**Question 0**

What is systematically linked to the number of species?

**Question 1**

Which animals are more sensitive to habitat loss?

**Question 2**

How is a standardised ecosystem formed?

**Question 3**

What is leading to biodiversity loss in some countries?

**Question 4**

What is systematically linked to the number of communities?

**Question 5**

Which animals are more sensitive to a reduction in community area?

**Question 6**

How is the community ecosystem formed?

**Question 7**

What leads to a loss of biodiversity for some species?

**Question 8**

What is destroying the more diverse species?

**Text number 26**

Not all alien species are invasive and not all alien species are deliberately introduced. In cases like the zebra mussel, the invasion of US waters was unintentional. In other cases, such as the Hawaiian mongoose, the introduction has been intentional but ineffective (nocturnal animals were not susceptible to nocturnal parasites). In other cases, such as the introduction of oil palms in Indonesia and Malaysia, there are significant economic benefits from the introduction, but the benefits come with costly unintended consequences.

**Question 0**

What animal inadvertently invaded US waters?

**Question 1**

What animal deliberately invaded Hawaii?

**Question 2**

Which animals were not susceptible to mongoose?

**Question 3**

Which countries have experienced the unintended consequences of species invasions?

**Question 4**

What animal deliberately invaded US waters?

**Question 5**

What animal inadvertently invaded Hawaii?

**Question 6**

Which animals were not susceptible to the cuttlefish?

**Question 7**

Which countries experienced the intended consequences of species invasion?

**Question 8**

What is true about the spread of the cuttlefish in Hawaii?

**Text number 27**

Less than 1% of all the species described have been studied beyond simply stating their existence. The vast majority of species on Earth are microbes. The current physics of biodiversity is "firmly fixed on the visible [macroscopic] world". For example, microbial life is metabolically and environmentally more diverse than multicellular life (see e.g. extremophile). "In the tree of life, based on analyses of small ribosomal RNA units, visible life consists of barely detectable branches. The inverse relationship between size and population is repeated higher up the evolutionary ladder - 'the next estimate is that all multicellular species on Earth will be insects'. Insect extinction rates are high, supporting the Holocene extinction hypothesis.

**Question 0**

What kind of science is firmly anchored in the visible world?

**Question 1**

What type of life is more metabolically diverse than multicellular life?

**Question 2**

What type of life is more environmentally diverse than multicellular life?

**Question 3**

What number supports the holocene extinction hypothesis?

**Question 4**

What kind of science is firmly attached to RNA?

**Question 5**

What kind of life is more metabolically diverse than extinction?

**Question 6**

What kind of life is more environmentally diverse than extinction?

**Question 7**

What number supports the global extinction hypothesis?

**Question 8**

How many of the species described have become extinct?

**Text number 28**

The number and diversity of plants, animals and other organisms is called biodiversity. It is an essential part of nature and ensures the survival of the human species by providing food, fuel, shelter, medicines and other resources for humanity. The richness of biodiversity depends on the climatic conditions of the area and the region. All plant species together are called flora, and to date some 70,000 plant species are known. All animal species together are called fauna, which includes birds, mammals, fish, reptiles, insects, crustaceans and molluscs.

**Question 0**

Which term describes the number and diversity of plants, animals and other organisms that exist?

**Question 1**

What guarantees the survival of the human species by providing food, shelter and other resources for humanity?

**Question 2**

What contributes to the richness of biodiversity?

**Question 3**

Which term describes all existing plant species?

**Question 4**

Which term describes the parts of an insect?

**Question 5**

What guarantees the survival of the human species by providing insects?

**Question 6**

What influences the abundance of insects?

**Question 7**

Which term describes all existing insect species?

**Question 8**

How many insect species are known so far?

**Text number 29**

The term biodiversity was first used by wildlife researcher and conservationist Raymond F. Dasmann in his 1968 book A Different Kind of Country, in which he advocated conservation. The term was not widely adopted until more than a decade later, when it came into common use in science and environmental policy in the 1980s. Thomas Lovejoy introduced the term to the scientific community in the foreword to Conservation Biology. By the early 1980s, the TNC Science Program and its director Robert E. Jenkins, Lovejoy and other leading conservation scientists in America at the time were advocating the use of the term 'biodiversity'.

**Question 0**

Which researcher first used the term biodiversity?

**Question 1**

Which book first included the term biodiversity?

**Question 2**

In which decade did the term biodiversity become common in science and economics?

**Question 3**

Who introduced the term biodiversity to the scientific community?

**Question 4**

Which term was common before biodiversity?

**Question 5**

Which scientist first used the term biology?

**Question 6**

In which book did the term biology first appear?

**Question 7**

In which decade did the term biology become common in science and economics?

**Question 8**

Who introduced the term biology to the scientific community?

**Question 9**

Which term was common before biology?

**Text number 30**

Biodiversity plays a crucial role in supporting drug discovery and access to medical resources. A significant proportion of medicines come directly or indirectly from biological sources: at least 50% of the medicines on the US market are derived from plants, animals and micro-organisms, and around 80% of the world's population depends on natural medicines (used in either modern or traditional medicine) for primary health care. Only a small proportion of wild species have been studied for their medicinal potential. Biodiversity has played a crucial role in the progress made in the whole field of bionics. Evidence from market analysis and biodiversity science shows that the decline in pharmaceutical production since the mid-1980s is due to a shift away from bioprospecting in favour of genomics and synthetic chemistry, and claims about the value of undiscovered drugs do not necessarily encourage companies to seek them on the open market because of the high cost of development. Marine ecosystems are particularly important, although inappropriate bioprospecting can increase biodiversity loss and violate the laws of the communities and states from which the resources are taken.

**Question 0**

What provides critical support for drug discovery and access to medical resources?

**Question 1**

What percentage of US medicines are derived from plants, animals and micro-organisms?

**Question 2**

What percentage of the world's medicines come from nature?

**Question 3**

In which areas has biodiversity made decisive progress?

**Question 4**

What provides critical support for drug development and access to financial resources?

**Question 5**

What percentage of drugs in the US are derived from synthetic substances?

**Question 6**

What percentage of the world's drugs come from synthetic substances?

**Question 7**

In which area have financial resources made decisive progress?

**Question 8**

Which ecosystems are particularly natural?

**Text number 31**

In agriculture and livestock farming, the green revolution popularised the use of traditional hybridisation to increase yields. Often, hybridised breeds originated in developed countries and were further crossed with local varieties in developing countries to produce high-yielding strains that were resistant to local climate and disease. Hybridisation has been pushed by local governments and industry. Previously vast gene pools of wild and indigenous breeds have collapsed, causing widespread genetic erosion and genetic contamination. This has led to the loss of genetic diversity and biodiversity as a whole.

**Question 0**

What popularised the use of traditional hybridisation to increase yields?

**Question 1**

What did high-yielding strains become resistant to?

**Question 2**

Who has been pushing for hybridisation?

**Question 3**

What caused the loss of biodiversity?

**Question 4**

What popularised the use of traditional genetic erosion to increase yields?

**Question 5**

What did the high-yield governments oppose?

**Question 6**

Who has been pushing for the use of indigenous breeds?

**Question 7**

What caused the loss of local government?

**Question 8**

Where do traditional breeds often come from?

**Document number 136**

**Text number 0**

Originally based on the English alphabet, the ASCII code encodes 128 specified characters as seven-bit integers, as shown in the ASCII diagram on the right. The characters encoded are numbers 0-9, lower case letters a-z, upper case letters A-Z, basic punctuation, control codes from Teletype machines and a space. For example, the lower case letter j would become binary 1101010 and decimal 106. ASCII contains definitions for 128 characters: 33 are non-printable control characters (many now obsolete) that affect the handling of text and spaces, and 95 are printable characters, including the space character (considered an invisible graphic character:223).

**Question 0**

What is ASCII based on?

**Question 1**

How many special characters are there in the ASCII code?

**Question 2**

How many non-printable directional signs are there?

**Question 3**

How many characters are there to print?

**Question 4**

What is a space, also known as a what?

**Question 5**

What is based on the binary alphabet?

**Question 6**

How many special characters are there in ASCII televisions?

**Question 7**

Where do the coded numbers come from?

**Question 8**

How many definitions are there of printable characters?

**Question 9**

What alphabet is invisible graphics:223 based on?

**Text number 1**

The code itself was designed so that most control codes were together and all graphical codes were together for easy identification. The first two columns (32 positions) were reserved for the control codes: 220, 236 § 8,9). The space character had to be placed before the graphics to facilitate sorting, so it became position 20hex;:237 § 10 for the same reason many special characters commonly used as separators were placed before the numbers. The committee decided that it was important to support 64-character uppercase letters, and decided to pattern ASCII so that it could be easily reduced to a usable 64-character set of graphics codes,:228, 237 § 14 as was done in the DEC SIXBIT code. Lower case letters were therefore not interleaved with upper case letters. In order to still have options for lower case letters and other graphics, the special and numeric codes were arranged before the letters, and the letter A was placed in position 41hex according to the corresponding draft British Standard:238 § 18 The numbers 0-9 were arranged to correspond to binary values prefixed with 011, making conversion to binary-coded decimal easy.

**Question 0**

Why were the codes arranged so that most of the codes were together?

**Question 1**

How many places are there in the first two columns?

**Question 2**

What did the Committee consider important?

**Question 3**

Where was the letter A placed?

**Question 4**

Why were the lower case letters patterned so that most codes were together?

**Question 5**

How many places are there in the first numeric code?

**Question 6**

What did the committee decide would be helpful to have specific knowledge?

**Question 7**

Where were the letters DEC in place?

**Question 8**

Why were numeric codes converted into graphical codes?

**Text number 2**

ASCII was included in Unicode as the first 128 symbols, so the 7-bit ASCII characters have the same numeric codes in both sets. This makes UTF-8 backward compatible with 7-bit ASCII, since a UTF-8 file containing only ASCII characters is identical to an ASCII file containing the same string. More importantly, backward compatibility is even more important, since software that recognizes only 7-bit ASCII characters as special characters and does not modify bytes with the highest bit (as is often done to support 8-bit ASCII extensions such as ISO-8859-1) will preserve the UTF-8 data unchanged.

**Question 0**

ASCII was included in what other notation?

**Question 1**

How many symbols are the same at the beginning of ASCII and Unicode?

**Question 2**

Which set is backwards compatible with 7-bit ASCII?

**Question 3**

ASCII was included in what other extensions?

**Question 4**

How many symbols are the same at the end of the ASCII and Unicode code?

**Question 5**

Which set is backward by 128 symbols?

**Question 6**

What was included in the Unicode extensions?

**Question 7**

With which ISO-8859-1 file is the UTF-8 file identical?

**Text number 3**

When the Teletype 33 ASR with an automatic paper tape reader received Control-S (XOFF, short for "transmission off"), the tape reader stopped; receiving Control-Q (XON, "transmission on") caused the tape reader to continue. Several early computer operating systems adopted this technique as a "handshake signal" to warn the sender to stop transmission because of an impending overflow; it is still used on many systems as a manual output control technique. In some systems, Control-S retains its meaning, but Control-Q has been replaced by another Control-S to continue output. 33 The ASR could also be configured so that Control-R (DC2) and Control-T (DC4) started and stopped tape punching; in some units equipped with this feature, the corresponding control was TAPE and TAPE on the keypad above the letter.

**Question 0**

What caused the automatic paper tape reader to stop?

**Question 1**

What caused the automatic paper tape reader to restart?

**Question 2**

What was the warning signal that alerted the sender to an impending flood?

**Question 3**

Which two controllers can be configured with 33 ASRs?

**Question 4**

What caused the paper tape reader to send a signal warning?

**Question 5**

What caused the automatic paper tape reader output control technology?

**Question 6**

What was the warning sign that alerted TAPE to an imminent overflow?

**Question 7**

What two controls can be configured from a mobile phone?

**Question 8**

What will replace the threat of overflow in some systems?

**Text number 4**

DEC operating systems (OS/8, RT-11, RSX-11, RSTS, TOPS-10, etc.) used both characters to mark the end of a line to make the console device (originally Teletype devices) work. By the time the so-called 'glass TTYs' (later CRTs or terminals) came onto the market, the practice was so well established that backward compatibility required its continuation. When Gary Kildall cloned the RT-11 to create the CP/M, he followed the established DEC practice. Before PC DOS was introduced in 1981 , IBM had no part in this because its 1970s operating systems used EBCDIC instead of ASCII and were geared toward punch card input and line printer output, where carriage return was an irrelevant concept. IBM's PC DOS (also marketed by Microsoft as MS-DOS) inherited the contract because it was a clone of CP/M, and Windows inherited it from MS-DOS.

**Question 0**

What is the name of the glass TTY equipment?

**Question 1**

What did Gary Kildall clone to create CP/M?

**Question 2**

When was PC DOS introduced?

**Question 3**

What kind of programming did IBM use in the 1970s?

**Question 4**

What name does Microsoft use to market IBM's PC DOS?

**Question 5**

What did Gary Klidall clone to create PC DOS?

**Question 6**

When was IBM introduced?

**Question 7**

What kind of programming did DEC use in the 1970s?

**Question 8**

Under what name does ASCII market IBM's PC DOS?

**Question 9**

What is another name for fax machines?

**Text number 5**

C-trigraphs were created to solve this problem in ANSI C, but their late introduction and inconsistent implementation by translators limited their use. Many programmers used US-ASCII code on their computers, so plain text in Swedish, German, etc. was not possible. (e.g. in e-mail or Usenet) contained "{, }" and similar variations in the middle of words, which programmers were used to. For example, a Swedish programmer who sends an email to another programmer asking if they should go out for lunch might get the reply "N{ jag har sm|rg}sar.", which should be "Nä jag har smörgåsar.", meaning "No, I have sandwiches". "

**Question 0**

What was created to solve the problem of ANSI C?

**Question 1**

Why was their use restricted?

**Question 2**

What did many programmers keep their computers on?

**Question 3**

What happens to the words sent by programmers?

**Question 4**

What was created to solve the Usenet problem?

**Question 5**

What did many programmers keep their sandwiches on?

**Question 6**

What happened to the C trigraphs sent by the programmers?

**Question 7**

What was "{, }" supposed to mean?

**Question 8**

What did the Germans get used to?

**Text number 6**

The X3.2 subcommittee designed ASCII based on previous teleprinter encoding systems. Like other character encodings, ASCII defines the correspondence between digital bit patterns and character symbols (i.e., graphemes and control characters). This allows digital devices to communicate with each other and to process, store and transmit character-rich information, such as written language. Before the development of ASCII, there were 26 alphabetic characters, 10 numeric characters and 11-25 special graphic characters. In order to incorporate all these characters and control characters, which were compatible with the Comité Consultatif International Téléphonique et Télégraphique (CCITT) International Telegraph Alphabet No. 2 (ITA2) standard, Fieldata and the early EBCDIC, more than 64 codes were needed for ASCII.

**Question 0**

What was ASCII based on?

**Question 1**

ASCII defines the equivalence between what?

**Question 2**

What can digital devices do with ASCII correspondence?

**Question 3**

How many graphic symbols were used before ASCII?

**Question 4**

How many codes were needed for ASCII?

**Question 5**

What was X3.2 based on?

**Question 6**

ASCII defines alphabetic characters in what way?

**Question 7**

What do ASCII graphics symbols enable in digital devices?

**Question 8**

How many graphic symbols were used before the invention of coding systems?

**Question 9**

How many codes were needed for X3.2?

**Text number 7**

ASCII was first used commercially on American Telephone & Telegraph's TWX (TeletypeWriter eXchange) network as a seven-bit 1963 teletypewriter code. TWX originally used the earlier five-bit ITA2 code, which was also used in the competing Telex teletypewriter system. Bob Bemer introduced features such as an escape sequence. His British colleague Hugh McGregor Ross helped popularise this work - according to Bemer, "so much so that the code that became ASCII was first called the Bemer-Ross code in Europe". Because of his extensive work on ASCII, Bemer has been called "the father of ASCII".

**Question 0**

When was ASCII first used commercially?

**Question 1**

What was it used for?

**Question 2**

What did TWX use before ASCII?

**Question 3**

Who is the father of ASCII?

**Question 4**

What was the first name of the code in Europe?

**Question 5**

When did Berner-Ross first use ASCII?

**Question 6**

What did TWX use to combat the slow loading times of ASCII?

**Question 7**

Who was competing against ASCII?

**Question 8**

What was the first name of TWX in Europe?

**Question 9**

Who was competing against the eight-bit teleprinter code?

**Text number 8**

For example, character 10 represents the "line feed" function (which causes the printer to move the paper forward) and character 8 represents the "backspace" function. RFC 2822 refers to control characters that do not include a carriage return, line break or space as non-space control characters. With the exception of control characters that specify rudimentary line-oriented formatting, ASCII does not specify any mechanism for describing the structure or layout of text within a document. Other systems, such as markup languages, deal with page and document layout and formatting.

**Question 0**

What does the "line feed" function do?

**Question 1**

Which character represents the line break function?

**Question 2**

What does the sign 8 stand for?

**Question 3**

What does RFC 2822 refer to and what kind of control signals?

**Question 4**

What do "line feed" control signals do?

**Question 5**

Which markup languages represent the "line feed" function?

**Question 6**

What does the layout of document 8 represent?

**Question 7**

RFC 2822 translates what languages?

**Question 8**

Which does not specify any mechanism for the return of the transport?

**Text number 9**

Some software gave special meanings to the ASCII characters sent to the software from the terminal. For example, Digital Equipment Corporation operating systems interpreted the DEL input character to mean "delete previously typed input character", and this interpretation became common on Unix systems as well. Most other systems used BS for this meaning and used DEL to mean "delete the character in the cursor" This latter interpretation is the most common today.

**Question 0**

What did some software do to ASCII characters?

**Question 1**

Which interpretation became common on Unix systems?

**Question 2**

What does DEL mean in most other systems?

**Question 3**

What did other systems use for the "delete previously entered character" text?

**Question 4**

What did some software do to Digital Equipment Corporation?

**Question 5**

Which interpretation became common in BS systems?

**Question 6**

What other systems does the terminal use?

**Question 7**

What did the first systems use DEL to mean?

**Text number 10**

Computers connected to ARPANET included machines running operating systems such as TOPS-10 and TENEX, which used CR-LF line terminators, machines running operating systems such as Multics, which used LF line terminators, and machines running operating systems such as OS/360, which represented lines as a number of characters followed by line characters, and used EBCDIC instead of ASCII. The Telnet protocol defined an ASCII "Network Virtual Terminal" (NVT) network virtual terminal to support communication between hosts using different line terminals and character sets by sending standard text over the network. Telnet used ASCII and CR-LF line terminals, and software using other conventions translated between the local convention and the NVT. The file transfer protocol adopted the Telnet protocol, including the use of Network Virtual Terminal, when sending commands and transferring data in ASCII standard mode. This adds complexity to implementations of these protocols and other network protocols, such as those used in e-mail and the World Wide Web, on systems that do not use the NVT's CR-LF line terminator policy.

**Question 0**

What do the computers connected to ARPANET use as line terminators?

**Question 1**

Which operating systems do computers use as line endings?

**Question 2**

Why did Telnet define ASCII as a virtual terminal on the network?

**Question 3**

How were the links supported?

**Question 4**

Who else has adopted this practice from Telnet?

**Question 5**

What do computers connected to TENEX use as line terminators?

**Question 6**

What standard text format do computers use as line endings?

**Question 7**

Why did Telnet define ASCII as EBCDIC?

**Question 8**

How were virtual desktops supported?

**Question 9**

Who else has adopted this practice from ASCII?

**Text number 11**

ASCII was intended early on to be just one of many national variants of the international character coding standard, eventually published as ISO/IEC 646 (1972), in which most characters would be common, but other locally useful characters would be divided into a number of code points reserved for "national use". However, the four years between the publication of ASCII-1963 and the adoption of ISO's first international recommendation in 1967 meant that ASCII's choices of characters for national use appeared to be de facto global standards, causing confusion and incompatibility as other countries began to make their own definitions of these code points.

**Question 0**

When was ISO/IEC 646 published?

**Question 1**

What was ASCII supposed to be?

**Question 2**

When did ISO first adopt an international recommendation?

**Question 3**

What caused the confusion and mismatch of code points?

**Question 4**

When was the last time ISO adopted an international recommendation?

**Question 5**

What caused the confusion and the incompatibility of common characters?

**Question 6**

Under what name were the code points finally published?

**Question 7**

When did the choices in the publication cause confusion and incompatibility?

**Question 8**

What do the characters not have in common?

**Text number 12**

Most early home computer systems developed their own 8-bit character sets, which included line drawing and game glyphs, and often some or all of the control characters 0-31 were filled in with graphics. Kaypro CP/M computers used the "upper" 128 characters of the Greek alphabet. The IBM PC specified a code page 437, where the control characters were replaced by graphic symbols such as smileys, and additional graphic characters were displayed in the upper 128 positions. Operating systems such as DOS supported these code pages, and IBM PC manufacturers supported them in hardware. Digital Equipment Corporation developed the Multinational Character Set (DEC-MCS) for use in the popular VT220 terminal, one of the first extensions designed more for international languages than for block graphics. Macintosh defined the Mac OS Roman and Postscript character sets, both of which included both international letters and typographic punctuation rather than graphics, more like modern character sets.

**Question 0**

What did most early home computers develop?

**Question 1**

What did Kaypro CP/M computers use?

**Question 2**

What did the IBM PC replace the control marks with?

**Question 3**

What did Digital Equipment Corporation develop?

**Question 4**

What did Macintosh use instead of graphics?

**Question 5**

Where did most early graphic characters evolve?

**Question 6**

What did the IBM PC replace the code pages with?

**Question 7**

What did Macintosh use instead of hardware?

**Question 8**

What did Digital Equipment Corporation develop for use in the game glyph?

**Question 9**

What replaced the Greek alphabet with graphic symbols?

**Text number 13**

ASCII (i/ˈæski/ ASS-kee), short for American Standard Code for Information Interchange, is a character encoding system (IANA prefers the name US-ASCII). ASCII codes describe text in computers, communication devices and other text-using devices. Most modern character encoding systems are based on ASCII codes, although they support many additional characters. ASCII was the most common character encoding on the World Wide Web until December 2007, when it was overtaken by UTF-8, which is fully compatible with ASCII.

**Question 0**

What does ASCII stand for?

**Question 1**

What is the definition of ASCII?

**Question 2**

What does the ASCII code mean?

**Question 3**

When was ASCI the most common character encoding on the global web?

**Question 4**

Who bypassed ASCII?

**Question 5**

What was ASCII supposed to represent before the big changes?

**Question 6**

When was ASCII the second most common character encoding on the Web?

**Question 7**

Who made ASCII obsolete?

**Question 8**

What are most fully backward-looking systems based on?

**Question 9**

What do most communication devices represent?

**Text number 14**

The committee discussed the possibility of using a transfer function (as in ITA2) that would allow more than 64 codes to be represented by a 6-bit code. In a carry code, some character codes specify choices between options for subsequent character codes. It allows compact encoding, but is less reliable for data transmission, since an error in the transmission of a transmission code usually renders a long part of the transmission unreadable. The standardisation committee decided to use a transfer code, so the ASCII code required a minimum of seven bits:215, 236 § 4 par.

**Question 0**

Why did the committee discuss increasing the number of shifts?

**Question 1**

What is different about the codes that are transferred?

**Question 2**

Why did they decide not to change the code?

**Question 3**

What happened after they decided not to move?

**Question 4**

Why did the committee discuss adding a token code function?

**Question 5**

What is different about compact code?

**Question 6**

Why did they decide not to delete all the code?

**Question 7**

What happened after they decided that all employees would work on the same schedule?

**Question 8**

What makes the seven-bit code possible?

**Text number 15**

Many other control codes have been given meanings that are completely different from their original meanings. For example, the "escape" flag (ESC, code 27) was originally intended to allow other control flags to be sent as literals rather than having their meaning used. This is the same meaning that the "escape" character has in URL encodings, C-language strings and other systems where certain characters have reserved meanings. Over time, this meaning has been adopted and eventually modified. In modern usage, an ESC sent to a terminal usually indicates the beginning of a sequence of commands, usually in the form of what is known as an 'ANSI escape code' (or more correctly, a 'Control Sequence Introducer'), which begins with ESC followed by the "[" character (left parenthesis). The ESC character sent from the terminal is most often used as an out-of-band character used to terminate an operation, as in TECO and vi text editors. In graphical user interface (GUI) and windowing systems, ESC usually causes the application to be aborted or exited (quit) completely.

**Question 0**

What was the "escape" sign originally intended for?

**Question 1**

What does the modern ESC code do?

**Question 2**

What does ESC mean for graphical user interfaces and windowing systems in general?

**Question 3**

What was the "escape" character supposed to stop?

**Question 4**

What does ESC usually mean for left brackets?

**Question 5**

What is most often used as a script?

**Question 6**

Where does ESC usually cause the application to interrupt the given meanings?

**Question 7**

What ESC control signals are usually sent in the form of?

**Text number 16**

In older operating systems, such as TOPS-10 and CP/M, file length was tracked only in disk block units, and Control-Z (SUB) was used to mark the end of the actual text in the file. For this reason, EOF, or end-of-file, was used colloquially and traditionally as a three-letter abbreviation for Control-Z instead of SUB. The end-of-text (ETX) code, also known as Control-C, was not appropriate for a number of reasons, while using Z as the end-of-file code is analogous to the alphabetic ending and works very conveniently as a mnemonic. A historically common and still prevalent convention is to use the ETX code convention to interrupt and stop a program via an input data stream, usually from the keyboard.

**Question 0**

What did older operating systems use to mark the end of the text?

**Question 1**

What does EOF mean?

**Question 2**

What is still the normal use of the ETX code?

**Question 3**

By what other name is the end code of the text known?

**Question 4**

What did older operating systems use to mark the control code?

**Question 5**

What is still the normal use of the EOF code?

**Question 6**

What else does the text suffix use to track the length of the file?

**Question 7**

Where does the control code usually come from?

**Question 8**

What is the analogy of using Z at the end of a text?

**Text number 17**

ASCII evolved from telegraph codes. Its first commercial use was as a seven-bit teleprinter code, promoted by Bell data services. Work on the ASCII standard began on 6 October 1960 with the first meeting of the American Standards Association (ASA) X3.2 subcommittee. The first edition of the standard was published in 1963, it was extensively revised in 1967 and the last update was made in 1986. Compared to earlier telegraph codes, the proposed Bell code and ASCII code were both commissioned for easier sorting (i.e. alphabetisation) of catalogues, and features were added for non-telegraph equipment.

**Question 0**

Where was ASCII developed from?

**Question 1**

What was the first commercial use of ASCII?

**Question 2**

When did work on the ASCII standard start?

**Question 3**

When was the first edition of the standard published?

**Question 4**

When was the first major review of the code done?

**Question 5**

What did ASCII form a committee on?

**Question 6**

What was the first use of the alphabetic character in ASCII?

**Question 7**

When did work on the initial Bell code for ASCII start?

**Question 8**

When was the first edition of the Bell Code published?

**Question 9**

When was the final review of the code done?

**Text number 18**

The committee considered an eight-bit code because eight bits (octets) would allow two four-bit patterns to efficiently encode two digits in binary decimal. However, this would require eight bits to be sent in all transmissions, when seven would suffice. The committee voted to use a seven-bit code to minimise the cost of data transmission. Since the perforated tape at that time could store eight bits in a single location, it also allowed a parity bit for error checking if desired.:217, 236 § 5 Eight-bit machines (with octets as the native data type) that did not use parity checking typically set the eighth bit to 0.

**Question 0**

Why did the committee consider 8-bit code?

**Question 1**

Why did the Committee choose 7bit instead of 7bit?

**Question 2**

What enabled the parity bit to correct errors if necessary?

**Question 3**

Why did the committee consider 0-bit code?

**Question 4**

Why did the company choose 9bit?

**Question 5**

What enabled the parity bit to transfer data when needed?

**Question 6**

What value did seven-bit machines that did not use parity typically set the eight bits to?

**Question 7**

How many bits could be stored in one digit in binary code?

**Text number 19**

After the other special characters and control codes were filled in, ASCII was published as ASA X3.4-1963, leaving 28 code locations that had been given no meaning and reserved for future standardization, and one undefined control code.:66, 245 There was some discussion at the time about whether there should be more control codes than lowercase.:435 The indecision did not last long: in May 1963, the CCITT New Telegraph Alphabet Working Group proposed in May 1963 that columns 6 and 7 be assigned lower case letters, and in October the International Standards Organisation TC 97 SC 2 voted to include the change in its draft standard. Working Group X3.2.4 voted in favour of the ASCII amendment at its May 1963 meeting. The placement of lowercase letters in columns 6 and 7 caused the characters to differ in bit pattern by one bit from uppercase letters, simplifying the identification of uppercase and lowercase letters and the construction of keyboards and printers.

**Question 0**

Under what name and when was ASCII released?

**Question 1**

How many code positions were left unspecified for future standardisation?

**Question 2**

When was the transition to ASCII formalised?

**Question 3**

The small letters caused a difference in the battery, what caused this?

**Question 4**

How many code positions were left in lower case for future standardisation?

**Question 5**

When was the introduction of ASCII abandoned?

**Question 6**

The lower case letters made a difference in the pattern, how did this change the vote?

**Question 7**

Who suggested that code positions are given without meaning?

**Question 8**

Which working group voted in favour of standardising ASCII exchange rates?

**Text number 20**

Other international standards bodies have ratified character codes such as ISO/IEC 646, which are identical or nearly identical to ASCII, with the addition of characters outside the English alphabet and symbols used outside the United States, such as the British pound (£) symbol. Almost all countries needed a customised version of ASCII, as ASCII only met the needs of the United States and a few other countries. Canada, for example, had its own version that supported French characters. Other custom encodings include ISCII (India), VISCII (Vietnam) and YUSCII (Yugoslavia). Although these encodings are sometimes called ASCII, the actual ASCII is strictly defined only in the ANSI standard.

**Question 0**

What is the modified version of ASCII?

**Question 1**

What kind of extensions do these other brand codes have?

**Question 2**

Why did most countries need a custom ASCII version?

**Question 3**

Why are other ASCII versions not genuine ASCII?

**Question 4**

What is the identical version of ASCII?

**Question 5**

What kind of extensions do these other standardisation bodies have?

**Question 6**

Why did Brazil need a customised version of ASCII?

**Question 7**

Why do other ASCII versions charge extra for extensions?

**Question 8**

Which country had its own version that supported international standards?

**Text number 21**

The single device that probably had the greatest impact on the interpretation of these marks was the Teletype Model 33 ASR, a print head with a ribbon-reading and perforation capability. Paper tape was a very popular medium for long-term recording of programmes until the 1980s, as it was cheaper and in some ways less fragile than magnetic tape. In particular, the machine-specific specifications of Teletype Model 33 codes 17 (Control-Q, DC1, also known as XON), 19 (Control-S, DC3, also known as XOFF) and 127 (Delete) became de facto standards. Model 33 was also notable for taking the description of Control-G (BEL, meaning to alert the operator with a beep) literally, since the device contained the correct bell to ring when it received the BEL signal. Since the O key also had a left arrow symbol at the top of the key (from ASCII-1963, which had this character instead of an underscore), many early timesharing systems also used the code 15 (Control-O, Shift In), which was non-compliant and interpreted as "remove previous character", but was eventually ignored.

**Question 0**

What was the most influential device for interpreting characters?

**Question 1**

What was the Teletype Model 33 ASR?

**Question 2**

When was paper tape popular?

**Question 3**

Why was paper tape better than magnetic tape?

**Question 4**

Which code was finally ignored?

**Question 5**

What was the most influential devide that became the de facto standard?

**Question 6**

What was competing with the Teletype Model 33 ASR?

**Question 7**

When was the paper trade classified as earned income?

**Question 8**

Why was paper tape better than time-sharing systems?

**Question 9**

Which code did ASCII-1963 finally popularise?

**Text number 22**

The inherent ambiguity of many control characters, combined with their historical use, caused problems when transferring "plain" text files between systems. The best example of this is the line-swap problem in different operating systems. Teleprinters required that a line of text be terminated by both a 'Carriage Return' (which moves the print head to the beginning of the line) and a 'Line Feed' (which moves the paper forward one line without moving the print head). The name "Carriage Return" comes from the fact that in a manual typewriter, the carriage holding the paper moved while the print bars hit the ribbon and remained stationary. The entire carriage had to be pushed (returned) to the right to set the left margin of the paper for the next line.

**Question 0**

Why did the transfer of files between systems cause problems?

**Question 1**

Teleprinters were supposed to have two codes to terminate the line, what were they?

**Question 2**

Where does the name "Carriage Return" come from?

**Question 3**

Which side should the wagon be pushed to when starting a new line?

**Question 4**

Why did starting the line cause problems?

**Question 5**

Teleprinters were supposed to have whole carriages to terminate the line, what were they?

**Question 6**

Which side of the trolley must be pushed without moving the print head?

**Question 7**

What moves the print head to different operating systems?

**Question 8**

What contributes to the paper where the writing bars hit the tape?

**Text number 23**

Many non-alphanumeric characters are positioned to reflect their shifted location on typewriters; an important subtle feature is that they were based on mechanical typewriters, not electric typewriters. Mechanical typewriters followed the standard set by the Remington No. 2 (1878), the first typewriter with a shift key, and the shifted values of the 23456789- character 23456789- were "#$%\_&'() - early typewriters omitted 0 and 1 and used O (capital o) and l (small L) instead, but the 1! and 0) pairs became the standard as 0 and 1 became more common. In ASCII, !"#$% was thus placed in the second column, on lines 1-5, corresponding to the numbers 1-5 in the adjacent column. However, 9 and 0 could not be matched in parentheses, because the space corresponding to 0 was reserved for a space character. This was solved by removing the \_ (underscore) from the number 6 and moving the remaining characters to the left, in line with the practice of many European typewriters of placing brackets between the numbers 8 and 9. This difference from typewriters led to bit-parity keyboards, notably the Teletype Model 33, which used a left-shifted layout similar to ASCII, rather than traditional mechanical typewriters. Electronic typewriters, notably the recently introduced IBM Selectric typewriter (1961), used a slightly different layout which has become standard in computers - with the IBM PC (1981) and especially the Model M (1984) - and so the symbol transposition values on modern keyboards do not correspond as closely to the ASCII table as on earlier keyboards. A pair of /? also originates from No. 2, and the pairs ,< .> were used on some keyboards (others, including No. 2, did not carry the characters , (comma) or . (dot), so they could be used with uppercase letters without any carry). However, ASCII split the ;: pair (from No 2 onwards) and rearranged the mathematical symbols (with varying conventions, commonly -\* =+) as :\* ;+ -=.

**Question 0**

When was the first typewriter with a shift key created?

**Question 1**

What was used instead of 0 and 1?

**Question 2**

What layout did Teletype Model 33 use?

**Question 3**

Do the transfer values of symbols on modern keyboards correspond exactly to the ASCII table?

**Question 4**

When was the first typewriter with a 0 key created?

**Question 5**

What was used instead of underscores?

**Question 6**

What space character did Teletype Model 33 use?

**Text number 24**

Code 127 is officially called "delete", but the Teletype entry was "rubout". Since the original standard did not provide a detailed interpretation for most control codes, interpretations of this code varied. The original Teletype notation and the intent of the standard was that it was an ignored character, the same as NUL (all zeros). This was especially useful on paper tape, since hitting an all-zero bit pattern on top of an existing character would erase it. Tapes designed to be hand-editable could even be made with extra NULs (blank tape) so that the character pack could be "erased" and then replaced with a blank.

**Question 0**

What is the official name of Code 127?

**Question 1**

With which code 127 was Teletype registered?

**Question 2**

Why did Teletype have the code "rubout"?

**Question 3**

What is the official name of an existing trademark?

**Question 4**

What was the name of the NUL in Teletype?

**Question 5**

Why did the teletypewriter have extra spaces for "rubout"?

**Question 6**

What happened to the replacement of control codes?

**Question 7**

Why was the standard code useful for paper tape?

**Text number 25**

Unfortunately, requiring two characters to mark the end of a line creates unnecessary complexity and questions about how to interpret each character when it appears alone. To simplify matters, Multics used a single linefeed character (LF) as the end-of-line character in plain text data streams, including files. Unix and Unix-like systems, as well as Amiga systems, adopted this practice from Multics. The original Macintosh operating system, Apple DOS and ProDOS used a line break (CR); however, since Apple replaced these operating systems with the Unix-based OS X operating system, they too now use a line break (LF).

**Question 0**

Why is it problematic to add two characters at the beginning of a line?

**Question 1**

What does Multics use to simplify plain text data?

**Question 2**

Who has adopted this practice from Multics?

**Question 3**

What used a single line terminator (CR) as the end of a line?

**Question 4**

When did Apple replace CR with line feed (LF)?

**Question 5**

Why is it problematic to add a Unix-based operating system at the end of a line?

**Question 6**

What characters were used to simplify plain text data?

**Question 7**

Who has adopted this practice from Apple?

**Question 8**

Which used a return character only (CR) as the data stream?

**Question 9**

When did Amiga systems replace CR with line feed (LF)?

**Document number 137**

**Text number 0**

In the human digestive system, food enters the mouth, and mechanical digestion of food begins through mastication (chewing), a form of mechanical digestion, and wetting contact with saliva. Saliva, the fluid secreted by the salivary glands, contains salivary amylase, the enzyme that initiates the digestion of starch in food; saliva also contains mucus, which lubricates the food, and hydrogen carbonate, which provides the ideal pH (alkaline) conditions for amylase to function. After chewing and digestion of the starch, the food is in the form of a small, round slurry mass called a bolus. It then passes through the oesophagus into the stomach by peristalsis. The gastric juice in the stomach triggers the digestion of proteins. The gastric juice contains mainly hydrochloric acid and pepsin. Because these two chemicals can damage the stomach wall, mucus is secreted from the stomach, forming a slimy layer that acts as a barrier against the damaging effects of the chemicals. At the same time as protein digestion takes place, mechanical mixing occurs through peristalsis, which is the waves of muscle contractions that move along the stomach wall. In this way, the food mass is further mixed with digestive enzymes.

**Question 0**

What is the first stage of the human digestive system?

**Question 1**

What is saliva?

**Question 2**

What is in saliva that starts to digest starch?

**Question 3**

What is the definition of a bolus?

**Question 4**

What is the name of the passage of food through the oesophagus into the stomach?

**Text number 1**

Other animals, such as rabbits and rodents, use coprophagy, i.e. eating specialised faeces to re-digest food, especially if it is roughage. Capybaras, rabbits, hamsters and other related species do not have the complex digestive systems of ruminants, for example. Instead, they take more food from grass by allowing it to pass through the intestines a second time. Soft faecal pellets, containing partially digested food, are excreted and are usually consumed immediately. They also produce ordinary faeces that are not eaten.

**Question 0**

What is coprophagic behaviour?

**Question 1**

Why do some animals' food pass through the gut twice?

**Question 2**

What happens to these soft feed pellets?

**Question 3**

Do you also eat normal faeces?

**Text number 2**

Feeding systems come in many forms. There is a fundamental difference between internal and external digestion. External digestion evolved early in evolutionary history and is still used by most fungi. In this process, enzymes are secreted into the environment around the organism, where they break down organic matter, and some of the products are diffused back into the organism. Animals have a tube (digestive tract) where internal digestion takes place, which is more efficient because more degraded products can be recovered and the internal chemical environment can be controlled more effectively.

**Question 0**

What are the two types of digestion?

**Question 1**

When did external digestion develop?

**Question 2**

What else uses an external digestive system?

**Question 3**

What is the name of the tube that helps animals digest food?

**Question 4**

Why is internal digging better than external digging?

**Text number 3**

Nitrogen-fixing Rhizobia are an interesting case where conjugative elements naturally participate in conjugation between kingdoms. Such elements, such as Agrobacterium Ti or Ri plasmids, contain elements that can transfer to plant cells. The transferred genes enter the nucleus of the plant cells and effectively transform the plant cells into factories that produce opiates, which are used by the bacteria as sources of carbon and energy. The infected plant cells form crown gall or root tumours. The Ti and Ri plasmids are therefore endosymbionts of bacteria, which in turn are endosymbionts (or parasites) of the infected plant.

**Question 0**

What elements can be transferred to plant cells?

**Question 1**

Where do the transferred genes come from?

**Question 2**

What do bacteria use as sources of carbon and energy?

**Question 3**

What happens to infected plant cells?

**Question 4**

What are the endosymbionts of bacteria?

**Text number 4**

Teeth (singularly teeth) are small white structures found in the jaws (or mouths) of many vertebrates and are used for tearing, scraping, milking and chewing food. Teeth are not made of bone but of tissues of varying density and hardness, such as enamel, dentin and cementum. Human teeth have a blood and nerve circulation that enables proprioception. This is the ability to sense when we are chewing, for example if we bite down on something too hard for our teeth, such as a block of a plate mixed with food, our teeth send a message to our brain and we realise that it cannot be chewed, so we stop trying.

**Question 0**

Where to find teeth?

**Question 1**

What are teeth used for?

**Question 2**

What are teeth made of?

**Question 3**

What is it about human teeth that enables proprioception?

**Question 4**

What happens when you bite something you can't chew?

**Text number 5**

The stomach is the fourth and last stomach in ruminants. It is closely related to the stomach of a monogastric animal (e.g. human or pig) and digestive material is processed in almost the same way. It serves primarily as a site of acid hydrolysis of microbes and dietary proteins, where these protein sources are further prepared for digestion and absorption in the small intestine. The digesta is ultimately transferred to the small intestine where digestion and absorption of nutrients takes place. Microbes produced in the retinal gland are also digested in the small intestine.

**Question 0**

What is the fourth and last stomach in ruminants?

**Question 1**

What is the close equivalent of a stomach?

**Question 2**

What is the primary purpose of this website?

**Question 3**

What happens to digestion when it moves into the small intestine?

**Question 4**

What is also digested in the small intestine?

**Text number 6**

The digestive system of the earthworm consists of the mouth, pharynx, oesophagus, cereals, stomach and intestines. The mouth is surrounded by strong lips that act like a hand by grasping dead bits of grass, leaves and weeds, which are chewed by pieces of soil. The lips break food into smaller pieces. In the throat, food is lubricated with mucilage to make it easier to pass. The esophagus adds calcium carbonate to neutralise the acids formed by the breakdown of food. Temporary storage takes place in a sac where the food and calcium carbonate mix. The strong muscles of the stomach rotate and mix the mass of food and dirt. When the mixing is complete, glands in the stomach walls add enzymes to the thick paste that help to chemically break down the organic matter. Peristalsis sends the mixture to the intestines, where friendly bacteria continue the chemical breakdown. This releases carbohydrates, proteins, fat and various vitamins and minerals that are absorbed into the body.

**Question 0**

What is the digestive tract of an earthworm?

**Question 1**

What does the earthworm eat?

**Question 2**

What helps the earthworm to stick to grass leaves and weeds?

**Question 3**

What is the food coated with to make it easier to pass?

**Question 4**

Which part of the earthworm helps mix soil and food?

**Text number 7**

The digestion of some fats can start in the mouth, where the lingual lipase breaks down some short-chain lipids into diglycerides. However, fats are digested mainly in the small intestine. The presence of fat in the small intestine produces hormones that stimulate the release of pancreatic lipase from the pancreas and bile from the liver, which helps emulsify fats for fatty acid absorption. Complete digestion of a single fat molecule (triglyceride) results in a mixture of fatty acids, mono- and di-glycerides and some undigested triglycerides, but no free glycerol molecules.

**Question 0**

Where does the digestion of some fats start?

**Question 1**

Where are fats mainly rendered?

**Question 2**

What happens when there is fat in the small intestine?

**Question 3**

What does liver bile help with?

**Question 4**

What is one fat molecule?

**Text number 8**

Digestion is the breaking down of large insoluble food molecules into small water-soluble food molecules so that they can be absorbed into the aqueous blood plasma. In certain organisms, these smaller substances are absorbed through the small intestine into the bloodstream. Digestion is a form of catabolism that is often divided into two processes based on how food is broken down: mechanical and chemical digestion. Mechanical digestion refers to the physical breaking down of large pieces of food into smaller pieces that can later be accessed by digestive enzymes. In chemical digestion, enzymes break down food into small molecules that can be used by the body.

**Question 0**

What is digestion?

**Question 1**

How are these molecules absorbed in some organisms?

**Question 2**

What are the two ways food breaks down?

**Question 3**

What is mechanical digestion?

**Question 4**

What is chemical digestion?

**Text number 9**

There are different stages of digestion, such as the main acid phase, the gastric phase and the intestinal phase. The cephalic phase occurs from the sight, thought and smell of food, which stimulate the cerebral cortex. Taste and smell stimuli are sent to the hypothalamus and obliterated by the medulla. It is then directed through the vagus nerve and releases acetylcholine. Gastric secretion at this stage increases to 40% of the maximum rate. Food does not buffer gastric acidity at this stage, so it inhibits parietal (secretes acid) and G-cell (secretes gastrin) activity via D-cell somatostatin secretion. The gastric phase lasts 3-4 hours. It is stimulated by gastric dilation, the presence of food in the stomach and a drop in pH. Gastric dilation activates the long and myenteric reflexes. This activates the release of acetylcholine, which stimulates further gastric fluid release. When protein enters the stomach, it binds to hydrogen ions, which raises the pH of the stomach. The inhibition of gastrin and gastric acid secretion is removed. This triggers G cells to release gastrin, which in turn stimulates parietal cells to secrete gastric acid. Gastric acid is about 0.5% hydrochloric acid (HCl), which lowers the pH to the desired pH 1-3. Acid release is also triggered by acetylcholine and histamine. The intestinal phase has two parts, excitatory and inhibitory. Partially digested food fills the duodenum. This triggers the release of intestinal gastrin. The enterogastric reflex inhibits vagus cytokines, activates sympathetic fibres that cause the pyloric sphincter to tighten to prevent more food from entering, and inhibits local reflexes.

**Question 0**

What are the three stages of digestion?

**Question 1**

Where does the headland phase take place?

**Question 2**

Where are the taste and smell stimuli sent?

**Question 3**

How long does the gastric phase last?

**Question 4**

How is the gastric phase stimulated to start?

**Text number 10**

In a channel transport system, several proteins form a juxtaposed channel that passes through the inner and outer membranes of the bacterium. It is a simple system consisting of only three protein subunits: the ABC protein, the membrane fusion protein (MFP) and the outer membrane protein (OMP)[specify]. This secretion system transports a variety of molecules, from ions to drugs to proteins of different sizes (20 to 900 kDa). The size of the secreted molecules ranges from the small Escherichia coli peptide choline V (10 kDa) to the Pseudomonas fluorescens cell adhesion protein LapA, which is 900 kDa in size.

**Question 0**

What will happen to the chennel transfer subsidy scheme?

**Question 1**

What are the three subunits of the prosthesis in the chennel transupport system?

**Question 2**

What does this secretion system carry?

**Text number 11**

In addition to the use of multi-protein complexes listed above, Gram-negative bacteria have another way of releasing material: the formation of outer membrane vesicles. Parts of the outer membrane are squeezed off to form spherical structures consisting of a lipid bilayer that encloses periplasmic material. The vesicles of several bacterial species have been found to contain virulence factors, some have immunomodulatory effects and some can directly adhere to and poison host cells. Vesicle release has been shown to be a common response to stress conditions, but the loading process of cargo proteins appears to be selective.

**Question 0**

What other method do gram-negative bacteria use to release material?

**Question 1**

What happens to the compressed part of the outer membrane?

**Question 2**

What does the release of vesicles seem to indicate?

**Question 3**

What virulence factors do some bacterial species have?

**Text number 12**

The process is driven by muscle movement throughout the system through swallowing and peristalsis. Each stage of digestion requires energy, and thus causes an 'overload' of energy available from the substances absorbed. Differences in that overhead have a significant impact on lifestyle, behaviour and even physical structure. Examples of this can be seen in humans, who differ significantly from other hominids (lack of hair, smaller jaws and muscles, different dentition, intestinal length, cooking, etc.).

**Question 0**

What muscle movements are used for digestion?

**Question 1**

What does each stage of digestion require?

**Question 2**

What does the need for energy for digestion mean?

**Question 3**

What is the impact of overheads?

**Text number 13**

Digestion begins in the mouth with the secretion of saliva and its digestive enzymes. Through mechanical chewing, the food is formed into a bolus and swallowed into the oesophagus, from where it is transferred by peristalsis to the stomach. The gastric juice contains hydrochloric acid and pepsin, which would damage the stomach walls, and mucus is secreted to protect it. More enzymes are released in the stomach to break down the food further, and this is combined with the stomach's stomach turning action. The partially digested food passes into the duodenum as a thick, semi-liquid mucus fluid. The small intestine is where most of the digestion takes place, aided by the secretions of bile, pancreatic juice and intestinal juice. The walls of the intestine are lined with membranes and covered with numerous microvilli, the epithelial cells of which improve the absorption of nutrients by increasing the surface area of the intestine.

**Question 0**

Where does digestion start?

**Question 1**

What does food form before it is swallowed?

**Question 2**

Where does food go after the oesophagus?

**Question 3**

What is the effect of food transferred to the stomach?

**Question 4**

What does gastric juice consist of?

**Text number 14**

Lactase is an enzyme that breaks down disaccharide lactose into its components, glucose and galactose. Glucose and galactose can be absorbed in the small intestine. Around 65% of the adult population produce only small amounts of lactase and are unable to eat unfermented milk-based foods. This is commonly known as lactose intolerance. Lactose intolerance varies greatly by ethnicity, with over 90% of people of East Asian origin being lactose intolerant compared to around 5% of people of Northern European origin.

**Question 0**

What is lactase?

**Question 1**

What are the components of lactose?

**Question 2**

Where are glucose and galactose absorbed from?

**Question 3**

What percentage of the population cannot eat unfermented dairy foods?

**Question 4**

What's knon like when you can't eat unfermented dairy-based foods?

**Text number 15**

The thick fluid that is produced after a period of time (typically 1-2 hours in humans, 4-6 hours in dogs and 3-4 hours in domestic cats) is called bile. When the sphincter valve opens, the bile enters the duodenum, where it mixes with digestive enzymes from the pancreas and bile from the liver, and then passes into the small intestine, where digestion continues. When the broth is completely digested, it is absorbed into the blood. 95% of nutrient absorption takes place in the small intestine. Water and minerals are reabsorbed back into the blood in the large intestine (colon), where the pH is slightly acidic at around 5.6 ~ 6.9. Some vitamins, such as biotin and vitamin K (K2MK7), produced by bacteria in the colon, are also absorbed into the blood in the large intestine. Waste products are eliminated from the rectum during defecation.

**Question 0**

What is the name of the resulting thick liquid?

**Question 1**

What does the grit get mixed with in the ground salt?

**Question 2**

Where does the hymen go after the duodenum?

**Question 3**

Where is the bile absorbed?

**Question 4**

Where does 95% of nutrient removal take place?

**Text number 16**

In mammals, the preparation of digestion begins with the cephalic stage, when saliva is produced in the mouth and digestive enzymes in the stomach. Mechanical and chemical digestion begin in the mouth, where food is chewed and mixed with saliva to begin enzymatic processing of starch. The stomach continues the mechanical and chemical digestion of food by mixing and stirring it with both acids and enzymes. Absorption takes place in the stomach and digestive tract, and the process ends with defecation.

**Question 0**

What is the first stage of mammalian digestive preparation?

**Question 1**

What is the phase of the head?

**Question 2**

What digestion starts in the mouth?

**Question 3**

What happens in the stomach after the food has been chewed and mixed with the starch?

**Question 4**

Where does absorption take place?

**Text number 17**

Protein digestion occurs in the stomach and duodenum, where three main enzymes, pepsin secreted by the stomach and trypsin and chymotrypsin secreted by the pancreas, break down food proteins into polypeptides, which are then broken down into amino acids by various exopeptidases and dipeptidases. However, digestive enzymes are mostly secreted as inactive precursors, zymogens. For example, trypsin is secreted from the pancreas as a trypsin gene, which is activated in the duodenum by enterokinase to form trypsin. Trypsin then breaks down proteins into smaller polypeptides.

**Question 0**

Where does protein digestion take place?

**Question 1**

What are the three main enzymes that break down food?

**Question 2**

How are digestive enzymes most often excreted?

**Question 3**

What do dipeptidases break down into?

**Question 4**

Which organ secretes chymotrypsin?

**Document number 138**

**Text number 0**

The gymnasts sprint along a running track of up to 25 metres and then jump onto a springboard. The gymnast can choose where on the runway to start. Body position is maintained while "hitting" (prevented by shoulder movement only) the springboard. The gymnast then turns to stand. In more advanced gymnasts, several rounds and somersaults may be added before landing. Successful jumps depend on the running speed, the length of the obstacle, the power generated by the gymnast's legs and shoulder girdle, kinesthetic awareness in the air and, for more difficult and complex jumps, the speed of rotation.

**Question 0**

What is the maximum runway length?

**Question 1**

Who gets to choose where the gymnast starts running on the runway?

**Question 2**

In which position is the gymnast in the air?

**Question 3**

What will advanced gymnasts add to their landing later?

**Question 4**

What do successful jumps depend on other than running speed?

**Question 5**

When does the gymnast raise both hands in the air?

**Question 6**

What is kicking?

**Question 7**

What do the judges choose?

**Question 8**

What is it called when gymnasts do routines with their team?

**Text number 1**

According to FIG rules, only women compete in rhythmic gymnastics. It is a sport that combines elements of ballet, gymnastics, dance and apparatus. It consists of five separate exercises using five pieces of equipment: ball, ribbon, hoop, stick and rope on the floor, with the emphasis much more on aesthetics than acrobatics. There are also group routines consisting of five gymnasts and five apparatus of their choice. Rhythmic routines are scored out of 30 points; the points for artistry (choreography and music) are averaged with the points for difficulty of movement and then added to the points for performance.

**Question 0**

What rules say that only women can compete in rhythmic gymnastics?

**Question 1**

What does rhythmic gymnastics have in common?

**Question 2**

What five separate pieces of equipment are used in five separate routines?

**Question 3**

Which will be more focused, aesthetics or acrobatics?

**Question 4**

How many points can you get for rhythmic routines?

**Question 5**

What rules govern what women can wear?

**Question 6**

Where is the emphasis more on the acrobatic than the aesthetic?

**Question 7**

What objects do men use?

**Question 8**

Which sport combines elements of jumping, tango and tumbling?

**Question 9**

How many points do gymnasts need to get to the second round?

**Text number 2**

Aesthetic group exercise (AGG) was developed from Finnish women's gymnastics. It differs from rhythmic gymnastics in that the body movements are broad and continuous and the groups are larger." In international AGG competitions, athletes do not use any equipment compared to rhythmic gymnastics, which uses a ball, ribbon, hoops and bats on the floor. The sport requires physical qualities such as flexibility, balance, speed, strength, coordination and a sense of rhythm, with body movements emphasised through flow, expression and aesthetics. Good performance is characterised by smoothness and synchronicity. The competition programme consists of varied and diverse body movements such as body undulations, swings, balances, turns, jumps and leaps, dance steps and lifts. The International Federation of Aesthetic Group Gymnastics (IFAGG) was founded in 2003.

**Question 0**

What does AGG stand for?

**Question 1**

Why is AGG different from rhythmic gymnastics?

**Question 2**

Do athletes use equipment in international AGG competitions?

**Question 3**

What physical attributes are needed in rhythmic gymnastics?

**Question 4**

In what year was the Aesthetic Group Exercise Federation founded?

**Question 5**

What is the other name for rhythmic gymnastics?

**Question 6**

What is used for the floor area of AGG?

**Question 7**

What was typical of a bad performance?

**Question 8**

What year did AGG start?

**Question 9**

Where does the word expression come from?

**Text number 3**

The device can be made of hemp or synthetic material, which retains its lightness and flexibility. Its length is proportional to the size of the gymnast. When held down by the feet, the rope must reach both armpits of the gymnast. One or two knots at each end are intended to hold the rope during exercise. The ends of the rope (excluding other parts of the rope) shall not have more than 10 cm (3,94 inches) of non-slip material, either coloured or neutral. The rope shall be coloured either wholly or partly and may be of uniform diameter or of progressively thicker in the middle, provided that this thickness is of the same material as the rope. The basic requirements of a rope routine include jumping and skipping. Other elements include swings, throws, circles, twists and eights. In 2011, the FIG decided to eliminate the use of rope in rhythmic gymnastics competitions.

**Question 0**

What is the rope made of that gymnasts use in their training?

**Question 1**

How long is the rope?

**Question 2**

What are the ends of the ropes to make it easier for gymnasts to hold on?

**Question 3**

What other requirements are there for the rope?

**Question 4**

When did the FIG decide to abolish the use of ropes in competitions?

**Question 5**

What is made of cotton and cane?

**Question 6**

Why are the ropes covered in powder?

**Question 7**

What is the anti-slip material made of?

**Question 8**

In which year were ropes first used at the World Gymnastics Championships?

**Question 9**

What is the length of gymnasts' head straps?

**Text number 4**

The Federation of International Gymnastics (FIG) was founded in Liege in 1881. By the end of the nineteenth century, men's gymnastics competition was popular enough to be included in the first "modern" Olympics in 1896. From then until the early 1950s, both national and international competitions featured a variety of gymnastics routines that would seem strange to today's audiences, including synchronised team floor exercise, rope climbing, high jumps, running and horizontal bar. In the 1920s, women organised and participated in gymnastics events. The first women's Olympic competition was rudimentary, with only synchronised gymnastics and athletics. These games were held in 1928, in Amsterdam.

**Question 0**

Where was the FIG founded?

**Question 1**

In what year was the FIG founded?

**Question 2**

When was gymnastics included in the Olympics?

**Question 3**

When were the first women's Olympic Games held?

**Question 4**

Where were the first women's Olympic Games held?

**Question 5**

In what year was the BIT founded?

**Question 6**

Where were the first Olympic Games held?

**Question 7**

What were the sports in the first men's gymnastics?

**Question 8**

When did athletes start winning medals?

**Question 9**

When was the first South American country to participate in the Olympics?

**Text number 5**

In vaulting, gymnasts sprint along a 25 m (82 ft) running track, jump on a springboard or perform a turn or hand lift on a springboard (run/start segment), land momentarily upside down on their hands on a folding horse or folding table (pre-flight segment) and then land forward or backward off the platform to a two-foot landing (post-flight segment). Each gymnast starts at a different point on the vault depending on their height and strength. The post-flight segment may include one or more multiple somersaults or somersaults and/or twists. The round jump, called the Yurchenko, is the most common jump in elite gymnastics. When performing the Yurchenko, gymnasts "round" so that their hands are on the runway and their feet land on a beatboard. From the rotation position, the gymnast moves backwards and performs a backbend so that the hands land on the springboard. The gymnast then rises from the diving board into various twisting and/or folding combinations. The post-flight portion lifts the gymnast to their feet.

**Question 0**

How long is the jumping distance in a vault?

**Question 1**

How do jumpers land at a man's feet?

**Question 2**

What determines where a jumper starts on the runway?

**Question 3**

What is called a rounded firewall?

**Question 4**

What is the most common vault in elite gymnastics?

**Question 5**

What affects a gymnast's score?

**Question 6**

What do gymnasts do while waiting for their turn?

**Question 7**

Which vault leaves gymnasts out in the cold?

**Question 8**

In which sports do gymnasts jump through fire?

**Question 9**

What is the most dangerous jump in elite gymnastics?

**Text number 6**

The gymnast's score is made up of the deductions from his starting score. The routine's starting score is based on the difficulty of the elements the gymnast tries and whether the gymnast meets the compositional requirements. The assembly requirements are different for each apparatus; this score is called the D-score. A deduction of 10.0 is made from the performance and skill scores. This score is called the E score. The final score is calculated by subtracting the deductions from the E score and adding the result to the D score. Since 2007, the scoring system has changed by adding bonuses and performance and adding the two together to get the final score.

**Question 0**

How are gymnasts scored?

**Question 1**

How is the start-up speed determined?

**Question 2**

What is the name of this scoring system?

**Question 3**

What are the points deducted for performance and artistry?

**Question 4**

What was added to the scoring in 2007?

**Question 5**

What is another name for 10.0?

**Question 6**

What do you call it when a gymnast just barely misses you?

**Question 7**

What is the score set by the fans?

**Question 8**

When were e-scores first introduced?

**Question 9**

What deductions are made from E-points?

**Text number 7**

The technical rules for the Japanese version of men's rhythmic gymnastics were drawn up in the 1970s. Only four types of apparatus are used in individuals: double rings, stick, rope and stick. In groups, no equipment is used. The Japanese version also includes a spring floor fold. Scores are awarded on a 10-point scale that measures the difficulty of tumbling and instrument handling. Japan will host the first ever World Championships in men's rhythmic gymnastics from 27-29 November 2003.

**Question 0**

When were the technical rules for the Japanese version of men's rhythmic gymnastics drawn up?

**Question 1**

How many devices are used?

**Question 2**

What kind of equipment is used?

**Question 3**

What equipment do the groups use?

**Question 4**

When did Japan hold the first men's rhythmic gymnastics world championships?

**Question 5**

When were the technical rules for women's rhythmic gymnastics introduced?

**Question 6**

What does the Council version contain?

**Question 7**

When will China host its first men's rhythmic gymnastics world championships?

**Question 8**

What types of equipment are only used in Japan?

**Question 9**

Who will host the first World Gymnastics Championships?

**Text number 8**

The word gymnastics comes from the Greek adjective γυμνός (gymnos), meaning "to be naked", through the related verb γυμνάζω (gymnazo), which means "to train naked", "to practice gymnastic exercises", generally "to train, to practice". The verb had this meaning because in ancient times athletes trained and competed without clothes. It came into use in the 1570s from the Latin word gymnasticus, from the Greek gymnastikos 'fond or skilled in physical exercise', from the word gymnazein 'to train or train' (see gymnasium).

**Question 0**

What is the origin of the Greek word for gymnastics?

**Question 1**

What does the verb gymnazo mean?

**Question 2**

Why was this verb used?

**Question 3**

When did the word come into use?

**Question 4**

When did gymnasts start competing in clothes?

**Question 5**

What does the word gymnoto mean?

**Question 6**

What is the Greek noun for "naked"?

**Question 7**

What language does gymnazein come from?

**Question 8**

What is the word for playing in the gym?

**Text number 9**

Olympic equipment and events for both men and women had been standardised in a modern format in 1954, and a uniform classification structure (including a points system from 1 to 15) had been agreed. At the time, Soviet gymnasts astonished the world with their highly disciplined and difficult performances, setting a precedent that continues today. A new medium, television, has helped to usher in and usher in a modern era of gymnastics. Both men's and women's gymnastics now attract considerable international interest, and outstanding gymnasts can be found on every continent. Nadia Comăneci scored the first perfect score at the 1976 Summer Olympics in Montreal, Canada. She was coached in Romania by Béla Károlyi, a Hungarian-born coach. Comaneci scored four perfect tens on the pole vault, two on the balance beam and one on the cross-country. Although Nadia got a perfect score, the Romanians lost the gold medal to the Soviets. Comaneci, however, became an Olympic icon.

**Question 0**

In which year was the equipment and sports standardised for the Olympic Games?

**Question 1**

What is the rating structure?

**Question 2**

Who set the first precedent that continues to this day?

**Question 3**

Who scored the first full points?

**Question 4**

In what year and where was the first perfect score given?

**Question 5**

When did men and women start wearing similar uniforms?

**Question 6**

Who wanted the Olympics to be held every year?

**Question 7**

Which tool gave gymnasts a bad name?

**Question 8**

Who got full points at the 1980 Olympics?

**Question 9**

Who was the first gymnastics judge?

**Text number 10**

A typical pommel horse exercise involves both single-leg and double-leg work. Single-leg skills are usually scissors, which are often done with pommels. However, two-legged work is the most important aspect of this sport. The gymnast swings both feet in a circular pattern (clockwise or counterclockwise, depending on preference) and performs such skills on all parts of the apparatus. To make the exercise more challenging, gymnasts often perform variations of the typical rotation by turning (moores and spindles) or by spreading their legs (flares). The routines end when the gymnast performs a dismount, either by swinging his body over the horse or by landing on his hands. This requires back muscles to perform any kind of skill. Handstands are easy, while back or front leg lunges are a little more difficult.

**Question 0**

What does a typical pommel horse exercise consist of?

**Question 1**

One-legged skills are found in the form of what usually?

**Question 2**

What is the main focus of this event?

**Question 3**

When does the routine end?

**Question 4**

What are the two ways a gymnast lands?

**Question 5**

Which exercise involves one- and two-handed work?

**Question 6**

What do you call it when a gymnast does a cartwheel on a pommel horse?

**Question 7**

When do routines start?

**Question 8**

Why do gymnasts disengage?

**Text number 11**

Landing is the final step after take-off and flight. This is a critical skill for competition points, overall performance and injury occurrence. Without the required amount of energy dissipation during the collision, the risk of injury during the vault increases. These injuries commonly occur in the lower extremities, such as cartilage damage, ligament tears and bone contusions/fractures. To avoid such injuries and to achieve high performance scores, the gymnast must use the correct technique. "The subsequent ground contact or impact landing phase must be achieved through the use of a safe, aesthetic and well executed double-leg landing." A successful landing in gymnastics is classified as soft, meaning the knee and hip joints are in a flexion of more than 63 degrees.

**Question 0**

What is a critical skill for scoring points?

**Question 1**

Where do most injuries occur?

**Question 2**

How do you avoid injuries?

**Question 3**

What is a successful landing?

**Question 4**

What kind of input limits injuries?

**Question 5**

What injuries are caused by using the wrong carpet?

**Question 6**

At what angle are the knee and hip joints in a flexion of less than 63 degrees?

**Question 7**

What is the most dangerous gymnastics routine?

**Question 8**

What kind of landings cause gymnasts to lose points?

**Text number 12**

Individual trampoline exercises include a build-up phase, during which the gymnast jumps repeatedly to reach height, followed by a series of ten bounces without a break, during which the gymnast performs a series of flying skills. Routines are scored with a maximum of 10 points. Additional points (there is no maximum score at the highest levels of competition) may be awarded depending on the difficulty of the movements and the time taken to perform the ten skills, as an indication of the average height of the jumps. At the higher levels of competition, there are two preliminary routines, one with only two movements that are assessed for difficulty, and one where the athlete can perform any routine. This is followed by a final routine, which is optional. In some competitions the score is recalculated from zero in the final, in others the final score is added to the provisional results.

**Question 0**

At which stages do individual routines start?

**Question 1**

What the gymnast does during 10 bounces.

**Question 2**

What is the maximum number of points for routines?

**Question 3**

How can you earn extra points?

**Question 4**

How many preliminary rounds are there in high-level competitions?

**Question 5**

In which routine does a gymnast jump once to reach a height?

**Question 6**

How many movements must be shown to the judges?

**Question 7**

What happens if a gymnast falls?

**Question 8**

How many preliminary routines are there in novice competitions?

**Question 9**

What happens if an athlete does not know the prescribed movements?

**Text number 13**

With odd bars, the gymnast performs the routine with two bars of different heights. These bars are made of glass fibre coated with wood laminate to prevent breakage. In the past, the bars were made of wood, but the bars were prone to breakage, which encouraged a switch to a newer technique. The width and height of the bars can be adjusted. Previously, the uneven parallel bars were closer together. They have been moved further and further apart, allowing gymnasts to perform swinging, twisting, shifting and unsticking movements that can go over, under and between the bars. At the elite level, movements must be hand-over-hand. Gymnasts often get on the uneven bars using a springboard or small mat. In this sport, chalk and grips (a leather band with holes for the fingers to protect the hands and improve performance) may be used. Chalk helps to draw moisture away from the gymnast's hands to reduce friction and prevent tears (rips in the skin of the hands), pin handles help gymnasts hold onto the bar.

**Question 0**

What are uneven bars?

**Question 1**

What are these beams made of?

**Question 2**

Why are bars no longer made of wood?

**Question 3**

How have bars changed over the years?

**Question 4**

How do gymnasts usually get on the uneven bars?

**Question 5**

Why are uneven bars round?

**Question 6**

What did gymnasts do for taller people?

**Question 7**

What gymnasts are not allowed to use with uneven bars?

**Question 8**

What are hand wraps used for?

**Text number 14**

A higher flight phase leads to a higher vertical ground reaction force. The vertical ground reaction force represents an external force that the gymnast must overcome with his/her muscular effort, and affects the gymnast's linear and angular velocity. Another important variable that affects linear and angular momentum is the time to landing Gymnasts can change the shape of the area by increasing the time to landing. Gymnasts can achieve this by increasing the amplitude of the hip, knee and ankle. As height increases, the amplitude of the ankles, knees and hips increases.

**Question 0**

Where does a higher flight phase lead?

**Question 1**

What is the vertical reaction force of the earth?

**Question 2**

What else is an important aspect that affects linear and agile movements?

**Question 3**

What does the horizontal ground reaction force represent?

**Question 4**

What overcomes inner strength?

**Question 5**

What happens when gymnasts reduce the time it takes to perform a landing?

**Question 6**

How do gymnasts reduce the time it takes to land?

**Question 7**

Which leads to lower vertical ground reaction forces?

**Text number 15**

Aerobic gymnastics (formally sports aerobics) involves routines performed by individuals, pairs, trios or groups of up to six people, which emphasise strength, flexibility and aerobic fitness rather than acrobatic or balance skills. Exercises are performed for all individuals on a 7x7 metre floor and for trios and mixed pairs for 12-14 and 15-17 year olds. From 2009 , all older trios and mixed pairs will have to perform on a larger floor (10x10m) and all groups will also perform on this floor. Routines usually last between 60 and 90 seconds, depending on the age of the participant and the class of the routine.

**Question 0**

What was the original name of aerobic gymnastics?

**Question 1**

What does aerobic gymnastics involve?

**Question 2**

How many people can be in one routine?

**Question 3**

What is the size of the carpet?

**Question 4**

How long do routines last?

**Question 5**

What are the routines carried out by groups of up to 10 people?

**Question 6**

What is the minimum size allowed by the FIG?

**Question 7**

How long do the judges have to deliver the final scores?

**Question 8**

When did aerobic gymnastics start?

**Question 9**

What determines what props groups can bring?

**Text number 16**

General gymnastics gives people of all ages and abilities the opportunity to participate in groups of 6 to over 150 athletes. They perform synchronised, choreographed routines. Groups can be made up of both sexes and are not separated into age groups. The largest all-around gymnastics event is the quadrennial World Gymnaestrada, first held in 1939, which was officially recognised by the FIG (International Gymnastics Federation), first as a sports programme and then by national gymnastics federations around the world, and now has 30 million participants.

**Question 0**

What kind of exercises are performed by general gymnastics groups?

**Question 1**

What are the groups made up of?

**Question 2**

When was the first World Gymnaestrada held?

**Question 3**

What was the first FIG-approved sports programme?

**Question 4**

How many participants are there?

**Question 5**

Which sports are divided into age groups?

**Question 6**

What year was the first time men were involved in gymnastics?

**Question 7**

What allows people of all ages to participate in performing groups of up to five people?

**Question 8**

How many gymnasts belong to the FIG?

**Question 9**

In what year did gymnastics start to organise group performances?

**Text number 17**

Gymnastics is a sport that involves exercises that require strength, mobility, balance and control. Internationally, all sports are regulated by the Fédération Internationale de Gymnastique (FIG), with each country having its own national governing body (BIW) under the FIG. Artistic gymnastics is the best known of the gymnastics sports. It typically includes the women's events of vault, balance beam, balance beam and floor exercise. Men's events include floor exercise, vault, rings, vault, bars and high bar. Gymnastics evolved from exercises used by the ancient Greeks, which included the skills of getting on and off a horse, and circus skills.

**Question 0**

What is gymnastics?

**Question 1**

Who manages all gymnastics events?

**Question 2**

What does each country have?

**Question 3**

What are the most famous gymnastics sports?

**Question 4**

What kind of events does this usually involve for women?

**Question 5**

What are the events for children?

**Question 6**

Which sport was discontinued?

**Question 7**

Who were the first to use adjustable tyres?

**Question 8**

Which sport evolved from polo?

**Question 9**

What's in each city?

**Text number 18**

In late eighteenth- and early nineteenth-century Germany, three pioneering physical education teachers - Johann Friedrich GutsMuths (1759-1839) and Friedrich Ludwig Jahn (1778-1852) - used equipment they designed to create exercises for boys and young men that eventually led to what is considered modern gymnastics. Don Francisco Amorós y Ondeano was born on 19 February 1770 in Valencia and died on 8 August 1848 in Paris. He was a Spanish colonel and the first person to introduce educational gymnastics in France. Jahn promoted the use of parallel bars, rings and the high bar in international competitions.

**Question 0**

Who were the two Germans known for creating exercises from equipment?

**Question 1**

What did the exercises lead to?

**Question 2**

Who brought trained gymnastics to France?

**Question 3**

What did Jahn promote?

**Question 4**

Who was born on 18 February 1770?

**Question 5**

Who was the Spanish admiral?

**Question 6**

Who created the exercises for the girls?

**Question 7**

Who was the first person to introduce educational gymnastics in Italy?

**Question 8**

Who planned what led to ancient gymnastics?

**Text number 19**

In 2006, the FIG introduced a new points system for artistic gymnastics, where points are no longer limited to 10 points. The system is used in the United States for elite level competitions. Unlike the old scoring system, the system has two separate scores, a performance score and a difficulty score. In the previous system, the "performance score" was the only score. It was and still is 10,00. During a gymnast's performance, the judges deduct only this score. A fall, on or off the event, is a deduction of1.00 in elite level gymnastics. The introduction of difficulty points is a significant change. A gymnast's difficulty score is based on the elements he or she performs and may change if he or she does not perform or performs all the skills, or if he or she does not combine a skill that is intended to be combined with another skill. Connection bonuses are the most common deduction from the difficulty score because of the difficulty of combining multiple flight elements. Combining skills is very difficult if the first skill is not performed correctly. With the new points code, gymnasts can receive higher points based on the difficulty of the skills performed as well as their performance. There is no maximum number of points for difficulty, but it can increase continuously as the difficulty of the skills increases.

**Question 0**

When did the FIG decide that points were no longer limited to 10 points?

**Question 1**

What are the two different scores?

**Question 2**

What points were added?

**Question 3**

How much is the autumn deduction?

**Question 4**

What is a gymnast's difficulty based on?

**Question 5**

When was the score first limited to 10 points?

**Question 6**

Which score was considered more important?

**Question 7**

What bonus is awarded if the gymnast arrives on time?

**Question 8**

What is the minimum score for gymnastics?

**Question 9**

What is used to determine the number of implementation points?

**Text number 20**

In the past, the floor technique was performed on bare floors or mats, such as wrestling mats. Today, flooring is performed on a 12 m × 12 m square covered with a mat, usually consisting of rigid foam over a layer of plywood and supported by springs or foam blocks, usually called a "sprung floor". This provides a solid surface that provides extra bounce or springiness when compressed, allowing gymnasts to achieve greater height and a smoother landing after an assembled skill. Gymnasts perform a choreography of up to 90 seconds in a floor gymnastics event; depending on their level, they can choose their own, or if they are known as "compulsory gymnasts", default music must be played. In some gymnastics federations, such as the United States Association of Gymnastic Clubs (USAIGC), gymnasts are allowed to use a song for their music, but in US gymnastics competitions, using a song for music results in a large deduction from the score. The routine should consist of tumbling lines, jumping jacks, jumps, dance elements, acrobatic skills and turns, or pivots, on one leg. A gymnast can perform up to four tumbling lines, usually including at least one unassisted flight element. At each level of gymnastics, the athlete must perform a different number of tumbling movements. At level 7 in the United States, a gymnast is required to perform 2-3 tumbling rotations, and at levels 8-10, a minimum of 3-4 tumbling rotations.

**Question 0**

On which surface are the floor exercises now performed?

**Question 1**

What floor was the exercise even on before?

**Question 2**

Why help add extra bounce to the floor?

**Question 3**

What is the maximum number of floor events?

**Question 4**

What kind of surface is banned in the Olympics?

**Question 5**

What are the advantages of pressure worms compared to spring floors?

**Question 6**

How long should gymnasts rest between exercises?

**Question 7**

What happens if a gymnast uses only three tumbling lines?

**Question 8**

How many tumbling passes are required for level 6?

**Text number 21**

In tumbling, athletes perform an explosive series of somersaults and twists along a spring-loaded tumbling track. Scoring is similar to trampolining. Tumbling was originally one of the men's artistic gymnastics events at the Summer Olympics in 1932 and at the 1955-1959 Pan American Games. From 1974 to 1998, it was included as an event for both sexes at the World Acrobatic Gymnastics Championships. Since then it has also competed in the 1976 World Trampoline Championships. Since trampolining and acrobatic gymnastics were recognised as FIG sports in 1999, official tumbling competitions are only allowed in conjunction with trampolining competitions.

**Question 0**

What do athletes do in tumbling?

**Question 1**

When did tumbling first take place at the Olympics?

**Question 2**

Where are official tumbling competitions allowed?

**Question 3**

What year did the FIG discover trampolining and acrobatic gymnastics?

**Question 4**

What's on a trampoline?

**Question 5**

When was the first Pan-American Games held?

**Question 6**

What was the limit for tumbling in 1997?

**Question 7**

What year did the trampolining championships start?

**Question 8**

What was one of the men's artistic gymnastics events at the 1938 Summer Olympics?

**Text number 22**

Men's rhythmic gymnastics is related to both men's artistic gymnastics and wushu martial arts. It originated in Japan from stick gymnastics. For many years, pole vaulting has been taught and practised to improve physical strength and health. Male athletes are criticised for some of the same physical abilities and skills as female athletes, such as hand-body-eye coordination, but the emphasis is on pole gymnastics, strength, power and martial arts skills, unlike women's rhythmic gymnastics, which focuses on flexibility and dance. Participants are increasingly competing individually or in teams; it is most popular in Asia, especially in Japan, where high school and university teams compete fiercely. As of 2002[update], Japan had men's 1000 rhythmic gymnastics[citation needed].

**Question 0**

What does rhythmic gymnastics for men have to do with?

**Question 1**

Where did men's rhythmic gymnastics develop from?

**Question 2**

What is the aim of Kick Jump?

**Question 3**

What are the main priorities?

**Question 4**

How many men's rhythmic gymnasts were there in Japan in 2002?

**Question 5**

What's the connection between women's gymnastics and hop scotch?

**Question 6**

Where is the most popular place to dance?

**Question 7**

Which country has unusual rhythmic gymnastics?

**Question 8**

Where did gymnastics start?

**Question 9**

Why do the Japanese eat a high-fibre diet?

**Document number 139**

**Text number 0**

On home soil, Barcelona have won 23 La Liga, 27 Copa del Rey, 11 Supercopa de España, 3 Copa Eva Duarte and 2 Copa de la Liga trophies, and are also the record holders in the last four. In international club football, Barcelona has won five UEFA Champions League titles, a record four UEFA Cup Winners' Cups, a record five UEFA Super Cups, a record three Inter-Cities Fairs Cups and a record three FIFA Club World Cup trophies. Barcelona topped the IFFHS World Club Team Rankings in 1997, 2009, 2011, 2012 and 2015 and currently occupy second place in the UEFA World Club Team Rankings. The club has a long-standing rivalry with Real Madrid; matches between the teams are known as El Clásico.

**Question 0**

How many UEFA Champions League titles have Barcelona won?

**Question 1**

How many UEFA Cup Winners' Cup wins does Barcelona have?

**Question 2**

How many UEFA Super Cup wins does Barcelona have?

**Question 3**

How many FIFA Club World Cup trophies does Barcelona have?

**Question 4**

Which club is Barcelona's long-time rival?

**Text number 1**

On 14 June 1925, in a spontaneous reaction against the dictatorship of Primo de Rivera, the stadium crowd mocked the royal march. In retaliation, the ground was closed for six months and Gamper was forced to resign as president of the club. This coincided with the switch to professional football, and in 1926 Barcelona's leaders publicly claimed for the first time that they were a professional football club. On 3 July 1927, the club organised the second commemorative match of Paulino Alcántara against the Spanish national team. At the start of the match, local journalist and pilot Josep Canudas dropped the ball on the pitch from his plane. In 1928, the Spanish Cup victory was celebrated with the poem 'Oda a Platko', written by Rafael Alberti, a member of the 27th generation, inspired by the heroic performance of Barcelona goalkeeper Franz Platko. On 23 June 1929, Barcelona won the first Spanish League. A year after winning the championship, on 30 July 1930, Gamper committed suicide after depression caused by personal and financial problems.

**Question 0**

Which crowd incident caused the closure of the stadium in 1925?

**Question 1**

How long was the stadium closed?

**Question 2**

What year did Barcelona claim to be a professional football club?

**Question 3**

When did Barcelona win the Spanish League?

**Question 4**

Who was the former president of Barcelona who committed suicide in 1930?

**Text number 2**

The 1973-74 season saw the arrival of Johan Cruyff, who was bought from Ajax for a world record price of £920 000. Cruyff was already an established player at Ajax, but he quickly won over Barcelona fans when he told the European press that he had chosen Barcelona over Real Madrid because he could not play for a club linked to Francisco Franco. He made himself even more popular by naming his son Jordi after the local Catalan St George. Alongside champions like Juan Manuel Asens, Carles Rexach and Hugo Sotil, he helped the club win the 1973-74 season for the first time since 1960, defeating Real Madrid 5-0 at Bernabéu in the process. He was crowned European Footballer of the Year in 1973 in Barcelona's first season (his second Ballon d'Or win; the first was while playing for Ajax in 1971). Cruyff received this prestigious award for the third time (as the first player) in 1974, while he was still at Barcelona.

**Question 0**

How much did Barcelona pay to acquire Johan Cruyff?

**Question 1**

Which team did Cruyff refuse to play for?

**Question 2**

Which dictator's rule was Cruyff's reason for avoiding Real Madrid?

**Question 3**

Which award did Cruyff win in his first year at Barcelona?

**Question 4**

When did Cruyff win his third Ballon d'Or?

**Text number 3**

Like Maradona, Ronaldo only stayed with the club for a short time before leaving for Internazionale. However, new heroes such as Luís Figo, Patrick Kluivert, Luis Enrique and Rivaldo emerged, and the team won the Copa del Rey and La Liga double in 1998. In 1999, the club celebrated its centenary by winning the Primera División title, and Rivaldo became the fourth Barcelona player to be awarded European Footballer of the Year. Despite domestic success, failure to finish alongside Real Madrid in the Champions League led to the separation of van Gaal and Núñez in 2000.

**Question 0**

How long did Ronaldo stay at Barcelona?

**Question 1**

When did Barcelona win the Copa del Rey and La Liga double?

**Question 2**

When was the Barcelona Centenary celebrated?

**Question 3**

Which title did Barcelona win in 1999?

**Question 4**

Which Barcelona player won the fourth European Footballer of the Year award?

**Text number 4**

Barcelona's transfer ban expired on 4 January 2016. On the same day, they registered players77 in all categories and all age groups, and both last summer's signings Arda Turan and Aleix Vidal were given the right to play in the first team. On 10 February, Luis Enrique's Barcelona, who qualified for their sixth Copa del Rey final in the last eight seasons, broke Guardiola's club record for consecutive28 matches without defeat in all competitions set in 2010-11 when they played a 1-1 draw with Valencia in the second leg of the Copa del Rey in 2015-16.

**Question 0**

How many players did Barcelona list on the day the transfer ban expired?

**Question 1**

Which event did Barcelona qualify for for the sixth time in February?

**Question 2**

How many consecutive wins did Barcelona have in 2010-11?

**Question 3**

With which team did Barcelona play a 1-1 draw in the Copa del Rey 2015-16?

**Question 4**

Besides Arda Turan, which other player was entitled to play in 2016?

**Text number 5**

Although it is the most played local derby in La Liga history, it is also unbalanced, with Barcelona dominating it by far. In the Primera División standings, Espanyol have managed to finish above Barça only three times in 80 seasons (1928-2015), and the only Copa del Rey final to be won by Catalans alone was won by Barça in 1957. Espanyol's consolation is that it achieved its highest margin of victory with a 6-0 record in 1951 , while Barcelona's highest win margin was 5-0 on five occasions (1933, 1947, 1964, 1975 and 1992). Espanyol achieved a 2-1 victory over Barça in the 2008-09 season, becoming the first team to beat Barcelona at Camp Nou in its treble-winning season.

**Question 0**

Which team dominates the games won in La Liga?

**Question 1**

Which team has beaten Barcelona three times in 80 seasons?

**Question 2**

Which team won the Catalan Copa del Rey in 1957?

**Question 3**

Which team has the biggest margin of victory?

**Question 4**

When was Espanyol's margin of victory 6-0?

**Text number 6**

Barcelona is one of the three founding members of the Primera División that have never been relegated from the top division, along with Athletic Bilbao and Real Madrid. In 2009, Barcelona became the first Spanish club to win La Liga, the Copa del Rey and the Champions League, and also became the first football club to win six of the six competitions in the same year, winning the Spanish Super Cup, the UEFA Super Cup and the FIFA Club World Cup. In 2011, the club became European champions again, winning five trophies. This Barcelona team, which reached a record six consecutive Champions League semi-finals and won 14 trophies in just four years under Pep Guardiola, is regarded by some in the sport as the greatest team of all time. In June 2015, Barcelona became the first European club in history to win the continental title twice.

**Question 0**

Apart from Barcelona and Real Madrid, what other team has stayed in the Primera Division?

**Question 1**

Which series of victories did Barcelona win in 2009?

**Question 2**

How many race wins did Barcelona have in 2011?

**Question 3**

When did Barcelona win the continental championship for the second time?

**Text number 7**

As of December 2015[update] Barcelona have won 23 La Liga, 27 Copa del Rey, 11 Supercopa de España, three Copa Eva Duarte[note 2] and two Copa de la Liga trophies, and are the record holder in the latter four competitions. They have also won five UEFA Champions League, a record four UEFA Cup Winners' Cups, a shared record five UEFA Super Cups and a record three FIFA Club World Cup trophies. It also won a record three Inter-Cities Fairs Cup trophies, considered the forerunner of the UEFA Cup and the Europa League.

**Question 0**

How many Champions League wins does Barcelona have?

**Question 1**

How many UEFA Cup Winners' Cups have Barcelona won?

**Question 2**

How many UEFA Super Cup trophies does Barcelona have?

**Question 3**

How many FIFA Club World Cup trophies does Barcelona have?

**Question 4**

Which competition is the precursor to the UEFA Cup - Europa League?

**Text number 8**

A month after the start of the Spanish Civil War in 1936, several Barcelona players enlisted to fight the military rebellion alongside Athletic Bilbao players. On 6 August, the club's president, Josep Sunyol, a representative of the pro-independence political party, was assassinated by Falangist soldiers near Guadarrama. Called the martyr of Barcelonaism, his murder was a defining moment in the history of FC Barcelona and Catalan identity. In the summer of 1937, the team toured Mexico and the United States, where they were received as ambassadors of the Second Spanish Republic. The tour led to financial security for the club, but also resulted in half the team seeking asylum in Mexico and France, making it difficult for the remaining team to compete for trophies.

**Question 0**

Who was murdered on 6 August 1936?

**Question 1**

What was Sunyol involved in, apart from being the president of the club, and what caused his murder?

**Question 2**

What was Sunyol's name after his death?

**Question 3**

What was the Barcelona club considered to represent when it was on tour in 1937?

**Question 4**

Where did half the Barcelona team seek refuge in 1937?

**Text number 9**

Ten years after the creation of the youth programme, La Masia, young players started to graduate and play in the first team. One of the first graduates, who later gained international recognition, was Barcelona's previous coach Pep Guardiola. Under Cruyff, Barcelona won four consecutive La Liga titles between 1991 and 1994. They beat Sampdoria in both the 1989 UEFA Cup Winners' Cup final and the 1992 European Cup final at Wembley with a free-kick goal by Dutchman Ronald Koeman. They also won the Copa del Rey in 1990, the European Super Cup in 1992 and three Supercopa de España trophies. Cruyff became the club's most successful manager at the time with 11 trophies. He also became the club's longest consecutive manager, eight years. Cruyff's luck was to change, and in his final two seasons he failed to win any trophies and fell out with President Núñez, leading to his departure. On Cruyff's legacy of football philosophy and the passing style he brought to the club, future Barcelona coach Pep Guardiola said, "Cruyff built a cathedral, it is our job to maintain and renovate it."

**Question 0**

How many consecutive La Liga titles did Barcelona win between 1991-94?

**Question 1**

Who was Barcelona's most successful manager up to 1992?

**Question 2**

How many years was Cruyff manager of Barcelona?

**Question 3**

What playing quality did Cruyff bring to Barcelona?

**Question 4**

What was Cruyff's failure in his last two seasons as Barcelona manager?

**Text number 10**

After the disappointment of the Gaspar era, the club's new young president Joan Laporta and new young manager, former Dutchman and Milan star Frank Rijkaard, got the club back on track. The arrival of international players such as Ronaldinho, Deco, Henrik Larsson, Ludovic Giuly, Samuel Eto'o and Rafael Márquez, combined with the arrival of homegrown Spanish players such as Carles Puyol, Andrés Iniesta, Xavi and Víctor Valdés, led to the club's return to success. Barcelona won La Liga and the Supercopa de España in 2004-05, with Ronaldinho and Eto'o being voted the first and third FIFA Player of the Year respectively.

**Question 0**

Under whose leadership was the disappointment?

**Question 1**

Who was the Barcelona coach after Gaspar?

**Question 2**

What kind of players were added to Barcelona at the moment?

**Question 3**

In which season did Barcelona win La Liga and the Supercopa de España?

**Question 4**

Which player won the FIFA Player of the Year award?

**Text number 11**

Barça beat Athletic Bilbao 4-1 in the 2009 Copa del Rey final to win the competition for a record 25th time. Three days later, a historic 2-6 victory over Real Madrid followed, securing Barcelona's La Liga title for the 2008-09 season. Barça ended the season by beating last year's Champions League winners Manchester United 2-0 at the Stadio Olimpico in Rome to win their third Champions League title, the first ever treble for a Spanish team. The team also won the 2009 Supercopa de España against Athletic Bilbao and the 2009 UEFA Super Cup against Shakhtar Donetsk, becoming the first European club to win both the domestic and European Super Cup trebles after a treble. In December 2009, Barcelona won the 2009 FIFA Club World Cup, becoming the first football club to have won the title six times. Barcelona set two new records in Spanish football in 2010, retaining the La Liga trophy with 99 points and winning the Spanish Super Cup trophy for the ninth time.

**Question 0**

How many times has Barcelona won the Copa del Rey?

**Question 1**

Which team did Barcelona beat to win La Liga in 2008-09?

**Question 2**

Which team did Barcelona beat to win the 2008-09 Champions League title?

**Question 3**

Which Spanish team did Barcelona beat to win the Supercopa de España?

**Question 4**

When Barcelona won the 2009 FIFA Club World Cup, what was the first time they won?

**Text number 12**

In the summer, it was announced that FC Barcelona's assistant coach in 2012, Tito Vilanova, will take over from Pep Guardiola as manager. After his appointment, Barcelona went on an incredible run that saw them stay at the top of the league table throughout the season, recording only two defeats and scoring 100 points. Their top scorer was once again Lionel Messi, who scored 46 goals in the league, including two hat-tricks. On 11 May 2013, Barcelona were crowned Spanish football champions for the 22nd time with four matches remaining. Finally, Barcelona ended the season with a 15-point lead over rivals Real Madrid, despite losing 2-1 to them in early March. They reached the semi-finals of both the Copa del Rey and the Champions League, where they lost to Real Madrid and Bayern Munich. On 19 July it was announced that Vilanova would resign as Barcelona manager because his throat cancer had returned, and he would receive treatment for the second time after a three-month medical leave in December 2012.

**Question 0**

When did Tito Vilanova become FC Barcelona manager?

**Question 1**

Who did Vilanova replace as manager?

**Question 2**

How many total points did Barcelona score in the 20012 season?

**Question 3**

Who was Barcelona's top scorer?

**Question 4**

When did Barcelona become Spanish football champions for the 22nd time?

**Text number 13**

In late December, Barcelona's appeal to the Court of Arbitration for Sport was unsuccessful and the original transfer ban was reinstated, preventing the club from taking advantage of the transfer windows for winter 2015 and summer. On 5 January 2015, the board of directors dismissed Zubizareta after four years as director of football. The following month, Barcelona announced the creation of a new technical committee for football, comprising vice-president Jordi Mestre, board member Javier Bordas, Carles Rexach and Ariedo Braida.

**Question 0**

Who did Barcelona appeal to to have the transfer ban lifted?

**Question 1**

During which year was Barcelona not allowed to use transfer windows?

**Question 2**

When was Zubizareta fired by the government?

**Question 3**

What position was Zubizareta in?

**Question 4**

What shape did Barcelona take after the manager's dismissal?

**Text number 14**

In addition to membership, as of 2010[update] there are officially 1,335 registered fan clubs, called penyes, around the world. The fan clubs promote Barcelona in their local area and receive special offers when they visit Barcelona. Barcelona is among the most supported teams in the world, with the largest social media following of any sports team in the world, with over 90 million Facebook fans in February 2016. The club's supporters have included many notable figures such as Pope John Paul II, who was an honorary member of the club, and former Spanish Prime Minister José Luis Rodríguez Zapatero. FC Barcelona has the second highest average attendance of any European football club after only Borussia Dortmund.

**Question 0**

How many registered fan clubs does Barcelona have worldwide?

**Question 1**

What are fan clubs called?

**Question 2**

How many Facebook followers does Barcelona have?

**Question 3**

Which famous priest was a Barcelona supporter?

**Question 4**

What is the only team with a bigger crowd than Club Barcelona?

**Text number 15**

Barça's local rival has always been Espanyol. Blanc-i-blaus, one of the clubs that has received royal patronage, was founded exclusively by Spanish football fans, unlike Barça's main board, which is multinational. The club's founding message was clearly anti-Barcelona, and they viewed FC Barcelona disapprovingly as a team of foreigners. The rivalry was reinforced by what the Catalans saw as a provocative representation of Madrid. Their original ground was located in the affluent Sarrià district.

**Question 0**

Which team is Barcelona's local rival?

**Question 1**

Which club received royal patronage?

**Question 2**

What kind of group founded Espanyol?

**Question 3**

What did Barcelona board member Espanyol disapprove of?

**Question 4**

What kind of team does Espanyol consider Barcelona to be ?

**Text number 16**

The Society's original coat of arms was a quarterly diamond-shaped coat of arms surmounted by the Crown of Aragon and King James' bat and surrounded by two branches, one of a laurel tree and the other of a palm tree. In 1910, the Society organised a competition among its members to design a new coat of arms. The winner was Carles Comamala, who was playing for the club at the time. Comamala's proposal became the club's current coat of arms, with minor modifications. The coat of arms consists of a cross of St George at the top left, with the Catalan flag next to it and the team colours at the bottom.

**Question 0**

Which royal symbol is on the club's coat of arms?

**Question 1**

Which tree appears next to the palm tree on the coat of arms?

**Question 2**

When was the competition for the team's coat of arms held?

**Question 3**

Who won the coat of arms competition?

**Question 4**

Which flag is on the team's coat of arms?

**Text number 17**

In 1922, the number of supporters had been exceeded, and with 20,000 borrowed money the club was able to build a larger Camp de Les Corts with an initial capacity of 20,000 spectators. 20,000 After the Spanish Civil War, the club began to attract more members and more spectators to matches. This led to several expansion projects: a grandstand in 1944, a southern grandstand in 1946 and finally a northern grandstand in 1950. After the latest extension, Les Corts could accommodate more spectators. 60,000

**Question 0**

What was the number of Barcelona supporters by 1922?

**Question 1**

What was Barcelona building in 1922?

**Question 2**

How many people can stay at Camp de Les Corts?

**Question 3**

How many people could the stadium hold after several expansions?

**Question 4**

When was the last time Les Corts was extended?

**Text number 18**

On 16 March 1938, Barcelona was hit by Italian air raids, causing over 3,000 deaths, and one of the bombs hit the club's offices. A few months later, Catalonia was invaded and, as a symbol of 'undisciplined' Catalanism, the club, which now had only 3 486 members, was subjected to a series of restrictions. All signs of regional nationalism, including the language, flag and other signs of separatism, were banned throughout Spain. The Catalan flag was banned and the club was forbidden to use names other than Spanish. These measures forced the club to change its name to Club de Fútbol Barcelona and to remove the Catalan flag from its coat of arms.

**Question 0**

When did the Italians bomb Barcelona?

**Question 1**

Why were restrictions imposed on the Barcelona club during the occupation?

**Question 2**

What kind of signs were removed from the Barcelona club?

**Question 3**

Which flag was removed from the club's coat of arms?

**Question 4**

What new name did Barcelona club have to adopt?

**Text number 19**

In June 1982, Diego Maradona was signed by Boca Juniors for a world record £5 million. The following season, Barcelona, under coach Luis, won the Copa del Rey, beating Real Madrid. Maradona's time at Barcelona was short-lived, however, and he soon left for Napoli. At the start of the 1984-85 season, Terry Venables was hired as coach and won La Liga thanks to the remarkable performances of German midfielder Bernd Schuster. The following season he took the team to another European Cup final, which they lost in Seville on a dramatic night to Steaua Bucureşt in a penalty shoot-out.

**Question 0**

How much was Diego Maradona's signing bonus?

**Question 1**

When did Diego Maradona sign a contract with Barcelona?

**Question 2**

Who did Barcelona beat to Maradona's contract signing next season?

**Question 3**

Who was hired as a manager in 1984?

**Question 4**

What caused the defeat to Steaua Bucuresti in Seville?

**Text number 20**

A group of Swiss, English and Catalan footballers, led by Joan Gamper1899, founded the club in 1899 The club has become a symbol of Catalan culture and Catalanism, hence its slogan "Més que un club" (More than a club). Unlike many other football clubs, Barcelona is owned and run by its supporters. It is the second most valuable sports team in the world, worth $3.16 billion, and the second richest football club in the world in terms of revenue, with an annual turnover of €560.8 million. Barcelona's official anthem is 'Cant del Barça', written by Jaume Picas and Josep Maria Espinàs.

**Question 0**

When was Barcelona founded?

**Question 1**

Who led the founders of Barcelona Football Club?

**Question 2**

What is Barcelona's motto?

**Question 3**

How much is Barcelona worth?

**Question 4**

What is the name of the Barcelona club song?

**Text number 21**

FC Barcelona started successfully in regional and national cups, competing in the Campionat de Catalunya and Copa del Rey. In 1902, the club won its first trophy, the Copa Macaya, and participated in the first Copa del Rey, losing in the final to Bizcaya 1-2. Hans Gamper - now known as Joan Gamper - became president of the club in 1908, when the club ran into financial difficulties, having not won a competition since the Campionat de Catalunya in 1905. He served as president of the club five times between 1908 and 1925, spending a total of 25 years at the helm. One of his most important achievements was to ensure that Barça acquired its own stadium and thus had a stable level of income.

**Question 0**

What year did Barcelona win its first trophy?

**Question 1**

What was the first cup won by Barcelona?

**Question 2**

When did Joan Gamper become President of Barcelona?

**Question 3**

How many times between 1908 and 1925 was Gamper president?

**Question 4**

Why did Gamper want Barcelona to have its own stadium?

**Text number 22**

In 1943, Barcelona faced rival Real Madrid in the semi-finals of the Copa del Generalísimo (now Copa del Rey). Barcelona won the first match in Les Corts 3-0. In the second leg, Real Madrid comfortably beat Barcelona 11-1. According to football writer Sid Lowe, "relatively little has been said about the match [since then] and the result has not been particularly celebrated in Madrid. In fact, 11-1 has a much more significant place in Barcelona's history." Local journalist Paco Aguilar has claimed that Barcelona players threatened police officers in the dressing room, although nothing has ever been proven.

**Question 0**

Which team won the first match in the 1943 Copa del Generalissimo?

**Question 1**

What was the result of the second match against Real Madrid in 1943?

**Question 2**

Who is rumoured to have threatened Barcelona players before the match against Real Madrid?

**Question 3**

Which journalist claimed that the Barcelona team was threatened to ensure a win for Real Madrid?

**Question 4**

What was the evidence of the alleged threats against Barcelona before the game?

**Text number 23**

The 1960s was a less successful period for the club, as Real Madrid dominated La Liga. The completion of the Camp Nou in 1957 meant that the club had little money to spend on new players. The 1960s saw the rise of Josep Maria Fusté and Carles Rexach, and the club won the Copa del Generalísimo in 1963 and the FA Cup in 1966. Barcelona restored some pride by beating Real Madrid 1-0 in the Copa del Generalísimo final at the Bernabéu in 1968 in front of Franco. The coach was Salvador Artigas, a former Republican pilot in the civil war. At the end of Franco's dictatorship in 1974, the club changed its official name back to Futbol Club Barcelona and returned the crest to its original form, again with the original letters.

**Question 0**

Which team dominated La Liga in the 1960s?

**Question 1**

Which competition did Barcelona win in 1963 thanks to the rise of Fuste and Rexach?

**Question 2**

Which competition did Barcelona win in 1966?

**Question 3**

Who was there when Barcelona beat Real Madrid in 1968?

**Question 4**

When Franco's dictatorship was over, why did Barcelona change its name?

**Text number 24**

Around the same time, tensions began to emerge between the perceived dictatorial regime of President Núñez and the nationalist Boixos Nois support group. The group, which identified with left-wing separatism, repeatedly called for Núñez's resignation and openly defied him with chants and banners at matches. At the same time, a group of skinheads, often identified with right-wing separatism, erupted in Barcelona. The skinheads slowly shifted the ideology of Boixos Nois from liberalism to fascism, causing a split within the group and sudden support for the Núñez presidency. Inspired by British hooligans, the remaining Boixos Nois groups turned violent and caused chaos, leading to large-scale arrests.

**Question 0**

Which political group wanted Nunez to step down from the presidency?

**Question 1**

Where did Boixos Nois see itself as belonging?

**Question 2**

Which right-wing separatists tried to spread fascism in Boixos Nois?

**Question 3**

What did the split in Boixos Nois make many people advocate?

**Question 4**

What has been caused by extremist violence?

**Text number 25**

Although Barcelona were favourites and started the season strongly, they failed to win any trophies in 2006-07. Later, the US pre-season tour was blamed for injuries to key players such as goal scorer Eto'o and rising star Lionel Messi. Eto'o publicly criticised coach Frank Rijkaard and Ronaldinho, leading to open arguments. Ronaldinho also admitted that a lack of fitness affected his playing form. In La Liga, Barcelona were top for most of the season, but were overtaken by Real Madrid at the turn of the year to become champions. Barcelona advanced to the Copa del Rey semi-finals by winning the first leg against Getafe 5-2. Messi's goal brought comparisons with Diego Maradona's goal of the century, but then lost the second leg 4-0. They participated in the 2006 FIFA Club World Cup but lost in the final to Brazilian side Internacional with a late goal. In the Champions League, Barcelona were relegated to the last 16 when they were beaten on away goals by eventual runners-up Liverpool.

**Question 0**

How did Barcelona finish the 2006-07 season?

**Question 1**

What event was blamed for the injuries to Barcelona stars?

**Question 2**

Which team won Barcelona in La Liga in 2006-07?

**Question 3**

Who was Messi's goal in the first leg of the Copa del Rey compared to?

**Question 4**

Which team ousted Barcelona from the Champions League?

**Text number 26**

Later that month, Barcelona won the UEFA Super Cup after beating Porto 2-0 thanks to goals from Lionel Messi and Cesc Fàbregas. This brought the club's total number of official trophies to 74, overtaking Real Madrid's total number of official trophies. The UEFA Super Cup win also marked another impressive achievement, as Josep Guardiola won his 12th trophy out of a possible 15 in just three years at the club, becoming the all-time record holder for the most titles won as FC Barcelona coach.

**Question 0**

Which competition did Barcelona win thanks to goals from Messi and Fabregas?

**Question 1**

Which team did Barcelona beat to win the UEFA Super Cup?

**Question 2**

How many trophies did the Barcelona Super Cup win in total?

**Question 3**

Which team was overtaken by Barcelona in overall race wins?

**Question 4**

Who is the record holder for the most trophies won as Barcelona coach?

**Text number 27**

In April 2014, FIFA banned the club from buying players for the next two transfer windows for violating FIFA rules on the transfer of footballers under the age of 18. A statement published on FIFA's website says: "In the case in question, FC Barcelona has been found to have violated Article 19 in the case of ten underage players and to have committed several other concurrent violations in relation to other players, including in accordance with Annex 2 of the regulations.". The Disciplinary Committee considered the infringements to be serious and decided to impose a transfer ban at national and international level for two full and consecutive transfer periods and a fine of CHF 450 000. The club was also given 90 days to put all the underage players concerned in order." FIFA rejected the appeal in August, but an appeal pending before the Court of Arbitration for Sport allowed Barcelona to conclude player contracts during the summer of 2014.

**Question 0**

When will FIFA ban Barcelona from buying players?

**Question 1**

What was the FIFA charge that Barcelona broke?

**Question 2**

What fine did FIFA impose on Barcelona for breaking the rules?

**Question 3**

When did FIFA reject a complaint against a decision on a breach of the rules?

**Question 4**

What could Barcelona do about the pending appeal?

**Text number 28**

On 11 August, Barcelona kicked off the 2015-16 season by winning a joint-record fifth European Super Cup by defeating Sevilla FC 5-4 in the 2015 UEFA Super Cup. They ended the year with a 3-0 win over Argentine club River Plate in the final of the FIFA Club World Cup 2015 on 20 December to win the trophy for a record third time, with Suárez, Messi and Iniesta the three best players of the tournament. The FIFA Club World Cup was Barcelona's 20th international title, a record only matched by Egyptian club Al Ahly SC. By scoring180 goals in 2015 in all competitions, Barcelona set a record for the most goals scored in a calendar year, breaking Real Madrid's record of 178 goals in 2014.

**Question 0**

Who did Barcelona beat to win the UEFA Super Cup 2015?

**Question 1**

Which team did Barcelona beat to win the 2015 FIFA World Cup final?

**Question 2**

What was the only team to break Barcelona's record for trophy wins by 2015?

**Question 3**

How many goals did Barcelona score to break the record for most goals scored in a year?

**Question 4**

Which team's previous record was 178 goals in a year?

**Text number 29**

In 2005-06, Barcelona repeated their success in the league and the Supercup. The league season culminated in a 3-0 win over Real Madrid at the Santiago Bernabéu stadium. It was Frank Rijkaard's second win at the Bernabéu, making him the first Barcelona coach to win twice there. Ronaldinho's performance was so impressive that after his second goal, Barcelona's third, some Real Madrid fans gave him a standing ovation. In the Champions League, Barcelona beat English club Arsenal in the final. Barcelona lost 1-0 to Arsenal with less than 15 minutes left in the game, but rallied to a 2-1 win when substitute Henrik Larsson, in his last game for the club, set up goals for Samuel Eto'o and substitute Juliano Bellett, marking the club's first European Cup win in 14 years.

**Question 0**

Where did Barcelona beat Real Madrid to win the trophy in 2005-06?

**Question 1**

What was the winning score in the match against Real Madrid at the Bernabeu?

**Question 2**

How many wins has Frank Rijkaard won at the Bernabeu Stadium?

**Question 3**

What recognition did Ronaldinho's second goal get at the Bernabeu?

**Question 4**

Which team did Barcelona beat to win the Champions League trophy?

**Text number 30**

Under the dictatorships of Miguel Primo de Rivera (1923-1930) and especially Francisco Franco (1939-1975), all regional cultures were suppressed. All languages spoken in the Spanish territory, except Spanish (Castilian), were officially banned. Barça, which symbolised the Catalans' desire for freedom, became 'more than a club' for Catalans. According to Manuel Vázquez Montalbán, the best way for Catalans to show their identity was to join Barça. It was less risky than joining a secret anti-Franco movement, and it gave them the opportunity to express their dissent. Under Franco's regime, however, the Blaugrana team was awarded victories because of its good relations with the dictator at the leadership level, and even won two prizes.

**Question 0**

What caused the suppression of regional cultures?

**Question 1**

What was the only language accepted?

**Question 2**

How did Catalans express their identity under dictatorships?

**Question 3**

Which team did Franco reward for good relations?

**Question 4**

Which Barcelona motto appealed to Catalans?

**Text number 31**

After Laporta left the club in June 2010, Sandro Rosell was soon elected as the new president. Elections were held on 13 June, where he received 61.35% ( 57,088 votes, a record) of the total vote. Rosell signed David Villa from Valencia for €40 million and Javier Mascherano from Liverpool for €19 million. In November 2010, Barcelona beat their main rivals Real Madrid 5-0 in El Clásico. In 2010-11 Barcelona retained the La Liga trophy, their third consecutive title, and scored 96 points. In April 2011, the club reached the Copa del Rey final, losing 1-0 to Real Madrid in the Valencia Mestalla. In May, Barcelona defeated Manchester United 3-1 in the 2011 Champions League final, held at Wembley Stadium and a repeat of the 2009 final, to win their fourth European Cup. In August 2011, Arsenal bought La Masia graduate Cesc Fàbregas to help Barcelona defend the Spanish Super Cup against Real Madrid. The Supercup win brought the total number of official trophies to 73, matching the number of titles won by Real Madrid.

**Question 0**

Who was elected president of the Barcelona club in 2010?

**Question 1**

What percentage of the vote did Rosell get in the presidential election?

**Question 2**

What was the record number of votes Rosell received for president?

**Question 3**

How much did Barcelona pay for David Villa's contract?

**Question 4**

Which team did Barcelona beat in El Clasico in 2010?

**Text number 32**

In 1918, Espanyol launched an anti-autonomy petition, which by then had become a topical issue. Later, a group of Espanyol supporters joined the Falangists in the Spanish Civil War and sided with the fascists. Despite these ideological differences, the derby has always been more relevant to Espanyol than to Barcelona because of the difference in objectives. In recent years, the rivalry has become less political as Espanyol translated its official name and anthem from Spanish into Catalan.

**Question 0**

When did Espanyol submit a counter-application against autonomy?

**Question 1**

Which civil war group did some Espanyol supporters join?

**Question 2**

What event is more meaningful for Espanyol fans than for Barcelona fans?

**Question 3**

From which language does Espanyol translate its name?

**Question 4**

How has the rivalry between Espanyol and Barcelona changed?

**Text number 33**

FC Barcelona's all-time top scorer in all competitions (including friendlies) is Lionel Messi with 474 goals. Messi is also Barcelona's all-time leading scorer in all official competitions (excluding friendlies) with goals445. He is Barcelona's record goalscorer in European (82 goals) and international club competitions (90 goals) and the record league goalscorer in La Liga305. Four players have managed to score more than 100 league goals for Barcelona: Lionel Messi (305), César Rodríguez (192), László Kubala (131) and Samuel Eto'o (108).

**Question 0**

What is Lionel Messi's goal tally in all competitions?

**Question 1**

How many players have scored more than 100 goals for Barelona?

**Question 2**

How many goals has Messi scored in total in official competitions?

**Question 3**

How many goals has Messi scored in La Liga competitions?

**Question 4**

Who is the next best scorer after Messi?

**Text number 34**

Barcelona won the treble in the 2014-2015 season by winning La Liga, Copa del Rey and Champions League, becoming the first European team to win the treble twice. On 17 May, the club clinched its 23rd La Liga title after beating Atlético Madrid. It was Barcelona's seventh La Liga title in the last ten years. On 30 May, the club defeated Athletic Bilbao in the Copa del Rey final at Camp Nou. On 6 June, Barcelona won the Champions League final with a 3-1 victory over Juventus, completing a treble, the club's second in six years. Barcelona's attacking trio of Messi, Suárez and Neymar, dubbed the MSN, scored122 goals in all competitions, the most goals scored by an attacking trio in a season in Spanish football history.

**Question 0**

Which team has won the triple crown twice?

**Question 1**

Which competition did Barcelona win on 17 May 2014-15?

**Question 2**

Which team did Barcelona beat to win their 23rd La Liga title?

**Question 3**

What is the name of the trio of players , Messi, Suarez and Neymar?

**Question 4**

How many goals has the trio MSN scored in total in the 2014-15 season?

**Text number 35**

Before the 2011-2012 season, Barcelona had a long history of avoiding corporate sponsorship on their jerseys. On 14 July 2006, the club announced a five-year agreement with UNICEF, which includes the use of the UNICEF logo on its jerseys. Under the agreement, the club will donate €1.5 million annually to UNICEF (0.7% of its ordinary income, which is in line with the UN's international aid target, cf. ODA) through the FC Barcelona Foundation. The FC Barcelona Foundation is an entity created in 1994 at the proposal of the then Chairman of the Club's Finance Committee, Jaime Gil-Aluja. The idea was to create a foundation that could attract financial sponsors to support a non-profit sporting enterprise. In 2004, the company could become one of 25 "honorary members" by paying between GBP 40 000 and 60 000 (GBP 54 800 and 82 300) a year. There are also 48 associate memberships at an annual cost of £14 000 (£19 200) and an unlimited number of "patron memberships" at £4 000 (£5 500) per year. It is unclear whether honorary members have a formal say in club policy, but, according to author Anthony King, it is 'unlikely that honorary membership does not imply at least some informal influence on the club'.

**Question 0**

Which company did Barcelona agree to sponsor in 2006?

**Question 1**

How much does Barcelona donate to UNICEF each year?

**Question 2**

To which destination does Barcelona's donation to UNICEF respond?

**Question 3**

Who recommended the creation of the FC Barcelona Foundation?

**Question 4**

What was the Barcelona Foundation supposed to attract?

**Text number 36**

The two strongest teams in a national league are often fiercely competitive, especially in La Liga, where the match between Barcelona and Real Madrid is known as El Clásico. Since the beginning of the national competitions, clubs were seen as representing the two competing regions of Spain: Catalonia and Castile, and the two cities. For many, the competition reflects the political and cultural tensions between Catalans and Castilians, which one writer sees as a replay of the Spanish Civil War.

**Question 0**

What is the name of the match between Barcelona and Real Madrid?

**Question 1**

What are the basic differences between Barcelona and Real Madrid?

**Question 2**

Which regions of Spain do the Barcelona and Real Madrid teams represent?

**Question 3**

What kind of tensions are these two teams considered to have?

**Question 4**

What are the other differences between Barcelona and Real Madrid apart from the Spanish regions?

**Text number 37**

In 1980, when the stadium had to be redesigned to meet UEFA criteria, the club raised money by offering supporters the chance to write their name on the bricks for a small fee. The idea was popular with supporters, and thousands of people paid the fee. It later became the centre of controversy when Madrid media picked up reports that one of the stones had the name of Santiago Bernabéu, the long-time Real Madrid chairman and Franco supporter, engraved on it. In preparation for the 1992 Summer Olympics, two tiers of seating were installed above the previous roofline. The stadium's current capacity of 99,354 makes it the largest stadium in Europe.

**Question 0**

Why did the stadium have to be redesigned in 1980?

**Question 1**

What could people do with the bricks in exchange for a fee to support the redesign of the stadium?

**Question 2**

How did the team's supporters react to the idea of bricks?

**Question 3**

Which initial was at the centre of the controversy?

**Question 4**

What is the capacity of the Barcelona stadium?

**Text number 38**

The Espanyol was traditionally seen by the vast majority of Barcelona residents as a club that practised a kind of centralised authority, in sharp contrast to the revolutionary spirit of the Barça. Also in the 1960s and 1970s, FC Barcelona acted as an integrating force in Catalonia for new Catalan residents from the poorer regions of Spain who were looking for a better life, while Espanyol was mainly supported by sectors close to the regime, such as police, military, civil servants and career fascists.

**Question 0**

How did the people of Barcelona perceive Espanyol in relation to Spanish authority?

**Question 1**

What kind of spirit does Team Barcelona seem to encourage?

**Question 2**

What kind of supporters did Barcelona attract?

**Question 3**

Where did Espanyol get its supporters?

**Question 4**

When did Barcelona act as a magnet for newcomers to Catalonia?

**Text number 39**

The blue and red colours of the shirt were first worn in a match against Hispania in 1900.There are several competing theories about the blue and red design of the Barcelona shirt. Arthur Witty, son of the first chairman, claimed that it was his father's idea because the colours were the same as those of the Merchant Taylor's School team. According to author Toni Strubell, another explanation is that the colours originated in Robespierre's First Republic. In Catalonia, it is widely believed that Joan Gamper chose the colours and that they are those of his home team, FC Basel. Yellow and orange have been the colours most often used by the club. There has also been the use of the Catalan flag with red and yellow stripes on the away kit.

**Question 0**

When did Barcelona use the blue and red colours in a game?

**Question 1**

When the colours were first used, what team did Barcelona play?

**Question 2**

Where do Catalans believe the colours red and blue come from?

**Question 3**

What do the red and yellow stripes on the away shirt symbolise?

**Question 4**

What are the most frequently used alternate colours in Barcelona?

**Text number 40**

After the construction work was completed, there was no more room for expansion in Les Corts. The La Liga championships in 1948 and 1949 and the signing of László Kubala in June 1950, who later scored196 goals in 256 matches, attracted larger crowds to the matches. The club began planning a new stadium. Construction of Camp Nou began on 28 March 1954, with 60,000 Barça fans arriving. The first stone of the future stadium was laid under the patronage of Governor Felipe Acedo Colunga and with the blessing of the Archbishop of Barcelona, Gregorio Modrego. Construction work lasted three years and was completed on 24 September 1957. The final cost was 288 million pesetas, 336% over budget.

**Question 0**

How many goals did Laszlo Kubala score in 256 games?

**Question 1**

Which championships did Barcelona win in 1948 and 1949?

**Question 2**

When did Barcelona sign a contract with Kubala?

**Question 3**

In what year did Barcelona start building a new stadium?

**Question 4**

Who blessed the first stone of the new stadium?

**Text number 41**

Barcelona is one of the most popular teams in the world and has the largest social media following of any sports team in the world. Barcelona players have won a record number of Ballon d'Or awards (11) and a record number of FIFA Player of the Year awards (7). In 2010, the club made history when three of its players from the youth academy (Messi, Iniesta and Xavi) were named the three best players in the world at the FIFA Ballon d'Or awards, an unprecedented achievement for players from the same football school.

**Question 0**

Which sports team has the largest social media following in the world?

**Question 1**

How many Ballon d'Or awards have members of the Barcelona team won?

**Question 2**

How many FIFA Player of the Year awards have FC Barcelona players won?

**Question 3**

How many Barcelona players were voted the three best players of 2010?

**Question 4**

Where did Messi, Iniesta and Xavi learn their football at Barcelona?

**Text number 42**

With the new stadium, Barcelona took part in the inaugural edition of the Pyrenees Cup, which at the time consisted of the best teams from Languedoc, Mid and Aquitaine (southern France), the Basque Country and Catalonia, all former members of the Marca Hispanica. The competition was the most prestigious of the era. From the year of its creation until 19101913, Barcelona won the competition four times in a row. Carles Comamala was an integral part of the four-time championship, as he led the team along with Amechazurra and Jack Greenwell. The latter became the club's first full-time coach in 1917. The last edition was held in Barcelona in 1914, won by local rivals Espanyol.

**Question 0**

How many times did Barcelona win the Pyrenees Cup?

**Question 1**

What region were the participants in the Pyrenees Cup from?

**Question 2**

When did the Pyrenees Cup start?

**Question 3**

Who was Barcelona's first full-time coach?

**Question 4**

When was the last time the Pyrenees Cup was played?

**Text number 43**

In 1978, Josep Lluís Núñez became FC Barcelona's first elected president, and since then the club's president has been elected by its members. The process of electing FC Barcelona's president was closely linked to Spain's transition to democracy in 1974 and the end of Franco's dictatorship. The new president's main objective was to develop Barcelona into a world-class club by giving it stability both on and off the pitch. Núñez's presidency lasted 22 years and had a profound effect on Barcelona's image, as he pursued a strict policy of wages and discipline, sacking players like Maradona, Romário and Ronaldo rather than meeting their demands.

**Question 0**

Who was the first elected president of the Barcelona club?

**Question 1**

When was Nunez elected president of FC Barcelona?

**Question 2**

Which group elects the club president?

**Question 3**

How long was Nunez president of Barcelona?

**Question 4**

How was Nunez known to be tight?

**Text number 44**

The departure of Núñez and van Gaal was hardly noticed by fans when compared to the departure of the club's then vice-captain Luís Figo. Figo had become a cult hero, and Catalans considered him one of their own. Barcelona fans, however, were shocked by Figo's decision to move to arch-rivals Real Madrid, and on subsequent visits to the Camp Nou Figo received a very hostile reception. On his first return, he was pelted with a pig's head and a full bottle of whisky from the crowd. For the next three years the club was in decline, with managers coming and going. Van Gaal was replaced by Llorenç Serra Ferrer, who despite a massive investment in players in the summer of 2000, led a mediocre league season and a humiliating Champions League first round exit, and was eventually sacked towards the end of the season. He was replaced by long-serving coach Carles Rexach, initially on an interim basis, and managed to guide the club to at least a final Champions League place on the last day of the season. Despite better form in La Liga and a good Champions League semi-final place, Rexach was never considered a long-term solution, and that summer Louis van Gaal returned to the club for a second season as manager. What followed was one of the worst La Liga campaigns in the club's history, although they again performed well in the Champions League, finishing as high as 15th in February 2003. This led to van Gaal's resignation and his replacement for the rest of the season by Radomir Antić, although sixth place was the best he could achieve. At the end of the season, Antić's short-term contract was not renewed, and club chairman Joan Gaspart resigned, his position being completely untenable, as such a disastrous season had not only made the club worse in general, but also because he had become chairman three years earlier.

**Question 0**

Which team did Luis Figo, your favourite player, leave Barcelona for?

**Question 1**

What kind of treatment was Figo offered during his visits to Barcelona?

**Question 2**

What happened after Figo left for the next three years?

**Question 3**

What was Barcelona's ranking in 2003?

**Question 4**

Who resigned from the Barcelona presidency after Barcelona's poor 2003 season?

**Text number 45**

Two days later, it was announced that Luis Enrique would return as Barcelona head coach after agreeing a two-year contract. He was recommended by sporting director Andoni Zubizarreta, his former national team colleague. After Enrique's arrival, Barcelona broke its transfer record by paying Liverpool F.C. €81-94 million for striker Luis Suárez, who was serving a four-month ban from all football-related activities imposed by the FIFA disciplinary committee after biting Italian defender Giorgio Chiellini during his performance in a Uruguay World Cup group stage match.

**Question 0**

Who returned to Barcelona as head coach?

**Question 1**

How long did Enrique's contract as a coach last?

**Question 2**

How much did Barcelona pay for Luis Saurez?

**Question 3**

Why has Saurez not played for four months?

**Question 4**

Who gave Saurez a four-month ban after he bit another player?

**Text number 46**

The nickname "culé" comes from the Catalan culi (English: ass), as in the first stadium, Camp de la Indústria, the spectators sat above the stands. In Spain, around 25% of the population are said to be Barça supporters, second only to Real Madrid, who are supported by 32% of the population. Across Europe, Barcelona is the most popular second division club. The club's membership has grown significantly from 100,000170,000 in 2003-04 to 100,000170,000 in September 2009, a sharp rise attributed to the influence of Ronaldinho and the media strategy of then president Joan Laporta, which focused on Spanish and English online media.

**Question 0**

What is the nickname of a Barcelona supporter?

**Question 1**

What percentage of the Spanish population are Barcelona supporters?

**Question 2**

What percentage of the Spanish population are Real Madrid supporters?

**Question 3**

What was the club's membership in 2003-04?

**Question 4**

How large did the club's membership grow by 2009?

**Text number 47**

In the 1950s, the rivalry was further exacerbated by the controversy surrounding the transfer of Alfredo di Stefano, who ended up playing for Real Madrid and was a key figure in their subsequent success. In the 1960s, the rivalry reached European level when the teams met twice in the controversial European Cup play-off round, with Madrid receiving unfavourable treatment from the referee. In 2002, the Spanish media dubbed the clash between the two clubs the 'match of the century', and Madrid's victory was watched by more than 500 million people.

**Question 0**

Which player was successful at Real Madrid in 1950?

**Question 1**

When did Barcelona face Real Madrid twice in Europe?

**Question 2**

What was the name of the match between Real Madrid and Barcelona in 2002?

**Question 3**

How many people watched the match of the century?

**Question 4**

Which team won the match between Real Madrid and Barcelona in 2002?

**Text number 48**

In 2010, Forbes valued Barcelona at around €752 million ($1 billion), ranking it fourth after Manchester United, Real Madrid and Arsenal in terms of 2008-09 figures. According to Deloitte, Barcelona's revenue for the same season was €366 million, ranking second after Real Madrid with €401 million. In 2013, Forbes magazine ranked Barcelona as the third most valuable sports team in the world after Real Madrid and Manchester United with a value of $2.6 billion. In 2014, Forbes ranked Barcelona as the second most valuable sports team in the world with $3.2 billion and Deloitte ranked it as the fourth richest football club in the world in terms of revenue with an annual turnover of €484.6 million.

**Question 0**

How much was Barcelona worth according to Forbes in 2010?

**Question 1**

Where does Barcelona rank in the Forbes ranking?

**Question 2**

Apart from Real Madrid and Arsenal, what other team is ahead of Barcelona in the Champions League?

**Question 3**

What was Barcelona's turnover in 2010?

**Question 4**

Where did Forbes rank in 2014 in terms of Barcelona's prestige as a sports team?

**Text number 49**

Barcelona is the only European club to have played continental football every season since 1955, and one of only three clubs never to have been relegated from La Liga, along with Athletic Bilbao and Real Madrid. In2009 Barcelona became the first Spanish club to win the La Liga, Copa del Rey and Champions League treble. In the same year, it also became the first football club to win six of the six competitions in the same year, adding to the aforementioned treble, the Spanish Super Cup, the UEFA Super Cup and the FIFA Club World Cup. In 2014-15, Barcelona won another historic treble, making it the first club in European football to win the treble twice.

**Question 0**

When did Barcelona become the first Spanish team to win the treble?

**Question 1**

In 2009, Barcelona became the first team to win six out of six races in six competitions in which period?

**Question 2**

Which European football team has won the treble twice?

**Question 3**

In which football season did Barcelona win its second treble?

**Question 4**

Which team has played continental football every season since 1955?

**Document number 140**

**Text number 0**

Hoover began using wiretapping in the 1920s during Prohibition to arrest smugglers. In the 1927 case Olmstead v. United States, in which a smuggler was caught using a telephone wiretap, the US Supreme Court ruled that an FBI wiretap did not violate the Fourth Amendment as an illegal search and seizure, as long as the FBI did not break into a person's home to conduct the wiretap. After the repeal of the ban, Congress passed the Communications Act of 1934, which prohibited wiretapping without consent but allowed eavesdropping. In 1939, in Nardone v. United States, the Court ruled that the 1934 Act made evidence obtained by the FBI through telephone tapping inadmissible in court. After the 1967 case of Katz v. United States overturned the 1927 case that allowed wiretapping, Congress passed the Omnibus Crime Control Act, which allowed authorities to tap phones during investigations as long as they obtained prior authorization.

**Question 0**

What method did Hoover use to find the smugglers?

**Question 1**

In which Supreme Court case was it held that the FBI wiretap did not violate the Fourth Amendment?

**Question 2**

What law did Congress pass to ban wiretapping without consent?

**Question 3**

In which case was it found that evidence obtained by the FBI through wiretapping was inadmissible in court?

**Question 4**

What does it take to tap someone's phone?

**Question 5**

Which president was the first to use eavesdropping to find smugglers?

**Question 6**

Which case focused on a smuggler who was caught by phone tapping?

**Question 7**

What did Congress pass to ban phone tapping?

**Question 8**

What is now required to listen to the citizen?

**Question 9**

Do you need a search warrant before or after a wiretap?

**Question 10**

When did Hoover stop eavesdropping?

**Question 11**

In which case did the US Supreme Court rule that wiretapping is always illegal?

**Question 12**

How did Congress legalize wiretapping without consent?

**Question 13**

In what year did the Supreme Court rule that evidence obtained through phone tapping is admissible in court?

**Question 14**

What act of Congress allowed authorities to tap phones without a warrant?

**Text number 1**

In March 1971, an FBI agent's office in Pennsylvania Media was broken into by a group calling itself the Citizens' Commission to Investigate the FBI. Numerous documents were taken and distributed to several newspapers, including The Harvard Crimson. The files detailed the FBI's extensive COINTELPRO programme, which included investigations into the lives of ordinary citizens - including a group of black students at the Pennsylvania Military Academy and the daughter of Wisconsin Congressman Henry Reuss. The revelations of assassinations of political activists "shocked" the country, and members of Congress, including House Majority Leader Hale Boggs, condemned the actions. The phones of some members of Congress, including Boggs, were allegedly tapped.

**Question 0**

What group broke into the FBI office in Pennsylvania Media?

**Question 1**

Did the citizens' commission investigating the FBI take documents?

**Question 2**

Which documents did the Citizens' Commission investigating the FBI raid mainly focus on?

**Question 3**

What did the COINTELPRO documents reveal?

**Question 4**

How will the US react to these discoveries?

**Question 5**

When was the Citizens' Committee investigating the FBI broken into?

**Question 6**

Where was the CIA agent's home office broken into?

**Question 7**

What was the newspaper that didn't get any FBI files?

**Question 8**

Whose congressman's son was the FBI investigating?

**Question 9**

Which member of Congress expressed support for the FBI's actions?

**Text number 2**

From the late 1980s to the early 1990s, the FBI moved more than 300 agents from counterespionage missions to violent crime, making violent crime the sixth national priority. As cuts to other established departments were reduced and terrorism was no longer considered a threat after the end of the Cold War, the FBI assisted local and state police forces in tracking fugitives who fled across state lines, a federal crime. The FBI laboratory helped develop DNA testing, continuing its pioneering role in identification that began with its fingerprinting system in 1924.

**Question 0**

Did the FBI move its agents from counterintelligence to violent crime?

**Question 1**

What was the FBI's priority for violent crime in the 1990s?

**Question 2**

Did the FBI's new priorities mean cutting other departments?

**Question 3**

Was terrorism considered a threat after the Cold War?

**Question 4**

Which agency pioneered DNA testing?

**Question 5**

How many agents did the FBI reassign before the 1980s?

**Question 6**

Where were 300 agents transferred to focus on violent crime?

**Question 7**

What was the FBI's first national priority?

**Question 8**

What was still considered a threat after the end of the Cold War?

**Question 9**

When did the FBI's pioneering role in identification end?

**Text number 3**

The September 11 Commission's final report of 22 July 2004 concluded that the FBI and CIA were both complicit in failing to investigate intelligence reports that could have prevented the attacks of 11 September 2001. The report's most damning assessment found that neither agency had served the country well, and listed numerous recommendations for changes to the FBI. While the FBI has followed most of the recommendations, including oversight by a new Director of National Intelligence, some former members of the 9/11 Commission publicly criticized the FBI in October 2005, claiming it was resisting significant changes.

**Question 0**

Which agencies were to blame for September 11?

**Question 1**

Did the events of 11 September lead to increased FBI surveillance?

**Question 2**

Did many people believe that the FBI opposed important changes?

**Question 3**

Did people believe that the FBI served them well?

**Question 4**

When was the first report of the 9/11 Commission published?

**Question 5**

Which agencies were not found guilty by the 9/11 Commission?

**Question 6**

What does the report say could not have been prevented?

**Question 7**

Who privately criticised the FBI in October 2005?

**Question 8**

When did former members of the 9/11 Commission publicly praise the FBI?

**Text number 4**

The Criminal Justice Information Services (CJIS) Division is located in Clarksburg, West Virginia. The office opened in 1991 as the youngest division of the office since 1995. The complex is three football fields long. It serves as the primary repository for data from various information systems. CJIS is responsible for the National Crime Information Center (NCIC), Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR), Fingerprint Identification, Integrated Automated Fingerprint Identification System (IAFIS), NCIC 2000, and the National Incident Based Reporting System (NIBRS). Many state and local agencies use these information systems as a source for their own investigations and submit information to the database through secure communications. The FBI provides these advanced identification and information services to local, state, federal and international law enforcement agencies.

**Question 0**

Where is CJIS located?

**Question 1**

When was CJIS founded?

**Question 2**

What purpose does CJIS serve?

**Question 3**

Where is the NCIC data located?

**Question 4**

Do the states have access to the CJIS?

**Question 5**

What was the oldest office to open in 1995?

**Question 6**

When was the CJIS department closed?

**Question 7**

Which programme is not under the CJIS?

**Question 8**

What are state and local authorities not allowed to use in their own investigations?

**Question 9**

What provides the FBI with advanced identification and information services?

**Text number 5**

The Director of the FBI is responsible for the day-to-day running of the FBI. The Director, together with his/her Deputy Directors, ensures that cases and operations are properly managed. The Director is also responsible for ensuring that the management of any FBI field office is staffed with qualified agents. Prior to the passage of the Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act after the September 11 attacks, the Director of the FBI reported directly to the President of the United States on all matters arising within the FBI. Since then, the Director now reports to the Director of National Intelligence (DNI), who in turn reports to the President.

**Question 0**

Who is responsible for the day-to-day running of the FBI?

**Question 1**

Who is assisting the FBI director?

**Question 2**

What laws were passed concerning the FBI after 11 September?

**Question 3**

Who informed the President?

**Question 4**

Who now reports to the President?

**Question 5**

Who will ensure that there are competent agents in CIA field offices?

**Question 6**

Which law was passed before 11 September?

**Question 7**

Who does the President report to?

**Question 8**

Who is responsible for briefing the FBI Director?

**Question 9**

What does the CIA Director tell the President?

**Text number 6**

Uniform Crime Reports (UCR) compiles data from more than 17 000 law enforcement agencies across the country. They provide detailed information on the number of crimes, including arrests, clearances (or case closures) and information on law enforcement agencies. The UCR focuses its data collection on violent crime, hate crime and property crime. The UCR system was established in the 1920s, but it has not proven to be as uniform as its name suggests. UCR data reflect only the most serious crime when it comes to related offences, and the definition of rape is very restrictive. Since approximately93% of the data submitted to the FBI is in this format, the UCR is the preferred publication because most states require law enforcement agencies to submit this information.

**Question 0**

What collects data from around 17 000 law enforcement agencies?

**Question 1**

What is the focus of the UCR?

**Question 2**

Where was the UCR created?

**Question 3**

Which agency collects information on law enforcement agencies located outside the country?

**Question 4**

What types of crime does the UCR not focus on?

**Question 5**

When was the UCR abolished?

**Question 6**

What percentage of the information provided to the CIA is in this format?

**Question 7**

What does not oblige law enforcement authorities to provide this information?

**Text number 7**

FBI documents show that 85% of COINTELPRO's resources were directed at groups and individuals deemed "subversive" by the FBI, such as communist and socialist organizations, organizations associated with the civil rights movement, and individuals such as Martin Luther King Jr. and others associated with the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the Congress of Racial Equality, and other civil rights organizations; black nationalist groups; the American Indian Movement; a wide range of organizations known as "neo-leftists" such as Students for a Democratic Society and the Weathermen; virtually all anti-Vietnam War groups and individual student protesters who had no grouping; the National Lawyers Guild; organizations and individuals associated with the women's rights movement; nationalist groups such as Puerto Rican independence groups, the United Irishmen, and Cuban exile movements such as Orlando Bosch's Cuban Power and the Cuban Nationalist Movement. The remaining 15% of COINTELPRO's resources were used to marginalise and undermine white hate groups such as the Ku Klux Klan and the National States' Rights Party.

**Question 0**

What percentage of COINTELPRO's resources did the FBI say were directed at subversive groups?

**Question 1**

Did the FBI target MLK?

**Question 2**

What proportion of COINTELPRO resources were used to combat white hatter groups?

**Question 3**

What were the main targets of the white hate groups?

**Question 4**

What was the name of the liberal groups that existed at the time?

**Question 5**

How much of COINTELPRO's resources were used to fight libertarian organisations?

**Question 6**

Who is the civil rights leader targeted by the CIA?

**Question 7**

What percentage of COINTELPRO's resources were used to help white hate groups?

**Question 8**

Which group was not targeted by the FBI?

**Question 9**

What is the group targeted by the CIA?

**Text number 8**

While many of the FBI's activities are unique, its activities in support of national security are comparable to those of the UK's MI5 and Russia's FSB. Unlike the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), which has no law enforcement powers and focuses on intelligence gathering abroad, the FBI is primarily a domestic agency with field offices56 in major cities across the United States and more than 400 offices in smaller cities and regions across the country. In the FBI field offices, a senior FBI official simultaneously serves as the representative of the Director of National Intelligence.

**Question 0**

What is the FBI comparable to?

**Question 1**

What kind of agency is the FBI?

**Question 2**

How many field offices does the FBI have in major cities?

**Question 3**

How many offices does the FBI have in such small towns?

**Question 4**

Who is the representative of the Director of National Intelligence?

**Question 5**

What intelligence service is comparable to the CIA?

**Question 6**

What is the FBI focusing on abroad?

**Question 7**

How many field offices does the CIA have in major US cities?

**Question 8**

How many field offices does the FBI have outside the US?

**Question 9**

Who is represented in the CIA field office by a senior CIA official?

**Text number 9**

The Bureau's first official task was to visit and investigate prostitution houses in preparation for the implementation of the White Slave Traffic Act of 25 June 1910, the Mann Act. In 1932, its name was changed to the United States Bureau of Investigation. The following year, it was attached to the Bureau of Prohibition and renamed the Division of Investigation (DOI), until it finally became an independent unit within the Department of Justice in 1935. In the same year, its name was officially changed from the Division of Investigation to the current Federal Bureau of Investigation, or FBI.

**Question 0**

What was the office's first task?

**Question 1**

Which law was the Office originally responsible for enforcing?

**Question 2**

What was the other official name of the Mann Act?

**Question 3**

When was Mann's law passed?

**Question 4**

When was the name of the office changed?

**Question 5**

Where did the office visit during its last official mission?

**Question 6**

What was the last law enforced by the FBI?

**Question 7**

When did Congress reject the Mann Act?

**Question 8**

In what year was the Investigations Division renamed the United States Bureau of Investigation?

**Question 9**

When was the FBI separated from the Department of Justice?

**Text number 10**

In the 1950s and 1960s, FBI officials became increasingly concerned about the influence of civil rights leaders, believing that they had links to or undue influence over communists. In 1956, for example, Hoover sent an open letter condemning Dr. T.R.M. Howard, a civil rights leader, surgeon and wealthy entrepreneur in Mississippi who had criticized the FBI's inaction in investigating the murders of George W. Lee, Emmett Till and other Southern blacks. The FBI conducted controversial domestic surveillance in an operation it called COINTELPRO, short for "COunter-INTELligence PROgram". Its purpose was to investigate and disrupt the activities of dissident political organizations in the United States, including both militant and nonviolent organizations. It targeted, among others, the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, a leading civil rights organization whose leadership included clergy.

**Question 0**

When did the FBI become concerned about civil rights?

**Question 1**

What connections did the FBI believe the civil rights leaders had?

**Question 2**

Who did Hoover send an open letter condemning?

**Question 3**

Which agency had been criticised by Dr T.R.M. Howard?

**Question 4**

What was the most controversial domestic surveillance operation of this era?

**Question 5**

When did FBI officials become less concerned about civil liberties?

**Question 6**

What connections did civil rights leaders believe the FBI had?

**Question 7**

When did Dr. T.R.M. Howard send an open letter condemning Hoover?

**Question 8**

Which controversial domestic surveillance programme was carried out by the CIA?

**Question 9**

What was not one of the COINTELPRO targets?

**Text number 11**

From the 1940s until the 1970s, the agency investigated cases of espionage against the United States and its allies. Eight Nazi agents who had planned sabotage operations against American targets were arrested, and six were executed (Ex parte Quirin) on conviction. Around the same time, a joint US-UK code-breaking effort (Project Venona), in which the FBI was heavily involved, broke the codes of Soviet diplomatic and intelligence communications, enabling the US and UK governments to read Soviet messages. This effort confirmed that there were Americans in the US working for Soviet intelligence. Hoover managed this project, but did not inform the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) until 1952. Another notable case is the arrest of Soviet spy Rudolf Abel in 1957. The exposure of Soviet spies operating in the United States allowed Hoover to continue his long-standing obsession with the threat he perceived from the American left, from the trade unionists of the Communist Party of the United States of America (CPUSA) to American liberals.

**Question 0**

When did the FBI start investigating espionage?

**Question 1**

How many Nazis were arrested?

**Question 2**

Which project broke Soviet codes?

**Question 3**

Which agency did Hoover not tell about the code-breaking and the findings?

**Question 4**

What was the Agency investigating before the 1940s?

**Question 5**

How many Italian agents were arrested?

**Question 6**

Which project broke the Nazi codes?

**Question 7**

To which agency did Hoover immediately report the code violation?

**Question 8**

What prevented Hoover from continuing his obsession with the threat of the American left?

**Text number 12**

In 2003, a congressional committee called the FBI's organized crime informant program "one of the greatest failures in the history of federal law enforcement." The FBI allowed the conviction of four innocent men for the gang murder of Edward "Teddy" Deegan in March 1965 to protect FBI informant Vincent Flemm. Three of the men were sentenced to death (later commuted to life imprisonment), and the fourth defendant was sentenced to life imprisonment. Two of the four men died in prison after serving almost 30 years, and the other two were released after serving 32 and 36 years. In July 2007, US District Judge Nancy Gertner in Boston found that the agency helped convict the four men by using the false testimony of mobster Joseph Barboza. The US government was ordered to pay $100 million in damages to the four defendants.

**Question 0**

When did the committee oppose the FBI's organized crime informant program?

**Question 1**

How many innocent men did the FBI convict?

**Question 2**

Where was the death penalty reduced to?

**Question 3**

How many men died in prison?

**Question 4**

How much was the US government ordered to pay in damages?

**Question 5**

What did a Congressional committee call one of the greatest successes of federal law enforcement?

**Question 6**

When did the FBI block the conviction of four innocent men?

**Question 7**

What was the name of the CIA informant?

**Question 8**

Who said that the office had not helped convict the four men?

**Question 9**

How much were the four respondents ordered to pay the US government?

**Text number 13**

Between 1993 and 1996, the FBI increased its counter-terrorism mission following the first World1993 Trade Center bombing in New York, New York, the Oklahoma City bombing in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, in 1995, and the arrest of the Unabomber in 1996. Technological innovations and the skills of FBI laboratory analysts helped ensure that these three cases were successfully prosecuted. A Justice Department investigation into the FBI's role in the Ruby Ridge and Waco incidents found that FBI agents obstructed FBI activities. During the 1996 Summer Olympics in Atlanta, Georgia, the FBI was criticized for investigating the Centennial Olympic Park bombing. It settled a dispute with Richard Jewell, who was a private security guard at the scene, and some media organizations over the leaking of his name during the investigation.

**Question 0**

When did the FBI increase its counter-terrorism mission?

**Question 1**

What prompted the FBI to step up the fight against terrorism?

**Question 2**

Where was the World Trade Center?

**Question 3**

When was Oklahoma City bombed?

**Question 4**

What did FBI agents do in the investigations of the agency?

**Question 5**

What was the FBI more focused on before 1993?

**Question 6**

When did the second World Trade Center bombing take place?

**Question 7**

Who was released in 1996?

**Question 8**

What prevented the FBI from ensuring that these three cases were successfully prosecuted?

**Question 9**

During which Olympics did the FBI receive praise for its investigation?

**Text number 14**

During the September 11, 2001 attacks on the World Trade Center, FBI agent Leonard W. Hatton Jr. was killed during rescue operations while helping rescue personnel evacuate the occupants of the South Tower and was trapped when the tower collapsed. Months after the attacks, FBI Director Robert Mueller, who had been sworn in a week before the attacks, called for a restructuring of the FBI's structure and operations. He made it a priority to fight all federal crimes, including preventing terrorism, countering foreign intelligence operations, combating cybersecurity threats, other high-tech crimes, protecting civil liberties, fighting public corruption, organised crime, financial crime and serious violent crime.

**Question 0**

Which FBI agent was killed during the attacks on the World Trade Center?

**Question 1**

What tower was Leonard W. Hatton Jr trying to evacuate?

**Question 2**

What did the new director of the FBI want?

**Question 3**

What was the main goal of the new FBI director?

**Question 4**

Which part of the FBI did Mueller want to reform?

**Question 5**

Which CIA agent was killed during the attacks on the World Trade Center?

**Question 6**

What was Hatton trying to do in the North Tower of the World Trade Center?

**Question 7**

Who was sworn in as FBI director a week after the attacks?

**Question 8**

What was Mueller's low priority?

**Question 9**

What was Mueller not trying to protect?

**Text number 15**

On July 8, 2007, the Washington Post published excerpts from UCLA professor Amy Zegart's book Spying Blind: The CIA, the FBI, and the Origins of 9/11. The Post reported from Zegart's book that government documents show that the CIA and FBI missed potential23 opportunities to prevent the September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks. Key reasons for the failures included: agency cultures resistant to change and new ideas, inappropriate promotion incentives, and a lack of cooperation between the FBI, CIA and the rest of the US intelligence community. The book blamed the FBI's decentralized structure for preventing effective communication and cooperation between the various FBI offices. The book suggested that the FBI has not evolved into an effective counterterrorism or counterintelligence agency, largely due to a deep-seated resistance to change in the agency culture. For example, FBI personnel practices continue to treat all non-special agents as support staff, and intelligence analysts are classified alongside FBI auto mechanics and janitors.

**Question 0**

When did the Washington Post publish excerpts from Spying Blind?

**Question 1**

How many opportunities did the FBI turn down to disrupt the September 11 attacks?

**Question 2**

Which two agencies did not cooperate?

**Question 3**

What was the reason for the FBI's failure?

**Question 4**

What did the decentralised structure of the FBI prevent?

**Question 5**

Which book did the New York Times publish extracts from?

**Question 6**

How many times did the CIA and FBI disrupt the September 11 attacks?

**Question 7**

Which two agencies worked well together?

**Question 8**

What facilitated communication between the different FBI offices?

**Question 9**

How did the FBI treat special agents?

**Text number 16**

The USA PATRIOT Act increased the powers of the FBI, in particular with regard to wiretapping and Internet surveillance. One of the most controversial provisions of the Act is the so-called sneak and peek provision, which gives the FBI the power to conduct searches while the occupants of a house are away, but does not require the FBI to notify the occupants for several weeks afterwards. Under the provisions of the PATRIOT Act, the FBI also resumed searching the library records of terrorism suspects (something it reportedly had not done since the 1970s).

**Question 0**

What increased the powers of the FBI?

**Question 1**

What was one of the most controversial parts of the Patriot Act?

**Question 2**

What new residential powers did the FBI now have?

**Question 3**

Could the FBI search library records?

**Question 4**

Whose library records did the FBI search?

**Question 5**

What reduced the powers of the FBI?

**Question 6**

What did the USA PATRIOT Act allow the CIA to do more of?

**Question 7**

What is one of the least controversial provisions of the USA PATRIOT Act?

**Question 8**

Which agency must notify residents immediately of a search?

**Question 9**

What information does the PATRIOT Act prohibit the FBI from accessing?

**Text number 17**

The FBI laboratory, which was established at the time of the BOI's creation, did not appear in the J. Edgar Hoover Building until its completion in 1974. The laboratory serves as the primary laboratory for most DNA, biological and physical work. Public tours of FBI Headquarters passed through the FBI Laboratory's work space before moving to the J. Edgar Hoover Building. Laboratory services include: Chemistry, Combined DNA Index System (CODIS), computer analysis and response, DNA analysis, evidence processing, explosives, firearms and toolmarks, forensic audio analysis, forensic video recording, image analysis, forensic science, forensic training, hazardous materials interdiction, investigative and search images, latent fingerprints, materials analysis, questioned documents, criminal history records, special photographic analysis, structural design and post-construction inspection. The FBI Laboratory's services are used free of charge by many state, local and international agencies. The Laboratory also operates a second laboratory at the FBI Academy.

**Question 0**

When did the FBI laboratory first appear?

**Question 1**

Where was the FBI lab?

**Question 2**

Who uses the FBI's laboratory services?

**Question 3**

How much does the FBI charge for laboratory services?

**Question 4**

Where is the FBI's second laboratory?

**Question 5**

When was the FBI laboratory closed?

**Question 6**

Where was the CIA laboratory located?

**Question 7**

Where will the public tours of FBI headquarters go after the move to the J. Edgar Hoover Building?

**Question 8**

What is not a service provided by a laboratory?

**Question 9**

Which agencies have to pay for the services of the FBI laboratory?

**Text number 18**

The FBI launched the Trilogy project to upgrade its outdated IT infrastructure in 2000. The project, originally planned to take three years and cost about $380 million, ran well over budget and behind schedule. Efforts to introduce modern computers and network equipment were generally successful, but attempts to develop new research software, which were outsourced to Science Applications International Corporation (SAIC), were not. The Virtual Case File, or VCF as the software was known, suffered from poorly defined objectives and repeated management changes. In January 2005, more than two years after the software was originally scheduled for completion, the FBI formally abandoned the project. At least $100 million was spent on the project (by some estimates much more), but it was never made operational. The FBI has been forced to continue using its decades-old Automated Case Support system, which IT experts deplore as woefully inadequate. In March 2005, the FBI announced the launch of a new, more ambitious software project, code-named Sentinel, which it expected to be ready by 2009.

**Question 0**

When did the FBI start the Trilogy project?

**Question 1**

Which project focused on improving the FBI's IT infrastructure?

**Question 2**

Did the Trilogy project go over budget?

**Question 3**

When did the FBI abandon the VCF project?

**Text number 19**

An FBI Special Agent is issued a Glock 22 pistol or a Glock 23 .40 S&W caliber pistol. If he does not pass the first qualification, he will be issued either a Glock 17 or Glock 19 pistol for the next qualification. In May 1997, the FBI officially introduced the Glock .40 S&W pistol for general agent use and first issued it in October 1997 to the new agent class 98-1. Currently, the Model 23 "FG&R" (finger groove and rail) is the sidearm in use. New agents are issued firearms for which they must pass a qualification test after training at the FBI Academy. The secondary weapons approved are the Glock 26, 9 × 19 mm Parabellum, and the Glock models 23 and 27, .40 S&W calibre. Special Agents may acquire and qualify with a Glock 21 model .45 ACP submachine gun. Special Agents of the FBI Hostage Rescue Team (HRT) and Regional SWAT Teams are issued a Springfield Professional Model 1911A1 .45 ACP pistol (see FBI Special Weapons and Tactics Teams).

**Question 0**

What kind of weapon is an FBI special agent given?

**Question 1**

What do FBI special agents get if they don't pass the first qualifying round?

**Question 2**

What the FBI approved in May 1997

**Question 3**

Why did the FBI adopt the Glock .40 S&W pistol?

**Question 4**

Which class was the first to receive a Glock .40 S&W pistol?

**Question 5**

What weapon will CIA agents be given?

**Question 6**

Which weapon will FBI agents get if they fail in the second qualifying round?

**Question 7**

What weapon was used by the FBI before 1997?

**Question 8**

What weapon are special agents not allowed to carry?

**Question 9**

What weapons may not be used by regional SWAT teams?

**Text number 20**

The FBI is almost impenetrable, and applicants are intensively investigated and assessed over a long period of time. Only a person aged 2337 can apply to become an FBI agent. Under the decision in Robert P. Isabella v. Department of State and Office of Personnel Management, 2008 M.S.P.B. 146, eligible veterans may apply after the age of 37. In 2009, the Office of Personnel Management issued guidance on the application of the Isabella decision. Applicants must also be a U.S. citizen, have a good moral and ethical reputation, a clean criminal record and have at least a four-year bachelor's degree. The applicant is also required to have at least three years of work experience prior to applying. All FBI employees are required to have a Top Secret (TS) security clearance, and in many cases, employees are required to have a Top Secret/Sensitive Compartmented Information (TS/SCI) security clearance. To obtain a security clearance, all potential FBI employees must pass Single Scope Background Investigations (SSBI) conducted by the Office of Personnel Management. Special Agent candidates must also pass a Physical Fitness Test (PFT), which includes a 300-meter run, one-minute sit-ups, maximum push-ups, and a 1.5-mile (2.4 km) run. Staff must pass a lie-detector test, which includes questions about possible drug use, among other things. Applicants who fail the polygraph test will not be eligible for employment with the FBI.

**Question 0**

What category of person can apply to join the FBI after the age of 37?

**Question 1**

What is the minimum age for FBI membership?

**Question 2**

Is US citizenship required to become an FBI agent?

**Question 3**

What is SSBI?

**Question 4**

Who conducts SSBIs?

**Question 5**

Which organisation is easy to infiltrate?

**Question 6**

What can a person under 23 years old apply for?

**Question 7**

Who can't apply to join the FBI after the age of 37?

**Question 8**

What is not a prerequisite for becoming an FBI agent?

**Question 9**

How do CIA staff get a security clearance?

**Text number 21**

The FBI has maintained files on numerous individuals, including Elvis Presley, Frank Sinatra, John Denver, John Lennon, Jane Fonda, Groucho Marx, Charlie Chaplin, the MC5, Lou Costello, Sonny Bono, Bob Dylan, Michael Jackson and Mickey Mantle. The files were collected for various reasons. Some individuals were investigated for alleged links to the Communist Party (Charlie Chaplin and Groucho Marx) or anti-war activities during the Vietnam War (John Denver, John Lennon and Jane Fonda). Numerous threats or blackmail attempts against celebrities (Sonny Bono, John Denver, John Lennon, Elvis Presley, Michael Jackson, Mickey Mantle, Groucho Marx and Frank Sinatra).

**Question 0**

Did the FBI keep files on Elvis Presley?

**Question 1**

What activities was the FBI involved in during the Vietnam War?

**Question 2**

What kind of treats did the celebrities get?

**Question 3**

Which party was the FBI worried about?

**Question 4**

Who has the FBI never kept a file on?

**Question 5**

Who was investigated for Libertarian Party connections?

**Question 6**

Who was investigated for supporting the war?

**Question 7**

Who is a celebrity who has not received threats?

**Question 8**

Who is the celebrity the CIA has a file on?

**Text number 22**

In December 1994, Bulger fled Boston and went into hiding after his former FBI contact tipped him off that criminal charges were pending against him under the Criminal Organization Act. For years he remained at large. 16 For 12 of those years, Bulger was prominent on the FBI's Ten Most Wanted Fugitives list. Since 1997, the New England media has exposed the criminal activities of federal, state and local law enforcement agencies related to Bulger. The revelations caused great embarrassment to the FBI. In 2002, Special Agent John J Connolly was convicted on federal racketeering charges for helping Bulger evade arrest. In 2008, Special Agent Connolly completed his trial on the federal charges and was transferred to Florida, where he was convicted of helping to plan the murder of Bulger's rival, John B Callahan. In 2014, the conviction was overturned on a technicality. Connolly was the agent in charge of the Bulger investigation.

**Question 0**

Who tipped you off about Bulger?

**Question 1**

Under which law was the prosecution brought?

**Question 2**

How long was Bulger at large?

**Question 3**

Was Bulger on the list of the 10 most wanted fugitives?

**Question 4**

What did Bulger's revelations cause?

**Question 5**

Who escaped from Chicago?

**Question 6**

When was Bulger tipped off by the CIA liaison?

**Question 7**

When did the New England media cover up the criminal actions of federal, state and local law enforcement agencies associated with Bulger?

**Question 8**

When was John J. Connolly acquitted of federal racketeering charges?

**Question 9**

Whose murder did John B Callahan help plan?

**Text number 23**

In August 2007, Virgil Griffith, a graduate student in computer science and neurosystems at Caltech, created a searchable database that linked changes made by anonymous Wikipedia editors to the companies and organisations from which the changes were made. The database compared Wikipedia edit logs with publicly available data on the Internet IP addresses from which the edits were made. Griffith was motivated by edits made by the US Congress and wanted to see if others were promoting themselves in the same way. The tool was designed to detect edits for conflicts of interest. Among other things, he found that FBI computers were being used to edit an FBI article on Wikipedia. Although the edits correlated with known FBI IP addresses, there was no evidence that the edits actually came from an FBI member or employee, only that someone with access to the FBI network had edited the FBI Wikipedia article. Wikipedia spokespeople welcomed Griffith's "WikiScanner", saying that it helped prevent conflicts of interest from influencing articles, as well as increasing transparency and reducing attempts to delete or distort relevant facts.

**Question 0**

What did Virgil Griffith focus on?

**Question 1**

Which part of the government edited its own wikipedia page?

**Question 2**

What was Griffith's tool designed to detect?

**Question 3**

What did Griffith's tool help to add?

**Question 4**

How does Griffith's wikipedia scanner appear in wikipedia?

**Question 5**

Which organisation was negative about WikiScanner?

**Question 6**

What did not motivate Griffith?

**Question 7**

What was the tool not designed to do?

**Question 8**

What were CIA computers used for?

**Question 9**

How did the FBI deal with WikiScanner?

**Text number 24**

On 20 February 2001, the FBI announced that Special Agent Robert Hanssen (born 1944) had been arrested for spying for the Soviet Union and then Russia between 1979 and 2001. He is serving consecutive15 life sentences without the possibility of parole at ADX Florence, a federal supermax prison near Florence, Colorado. Hanssen was arrested on 18 February 2001 at Foxstone Park near his home in Vienna, Virginia, and charged with selling US secrets to the Soviet Union and then Russia for more than $1.4 million in cash and diamonds over 22 years. On 6 July 2001, he pleaded guilty to 15 counts of espionage in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Virginia. The US Department of Justice's FBI Commission on Security Programs has described his espionage activities as 'possibly the worst intelligence disaster in US history'.

**Question 0**

When was Robert Hanssen's arrest announced by the FBI?

**Question 1**

What was Hanssen arrested for?

**Question 2**

When was Hanssen a Russian/SU spy?

**Question 3**

How many life sentences is Hanssen serving?

**Question 4**

How much money did Hanssen receive in cash?

**Question 5**

Who was spying for the Soviet Union before 1979?

**Question 6**

In what year did Robert Hanssen die?

**Question 7**

Where did Hanssen escape arrest?

**Question 8**

How much did the FBI pay Hanssen to spy for Russia?

**Question 9**

Who sold Russian secrets to the FBI?

**Text number 25**

The Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) is the national intelligence and security agency of the United States, which also serves as the country's principal federal law enforcement agency. The FBI operates under the authority of the US Department of Justice and is a member of the US Intelligence Community, reporting to both the Attorney General and the Director of National Intelligence. The FBI is the leading US counterterrorism, counterintelligence and criminal investigative organization, with jurisdiction over more than 200 federal criminal offences.

**Question 0**

Which agency is the US domestic intelligence and security service?

**Question 1**

Which organisation is the FBI under?

**Question 2**

To whom does the Director of the FBI report?

**Question 3**

How many federal crime categories does the FBI have jurisdiction over?

**Question 4**

What is the UK's national intelligence and security service?

**Question 5**

What is the jurisdiction of the FBI?

**Question 6**

Who does the US intelligence community report to?

**Question 7**

Who has jurisdiction over more than 200 categories of state-level offences?

**Question 8**

How many federal criminal categories does the US intelligence community have jurisdiction over?

**Text number 26**

J. Edgar Hoover served as Director from 1924 to 1972, for a total of 48 years with the BOI, DOI and FBI. He was primarily responsible for the establishment of the Scientific Forensic Laboratory, or FBI Laboratory, which officially opened in 1932, as part of his work to professionalize government investigations. Hoover was integrally involved in most of the major cases and projects handled by the FBI during his tenure. After Hoover's death, Congress passed legislation limiting the tenure of future FBI directors to ten years.

**Question 0**

Who was the director between 1924 and 1972?

**Question 1**

How many years was Hoover head of the FBI?

**Question 2**

Which laboratory was Hoover responsible for setting up?

**Question 3**

What was the second name of the Scientific Forensic Laboratory?

**Question 4**

When was the FBI laboratory opened?

**Question 5**

Who was the head of the FBI before 1924?

**Question 6**

What year was the FBI laboratory officially closed?

**Question 7**

Which laboratory was Hoover responsible for destroying?

**Question 8**

What was the tenure of the FBI directors before Hoover's death?

**Question 9**

What passed the legislation that limited the tenure of CIA directors to ten years?

**Text number 27**

While the FBI is domestically focused, it also has a significant international footprint, maintaining Legal Assistance Law Enforcement Offices60 (LEGATs) and sub-offices15 in US embassies and consulates around the world. These overseas offices exist primarily to coordinate with foreign security services and do not generally conduct unilateral operations in host countries. The FBI can and sometimes does conduct covert operations abroad, just as the CIA has limited domestic operations; these activities generally require coordination among government agencies.

**Question 0**

What kind of work did the FBI focus on?

**Question 1**

How many LEGAT offices does the FBI have?

**Question 2**

Why does the FBI have LEGAT offices?

**Question 3**

Do LEGAT offices carry out unilateral operations in host countries?

**Question 4**

What do foreign operations require?

**Question 5**

How many LEGAT offices does the CIA have?

**Question 6**

How many sub-offices does the CIA have in US embassies?

**Question 7**

Why does the CIA have LEGAT offices?

**Question 8**

Which intelligence service carries out unilateral operations in host countries?

**Question 9**

What is not important in foreign operations?

**Text number 28**

In 1939, the FBI began compiling a list of detainees who would be taken into custody in the event of war with the Axis powers. Most of the names on the list belonged to leaders of the Issei community, as the FBI's investigation was based on an existing Naval Intelligence list that had focused on Japanese-Americans in Hawaii and on the West Coast, but many German and Italian citizens also found their way onto the secret list. Robert Shivers, Chief of the Honolulu Bureau, was authorized by Hoover to begin arresting those on the list on December 7, 1941, while the bombs were still falling over Pearl Harbor. Mass arrests and house searches (mostly without warrants) began within hours of the attack, and over the next few weeks more than 5,500 Issei were taken into FBI custody. On February 19, 1942, President Franklin Roosevelt issued Executive Order 9066, authorizing the removal of Japanese Americans from the West Coast. FBI Director Hoover opposed the mass deportation and imprisonment of Japanese Americans authorized by Executive Order 9066, but Roosevelt won. Most complied with subsequent deportation orders, but in a few cases where Japanese Americans refused to obey the new military rules, FBI agents handled their arrest. The FBI continued to monitor Japanese Americans throughout the war, conducting background checks on those seeking relocation outside the camps, going into the camps (usually without the permission of War Relocation Authority officials) and obtaining informants to monitor dissidents and "troublemakers." After the war, the FBI was tasked with protecting returning Japanese Americans from attacks by hostile white communities.

**Question 0**

When did the FBI start compiling a list of detainees?

**Question 1**

When would people on a detention list be arrested?

**Question 2**

Who were most of the names on the detention list?

**Question 3**

When was Pearl Harbor bombed?

**Question 4**

Which group did the FBI continue to monitor?

**Question 5**

When did the FBI stop compiling the detention list?

**Question 6**

When did Hoover stop Robert Shivers from arresting people on the list?

**Question 7**

How many Issei men were released from FBI custody?

**Question 8**

What executive order prevented the removal of Japanese Americans from the West Coast?

**Question 9**

Which FBI director supported Executive Order 9066?

**Text number 29**

In response to organized crime, the FBI created the Top Hoodlum program on August 25, 1953. The national bureau instructed field offices to collect information on Mafiosos in their area and report it regularly to Washington to centralize information on extortionists. With the passage of the Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations Act (RICO), the FBI began investigating former prohibitionist groups that had become crime syndicates in large cities and small towns. All FBI work was done undercover and from within these organizations using the provisions of the RICO Act. Gradually, the bureau dismantled many of the groups. Although Hoover initially denied the existence of a national crime syndicate in the United States, the FBI later conducted operations against known organized crime organizations and families, including those led by Sam Giancana and John Gotti. The RICO statute continues to be used today to target all organized crime and all persons who may be subject to the statute.

**Question 0**

What was the answer to the Top Hoodlum programme?

**Question 1**

Where did the Top Hoodlum programme collect the data?

**Question 2**

What did the FBI start investigating after the RICO Act was enacted?

**Question 3**

Which groups did Hoover deny the existence of?

**Question 4**

Is RICO still in use today?

**Question 5**

How did the FBI respond to organised crime before 1953?

**Question 6**

What did the FBI do before the RICO law was enacted?

**Question 7**

What did Hoover confirm the existence of?

**Question 8**

Who was the head of the crime family targeted by the CIA?

**Question 9**

Which provision is no longer in use?

**Text number 30**

After Congress passed the Communications Assistance for Law Enforcement Act (CALEA, 1994), the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA, 1996) and the Economic Espionage Act (EEA, 1996), the FBI followed suit and made a technology upgrade in 1998, as it did for its CART team in 1991. The Computer Investigations and Infrastructure Threat Assessment Center (CITAC) and the National Infrastructure Protection Center (NIPC) were established in response to the increase in Internet-related problems such as computer viruses, worms and other malware that threatened US operations. With these developments, the FBI increased electronic surveillance in public safety and national security investigations and adapted to telecommunications developments that changed the nature of such problems.

**Question 0**

What prompted the FBI's technological upgrade?

**Question 1**

Which team experienced a technological upgrade in 1991?

**Question 2**

What were CITAC and NIPC set up to do?

**Question 3**

What computer viruses were considered a threat?

**Question 4**

Did the FBI increase electronic surveillance?

**Question 5**

When did the technological level of the FBI decline?

**Question 6**

Which team experienced a technological crash in 1991?

**Question 7**

What could CITAC and NIPC not handle?

**Question 8**

When did Congress waive HIPAA?

**Question 9**

When did the CIA get a technological upgrade?

**Text number 31**

For more than 40 years, the FBI crime lab at Quantico believed that the lead in bullets had a unique chemical property. It analyzed bullets with the goal of chemically matching them not only from a single batch of ammunition from a factory, but also from a single box of bullets. The National Academy of Sciences conducted an 18-month independent review of the comparative analysis of bullets and lead. In 2003, its National Research Council published a report whose conclusions questioned 30 years of FBI evidence. It concluded that the analytical model used by the FBI to interpret the results was deeply flawed and that the conclusion that bullet fragments could be linked to an ammunition box was so exaggerated as to be misleading under the rules of evidence. A year later, the FBI decided to stop analyzing the bullet fragments.

**Question 0**

What kind of accuracy did the FBI think it could achieve with chemical tracers?

**Question 1**

How long did the independent review by the National Academy of Sciences take?

**Question 2**

What did the National Academy of Sciences' independent review of the FBI's analytical model find?

**Question 3**

Why did the FBI stop lead analysis of bullets?

**Question 4**

What did the CIA crime lab think about the lead in the bullets?

**Question 5**

Who conducted a 15-month independent review of a comparative bullet-lead analysis?

**Question 6**

Who published the report that confirmed that the FBI model was correct?

**Question 7**

When did the National Research Council confirm that the FBI's bullet analysis was correct?

**Question 8**

Why did the CIA stop using bullet lead analysis?

**Text number 32**

The FBI's main tool against organised crime is the Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations (RICO) Act. The FBI is also responsible for enforcing the US Civil Rights Act of 1964 and investigating and prosecuting violations of the Act with the US Department of Justice. The FBI also has concurrent jurisdiction with the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) to enforce the Controlled Substances Act of 1970.

**Question 0**

What is the FBI's most important tool against organised crime?

**Question 1**

What law must the FBI enforce?

**Question 2**

Which organisation is the FBI prosecuting for violating the US Civil Rights Act?

**Question 3**

With which organisation does the FBI share jurisdiction?

**Question 4**

What substantive law does the FBI enforce?

**Question 5**

What is the FBI's least used tool against organised crime?

**Question 6**

What is the CIA also responsible for?

**Question 7**

What is not required to enforce the US Civil Rights Act of 1964?

**Question 8**

What information does the FBI not share with the DEA?

**Question 9**

Where does the FBI not investigate violations of the Civil Rights Act?

**Text number 33**

The FBI often works with other federal agencies, such as the U.S. Coast Guard (USCG) and Customs and Border Protection (CBP), to provide security at seaports and airports, and with the National Transportation Safety Board (NTSB) to investigate air accidents and other critical incidents. Immigration and Customs Enforcement Homeland Security Investigations (ICE-HSI) has almost as many investigative personnel as the FBI and investigates the broadest range of crime. After the September 11 attacks, then Attorney General Ashcroft appointed the FBI as the lead organisation for terrorism investigations following the creation of the US Department of Homeland Security. ICE-HSI and the FBI are both key members of the Joint Terrorism Task Force.

**Question 0**

When does the FBI cooperate with the US Coast Guard and US Customs and Border Protection?

**Question 1**

When does the FBI cooperate with the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration?

**Question 2**

Which US government organisation investigates the most different types of crime?

**Question 3**

Which organisation was appointed by General Ashcroft to lead the terrorism investigation?

**Question 4**

Where do the FBI and ICE-HSI belong?

**Question 5**

Which agency usually works alone, without the help of other agencies?

**Question 6**

Which agency does the CIA work with?

**Question 7**

Which agency is responsible for investigating car accidents?

**Question 8**

Which agency investigates the smallest range of crimes?

**Question 9**

What was General Ashcroft doing before the September 11 attacks?

**Text number 34**

The FBI Academy in Quantico, Virginia, is home to a communications and computer laboratory used by the FBI. It is also where new agents are sent to train as FBI Special Agents. Each Special Agent is required to complete a 21-week course. The facility was opened in 1972 and is located on 385 hectares (1.6 km2) of woodland. The Academy trains state and local law enforcement officers who are invited to the Law Enforcement Training Center. Quantico is home to the FBI:units are the Field and Police Training Unit, Firearms Training Unit, Forensic Research and Training Center, Technology Services Unit (TSU), Investigative Training Unit, Law Enforcement Communications Unit, Leadership and Management Sciences Unit (LSMU), Physical Training Unit, New Agent Training Unit (NATU), Practical Applications Unit (PAU), Investigative Computing Training Unit, and the College of Analytical Studies.

**Question 0**

Where are agents sent to join the FBI Special Agents?

**Question 1**

Where is the FBI Academy?

**Question 2**

How long is the course required for all special agents?

**Question 3**

What other groups does the FBI Academy train?

**Question 4**

Where is the CIA Academy located?

**Question 5**

What is not required to become a special agent?

**Question 6**

When was the FBI Academy closed?

**Question 7**

What is the CIA's Quantico unit?

**Question 8**

Who does the Academy not train?

**Text number 35**

The FBI often investigated Martin Luther King Jr. In the mid-1960s, King began to publicly criticise the FBI for not paying enough attention to terrorism by white supremacists. Hoover responded by publicly calling King "the most notorious liar" in the United States. Washington Post reporter Carl Rowan claimed in a 1991 memoir that the FBI had sent King at least one anonymous letter encouraging him to commit suicide. Historian Taylor Branch documented an anonymous "1964 suicide package" sent by the FBI in November, which included a letter addressed to the civil rights leader saying, "You're finished. You have only one way out..." and audio recordings of King's sexual misconduct.

**Question 0**

Did the FBI investigate Martin Luther King Jr?

**Question 1**

Who did MLK start criticising in the mid-1960s?

**Question 2**

Which group did MLK believe needed more attention from the FBI?

**Question 3**

What did Hoover call MLK?

**Question 4**

What kind of letter did the FBI send to MLK?

**Question 5**

When did King publicly praise the FBI?

**Question 6**

Which group did the FBI think needed more attention?

**Question 7**

Why did MLK call Hoover?

**Question 8**

What kind of letter did MLK send to the FBI?

**Question 9**

What year did King send the package to the FBI?

**Text number 36**

The National Incident Based Reporting System (NIBRS) aims to address the limitations of UCR data. The system is used by US law enforcement agencies to collect and report crime data. Local, state and federal agencies produce NIBRS data from their records management systems. Data are collected for each case and arrest that falls within the Group A crime category. Group A crimes are 46 specific crimes grouped into 22 offense categories. Specific information on these offences is collected and reported in the NIBRS system. In addition to Group A offences, eleven Group B offences are reported, for which only arrest details are reported. The NIBRS system is more detailed than the summary-based UCR system. As of 2004, 5,271 law enforcement agencies provided NIBRS data. This represents 20% of the US population and 16% of the crime statistics collected by the FBI.

**Question 0**

What is the objective of NIBRS?

**Question 1**

Who uses NIBRS?

**Question 2**

What is NIBRS used for?

**Question 3**

What does NIBRS collect data on?

**Question 4**

Is there more detailed information in the NIBRS or UCR?

**Question 5**

What system is used by Canadian law enforcement?

**Question 6**

Which agencies do not produce NIBRS data?

**Question 7**

What are category C offences?

**Question 8**

What offers less detail than a UCR system?

**Question 9**

How many law enforcement authorities provide UCR data?

**Text number 37**

The FBI also spied on and collected information about Puerto Rican independence leader Pedro Albizu Campos and his nationalist political party in the 1930s. Abizu Campos was convicted three times in connection with deadly attacks on US government officials: in 1937 (conspiracy to overthrow the US government), in 1950 (attempted murder) and in 1954 (armed attack on the US House of Representatives during its session; although Abizu Campos was not present, he was considered the main planner). The FBI operation was secret and only became public when US Congressman Luis Gutierrez made it public through the Freedom of Information Act in the 1980s.

**Question 0**

Which Puerto Rican leader was spied on by the FBI?

**Question 1**

Which party did Pedro Albizu Campos belong to?

**Question 2**

How many times was Pedro Albizu Campos convicted for attacks on US officials?

**Question 3**

Who announced the Campos operation?

**Question 4**

When was the Abizu Campos operation announced?

**Question 5**

Which independence leader was spied on by the CIA?

**Question 6**

What spied on the Cuban independence leader?

**Question 7**

Which US Congressman covered up the FBI operation?

**Question 8**

By what act was the Abizu Campos operation made secret?

**Question 9**

When did Luis Gutierrez cover up the Abizu Campos operation?

**Text number 38**

The FBI is organised into functional divisions and an Office of the Director, which includes most administrative offices. Each division is headed by an Assistant Director. Each branch is divided into bureaus and divisions, each headed by an Assistant Director. The different divisions are further subdivided into sub-divisions headed by Deputy Assistant Directors. Within these sub-divisions there are different departments, headed by Heads of Department. The Heads of Division have a similar status to that of the Special Agents in charge.

**Question 0**

Where are the FBI administrative offices located?

**Question 1**

Who heads each branch of the FBI?

**Question 2**

Where is the branch of the FBI divided?

**Question 3**

Who runs the office or department?

**Question 4**

Who heads the subdivisions of agencies or divisions?

**Question 5**

Where are the CIA's administrative offices located?

**Question 6**

Who heads each branch of the CIA?

**Question 7**

What is the branch of the CIA divided into?

**Question 8**

Where are just a few administrative offices of the FBI?

**Question 9**

What is not led by a deputy director?

**Text number 39**

The FBI is headquartered in the J. Edgar Hoover Building in Washington, D.C., and has 56 offices in major cities across the United States. The FBI also has more than 400 field offices across the United States and more than 50 law enforcement agencies in US embassies and consulates. Many of the FBI's specialised offices are located in Quantico, Virginia, and in a "data campus" in Clarksburg, West Virginia, which houses 96 million fingerprints "from across the United States and other fingerprints collected by US authorities from detainees in Saudi Arabia and Yemen, Iraq and Afghanistan". The FBI is moving its records management division, which handles Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) requests, to Winchester, Virginia.

**Question 0**

Where is the FBI located?

**Question 1**

Where are the FBI's specialised operations located?

**Question 2**

Where is the FBI data campus?

**Question 3**

Under what statute must the FBI process requests?

**Question 4**

How many sets of fingerprints does the FBI have?

**Question 5**

Where is the CIA headquarters?

**Question 6**

How many field offices does the CIA have in major cities?

**Question 7**

How many lawyers does the CIA employ?

**Question 8**

How many sets of fingerprints from outside the US are kept by the FBI?

**Question 9**

Where will the CIA move its archive management department?

**Text number 40**

Carnivore was an electronic eavesdropping software system introduced by the FBI during the Clinton administration, designed to monitor email and electronic communications. After a long period of negative press coverage, the FBI changed the name of the system from "Carnivore" to "DCS1000". DCS is said to stand for "Digital Collection System", with the same functions as before. The Associated Press reported in mid-January 2005 that the FBI abandoned the use of Carnivore in 2001, when it used commercially available software such as NarusInsight.

**Question 0**

What electronic eavesdropping system was used by the FBI during the Clinton presidency?

**Question 1**

What was Carnivore monitoring?

**Question 2**

What name was Carnivore renamed under?

**Question 3**

When did the FBI drop Carnivore?

**Question 4**

What kind of software replaced Carnivore?

**Question 5**

What name was the DCS1000 changed to?

**Question 6**

Which software system received positive press coverage for a long time?

**Question 7**

Under which administration did the CIA introduce Carnivore?

**Question 8**

In what year did the FBI stop using commercially available software?

**Question 9**

What is an example of software that is not commercially available?

**Text number 41**

The President of the United States appoints the heads of the FBI. Their nomination must be confirmed by the US Senate, and they serve for five years, with a maximum of ten years if they are reappointed, unless the President resigns or removes them before the end of their term. Appointed by Calvin Coolidge in 1924, J. Edgar Hoover was by far the longest-serving leader, serving until his death in 1972. In 1968, as part of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act (Pub.L. 90-351, June 19, 1968, 82 Stat. 197), Congress passed legislation that established a 10-year term for future FBI directors, with a maximum of two five-year terms, and required Senate confirmation of appointed directors. Since Hoover was in office, this legislation did not apply to him, but only to his successors. The current Director of the FBI is James B. Comey, who was appointed in 2013 by Barack Obama.

**Question 0**

Who appoints the heads of the FBI?

**Question 1**

Which legislative body confirms the FBI directors?

**Question 2**

How long is the FBI Director's term of office?

**Question 3**

What made Hoover quit as FBI director?

**Question 4**

Who is the current director of the FBI?

**Question 5**

Who nominates the President of the United States?

**Question 6**

Which legislative body confirms US presidents?

**Question 7**

How long is the term of office of a US President?

**Question 8**

Who was the shortest FBI director?

**Question 9**

When did FBI Director Comey resign?

**Text number 42**

The FBI has been frequently portrayed in popular media since the 1930s. The FBI has been involved to varying degrees, ranging from direct involvement in the development of a film or television series to consulting on operations and closed cases. A few notable depictions of the FBI on television include the 1993-2002 series The X-Files, in which five fictional special agents investigated paranormal phenomena, and the Counter Terrorist Unit (CTU) office, modeled after the FBI's Counter Terrorism Unit in the television drama 24. The 1991 film Point Break is based on the true story of an FBI agent who infiltrated a gang of bank robbers. The 1997 film Donnie Brasco is based on the true story of FBI undercover agent Joseph D. Pistone who infiltrated the Mafia.

**Question 0**

When did the FBI first appear in popular media?

**Question 1**

Which major TV series dealt with FBI investigations into paranormal phenomena?

**Question 2**

What is the TV drama 24 based on?

**Question 3**

Who is Point Break based on?

**Question 4**

Who is the Donnie Brasco film based on?

**Question 5**

What was often portrayed in popular media before the 1930s?

**Question 6**

What is not a remarkable depiction of the FBI on television?

**Question 7**

What has the FBI never done with popular media?

**Question 8**

What is the model of the Counter-Terrorism Unit?

**Question 9**

Which 1991 film is not based on a true story?

**Text number 43**

Between 1993 and 2011, FBI agents fired their weapons on several occasions289; internal FBI reviews found the firing to be justified in all but five cases, and in none of these five cases were any people injured. Samuel Walker, professor of criminal justice at the University of Nebraska at Omaha, said the number of shots found to be unjustified was "suspiciously low". During the same period, the FBI wounded 150 people, 70 of whom died; the FBI found all 150 shootings justified. Similarly, in the period from 2011 to the present, all shootings by FBI agents have been found justified in an internal investigation. In a case in Maryland in 2002, an innocent man was shot and killed and later paid $1.3 million by the FBI after agents mistook him for a bank robber; an internal investigation found that the shooting was justified by the man's actions.

**Question 0**

How many times did FBI agents first use their weapons between 1993 and 2011?

**Question 1**

How many times were the FBI shots not justified?

**Question 2**

How many people were wounded in cases where the FBI shooting was not justified?

**Question 3**

How did Samuel Walker describe the number of unjustified shots?

**Question 4**

On what basis was the shooting of an innocent Maryland man considered justified?

**Question 5**

How often did FBI agents fire their weapons before 1993?

**Question 6**

Which professor said that the number of shots found to be unfounded was suspiciously high?

**Question 7**

How many people were wounded by the FBI before 1993?

**Question 8**

During what period of time did the FBI consider all shootings of FBI agents to be unjustified?

**Question 9**

How much did the CIA pay an innocent man who was shot?

**Text number 44**

Puerto Rico's nationalist leader Filiberto Ojeda Ríos was killed in 2005 in 2005 in a shootout with FBI agents in what some considered an assassination. Puerto Rico Governor Aníbal Acevedo Vilá criticised the FBI raid as "inappropriate" and "highly irregular" and demanded to know why his government was not informed. The FBI refused to release any information beyond the official press release, citing security and the privacy of agents. The Puerto Rico Department of Justice filed a lawsuit in federal court against the FBI and the US Attorney General, demanding information that is crucial to the Commonwealth's own investigation of the case. The US Supreme Court dismissed the suit. Ojeda Rios' funeral was attended by a large number of dignitaries, including the highest authority of the Roman Catholic Church in Puerto Rico, Archbishop Roberto Octavio González Nieves, former Governor Rafael Hernández Colón and numerous others.

**Question 0**

When did Puerto Rican nationalist Filiberto Ojeda Ríos die?

**Question 1**

Who killed Filiberto Ojeda Ríos?

**Question 2**

How did some people describe the death of Filiberto Ojeda Ríos?

**Question 3**

How did the FBI respond to requests to release information after the initial press release?

**Question 4**

Which US court dismissed the Puerto Rican case because it had obtained information that was crucial to their own investigation into the murder of Filiberto Ojeda Ríos?

**Question 5**

Which Cuban nationalist leader was killed in a gun battle with FBI agents?

**Question 6**

Which Puerto Rican governor praised the FBI raid?

**Question 7**

Which government was informed of the raid?

**Question 8**

Why did the FBI agree to release the information?

**Question 9**

Who did not attend the funeral of Ojeda Rios?

**Document number 141**

**Text number 0**

According to the Apocryphal Gospel of James, Mary was the daughter of Saint Joachim and Saint Anne. Before Mary conceived, Anne had been barren and advanced in age. Mary was given to be served as a consecrated virgin in the temple in Jerusalem when she was three years old, just as Hannah took Samuel to the tabernacle, as recorded in the Old Testament. According to some apocryphal accounts, Mary was 12-14 years old when she became engaged to Joseph and Joseph was in his thirties, but such accounts are unreliable.

**Question 0**

Who were Mary's parents?

**Question 1**

How old was Mary when she was ordained a virgin?

**Question 2**

To whom was Maria engaged?

**Question 3**

How old was Mary when she was engaged to Joseph?

**Question 4**

Where was Mary ordained a virgin?

**Question 5**

How old was Anne when she gave birth to Mary?

**Question 6**

How old was Hannah when Samuel took her to the tabernacle?

**Question 7**

Who was Hanna engaged to?

**Question 8**

Where did St Joachim and St Anne get engaged?

**Question 9**

Where was Saint Anne ordained a virgin?

**Text number 1**

The Gospel of Luke begins the story of Mary's life on the day of Mary's apparition, when the angel Gabriel appeared to her and announced that she had been chosen to be the mother of Jesus. According to the Gospel accounts, Mary was present at the crucifixion of Jesus and is described as a member of the early Christian community in Jerusalem. According to the Apocrypha, shortly after his death, his incorruptible body was taken directly to heaven to be reunited with his soul, and the apostles found the tomb empty, known in Christian teaching as the Ascension.

**Question 0**

Which angel appeared to Mary?

**Question 1**

What happened to Mary's body after her death?

**Question 2**

What did Gabriel tell Mary in the Book of Revelation?

**Question 3**

How was Mary related to Jesus?

**Question 4**

Which goespel begins its story of Mary with the Book of Revelation?

**Question 5**

Where did Maria meet Gabriel?

**Question 6**

Where did Gabriel first meet Jesus?

**Question 7**

Who else was present at the crucifixion of Jesus?

**Question 8**

What condition was the tomb in when the angel Gabriel found it?

**Text number 2**

The teachings on Mary's ascension are related to her death and bodily ascension. The Roman Catholic Church has dogmatically defined the doctrine of the Assumption of the Virgin Mary, which Pope Pius XII did in 1950 in his book Munificentissimus Deus. However, whether or not the Virgin Mary died has not been dogmatically defined, although the Munificentissimus Deus does refer to her death. The Eastern Orthodox Church believes in the Assumption of the Virgin Mary, and celebrates it at the time of her sleep, when they believe she died.

**Question 0**

When did the Catholic Church dogmatically define ascension?

**Question 1**

In which papal document was the dogma of the Assumption of the Virgin Mary defined?

**Question 2**

Which Pope wrote the Munifentissimus Deus?

**Question 3**

What other church than the Roman Catholic Church holds the doctrine of the Assumption of the Virgin Mary to be true?

**Question 4**

What is the other name for Mary's ascension?

**Question 5**

In what year did Pope Pius XII join the Roman Catholic Church?

**Question 6**

What year did Maria die?

**Question 7**

Which eastern church did Pope Pius XII visit in 1950?

**Question 8**

Who wrote Dormition?

**Text number 3**

After Mary had continued her "cleansing in blood" for another day33, 40 days in all, she brought her burnt offering and sin offering to the temple in Jerusalem, [Luke 2:22] so that the priest could atone for her sins, because she had been cleansed in blood.[Leviticus 12:1-8] They also presented Jesus - "As it is written in the law of the Lord, Every male child who opens the womb shall be called holy to the Lord." [Luke 2:23Other verses]. When the prophecies of Simeon and the prophet Anna in Luke 2:25-38 came to an end, Joseph and Mary took Jesus and "returned to Galilee, to their own city Nazareth." [Luke 2:39].

**Question 0**

How long did Mary's "cleansing blood" last in total?

**Question 1**

Where did Mary bring the burnt offering and the sin offering?

**Question 2**

Who was presented at the Temple in Jerusalem?

**Question 3**

Who is prophesying in Luke 2:25-38?

**Question 4**

To which city in Galilee did Joseph and Mary take Jesus?

**Question 5**

How many days did Mary bring her burnt offering and sin offering to the temple in Jerusalem?

**Question 6**

Where did Simeon and Anna the prophet go?

**Question 7**

Where is the temple where Mary heard Simeon's prophecy?

**Question 8**

Where is the temple located where Joseph continued to "drink the blood of his purification"?

**Question 9**

To which city in Galilee did Joseph and Mary take Simeon?

**Text number 4**

According to the author of the book of Luke, Mary was related to Elizabeth, the wife of Zechariah, a priest of the priestly family of Abijah, who himself belonged to the tribe of Aaron, and therefore to the tribe of Levi.[Luke 1:5;1:36] Some of those who hold that the relationship to Elizabeth was maternal hold that Mary, like Joseph, whose betrothed she was, was of the tribe of David, and therefore of the tribe of Judah, and that Luke 1:5;1:36]. The genealogy of Jesus in Luke 3 from Nathan, the third son of David and Bathsheba, is in fact that of Mary, [needs citation to verify] while the genealogy of Solomon in Matthew 1 is that of Joseph. (Aaron's wife Elizabeth was of the tribe of Judah, so all their descendants are from both Levi and Judah) [Numbers 1:7 & Exodus 6:23].

**Question 0**

What was Zechariah's profession?

**Question 1**

Which tribe did Elizabeth belong to?

**Question 2**

Who was Aaron's wife?

**Question 3**

Which tribe did Elisheba belong to?

**Question 4**

Who was the third son of David and Bathsheba?

**Question 5**

Which tribe did Luke belong to?

**Question 6**

Who was Maria's sister?

**Question 7**

Which priesthood did Luke belong to?

**Question 8**

Who was Zechariah's sister-in-law?

**Question 9**

Which tribe did Matthew belong to?

**Text number 5**

Mary is also described as being among the women at the crucifixion, standing near "the disciple whom Jesus loved" along with Mary of Clopas and Mary Magdalene [John 19:25-26], and Matthew 27:56 adds to this list "the mother of the sons of Zebedee", presumably the Salome mentioned in Mark 15:40. This performance is called the Stabat Mater. Although not mentioned in the Gospel accounts, Mary holding the dead body of her son in her arms is a common motif in art, called "pietà" or "pity".

**Question 0**

Name two women who were present with Mary at the crucifixion of Jesus?

**Question 1**

What is the name given in art to the motif of Mary holding the body of Jesus in her arms?

**Question 2**

Who else do Matthew says Mary Klopas and Mary Magdalene are with Mary at the crucifixion?

**Question 3**

What does pieta mean?

**Question 4**

What is the name of the picture of Mary at the crucifixion?

**Question 5**

What is the name of the picture of Jesus holding Mary's body in his arms?

**Question 6**

Who is "the disciple whom Jesus loved"?

**Question 7**

What is the image of Jesus at the crucifixion?

**Question 8**

Who was Maria Klopas' sister?

**Text number 6**

The acceptance of Jesus' mother as a virtual goddess may mean a return to the worship of Isis. "Looking at the images of the Egyptian goddess Isis and the Virgin Mary, iconographic similarities can initially be observed. These similarities have led many scholars to suggest that there is a clear iconographic relationship between Isis and Mary. In fact, some scholars have gone even further and suggested, on the basis of this relationship, a direct link between the cult of Mary and the cult of Isis. "

**Question 0**

Which Egyptian goddess do some scholars consider to be similar?

**Question 1**

What kind of goddess is Isis?

**Question 2**

What do some researchers think is the relationship between Isis and Mary?

**Question 3**

What is the name of the goddess the Virgin Mary met in Egypt?

**Question 4**

Who is considered the sister of the Egyptian goddess Isis?

**Question 5**

What is the relationship between Jesus and the Egyptian goddess Isis?

**Question 6**

What is the name of the cult that some researchers advocate?

**Text number 7**

In the 19th century, a house based on the visions of Anne Catherine Emmerich, an Augustinian nun living in Germany, was discovered in Turkey near Ephesus. Since then, Roman Catholic pilgrims have visited it as the house of the Virgin Mary and consider it to be the place where Mary lived until her ordination. The Gospel of John states that Mary went to live with John, the disciple beloved of Jesus and identified as John the Evangelist [John 19:27] Irenaeus and Eusebius of Caesarea wrote in their historical works that John later went to Ephesus, which may be the basis for the early belief that Mary also lived in Ephesus with John.

**Question 0**

In which country is Ephesus located?

**Question 1**

Whose visions led to the identification of the Virgin Mary's house?

**Question 2**

Which disciple is known as "the disciple Jesus loved"?

**Question 3**

With whom is Mary believed to have lived in Ephesus?

**Question 4**

In which century was the Virgin Mary's house discovered?

**Question 5**

Where did Anne Catherine Emmerich live?

**Question 6**

Where did Irenaeus and Eusebius of Caesarea live?

**Question 7**

In which century did Anne Catherine Emmerich meet Irenaee?

**Question 8**

In which century did Mary live in Ephesus with John?

**Question 9**

Which evangelist did Anne Catherine Emmerich meet in Turkey?

**Text number 8**

Respect for artistic representations of Mary varies between Christian traditions. The Roman Catholic tradition of Marian art has a long tradition, and no image is as pervasive in Catholic art as the image of the Madonna and Child. The icon of the Virgin Theotokos with Christ is undoubtedly the most venerated icon in the Orthodox Church. Both Roman Catholics and Orthodox Christians venerate images and icons of Mary, since the Second Council of Nicaea787 allowed their veneration on condition that those who venerate the image respect the reality of the person depicted, and the Synod of Constantinople842 confirmed the same. However, according to Orthodox piety and traditional practice, believers should pray and venerate only flat, two-dimensional icons and not three-dimensional statues.

**Question 0**

What year was the second Nicaea Church Congress held?

**Question 1**

In what year did the Synod of Constantinople confirm the veneration of Marian images?

**Question 2**

Which icon is most venerated in the Orthodox Church?

**Question 3**

What is the name given to the artistic depictions of Mary?

**Question 4**

Which icons can be venerated and prayed before in the Orthodox Church?

**Question 5**

Which believers pray and venerate three-dimensional statues?

**Question 6**

What year was the first picture of Madonna and child discovered?

**Question 7**

In what year was the first picture of the Virgin with Christ discovered?

**Question 8**

What is the name given to artistic depictions of Jesus as an adult?

**Question 9**

In what year was the Orthodox Church founded?

**Text number 9**

Ephesus is the centre of the cult of Mary, where the first church dedicated to her was located and where her death is rumoured to have taken place. Ephesus was formerly the centre of worship of the virgin goddess Artemis. The Temple of Artemis in Ephesus is considered one of the Seven Wonders of the Ancient World. The cult of Mary was promoted by Queen Theodora in the 6th century. According to William E. Phipps in Survivals of Roman Religion, "Gordon Laing argues convincingly that the worship of Artemis as both virgin and mother in the great temple of Ephesus contributed to the veneration of Mary".

**Question 0**

Where is the first church dedicated to Mary?

**Question 1**

Which goddess was worshipped in Ephesus before Mary?

**Question 2**

Who was the author of the book "Survivors of the Roman religion"?

**Question 3**

Which queen promoted the cult of Mary in the 6th century?

**Question 4**

Where is Mary rumoured to have died?

**Question 5**

Where was Artemis' place of death?

**Question 6**

In which century did Queen Theodora meet Gordon Laing?

**Question 7**

Who read the book "Survivors of the Roman religion"?

**Question 8**

Which queen considered the Temple of Artemis in Ephesus to be one of the seven wonders of the ancient world?

**Question 9**

Where is Artemis' birthplace?

**Text number 10**

Some titles have a biblical basis, for example Mary is called Queen Mother because she was the mother of Jesus, who was sometimes called "King of Kings" because she was descended from King David. The biblical basis for the Queen Mother designation is found in Luke 1:32 and Isaiah 9:6. The Queen Mother designation comes from 1 Kings 2:19-20 and Jeremiah 13:18-19. Other designations have arisen from reported miracles, special invocations or occasions of Mary's summoning, such as the Maid of Good Counsel, the Maid of the Navigators or the Maid of Ransom protecting prisoners.

**Question 0**

Jesus was known as the "King of Kings" because he was a liar to whom?

**Question 1**

What name is given to Maria because of her role as a protector of prisoners?

**Question 2**

Who was the mother of Jesus?

**Question 3**

In which New Testament book is the term queen used when referring to Mary?

**Question 4**

What name did David call Jesus when he met him?

**Question 5**

What name did David call Mary when he met her?

**Question 6**

When Mary protected King David's prisoners, what was she called?

**Question 7**

When Mary helped David the Good to find the way to Jesus, what name was given to him?

**Question 8**

When Mary gave Jesus special advice, what name was he given?

**Text number 11**

Despite the fact that Martin Luther fought a fierce polemic against his Roman Catholic opponents on the questions of Mary and the saints, theologians seem to agree that Luther followed the Marian decisions and the dogmas of the Church as given by the ecumenical councils. He held firmly to the belief that Mary was an eternal virgin and Theotokos the Mother of God. Of particular note is the claim that Luther, some three hundred years before Pope Pius IX dogmatised the Immaculate Conception in 1854, was a firm believer in this view. Others argue that in later years Luther changed his position on the concept of immaculacy, which was then undefined in the Church, while maintaining Mary's sinlessness throughout her life. For Luther, the Assumption of Mary was an early understood fact, although he later stated that the Bible said nothing about it and stopped celebrating it. What was important to him was the belief that Mary and the saints lived after death. "Throughout his career as a priest-professor-reformer, Luther preached, taught and debated the veneration of Mary with a power of expression that ranged from childlike piety to sophisticated polemic. His views are closely related to his Christocentric theology and its implications for liturgy and piety." Although Luther revered Mary, he came to criticize the "papists" for blurring the line between high admiration for the grace of God, wherever it appears in man, and religious service to another creature. He regarded as idolatry the Roman Catholic practice of celebrating saints' days and making intercessions, especially to Mary and other deceased saints. His final thoughts on devotion to and veneration of Mary are recorded in a sermon he preached in Wittenberg just months before his death:

**Question 0**

Who wrote a polemic on the beliefs of the Roman Catholic Mary?

**Question 1**

In what year was the immaculate conception dogmatised?

**Question 2**

Who was the Pope responsible for dogmatising the immaculate conception?

**Question 3**

What does Theotokos mean?

**Question 4**

Where did Martin Luther preach a sermon on the Marian devotion a month before he died?

**Question 5**

How many years did the Roman Catholic opponents follow Mary's decrees?

**Question 6**

In what year did Martin Luther preach in Wittenberg?

**Question 7**

In what year did Martin Luther stop celebrating the feast of Mary?

**Question 8**

With whom did Martin Luther argue about respect for Mary?

**Question 9**

Who criticised Luther for respecting Mary and blurring the line?

**Text number 12**

Differences in celebrations can also be due to doctrinal issues - for example, the celebration of the Assumption of Mary. Since not all Christians agree on the circumstances of Mary's death, sleep or ascension, the celebration of the Assumption is celebrated in some denominations and not in others. While the Catholic Church celebrates the feast of the Assumption of Mary on 15 August, some Eastern Catholics celebrate it as the Sleeping of the Theotokos, and may celebrate it on 28 August if they follow the Julian calendar. Eastern Orthodox also celebrate it as the Sleeping of Theotokos, one of their major12 festivals. Protestants do not celebrate this or any other Marian feast.

**Question 0**

On what day does the Catholic Church celebrate the Feast of the Ascension?

**Question 1**

Why do Eastern Catholics call it the Feast of the Ascension?

**Question 2**

On which day of the Julian calendar do Eastern Catholics celebrate the birthday of Theotokos?

**Question 3**

How many major festivals does the Eastern Orthodox Church celebrate?

**Question 4**

Do Protestants celebrate the feast of Mary or not?

**Question 5**

What is the name of the first party Maria attended?

**Question 6**

When did Mary attend the celebration of the Ascension?

**Question 7**

When did Mary attend the bedtime of Theotokos?

**Question 8**

When Mary had been to all the parties, which ones were called by name?

**Question 9**

Who did Maria miss the party with?

**Text number 13**

In paintings, Mary is traditionally depicted in blue. This tradition dates back to the Byzantine Empire from around 500 AD. , where blue was the 'colour of the empress'. A more practical explanation for the use of this colour is that in medieval and Renaissance Europe, the blue pigment was obtained from lapis lazuli, a stone imported from Afghanistan, which was more valuable than gold. In addition to the painter's fee, patrons were expected to buy the gold or lapis lazuli used in the painting. The Virgin Mary's dressing in blue was therefore a sign of devotion and praise.

**Question 0**

What colour has traditionally been used to depict Mary in paintings?

**Question 1**

What stone was used in medieval and Renaissance Europe as a source of blue pigment for paint?

**Question 2**

From which country was lapis lazuli imported?

**Question 3**

Lapis lazuli was considered more valuable than what precious metal?

**Question 4**

Which ancient empire is believed to have started the tradition of depicting Mary in paintings using the colour blue?

**Question 5**

What colour does Mary like to paint with?

**Question 6**

What year did Mary visit the Byzantine Empire?

**Question 7**

What is the name of Mary's favourite rock?

**Question 8**

Which country were the travellers from who brought Maria lapis lazuli?

**Question 9**

What did Maria use in exchange for lapis lazuli?

**Text number 14**

Non-trinitarian groups such as Unitarians, Christadelphians and Jehovah's Witnesses also recognise Mary as the biological mother of Jesus Christ, but do not recognise titles such as "Mother of God" for Mary, as these groups generally reject the divinity of Christ. Since non-trinitarian churches are also typically mortal believers, the question of praying to Mary, whom they consider "sleeping" and awaiting resurrection, does not arise. Emanuel Swedenborg says that God as he is in himself could not directly approach evil spirits to redeem those spirits without destroying them (Exodus 33:20, John 1:18), so God conceived Mary, who gave Jesus Christ access to the evil inheritance of the human race to approach, redeem and save.

**Question 0**

What is Mary's relationship to Jesus according to the Nontrinitarian faith?

**Question 1**

What non-trinitarian theologian says that God cannot approach the Ephesian spirits to redeem them?

**Question 2**

The Unitarians, Christadelphians and Jehovah's Witnesses are examples of what kind of church?

**Question 3**

"Mother of God" is an example of what kind of title?

**Question 4**

Which churches did Emanuel Swedenborg visit?

**Question 5**

Who did Maria identify herself as?

**Question 6**

Which non-trinitarian churches once recognised Mary as the "Mother of God"?

**Question 7**

To whom did Mary give access to the evil inheritance of the human family?

**Text number 15**

The Qur'an gives detailed accounts of Maryam (Mary) in two passages, Qur'an 3:35-47 and 19:16-34. These recount beliefs about both the immaculate conception of Mary and the virgin birth of Jesus. The account given in the Qur'an is almost identical to that in the Gospel of Luke, and both (Gospel of Luke, Qur'an 19) begin with the account of the angel's visit to Zechariah (Zechariah) and the good news of the birth of Yahya (John), followed by the account of the revelation. It mentions how the angel announced to Mary that she would become the mother of Jesus through the work of God alone.

**Question 0**

What is the name of Mary in the Koran?

**Question 1**

Where does the Qur'anic surah describe the angel's visit to Zakariya?

**Question 2**

In how many places does the Qur'an give detailed descriptions of Mary?

**Question 3**

Which Gospel tells about the birth of the Virgin in the same way as Surah 19 of the Koran?

**Question 4**

Who did the angel visit in Surah 19 of the Koran?

**Question 5**

Who wrote the detailed reports on Maryam?

**Question 6**

Who wrote the story in Sura 19?

**Question 7**

How many stories are written about Mary in the Koran?

**Question 8**

Who told Jesus that Mary would be the mother of Jesus?

**Question 9**

How many Gospel stories tell about Mary?

**Text number 16**

Mary's perpetual virginity confirms her true and eternal virginity even when she gave birth to the Son of God who became man. This is where the term perpetual virgin (Greek ἀειπάρθενος) is used, according to which Mary remained a virgin for the rest of her life, making Jesus her biological and only son, whose conception and birth are considered miraculous. While the Orthodox churches hold to the view of the protoevangelium of James that the brothers and sisters of Jesus are the older children of the betrothed Joseph, half-sisters from a previous marriage that left him a widower, Roman Catholic teaching follows the view of the Latin father Jerome that they are cousins of Jesus.

**Question 0**

What term is used to describe the belief that Mary remained a virgin throughout her life?

**Question 1**

Which Latin father described the belief that Jesus' siblings were his cousins?

**Question 2**

Which churches teach that Jesus' brothers and sister were half-sisters from the previous marriage of Joseph the betrothed?

**Question 3**

Which document teaches that Jesus' brothers and sisters were Joseph's older children by a previous marriage?

**Question 4**

Which doctrine describes the belief that Mary remained a virgin even though she gave birth to Jesus?

**Question 5**

What is the name of the Latin father who is considered to be Jesus' cousin?

**Question 6**

What doctrine confirms Mary's true and eternal virginity before the birth of Jesus?

**Question 7**

What was the name given to Mary before the birth of Jesus?

**Question 8**

Who wrote the proto-Gospel of James?

**Text number 17**

Orthodox Christianity has a large number of traditions concerning the Virgin Mary, the Theotokos. Orthodox believe that she was and remained a virgin before and after the birth of Christ. The Theotokos (or hymns to the Theotokos) are an integral part of the Eastern Church's services, and their placement in the liturgical order places the Theotokos in a de facto place of prominence after Christ. In the Orthodox tradition, the order of the saints begins as follows: the Theotokos, angels, prophets, apostles, fathers, martyrs, etc., with the Virgin Mary taking precedence over the angels. She is also called "the Lady of the Angels".

**Question 0**

According to Orthodox tradition, what comes next in the order of saints after Theotokos?

**Question 1**

What is the name given in the Orthodox tradition to hymns to Theotokos?

**Question 2**

Who is next in importance in the liturgical order of the Eastern Church after Christ?

**Question 3**

What is Mary proclaimed to be in the Orthodox tradition?

**Question 4**

What do the Orthodox believe Mary was before and after the birth of Christ?

**Question 5**

Who did Maria declare herself to be?

**Question 6**

To which church did Mary give the Theotokos?

**Question 7**

To whom does the Virgin Mary say she has priority?

**Question 8**

What services did Mary perform in the Eastern Church?

**Text number 18**

The many churches that make up the Anglican Communion and the continuing Anglican movement have different views on Marian doctrines and practices of veneration, because there is no single church within the Communion with universal authority, and because the mother church (the Church of England) understands itself to be both "Catholic" and "Reformed". So, unlike Protestant churches in general, the Anglican Communion (which includes the Episcopal Church in the US) includes elements that still pay some homage to Mary.

**Question 0**

What is the Church of the Anglican Communion?

**Question 1**

Which church in the USA is part of the Anglican Communion?

**Question 2**

What practice distinguishes the Anglican Communion from Protestant churches in general?

**Question 3**

Which branch of Christianity does the Anglican Communion belong to?

**Question 4**

Who established the universal authority of the mother church (Church of England)?

**Question 5**

To which church in the United States did Mary give general authority?

**Question 6**

How many churches formed the doctrines of Mary?

**Question 7**

Which church is both "Catholic" and "Reformed" but also Protestant?

**Text number 19**

Although Calvin and Huldrych Zwingli venerated Mary as the Mother of God in the 16th century, they did so less than Martin Luther. Thus, the early Protestants did not reject the idea of veneration and high honour for Mary, but they began to criticise Roman Catholics for venerating Mary. After the Council of Trent in the 16th century, when veneration of Mary became associated with Catholics, Protestant interest in Mary waned. During the Enlightenment, the remaining interest of Protestant churches in Mary almost disappeared, although Anglicans and Lutherans continued to venerate her.

**Question 0**

What practice did the first Protestants criticise the Roman Catholics for?

**Question 1**

In which century was the Trento Council held?

**Question 2**

Which Protestant churches still honour Mary?

**Question 3**

During which historical period did Protestant interest in Mary almost disappear?

**Question 4**

Which Christians were associated with the worship of Mary after the Council of Trento?

**Question 5**

In which century did Martin Luther venerate Mary as the Mother of God?

**Question 6**

In which century did the Trento Council end?

**Question 7**

Which Protestant churches began to honour Mary before the 1500s?

**Question 8**

During which period did Calvin and Huldrych Zwingli form the Council of Trent?

**Text number 20**

In Methodism, Mary is revered as the mother of God. Methodists have no other teachings about the Virgin Mary than those mentioned in the Bible and the ecumenical creeds. As such, Methodists believe that Mary was conceived in her womb by the Holy Spirit and accept the doctrine of the virgin birth, although they, along with Orthodox Christians and other Protestant Christians, reject the doctrine of the immaculate conception. John Wesley, the main founder of the Methodist movement in the Church of England, believed that Mary 'remained a pure and undefiled virgin', and thus supported the doctrine of Mary's perpetual virginity. Modern Methodism holds that Mary was a virgin before, during and immediately after the birth of Christ. In addition, some Methodists also hold as a pious opinion the doctrine of Mary's Assumption.

**Question 0**

Which doctrine of Mary do Methodists reject?

**Question 1**

Who was the founder of the Methodist movement?

**Question 2**

From what sources do Methodists believe in Mary?

**Question 3**

In which church did the Methodist movement originate?

**Question 4**

Which Marian doctrine did John Wesley support when he founded Methodism?

**Question 5**

Which group founded the doctrine of immaculate conception?

**Question 6**

In which country was the church where John Wesley left?

**Question 7**

Who wrote the doctrine of the Assumption of Mary?

**Question 8**

What church did the Methodist movement end up in?

**Text number 21**

She is the only woman mentioned directly in the Qur'an; she is proclaimed (uniquely alongside Jesus) as God's sign to mankind; "guardian of her chastity"; obedient; chosen by her mother and dedicated to God in the womb; uniquely (among women) taken into God's service; (one of the prophets of Islam) Zakariya (Zechariah) took care of her; that in her childhood she lived in the Temple and that she had unique access to Al-Mihrab (understood to be the Holy of Holies) and that God gave her heavenly "sustenance".

**Question 0**

Who was Mary married to while she was still in the womb?

**Question 1**

Which prophet took care of Mary?

**Question 2**

What is considered the holiest of holies in Islam?

**Question 3**

Where did Maria live as a child?

**Question 4**

What did God give Mary?

**Question 5**

Who did Mary live with in the temple?

**Question 6**

Who gave Maria unique access to Al-Mihrab?

**Question 7**

Who gave Zakariya the heavenly "food"?

**Question 8**

Who dedicated Mary to Allah while she was still in her mother's womb?

**Question 9**

Where did Mary's mother live?

**Text number 22**

From the early days of Christianity, the belief in the virginity of Mary and the virgin conception of Jesus, as stated in the Gospels, holy and supernatural, was used by both political and religious opponents as a subject for discussion, debate and writing, specifically to question the divinity of Jesus and thus the divinity of Christians and Christianity. In the 2nd century Celsus, as part of the earliest anti-Christian polemics, suggested that Jesus was the illegitimate son of a Roman soldier named Panthera. Celsus' views were met with a backlash from Origen, a church father in Alexandria, Egypt, who considered it a fabricated story. The extent to which Celsus derived his views from Jewish sources is still a matter of debate.

**Question 0**

Who suggested that Jesus was the son of a Roman soldier?

**Question 1**

What was the name of the Roman soldier whom Celsus said was the father of Jesus?

**Question 2**

Origen was a church father in which Egyptian city?

**Question 3**

In which century did Celsus claim that Jesus' father was a Roman soldier?

**Question 4**

To what end did the opponents use the idea of Mary's virginity and Jesus' virgin conception?

**Question 5**

Who suggested that Panthera was the illegitimate son of Jesus?

**Question 6**

In which century did Panthera become a Roman soldier?

**Question 7**

In which Egyptian city did Origen visit his church father?

**Question 8**

In which Egyptian city did Jesus find a Roman soldier?

**Question 9**

Whose illegitimate son was Celsus?

**Text number 23**

Mary has been venerated since early Christianity, and millions of people consider her the most deserving saint of their religion. The Eastern and Oriental Orthodox, Roman Catholic, Anglican and Lutheran churches believe that Mary, as the mother of Jesus, is the Mother of God and Theotokos, literally "God-bearer". There are significant differences in the beliefs and devotional practices of Mary in the major Christian traditions. The Roman Catholic Church holds to specific Marian dogmas, namely Mary's status as the Mother of God, her immaculate conception, her perpetual virginity and her ascension into heaven. Many Protestants downplay Mary's role in Christianity, citing biblical references. Mary (Maryam) is also venerated in Islam, where an entire chapter of the Koran is dedicated to her, including the birth of Jesus.

**Question 0**

What is the literal meaning of Theotokos?

**Question 1**

Which branch of Christianity gives Mary a smaller role?

**Question 2**

What is the name of Mary in Islam?

**Question 3**

What is the basis for the decline of Mary's role in Protestantism?

**Question 4**

Which two Protestant churches and the Roman Catholic and Orthodox churches believe that Mary is the mother of God?

**Question 5**

What other religion gives Mary sainthood?

**Question 6**

Which church considered Mary to be the first saint?

**Question 7**

What other religious texts do Protestants read?

**Question 8**

What other faith do Muslims believe in?

**Text number 24**

Mary was living "in her own house"[Luke 1:56] in Nazareth, Galilee, possibly with her parents, and during her betrothal - the first stage of Jewish marriage - the angel Gabriel announced to her that she would be the mother of the promised Messiah because she would bear him by the Holy Spirit, and she responded: "I am the handmaid of the Lord. May it be done to me according to your word." After a few months, when Joseph was told in a dream by an "angel of the Lord" that she was pregnant, he intended to divorce her, but the angel told him without hesitation to take her as his wife, which he did, and the marriage rite was officially consummated [Matthew 1:18-25].

**Question 0**

What is the first stage of a Jewish marriage?

**Question 1**

Which angel told Mary that she would be the mother of the Messiah?

**Question 2**

What was Joseph going to do when he was told about Mary's pregnancy in a dream?

**Question 3**

Where was Mary living when the angel Gabriel visited her?

**Question 4**

Who told Joseph in a dream about Mary's conception?

**Question 5**

What is the final stage of a Jewish marriage?

**Question 6**

Which angel did Joseph meet before he had the dream?

**Question 7**

Where was Joseph born?

**Question 8**

Where was Joseph living when the angel Gabriel visited him?

**Question 9**

Where did Joseph get his start?

**Text number 25**

The virgin birth of Jesus was an almost universal belief among Christians from the 2nd century until the 19th century. It is contained in the two most widely used Christian creeds, which state that Jesus was "born of the Holy Spirit and the Virgin Mary" (the Nicaean Creed as we know it today) and the Apostles' Creed. Matthew's Gospel describes Mary as a virgin, fulfilling the prophecy of Isaiah 7:14, but mistranslates the Hebrew word alma ("young woman") in Isaiah 7:14 as "virgin." The Gospel writers of Matthew and Luke hold that Jesus' conception was not the result of sexual intercourse, and assert that Mary had "no relations with a man" before Jesus' birth [Matthew 1:18] [Matthew 1:25] [Luke 1:34] This points to the belief that Mary conceived Jesus by the Holy Spirit of God and not by sexual intercourse with Joseph or anyone else.

**Question 0**

Where in the Gospel does it say that Mary fulfilled Isaiah's prophecy?

**Question 1**

Until what century was the virgin birth of Jesus an almost universal belief among Christians?

**Question 2**

What Hebrew word is used to describe Mary in Isaiah 7:14?

**Question 3**

Where in Luke's Gospel does it say that Mary had "no relations with a man" before the birth of Jesus?

**Question 4**

What other Christian confession of faith besides the Nicene Creed confirms the virgin birth of Jesus?

**Question 5**

In which century was the Apostles' Creed written?

**Question 6**

When Isaiah spoke to Mary, he called her by what Hebrew word?

**Question 7**

In which century did Mary fulfil the prophecy?

**Question 8**

Which confession of faith did Isaiah write?

**Text number 26**

In the Catholic Church, Mary is given the title "blessed" (Latin beatus, blessed, Greek μακάριος, makarios and Latin facere, to make) in recognition of her ascension to heaven and her ability to intercede for those who pray to her. Catholic teaching makes it clear that Mary is not considered divine and that she does not answer prayers addressed to her, but God does. The four Catholic dogmas concerning Mary are: the Mother of God, the perpetual virginity of Mary, the immaculate conception of Mary and the Assumption of Mary.

**Question 0**

What title is given to Mary in the Catholic Church?

**Question 1**

From what Latin word does the title Blessed Mary come?

**Question 2**

How many Catholic dogmas are there about Mary?

**Question 3**

Besides the Mother of God, the Immaculate Conception and the Assumption of Mary, what is the other Catholic dogma related to Mary?

**Question 4**

What title did Mary give to the Catholic Church?

**Question 5**

Since Mary states that she is not divine, what teachings continue her statements?

**Question 6**

Where does Mary send the prayers?

**Question 7**

How many Latin dogmas are there about Mary?

**Question 8**

What state was Mary in before the birth of Jesus?

**Text number 27**

The views of the clergy continue to play an important role in shaping the Orthodox view of Mary. However, Orthodox views of Mary are mostly doxological rather than academic: they are expressed in hymns, praise, liturgical poetry and veneration of icons. One of the most beloved Orthodox akathist (or standing hymns) is dedicated to Mary, and is often simply called the akathist hymn. Five of the twelve great feasts of Orthodoxy are dedicated to Mary. Orthodox Sunday links the identity of the Virgin Mary as the Mother of God directly to the veneration of icons. Several Orthodox festivals are associated with the miraculous icons of Theotokos.

**Question 0**

What are Acatists?

**Question 1**

How many of the Orthodox major festivals are dedicated to Mary?

**Question 2**

What is the name of the Orthodox hymn dedicated to Mary?

**Question 3**

Which event in the Orthodox calendar is related to Mary and the veneration of icons?

**Question 4**

Who wrote the Akathist anthem?

**Question 5**

How many of the twelve great feasts of the Orthodox Church did Mary attend?

**Question 6**

On what day will the Mother of God allow the veneration of icons?

**Question 7**

How many Orthodox festivals are associated with the miraculous icons of Theotokos?

**Question 8**

What does Maria also call the Acathists?

**Text number 28**

In many ways, some Anglican Christians recognise Mary's special role in God's redemptive purpose as the "God-bearer" (Theotokos). All member churches of the Anglican Communion affirm in their historic creeds that Jesus was born of the Virgin Mary and celebrate the feast of the Presentation of Christ in the Temple. This feast is called the Purification of the Virgin Mary on 2 February in older prayer books. Before Bede, until the 1700s, the day of the apparition of Our Lord to the Virgin Mary on 25 March was New Year's Day in England. In the Prayer Book1662, the day of the Epiphany of Mary is referred to as the "Annunciation of our Lady". Anglicans also celebrate the apparition of the Virgin Mary on 31 May, although some provinces keep the traditional 2 July. The feast of the Blessed Virgin Mary is celebrated on the traditional Assumption Day on 15 August. The Feast of the Nativity of the Virgin Mary is celebrated on 8 September.

**Question 0**

What is the name given to Annunciation in the 1662 Book of Common Prayer?

**Question 1**

On what day do most Anglicans celebrate the visit of the Virgin Mary?

**Question 2**

What is another name for the celebration of the Presentation of Christ in the Temple in the Anglican Communion?

**Question 3**

On what day do Anglicans celebrate the Presentation of Christ in the Temple?

**Question 4**

What was the custom in England to celebrate Mary's Day until the 1700s?

**Question 5**

When did Mary achieve a special place in God's plan of salvation as the "God-bearer"?

**Question 6**

When was Jesus born of the Virgin Mary?

**Question 7**

On what day is the Presentation of Christ in the Temple?

**Question 8**

What year was the purification of the Virgin Mary?

**Question 9**

Who brought the prayer book to England?

**Text number 29**

Protestants generally reject the veneration of and appeal to saints..:1174 Protestants generally believe that Mary was the mother of Jesus but an ordinary woman devoted to God. This is why there is virtually no veneration of Mary, no celebration of Mary, no pilgrimages to Mary, no art of Mary, no music of Mary, no spirituality of Mary in today's Protestant communities. In these views, Roman Catholic beliefs and practices are sometimes rejected, for example, the theologian Karl Barth wrote that 'the heresy of the Catholic Church is its Mariology'.

**Question 0**

Which theologian described Mariology as "the heresy of the Catholic Church"?

**Question 1**

Protestants are of the opinion that what was Mary's relationship with Jesus?

**Question 2**

What practices do Protestants reject in relation to the saints?

**Question 3**

Protestants describe Mary as devoted to whom?

**Question 4**

How many pieces of Marian music did the theologian Karl Barth write?

**Question 5**

How many of the saints reject Protestants?

**Question 6**

Mary claimed to be the mother of Jesus, but also called herself by the name?

**Question 7**

Which parties did Karl Barth attend?

**Question 8**

Who made the first pilgrimage of Mary?

**Text number 30**

Scholars have disputed the claim that Joseph "did not know her until she bore his firstborn son" (Matthew 1:25 DouayRheims), with some saying she did not remain a virgin and some saying she was a perpetual virgin. Other scholars argue that the Greek word heos (meaning until) means a state up to a certain point, but does not mean that the state ended after that point, and that Matthew 1:25 does not affirm or deny Mary's virginity after Jesus' birth. According to biblical scholar Bart Ehrman, the Hebrew word almah, meaning a young woman of childbearing age, is translated from the Greek word parthenos, meaning only virgin, in Isaiah 7:14, which Christians commonly believe is the prophecy of the Virgin Mary in Matthew 1:23. Matthew and Luke present different versions of the virgin birth, but John quotes Philip of Galilee and unbelieving Jews who pointed to Joseph as the father of Jesus.

**Question 0**

Who do Christians think is prophesied in Isaiah 7:14?

**Question 1**

What is the meaning of the Greek word "heos"?

**Question 2**

Which verse in Matthew is believed to refer to Isaiah's prophecy about the Virgin Mary?

**Question 3**

Which gospel writer presented a version of the virgin birth that was different from Matthew's?

**Question 4**

What is the English translation of the Greek word "parthenos"?"

**Question 5**

Who knew Mary before she gave birth to her firstborn son?

**Question 6**

Where did Philip first meet Joseph?

**Question 7**

Where did Matthew and Luke meet with the unbelieving Jews?

**Question 8**

Which Bible scholar currently believes that Mary was a perpetual virgin?

**Question 9**

What language does biblical scholar Bart Ehrmam primarily speak?

**Text number 31**

The hagiography of Mary and the Holy Family can be compared with the rest of the Gospels. These references include an incident that can be interpreted as Jesus abandoning his family in the New Testament: 'And his mother and his brothers arrived, and as they stood outside, they sent a message, asking him ... And looking at those who sat in the circle around him, Jesus said: 'These are my mother and my brothers. Everyone who does the will of God is my brother and sister and mother'" [3:31-35] Other verses refer to the conflict between Jesus and his family, including an attempt to discipline Jesus because "he is out of his mind" and the famous quote, "A prophet is without honor except in his own city, among his relatives and in his own home." A leading biblical scholar commented: "there are clear indications not only that Jesus' family rejected his message during his public ministry, but that he in turn publicly rejected them."

**Question 0**

Who did Jesus say were his "brothers and sisters and mother"?

**Question 1**

According to Jesus, who is "without glory except in his own city"?

**Question 2**

What do some biblical scholars claim Jesus' family did Jesus say during his ministry?

**Question 3**

Who had a conflict with Jesus and his family?

**Question 4**

Who was Jesus sending a message to when he stood outside?

**Question 5**

Who does the New Testament say embraced his family?

**Question 6**

What was Maria reading while she was standing outside?

**Text number 32**

Although Catholics and Orthodox Christians respect and venerate Mary, they do not consider her divine and do not worship her. Roman Catholics see Mary as subordinate to Christ, but unique in the sense that she is seen as above all other creatures. Similarly, the theologian Sergei Bulgakov wrote that the Orthodox consider Mary "superior to all creatures" and "pray ceaselessly for her intercession". However, she is not considered a "substitute for the only mediator", which is Christ. "May Mary be honoured, but may worship be given to the Lord," he wrote. Similarly, Catholics do not worship Mary as a divine being, but rather 'over-worship' her. In Roman Catholic theology, the term hyperdulia is reserved for veneration of Mary, latria for worship of God and dulia for veneration of other saints and angels. The definition of the three-tier hierarchy of latria, hyperdulia and dulia dates back to the Second Council of Nicaea in 787.

**Question 0**

What is the term used for the veneration of Mary in Roman Catholic theology?

**Question 1**

In what year was the hierarchy of Latria, Hyperdulia and Dulia established?

**Question 2**

Who is respected in Roman Catholic dulia practice?

**Question 3**

Which theologian wrote that Mary is considered "superior to all created beings" but is not to be worshipped?

**Question 4**

What is the Roman Catholic term used to describe the worship of God?

**Question 5**

When did the second Nicaea Church Council begin?

**Question 6**

When did Nike's second conference end?

**Question 7**

What is the Orthodox term used to describe the worship of God?

**Question 8**

What is the Orthodox term reserved for the worship of Mary?

**Question 9**

What year did Sergei Bulgakov attend the second Nika conference?

**Text number 33**

The Eastern Orthodox Church, Eastern Orthodoxy, the Anglican Church and all Eastern Catholic Churches call Mary by the name Theotokos, which was recognised at the Third Ecumenical Council (held in Ephesus to discuss the teachings of Nestorius in 431). Theotokos (and its Latin equivalents 'Deipara' and 'Dei genetrix') literally means 'God-bearer'. The corresponding expression 'Mater Dei' (Mother of God) is more common in Latin and thus in other languages used by the Western Catholic Church, but the same expression in Greek (Μήτηρ Θεοῦ), shortened from the first and last letters of two words (ΜΡ ΘΥ), is the inscription attached to her image in Byzantine icons. The Council noted that the Church Fathers "did not hesitate to speak of the Blessed Virgin as the Mother of God".

**Question 0**

What year was the third ecumenical council held in Ephesus?

**Question 1**

Whose teachings were discussed at the Third Ecumenical Council?

**Question 2**

What does the expression "Mater Dei" mean?

**Question 3**

What are the two Latin equivalents of the Greek term "Theokotos"?"

**Question 4**

What is the literal translation of Theokotos?

**Question 5**

In which year did Mary attend the third ecumenical council?

**Question 6**

What is the name of the council where Mary met Nestorius?

**Question 7**

What language did Nestorius speak?

**Question 8**

What language did the church fathers speak?

**Question 9**

When did Mary meet the church fathers?

**Text number 34**

Roman Catholics believe in the immaculate conception of Mary, proclaimed ex cathedra by Pope Pius IX in 1854, that she was full of grace from the moment she was conceived in her mother's womb and that she was preserved from the stain of original sin. In the Latin Rite of the Roman Catholic Church, there is a liturgical feast of this name, celebrated on 8 December. Orthodox Christians reject the dogma of immaculate conception mainly because their understanding of original sin (a Greek term equivalent to the Latin term 'original sin') differs from the Augustinian interpretation and that of the Roman Catholic Church.

**Question 0**

What day is the feast of the immaculate conception in the Latin Rite of the Roman Catholic Church?

**Question 1**

Who was the Pope who proclaimed the Immaculate Conception of Mary?

**Question 2**

In what year did Pope Pius IX proclaim ex cathedra the Immaculate Conception of Mary?

**Question 3**

Where was Mary, according to the doctrine of immaculate conception, when she was first filled with grace?

**Question 4**

What is the Greek term that means the same as "original sin"?

**Question 5**

On what day did Mary participate in the liturgical celebration of the Latin Rite of the Roman Catholic Church?

**Question 6**

When did Pope Pius IX become a Roman Catholic?

**Question 7**

What language other than Latin did Pope Pius IX speak?

**Question 8**

In what year did Orthodox Christians abandon the ex cathedra?

**Text number 35**

The Protoevangelium of James, a book outside the canonical book, has been the source of many orthodox beliefs about Mary. The account of Mary's life presented includes her initiation as a virgin in the temple at the age of three. The high priest Zechariah blessed Mary and informed her that God had exalted her name among many generations. Zechariah placed Mary on the third step of the altar, at which point God gave her grace. While in the temple, Mary was miraculously nourished by an angel until she was twelve years old. At that time, the angel told Zechariah to betroth Mary to a widower in Israel who would be revealed. This story is the subject of many of the hymns of the Feast of the Presentation of Mary, and the icons of the feast depict the story. Orthodox Christians believe that Mary played a key role in the growth of Christianity during Jesus' life and after his crucifixion, and Orthodox theologian Sergei Bulgakov wrote: "The Virgin Mary is the invisible but real centre of the apostolic Church." She is also the Apostolic Church.

**Question 0**

Which book is considered the source of many Orthodox beliefs about Mary?

**Question 1**

At what age was Mary married?

**Question 2**

Who was the priest who performed Mary's ordination?

**Question 3**

When Mary lived in the temple, who is said to have fed her?

**Question 4**

Who blessed the high priest Sakaria?

**Question 5**

On which altar step did Mary stand?

**Question 6**

How many years did Mary feed the angels?

**Question 7**

Who wrote the proto-Gospel of James?

**Question 8**

How old was Mary when she travelled to Israel?

**Text number 36**

According to Islamic tradition, Mary and Jesus were the only children whom Satan could not touch at the moment of their birth, because God put a veil between them and Satan. According to author Shabbir Akhtar, the Islamic view of Mary's immaculate conception is compatible with Catholic teaching on the same subject. "O people of the Book! Do not transgress the limits of your religion, and do not say anything about Allah except the truth. The Messiah, Jesus, the son of Mary, was only the Messenger of God and His (Power) Word, which He conveyed to Mary, and the Spirit from Him. So believe in Allah (as the only, unique God) and His Messengers (including Jesus as the Messenger); and say not: (Allah is one) of the Trinity. Renounce (this claim) - (it is) for your own good. Allah is but one Allah ; Almighty is He in the sense that He is absolutely above having a son. To Him belongs all that is in the heavens and all that is on earth. And Allah suffices as the One in Whom to trust and to Whom things must be turned." Qur'an 4/171

**Question 0**

Which religion believes that God put a veil between Satan and Mary?

**Question 1**

According to Shabbir Akhtar, what is the role of Jesus in Islam?

**Question 2**

Who is the one, unique God according to the Islamic religion?

**Question 3**

What term does the author Shabbir Akhtar use to refer to Christians?

**Question 4**

Who were the only children who could touch Satan?

**Question 5**

When did God remove the veil that was put between them (Mary and Jesus) and Satan?

**Question 6**

Who wrote that Allah is not above having a son?

**Question 7**

Who wrote the Catholic perspective on the immaculate conception of Mary?

**Text number 37**

The question of Jesus' parenthood in the Talmud also influences the view of his mother. However, the Talmud does not mention Mary by name, and is reflective rather than merely polemical. The story of Panthera is also found in the Toledot Yeshu, whose literary origin cannot be traced with certainty, and since it is unlikely to date before the 4th century, it is far too late to contain any authentic memories of Jesus. The Blackwell Companion to Jesus states that the Toledot Yeshu has no historical facts per se and may have been created as a tool to discourage conversion to Christianity. The name Panthera may be a corruption of the term parthenos (virgin), and Raymond E. Brown considers the Panthera story to be an imaginative explanation of the birth of Jesus that contains very little historical evidence. Robert Van Voorst argues that because Toledot Yeshu is a medieval document, and because it has no fixed form and is aimed at a popular audience, it is "highly unlikely" to contain reliable historical information.

**Question 0**

Where in Jewish literature can you find the story of Panthera?

**Question 1**

According to the Blackwell Companion to Jesus, for what purpose was Toledot Yeshu written?

**Question 2**

What is the meaning of the term "parthenos"?

**Question 3**

During which historical period was the Toledot Jeshu written?

**Question 4**

What event does Raymond E. Brown believe Toledot Yeshu describes?

**Question 5**

Who wrote the medieval document Toledot Yeshu?

**Question 6**

Who wrote the story of Panthera?

**Question 7**

What influences the way Jesus relates to his mother?

**Question 8**

In which century was The Blackwell Companion written?

**Question 9**

Who wrote The Blackwell Companion?

**Text number 38**

The New Testament gospels of Matthew and Luke describe Mary as a virgin (in Greek παρθένος, parthénos), and Christians believe that she conceived her son as a virgin by the Holy Spirit. This happened when she was already engaged to Joseph and was waiting for the rite to end the marriage, the official homecoming ceremony. She married Joseph and accompanied him to Bethlehem, where Jesus was born. According to ancient Jewish custom, Mary could have been betrothed around 12, but there is no direct evidence of Mary's age at the time of her betrothal or pregnancy. The term "betrothal" is a difficult translation of kiddushin; according to Jewish law, those called "betrothed" were in fact husband and wife.

**Question 0**

How old was Mary when she met Joseph?

**Question 1**

Where did Mary first meet Joseph?

**Question 2**

How old was Maria when she became pregnant?

**Question 3**

Where was Mary born?

**Text number 39**

Because the angel Gabriel had told Mary (according to Luke 1:36) that Elizabeth - who had been barren before - was now miraculously pregnant, Mary hurried to meet Elizabeth, who lived with her husband Zechariah "in Hebron, in the hill country of Judah". Mary arrived at the house and greeted Elizabeth, who called her "Mother of my Lord", and Mary recited the words of praise that later became known as the Magnificat from its first word in the Latin version. Luke 1:46-55. After about three months, Mary returned to her own home. 1 Luke 1:56-57.

**Question 0**

What language did Maria speak?

**Question 1**

Where did Mary first meet the angel Gabriel?

**Question 2**

Where did Elizabeth first meet Zechariah?

**Question 3**

What language did Elizabeth speak?

**Question 4**

What did the angel Gabriel tell Elizabeth about who Mary was?

**Text number 40**

Christian Marian perspectives are very different. While some Christians, such as Roman Catholics and Eastern Orthodox, have well-established Marian traditions, Protestants in general pay little attention to Mariological themes. Roman Catholics, Eastern Orthodox, Eastern Orthodox, Anglicans and Lutherans venerate the Virgin Mary. This veneration is expressed in particular through prayer, asking for intercession on behalf of her son Jesus Christ. In addition, poems and songs are composed in her honour, icons are painted or statues are carved and she is given titles reflecting her status as a saint.

**Question 0**

Who did Jesus paint icons and sculpt statues of?

**Question 1**

Who wrote poems and songs for Maria?

**Question 2**

Which church first wrote the Mariological Themes?

**Question 3**

Who do the saints compose poems and songs about?

**Document number 142**

**Text number 0**

The main passenger airport serving the metropolis and the state is Melbourne Airport (also known as Tullamarine Airport), Australia's second busiest, and Melbourne Harbour is Australia's busiest container and general cargo seaport. Melbourne has an extensive transport network. The main metropolitan rail terminus is Flinders Street Station, and the main regional train and bus terminus is Southern Cross Station. Melbourne also has Australia's most extensive motorway network and the world's largest light rail network.

**Question 0**

Which airport is served by Melbourne?

**Question 1**

What is the terminus of the Melbourne Capital train?

**Question 2**

What is Melbourne's main regional train and bus terminal?

**Question 3**

Which city has the largest motorway network in Australia?

**Question 4**

Which country has the largest light rail network in the world?

**Question 5**

Which airport serves Melbourne?

**Question 6**

What is Melbourne's busiest port?

**Question 7**

What is the name of the Melbourne Capital Region train terminus?

**Question 8**

What is the name of the Melbourne bus station?

**Question 9**

Who has the largest motorway network?

**Question 10**

What is the other name for Melborne Airport?

**Question 11**

Which airport is the second busiest in Australia?

**Question 12**

Which port of Melborne is the busiest seaport for container and general cargo?

**Question 13**

What is the main train terminus for the Melborne metropolitan area?

**Question 14**

Where is the largest light rail network in the world?

**Text number 1**

Between 1836 and 1842, Victorian Aboriginal groups were largely dispossessed of [who?] their land. By January 1844, Melbourne was said to have Aboriginal people675 living in squalid camps. The British Colonial Office appointed five Aboriginal Protectors for Victorian Aborigines in 1839, but their work was undermined by land policies that favoured squatters taking over Aboriginal lands. By 1845, fewer than 240 wealthy Europeans held all the pastoral licences then granted in Victoria, and they became a powerful political and economic force in Victoria for generations to come.

**Question 0**

In which year were Aboriginal groups in Victoria dispossessed?

**Question 1**

How many Aboriginal women lived in the squalid camps of Melbourne in 1844?

**Question 2**

Who appointed five Aboriginal protectors for Aboriginal women in Victoria in 1839?

**Question 3**

Who were the people who were the political and economic power in Victoria in 1845?

**Question 4**

How many Aborigines were said to be living in squalid camps in Melbourne in January 1844?

**Question 5**

How many Aboriginal patrons were appointed for Aboriginal women in Victoria in 1839?

**Question 6**

By what year did less than 240 wealthy Europeans have all their shepherd's licenses?

**Question 7**

During which years were Victorian Aboriginal groups largely displaced from their lands?

**Text number 2**

When the gold rush was largely over in 1860, Melbourne continued to grow thanks to continued gold mining, Victoria's main export port for agricultural products, especially wool, and a developing manufacturing industry protected by high tariffs. An extensive radial railway network, centred in Melbourne and extending into the suburbs and countryside, was established in the late 1850s. Other important public buildings were constructed in the 1860s and 1870s, including the Supreme Court, Government House and Queen Victoria Market. The city centre was filled with shops and offices, workshops and warehouses. Large banks and hotels were located on the main streets, and the eastern end of Collins Street had fine terraced houses contrasting with the small cottages in the alleys within the blocks. The Aboriginal population continued to decline, and by 1863 it had fallen by an estimated 80%, mainly due to imported diseases, particularly smallpox, frontier violence and the expropriation of their land.

**Question 0**

When did Melbourne's gold rush end?

**Question 1**

How did Melbourne become a major agricultural export port?

**Question 2**

What was protected by high customs duties?

**Question 3**

Why did the Aboriginal population decline in 1863?

**Question 4**

By what year was the gold rush largely over?

**Question 5**

What was one of Victoria's main agricultural products around 1860?

**Question 6**

What were some of the reasons why the Aboriginal population continued to decline?

**Question 7**

Which disease in particular caused the continued decline of the Aboriginal population?

**Question 8**

By 1863, what percentage of the Aboriginal population had declined?

**Text number 3**

Melbourne (/ˈmɛlbərn/, AU i/ˈmɛlbən/) is the capital and most populous city of the Australian state of Victoria and the second most populous city in Australia and Oceania. The name 'Melbourne' refers to the 9 900 square kilometre (3 800 square metre) urban area (and census statistical division) that comprises the wider metropolitan area, and is also the common name for the city centre. The metropolitan area is located on the large natural bay of Port Phillip and extends inland to the Dandenong and Macedon Mountains, the Mornington Peninsula and the Yarra Valley. Melbourne is made up of municipalities. 31 It had a population of 4,347,955 in 2013, and its residents are known as Melbournians.

**Question 0**

What is the most populous city in the Australian state of Victoria?

**Question 1**

What is the second most populous city in Australia?

**Question 2**

Where is Metropolis?

**Question 3**

What is the population of Melbourne?

**Question 4**

What are the people of Melbourne called?

**Question 5**

Which city is Victoria's capital?

**Question 6**

What is Victoria's most populous city?

**Question 7**

How many municipalities are there in Melbourne?

**Question 8**

What was the population of Melbourne in 2013?

**Question 9**

What are the people of Melbourne called?

**Text number 4**

The buoyant boom that characterised Melbourne at the time ended in the early 1890s with a severe economic depression in the city, which plunged the local financial and real estate sector into chaos, with the collapse of small16 'land banks' and building societies and the liquidation of 133 limited companies. Melbourne's financial crisis was a contributing factor to Australia's economic depression of the 1890s and the Australian banking crisis of the Depression of 1893. the impact on the city was profound, with virtually no new construction until the late 1890s.

**Question 0**

When did the severe recession hit Melbourne?

**Question 1**

What was liquidated in Melbourne around the 1890s?

**Question 2**

When did new construction start in Melbourne?

**Question 3**

When was there a banking crisis in Australia?

**Question 4**

In which decade did Melbourne suffer a severe economic recession?

**Question 5**

How many "land banks" and building societies collapsed during the 1890s depression in Melbourne?

**Question 6**

How many limited companies went into liquidation during the 1890s depression in Melbourne?

**Question 7**

Which banking crisis was caused by the Melbourne financial crisis in 1893?

**Question 8**

When did new construction start to recover after the depression of the early 1890s in Melbourne?

**Text number 5**

An influx of interstate and overseas migrants, particularly Irish, Germans and Chinese, led to the creation of slums, and a temporary 'tent city' was established on the south bank of the Yarra River. Chinese immigrants established Melbourne's Chinatown in 1851, which remains the longest continuous Chinese settlement in the West. After Eureka Stockade, public support for the plight of the miners led to major political changes in the colony, including changes in working conditions in local industries such as mining, agriculture and manufacturing. The nationalities involved in the Eureka Rebellion and the Burke and Wills expedition provided indications of immigration flows in the second half of the 19th century.

**Question 0**

What are the slums on the southern bank of the Yarra River called?

**Question 1**

What year was Melbourne's Chinatown founded?

**Question 2**

Which ethnic groups brought interstate and foreign migrants to Melbourne?

**Question 3**

Which community is the longest continuous Chinese settlement in the West?

**Question 4**

In the second half of which century did Burke and Wills' expedition give an indication of migration flows?

**Text number 6**

The decade began with the Melbourne International Exhibition in 1880, held in a purpose-built large exhibition building. In 1880, a telephone exchange was established, and in the same year the foundations of St Paul's were laid; in 1881, an electric light was installed in the Eastern Market, and the following year an electric power station capable of supplying 2,000 light bulbs was commissioned. In 1885, the first line of Melbourne's cable tramway system was built, becoming one of the most extensive in the world by 1890.

**Question 0**

In what year was a call centre established in Melbourne?

**Question 1**

When was the first electric light installed in Eastern Market?

**Question 2**

In what year was the first line of the Melbourne cable car system built?

**Question 3**

In which building was the Melbourne International Exhibition held in 1880?

**Text number 7**

Melbourne is also prone to isolated convective rains that form when a cold pool crosses the state, especially if there is significant warming during the day. These showers are often heavy and can include hail and sleet and significant temperature drops, but they sometimes pass very quickly, with the weather quickly clearing to become sunny and relatively calm, and temperatures rising back to their pre-shower levels. This often happens in a matter of minutes and can happen several times a day, which is why Melbourne has a reputation as the 'four seasons in one day', part of local popular culture and familiar to many visitors to the city. The lowest recorded temperature is -2.8 °C (27.0 °F) on 21 July 1869. The highest temperature recorded in Melbourne was 46.4 °C (115.5 °F) on 7 February 2009. Although snow has occasionally been seen at higher elevations on the outskirts of the city, it has not been observed in the Central Business District since 1986.

**Question 0**

Which weather slogan has become part of Melbourne's local popular culture and relates to the rapid changes in the city's weather?

**Question 1**

What is the lowest temperature on record in Melbourne?

**Question 2**

On what day was Melbourne's lowest temperature on record?

**Question 3**

What is the highest recorded temperature in Melbourne?

**Question 4**

On what day was Melbourne's highest temperature recorded?

**Text number 8**

Compared to other Australian cities, Melbourne's city centre has no height restrictions and, as a result of post-war construction, has five of Australia's six tallest buildings, the tallest being the Eureka Tower on Southbank. Near the top is a viewing platform from which you can see above all Melbourne's buildings. The Rialto Tower, the second tallest in the city, remains the tallest building in the old CBD; its observation deck has recently been closed to visitors.

**Question 0**

What is the tallest tower in Australia?

**Question 1**

Which tower is the second tallest in Melbourne?

**Question 2**

Is the Rialto viewing platform currently open or closed?

**Question 3**

On which Melbourne beach is Eureka Tower located?

**Question 4**

Which building is the tallest building in the old CBD?

**Text number 9**

Since the mid-1990s, Melbourne has experienced significant population and employment growth, with substantial international investment in the city's industry and property market. Major regeneration of the city centre has taken place in areas such as Southbank, Port Melbourne, Melbourne Docklands and more recently South Wharf. According to the Australian Bureau of Statistics, Melbourne experienced the highest population and economic growth of any Australian capital city in the three years to June 2004. These factors have led to population growth and suburban expansion in the 2000s.

**Question 0**

In which sectors has Melbourne made significant international investments?

**Question 1**

In which areas have major urban reforms been carried out?

**Question 2**

According to which organisation has Melbourne experienced the highest population and economic growth of any Australian city?

**Question 3**

How many years did Melbourne have the highest population and economic growth?

**Text number 10**

Melbourne is experiencing strong population growth, which is creating high demand for housing. This housing boom has pushed up house prices and rents, as well as the availability of housing of all types. Housing subdivisions regularly take place in Melbourne's outer suburbs, with many developers offering house and plot packages. However, after 10 years[when?] of planning policy promoting medium-density and high-density development in existing areas with better access to public transport and other services, Melbourne's central and outer suburban areas have undergone significant redevelopment.

**Question 0**

What is driving the high demand for housing in Melbourne?

**Question 1**

How has the housing boom affected house prices and rents?

**Question 2**

Where have significant brownfield redevelopments taken place in Melbourne's suburbs in recent years?

**Question 3**

What kind of suburban development did Melbourne's policies promote?

**Text number 11**

It was established on 30 August 1835 by free settlers from the British Crown colony of Van Diemen's Land in what was then the colony of New South Wales, and was registered as a Crown colony in 1837. The Governor of New South Wales, Sir Richard Bourke, named it "Melbourne" in honour of the then British Prime Minister William Lamb, 2nd Viscount Melbourne. It was formally proclaimed a city by Queen Victoria in 1847, and became the capital of the newly created colony of Victoria in 1851. During the Victorian gold rush of the 1850s, it became one of the largest and most prosperous cities in the world. After Australia's union with the United States in 1901, it served as the country's provisional seat of government until 1927.

**Question 0**

Who named Melbourne?

**Question 1**

Who was Melbourne named in honour of?

**Question 2**

In what year was Melbourne officially declared a city?

**Question 3**

In what year did Melbourne cease to be the seat of the temporary government of nations?

**Question 4**

Which colony became the capital of Melbourne in 1851?

**Text number 12**

In response to recent accusations of climate change, the City of Melbourne set a target in 2002 to reduce carbon emissions to zero by 2020, but not all metropolitan municipalities have followed suit, with the City of Glen Eire in particular deciding in 2009 not to go carbon neutral. Melbourne has one of the largest urban footprints in the world due to its low housing density, which has led to extensive suburban sprawl, high car dependency and low public transport outside inner city areas. Much of the city's vegetation is of non-native species, most of which are of European origin, and in many cases it is host to invasive species and noxious weeds. Important introduced pests include the mynah, wild pigeon, brown rat, European wasp, starling and red fox. Many suburban areas, particularly in the Yarra Valley and the hills to the north-east and east, have experienced long periods without regenerating forest fires, resulting in the absence of seedlings and undergrowth in the original urban scrub. The Department of Sustainability and Environment is partially addressing this problem by burning regularly. Several national parks have been designated around the Melbourne urban area, including Mornington Peninsula National Park, Port Phillip Heads Marine National Park and Point Nepean National Park in the south-east, Organ Pipes National Park in the north and Dandenong Ranges National Park in the east. There are also a number of significant state parks outside Melbourne. Responsibility for pollution regulation lies with the Victorian Environmental Protection Agency (EPA Victoria) and several local councils. Air pollution levels are rated as good by world standards. Summer and autumn are the worst seasons for atmospheric opacity in the urban area.

**Question 0**

In what year did Melbourne set a target to reduce carbon emissions to zero?

**Question 1**

By what year did Melbourne declare its ambition to be fully carbon neutral?

**Question 2**

Which city decided not to go carbon neutral in 2009?

**Question 3**

Is Melbourne's carbon footprint one of the largest or smallest in the world?

**Question 4**

Who is responsible for regulating pollution in Melbourne?

**Text number 13**

In 2012, the city had a total of 594 tall buildings, of which 8 were under construction, 71 were planned and 39 were in the proposal stage, making the city's skyline the second largest in Australia. The city centre is dominated by modern office buildings such as the Rialto Towers (1986), built on the site of several large classical Victorian buildings, two of which - the William Pitt-designed Rialto Building (1889) and the Charles D'Ebro and Richard Speight-designed Winfield Building (1890) - still stand. More recently, tall apartment buildings have been built, such as the Eureka Tower (2006), which in January 2014 was listed as the 13th tallest residential building in the world.

**Question 0**

Who designed the Rialto building in 1889?

**Question 1**

Who designed the Winfield Building in 1890?

**Question 2**

Which building was the 13th tallest residential building in the world in January 2014?

**Question 3**

What year was Eureka Tower completed?

**Question 4**

How does the Melbourne skyline compare to other skylines in Australia?

**Text number 14**

In May and June 1835, the area of central and northern present-day Melbourne was surveyed by John Batman, a leading member of the Port Phillip Association in Van Diemen's Land (now Tasmania), who claimed to have negotiated with eight Wurundjeri elders for the purchase of 600,000 acres (2,400 square kilometres). Batman chose a site on the north bank of the River Yarra and declared that "this is the right place for a village". Batman then returned to Launceston in Tasmania. In early August 1835, a different group of settlers, including John Pascoe Fawkner, left Launceston on the Enterprize. Fawkner was forced to disembark at Georgetown in Tasmania because of unpaid debts. The rest of the party continued on and arrived at the mouth of the Yarra River on 15 August 1835. The party disembarked on 30 August 1835 and established a colony on the site of the present Melbourne Immigration Museum. Batman and his party arrived on 2 September 1835, and the two groups eventually agreed to share the settlement.

**Question 0**

What was Tasmania previously known as?

**Question 1**

Who surveyed the central and northern parts of what is now Melbourne?

**Question 2**

How many acres did John Batman claim to have bought?

**Question 3**

How many elders did John Batman claim to have negotiated with?

**Question 4**

On what day did Batman arrive in Melbourne?

**Text number 15**

Melbourne is typical of Australian capital cities in the sense that after the turn of the 20th century it expanded and was driven by the idea of a 'quarter acre house and garden' for every family, often referred to locally as the Australian dream. This, and the popularity of the private car after 1945, led to the car-centric urban structure that prevails today in inner and outer suburbs. Much of Melbourne's metropolitan area is therefore characterised by low-density, low-rise suburbanisation, while its inner suburbs are predominantly medium-density, transit-oriented urban forms. The city centre, Docklands, St Kilda Road and Southbank have a dense urban fabric.

**Question 0**

What is known locally as the Australian dream?

**Question 1**

Which year marked the beginning of the rise in popularity of private cars?

**Question 2**

Are the Docklands, St Kilda Road and Southbank areas high density or low density?

**Question 3**

Is much of Melbourne's metropolitan area a typical sparsely or densely built-up rural area?

**Text number 16**

The prosperity brought by the gold rush closely followed the establishment of Victoria as a separate colony and the subsequent need for public buildings, so a major urban development programme soon began. In the 1850s and 1860s, construction began on Parliament House, the Treasury Building, Melbourne Old Prison, Victoria Barracks, the State Library, the University, the General Post Office, Customs House, Melbourne City Hall and St Patrick's Cathedral, although many were left decades unfinished and some are still unfinished.

**Question 0**

When Victoria was established as a separate colony, what was needed?

**Question 1**

In which two decades did construction start on Parliament House, the Treasury building, Victoria Barracks, the State Library and the General Post Office?

**Question 2**

Which event caused Melbourne to suffer?

**Text number 17**

Melbourne's rich and diverse literary history was recognised in 2008 when it became the second UNESCO City of Literature. The State Library of Victoria is one of Australia's oldest cultural institutions and one of the city's many public and university libraries. Melbourne also has the largest range of bookshops in Australia and the largest publishing industry in the country. The city hosts major writers' festivals, the most notable being the Melbourne Writers Festival. There are several major literary awards for local writers, including the Melbourne Prize for Literature and the Victorian Premier's Literary Awards. Notable novels set in Melbourne include The Mystery of a Hansom Cab by Fergus Hume, Monkey Grip by Helen Garner and The Slap by Christos Tsiolkas. Notable Melbourne writers and poets include Thomas Browne, C.J. Dennis, Germaine Greer and Peter Carey.

**Question 0**

Which writers' festival is based in Melbourne?

**Question 1**

What are Hansom Cabin riddle, Monkey Grip and The Slap like?

**Question 2**

What do the novels The Mystery of a Hansom Cab, Monkey Grip and The Slap have in common?

**Question 3**

Where are Peter Carey, Germaine Greer and Thomas Browne from?

**Question 4**

What is the profession of Peter Carey, Germaine Greer and Thomas Browne?

**Text number 18**

During a visit in 1885, English journalist George Augustus Henry Sala coined the phrase "Marvellous Melbourne", which survived well into the 20th century and is still used by Melbournians today. The growing construction activity culminated in the 'land boom', which reached its peak in 1888 at the height of speculative development, fuelled by consumer confidence and rising land values. The boom resulted in a proliferation of large commercial buildings, coffee palaces, terraced housing and palatial mansions in the city. The establishment of the Hydraulic Plant in 1887 enabled the local manufacture of lifts, which led to the construction of the first tall buildings, notably the APA building, one of the tallest commercial buildings in the world when completed in 1889. This period also saw the expansion of a major radial rail-based transport network.

**Question 0**

Which phrase was coined by George Augustus Henry Sala while visiting Melbourne in 1885?

**Question 1**

In what year did the land boom reach its peak?

**Question 2**

In what year was the hydraulic plant established?

**Question 3**

What year was the APA building completed?

**Question 4**

What did Melbourne's hydraulic spaces help to create that spurred the construction of high-rise buildings?

**Text number 19**

Melbourne is the world's most liveable city in education, entertainment, health, research and development, tourism and sport, making it the world's most liveable city for the fifth year in a row in 2015, according to the Economist Intelligence Unit. It is the leading financial centre in the Asia-Pacific region and is ranked among the top 30 cities in the world by the Global Financial Centres Index. The city is known as Australia's 'cultural capital' and is the birthplace of Australian impressionism, Australian football, the Australian film and television industry and Australian contemporary dance, including the Melbourne Shuffle. It is recognised as a UNESCO City of Literature and a major centre for street art, music and theatre. It is home to many of Australia's largest and oldest cultural institutions, including the Melbourne Cricket Ground, the National Gallery of Victoria, the State Library of Victoria and the UNESCO World Heritage-listed Royal Exhibition Building.

**Question 0**

Who says Melbourne is the most liveable city in the world?

**Question 1**

For how many years has Melbourne been considered the most populated city in the world?

**Question 2**

What city is called Australia's cultural capital?

**Question 3**

What is an example of Australian contemporary dance?

**Text number 20**

Melbourne is home to some of Australia's most famous and renowned schools. Six of the top twenty high schools in Australia in the Better Education ranking are in Melbourne. The number of international students studying in the city has also grown rapidly. In addition, Melbourne was ranked the fourth best university city in the world in 2008 after London, Boston and Tokyo in a survey commissioned by the Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology. Melbourne has seven public universities: the University of Melbourne, Monash University, the Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology (RMIT University), Deakin University, La Trobe University, Swinburne University of Technology and the University of Victoria.

**Question 0**

How many of the top twenty high schools in Australia are in Melbourne, according to the Better Education list?

**Question 1**

How did Melborne rank as the best university city in 2008 by Toyal Melbourne Institute of Technology?

**Question 2**

How many public universities are there in Melbourne?

**Question 3**

Is the University of Melbourne a public or private institution?

**Question 4**

Has the number of international students studying in Melbourne increased or decreased recently?

**Text number 21**

Height restrictions in Melbourne's CBD were lifted in 1958 when ICI House was built, and skyscrapers changed the city's skyline. Subsequently, suburban expansion accelerated, served by new shopping centres, the first of which was the Chadstone Shopping Centre. The post-war period also saw the regeneration of the CBD and St Kilda Road, which significantly renewed the city. With new fire regulations and redevelopment, most of the taller pre-war buildings in the CBD were either demolished or partially retained through a façade policy. Many large suburban mansions dating from the boom period were also either demolished or subdivided.

**Question 0**

In what year were height restrictions lifted in central Melbourne?

**Question 1**

What was Melbourne's first new indoor shopping centre?

**Question 2**

What happened to the many large suburban mansions dating back to the boom period?

**Question 3**

Which two areas underwent significant post-war regeneration and modernisation?

**Text number 22**

Melbourne is the renowned host city of the 1956 Summer Olympics (the first Olympics to be held in the Southern Hemisphere and Oceania, with all previous Games held in Europe and the United States) and the host city of the 2006 Commonwealth Games. Melbourne is the southernmost city to have hosted the Games so far. The city hosts three major international sporting events each year: the Australian Open (one of the four Grand Slam tennis tournaments), the Melbourne Cup (horse racing) and the Australian Grand Prix (Formula 1). Melbourne has also hosted the Australian Masters golf tournament since 1979, which was organised by the European Tour from 2006 to 2009. Melbourne has been declared the 'World's Best Sport City' in 2006, 2008 and 2010. The city is home to the National Sports Museum, which until 2003 was located outside the Melbourne Cricket Ground Members' Pavilion. It reopened in 2008 in the Olympic Stand.

**Question 0**

What year was Melbourne the host city of the first Olympic Games in the southern hemisphere?

**Question 1**

Where were all the Olympics held before Melbourne?

**Question 2**

In which three years was Melbourne declared "the best sports city in the world"?

**Question 3**

Where was the National Sports Museum reopened in 2008?

**Question 4**

Which city is the southernmost to have hosted the Olympic Games so far?

**Text number 23**

The Governor of New South Wales (who at the time ruled all of eastern Australia) revoked Batman's treaty with the Aborigines and paid compensation to the association's members. In 1836, Governor Bourke declared the city the administrative capital of the Port Phillip District of New South Wales and commissioned the first plan for the city, the Hoddle Grid, in 1837. The settlement was named Batman after Batman. Later that year, however, the settlement was named Melbourne after the British Prime Minister William Lamb, 2nd Viscount Melbourne, whose residence was Melbourne Hall in the Melbourne market town of Derbyshire. The settlement's general post office was officially opened on 13 April 1837 under this name.

**Question 0**

In what year was the first urban plan made?

**Question 1**

What was the city's first plan in 1837?

**Question 2**

On what date was the official general post office opened?

**Question 3**

What was the original name of the settlement?

**Text number 24**

From 2006, the city's growth extended into the "green wedges" and beyond the city's urban growth boundaries. Projections that the city's population would reach 5 million prompted the state government to revise the growth boundaries in 2008 as part of the Melbourne @ Five Million strategy. In 2009, Melbourne was less affected by the financial crisis of the late 2000s than other Australian cities. Melbourne created more jobs than any other Australian city at the time - almost as many as the next two fastest growing cities, Brisbane and Perth, combined - and Melbourne's property market remained strong, resulting in historically high property prices and widespread rent increases.

**Question 0**

Was Melbourne more or less affected by the financial crisis of the late 2000s than other Australian cities?

**Question 1**

Which Melbourne markets remained strong during the financial crisis of the late 2000s, leading to historically high property prices and rent increases?

**Question 2**

After Melbourne, what were the next two fastest growing Australian cities in 2009?

**Question 3**

What is the name of Melbourne's 2008 revised population strategy?

**Text number 25**

Melbourne is also an important financial centre. Two of the big four banks, NAB and ANZ, are based in Melbourne. The city has distinguished itself as Australia's leading centre for superannuation funds, with 40% of all superannuation funds and 65% of industry funds, including the federal government's $109 billion Future Fund. The city was ranked 41st out of the top 50 financial cities in the MasterCard Worldwide Centres of Commerce Index (2008), and was the second best city in Australia after Sydney (12th). Melbourne is Australia's second largest industrial centre. It is the Australian base for several major manufacturers, including Boeing, truck manufacturers Kenworth and Iveco, Cadbury, and Bombardier Transportation and Jayco. It is also home to a wide range of other manufacturers from petrochemicals and pharmaceuticals to fashion clothing, paper making and food processing. Nintendo's Australian headquarters is located in the south-eastern suburb of Scoresby. It is also home to Ford's Australian Research and Development Centre and the global design studio and engineering centre for General Motors and Toyota.

**Question 0**

How many of the big four banks have their headquarters in Melbourne?

**Question 1**

Which two of the big four banks are located in Melbourne?

**Question 2**

Which city is Australia's second largest industrial centre?

**Question 3**

Which south-eastern suburb is home to Nintendo's Australian headquarters?

**Question 4**

Which car manufacturer has its research and development centre in Melbourne?

**Text number 26**

The layout of the inner suburbs, based largely on a one-mile square plan with wide radial boulevards and a chain of gardens running through it, became largely established in the 1850s and 1860s. From the mid-1850s onwards, these areas were rapidly filled with ubiquitous terraced houses, detached houses and large estates in large areas, and some of the main streets became shopping streets. Melbourne quickly became a major financial centre, with several banks, the Royal Mint and Australia's first stock exchange in 1861. In 1855, the Melbourne Cricket Club took over its famous ground, the MCG. Members of the Melbourne Football Club codified Australian football in 1859 , and Yarra rowing clubs and 'regattas' became popular around the same time. In 1861, the Melbourne Cup was run for the first time. In 1864, Melbourne received its first public monument, the Burke and Wills statue.

**Question 0**

During which two decades were Melbourne's inner suburbs formed?

**Question 1**

In what year did the Melbourne Cricket Club take over its famous ground, the MCG?

**Question 2**

Around what year did Yarra rowing clubs and "regattas" become popular?

**Question 3**

What year was the Melbourne Cup first run?

**Question 4**

What was the first public monument to be erected in Melbourne in 1864?

**Text number 27**

More than two thirds of Melburnians speak only English at home (68.1%), followed by Chinese (mainly Cantonese and Mandarin) (3.6%), Greek (3.6%), Italian (4.6%) and Vietnamese (5.6%), spoken by more than 100 000 people. Although net migration between Victorian states has fluctuated, the population of the Melbourne Metropolitan Statistical Area has increased by around 70,000 people per year since 2005. Melbourne now attracts the largest number of international migrants from overseas (48,000), outnumbering Sydney in terms of percentage of international migrants, and has also received a large amount of interstate migration from Sydney and other capital cities due to cheaper housing and cost of living.

**Question 0**

What percentage of Melburnians speak only English at home?

**Question 1**

What is the second most common language in Melborne?

**Question 2**

By how many people has the population of the Melbourne Metropolitan Statistical Area increased each year since 2005?

**Question 3**

What factors make Melbourne more attractive than Sydney for foreign migrants?

**Text number 28**

Melbourne has a temperate oceanic climate (Köppen climate classification Cfb) and is known for its variable weather patterns. This is mainly due to Melbourne's location on the border between very hot inland areas and the cool southern ocean. This temperature difference is most pronounced in the spring and summer months and can cause very strong cold fronts. These cold fronts can cause all sorts of severe weather, from storms to severe thunderstorms and hailstorms, large temperature drops and heavy rainfall.

**Question 0**

Which seasons have the largest temperature differences in Melbourne?

**Question 1**

What kind of weather fronts cause severe weather in Melbourne, such as storms, thunderstorms, hail and heavy rain?

**Question 2**

What is Melbourne's Copenhagen climate rating?

**Question 3**

Is Melbourne known for its variable or steady weather?

**Question 4**

What is one reason for Melbourne's variable weather conditions?

**Text number 29**

Another recent environmental issue in Melbourne was the Victorian State Government's project to deepen Melbourne Harbour by dredging Port Phillip Bay - the Port Phillip Channel Deepening Project. The project was controversial and subject to strict regulations because of fears that heavy metals and other industrial sediments could be carried onto beaches and marine wildlife. Other major pollution problems in Melbourne include bacterial levels in the Yarra River and its tributaries, including E. coli from septic systems, and littering. As many as 350,000 cigarette butts are discharged into storm drains every day. Several programmes are being implemented to minimise pollution of beaches and rivers. In February 2010, Melbourne launched The Transition Decade, an initiative to move towards social, economic and environmental sustainability.

**Question 0**

Which government project was aimed at deepening Melbourne's harbours by dredging?

**Question 1**

Why was the Port Phillip Channel Defenestration project controversial and heavily regulated?

**Question 2**

How many cigarette packets end up in storm drains every day in Melbourne?

**Question 3**

Which initiative was launched in Melbourne in February 2010 to transform society towards sustainable development?

**Question 4**

What is causing the increase in pollution and the rise in E. coli bacteria, such as E. coli, in the Yarra River and its tributaries?

**Text number 30**

To counteract the trend of suburban housing growth, the government initiated the controversial public housing projects of the Housing Commission of Victoria in the city centre, which led to the demolition of many residential areas and the proliferation of high-rise towers. In later years, with the rapid increase in motor vehicle ownership, investment in motorway and freeway construction greatly accelerated suburban sprawl and inner-city population decline. The Bolte government sought to accelerate the modernisation of Melbourne. Major road projects such as the redesign of St Kilda Junction, the widening of Hoddle Street and the 1969 Melbourne Comprehensive Transport Plan transformed the face of the city into a car-intensive one.

**Question 0**

Where did investment greatly accelerate the spread of suburbs and the decline of the inner-city population?

**Question 1**

Which government sought to accelerate the modernisation of Melbourne?

**Question 2**

Which street widening helped turn the face of Melbourne into a car-intensive environment?

**Question 3**

Did the 1969 Melbourne Transport Plan make Melbourne more car- or tram-oriented?

**Question 4**

Did the rapid increase in motor vehicle ownership and the development of motorways lead to an increase or decrease in intra-urban population?

**Text number 31**

Melbourne's rail network dates back to privately built lines from the Gold Rush era of the 1850s, and today the suburban network consists of 209 suburban stations on lines16 radiating out from the City Loop, a partially underground metro network beneath the Central Business District (Hoddle Grid). Flinders Street Station is Melbourne's busiest railway station, and was the busiest passenger station in the world in 1926, and remains a major Melbourne landmark and meeting place. The city has train services to regional cities in Victoria and direct interstate services to Sydney, Adelaide and beyond from Melbourne's other major terminus, Southern Cross Station on Spencer Street. In the 2013-2014 financial year, 232.0 million passenger journeys were made on Melbourne's rail network, the highest passenger volume in its history. Many rail lines, as well as separate tracks and yards, are also used for freight services. The Overland to Adelaide runs twice weekly from Southern Cross and the XPT to Sydney runs twice daily.

**Question 0**

How many lines are there on the Melbourne rail network?

**Question 1**

Which train station is the busiest in Melbourne?

**Question 2**

Which Melbourne railway station was the busiest passenger station in the world in 1926?

**Question 3**

In which financial year did the Melbourne rail network make the most passenger journeys?

**Question 4**

How often does XPT go to Sydney?

**Text number 32**

RMIT was also ranked among the 51-100 best universities in the world in the following subjects: accounting, business and management, communication and media studies, computer science and information systems. Swinburne University of Technology, located in the Melbourne suburb of Hawthorn, is ranked 76-100 in the world in physics by the Academic Ranking of World Universities, making Swinburne the only Australian university to have achieved a top 100 ranking in science. Deakin University has two major campuses in Melbourne and Geelong and is the third largest university in Victoria. The number of international students at Melbourne universities has grown rapidly in recent years, as a result of the increasing number of places reserved for full-fee paying students. Education in Melbourne is overseen by the Victorian Department of Education and Early Childhood Development (DEECD), which is responsible for "providing policy and planning advice on the provision of education". '.

**Question 0**

Which university has two large campuses in Melbourne and Geelong, and is the third largest university in Victoria?

**Question 1**

What is the role of the DEECD?

**Question 2**

Who oversees education in Melbourne?

**Text number 33**

Melbourne is often referred to as Australia's garden city, and the state of Victoria was once called the Garden State. Melbourne has a wealth of parks and gardens, many of which are close to the city centre and feature a variety of common and rare plant species amid landscaped vistas, walkways and tree-lined alleys. Melbourne's parks are often regarded as the best public parks in Australia's major cities. There are also many parks in Melbourne's suburbs, such as in the communities of Stonnington, Boroondara and Port Phillip, which lie to the south-east of the city centre. Melbourne's vast urban area is formally divided into hundreds of suburbs (for addressing and postal purposes) and is administered as local government areas, 31 of which are located in the metropolitan area.

**Question 0**

What city is often called Australia's garden city?

**Question 1**

Which Australian state was once known as the Garden State?

**Question 2**

Why is Melbourne divided into hundreds of suburbs?

**Text number 34**

Port Phillip is often warmer than the surrounding ocean and/or land masses, especially in spring and autumn; this can cause a 'bay effect', similar to the 'lake effect' in colder climates, where rainfall intensifies south of the bay. Relatively narrow pockets of heavy rainfall can often affect the same locations (usually the eastern suburbs) for long periods, while the rest of Melbourne and its environs remain dry. Overall, however, Melbourne is drier than the average for southern Victoria because of the Otway Ranges rainfall. Within the city and its surroundings, however, rainfall varies widely, from around 425 millimetres (17 inches) in Little River to 1 250 millimetres (49 inches) on the eastern border of Gembrook. Melbourne has 48.6 clear days each year. Dew point temperatures in summer range from 9.5 °C to 11.7 °C (53.1 °F).

**Question 0**

How many sunny days are there in Melbourne each year?

**Question 1**

What is the range of dew point temperatures in Melbourne in summer?

**Question 2**

Which neighbourhoods are usually affected by relatively narrow flows of heavy rainfall?

**Question 3**

Is Port Phillip generally warmer or colder than the surrounding oceans and/or land masses?

**Text number 35**

Local councils are responsible for tasks laid down in the Local Government Act 1989, such as town planning and waste management. Most other public services are provided or regulated by the Victorian State Government, which is administered from Parliament House on Spring Street. These include services that in other countries are associated with local government, such as public transport, trunk roads, traffic control, policing, post-primary education, health care and planning for major infrastructure projects. The state government has the right to override certain local government decisions, such as urban planning, and Melburn issues are often on the agenda in state elections.

**Question 0**

How are tasks such as urban planning and waste management imposed on Melbourne?

**Question 1**

Where does the Victorian state government operate from?

**Question 2**

Unlike in other countries, are public transport, traffic control, policing and education the responsibility of local or state governments?

**Text number 36**

The Hoddle Grid (measuring 1 x 1⁄2 miles (1.61 x 0.80 km)) forms the centre of Melbourne's central business district. The southern edge of the grid borders the River Yarra. The office, commercial and public buildings in the adjacent Southbank and Docklands areas have made these redeveloped areas extensions of the CBD in more than name. The city centre is known for its historic and prominent alleyways and corridors (notably Block Place and the Royal Arcade), which house a variety of shops and cafes and are by-products of the city's layout.

**Question 0**

What are the dimensions of the Hoddle Grid?

**Question 1**

Which edge of the Hoddle Grid borders the River Yarra?

**Question 2**

What is the name of the popular arcade on the Hoddle Grid?

**Text number 37**

The city is known for its mix of modern architecture, which intersects with a wide range of 19th and early 20th century buildings. Some of the most architecturally significant historic buildings include the World Heritage-listed Royal Exhibition Building, built over two years for the Melbourne International Exhibition in 1880, the A.C. Goode House, Wright, Reed & Co. Beaver designed neo-Gothic building on Collins Street (1891), William Pitt's Venetian Gothic style Old Stock Exchange (1888), William Wardell's Gothic Bank (1883) with some of Melbourne's finest interiors, the incomplete Parliament House, St Paul's Cathedral (1891) and Flinders Street Station (1909), the busiest commuter railway station in the world in the mid-1920s.

**Question 0**

Which railway station was the busiest in the world in the mid-1920s?

**Question 1**

In what year was the construction of Flinders Street station completed?

**Question 2**

On which street is A.C. Goode House located?

**Question 3**

Who designed the A.C. Goode House?

**Question 4**

What style of building is the A.C. Goode House?

**Text number 38**

Australian football and cricket are the most popular sports in Melbourne. It is considered the spiritual home of these two sports in Australia. The first official cricket test match was played at the Melbourne Cricket Ground in March 1877. Australian rules football has its roots in matches played next to the MCG in 1858. The Australian Football League is headquartered at Docklands Stadium. Nine of the league's teams play in Melbourne's metropolitan area: Carlton, Collingwood, Essendon, Hawthorn, Melbourne, North Melbourne, Richmond, St Kilda and the Western Bulldogs. Up to five AFL matches are played in Melbourne each week, attracting an average of 40,000 people per match. The city also hosts the AFL Grand Final each year.

**Question 0**

What are Melbourne's two most popular sports?

**Question 1**

When was the first official Test match played at the Melbourne Cricket Ground?

**Question 2**

Where is the Australian Football League headquarters?

**Question 3**

How many Australian Football League teams are based in the Melbourne metropolitan area?

**Question 4**

How many AFL matches are played each week in Melbourne?

**Text number 39**

Waterborne transport is an important part of Melbourne's transport system. The Port of Melbourne is Australia's largest container and general cargo port and also its busiest. In 2007, the port handled 2 million shipping containers in 12 months, making it one of the top five ports in the southern hemisphere. Port Phillip Bay's Station Pier is the main passenger ship terminal, and is home to cruise ships and the Spirit of Tasmania ferries that transit Bass Strait to Tasmania. Ferries and water taxis run from the piers along the Yarra River to South Yarra and across Port Phillip Bay.

**Question 0**

Which port is the largest container and general cargo port in Australia?

**Question 1**

How far upstream of the Yarra River do water taxis travel?

**Question 2**

How many shipping containers did the Port of Melbourne handle in 12 months in 2007, making it one of the five largest ports in the southern hemisphere?

**Question 3**

What is the busiest port in Australia?

**Question 4**

Where is Station Pier located?

**Text number 40**

CSL, one of the five largest biotech companies in the world, and Sigma Pharmaceuticals are headquartered in Melbourne. These two are Australia's largest listed pharmaceutical companies. Melbourne has a significant ICT industry, employing over 60,000 people (one third of Australia's ICT workforce), with a turnover of $19.8 billion and export earnings of $615 million. In addition, tourism plays an important role in Melbourne's economy, with approximately 7.6 million domestic and 1.88 million international visitors to Melbourne in 2004. In 2008, Melbourne overtook Sydney in terms of the amount of money spent by domestic tourists in the city, which was around $15.8 billion per year. Melbourne has attracted an increasing number of domestic and international conference markets. In February 2006, the construction of a billion dollar 5,000-seat international convention centre, Hilton hotel and commercial district next to the Melbourne Convention and Exhibition Centre began, linking the development along the Yarra River with the Southbank area and the billion dollar redevelopment of Docklands.

**Question 0**

How many people work in ICT in Melbourne?

**Question 1**

What percentage of the Australian ICT workforce is employed in Melbourne's ICT industry?

**Question 2**

In 2008, Melbourne overtook which city in the amount of money spent by domestic tourists in the city?

**Question 3**

How many international visitors came to Melbourne in 2004?

**Question 4**

How much money do domestic visitors spend in Melbourne each year?

**Text number 41**

In recent years, Melton, Wyndham and Casey in the Melbourne Metropolitan Statistical Area have had the highest growth rates of any local government area in Australia. In two scenarios, the ABS has projected that Sydney will remain larger than Melbourne beyond 2056, albeit by a margin of less than 3%, compared to 12% today. In the first scenario, Melbourne's population could overtake Sydney's by 2037 or 2039, mainly due to Sydney's assumed higher internal migration deficit. The second study argues that Melbourne's population will surpass Sydney's by 2040.

**Question 0**

Melbourne's population could exceed Sydney's by 2037 or 2039, mainly due to which factor?

**Question 1**

How soon could Melbourne overtake Sydney in terms of population under the ABS' first scenario?

**Question 2**

In how many scenarios will Sydney's population remain above Melbourne's after 2056?

**Text number 42**

Melbourne's live performance venues date back to the city's founding, with the first theatre, the Pavilion, opening in 1841. The city's East End theatre district includes theatres dating from the 1850s to the 1920s respectively, including the Princess Theatre, Regent Theatre, Her Majesty's Theatre, Forum Theatre, Comedy Theatre and Athenaeum Theatre. The Melbourne Arts Centre Melbourne is located on the Southbank in Melbourne's arts district and includes the State Theatre, Hamer Hall, Playhouse and Fairfax Studio. The Southbank is also home to the Melbourne Recital Centre and the Southbank Theatre (the main home of the MTC, which includes the Sumner and Lawler venues). The Sidney Myer Music Bowl, dating from 1955 , is located in the Kings Domain Gardens, and the Palace Theatre is part of the St Kilda Beach waterfront.

**Question 0**

Which theatre was Melbourne's first live performance venue?

**Question 1**

What year was the Pavilion opened?

**Question 2**

The Princess Theatre, Regent Theatre and Forum Theatre are part of which of Melbourne's theatre districts?

**Question 3**

Where are Melbourne Recital Centre and Southbank Theatre?

**Question 4**

What year is the Sidney Myer Music Bowl from?

**Text number 43**

There are three newspapers in Melbourne: the Herald Sun (tabloid), The Age (former broadsheet, now compact) and The Australian (national broadsheet). Six free-to-air television stations serve the Greater Melbourne and Geelong area: ABC Victoria, (ABV), SBS Victoria (SBS), Seven Melbourne (HSV), Nine Melbourne (GTV), Ten Melbourne (ATV), C31 Melbourne (MGV) - Community Television. Each station (except C31) broadcasts a main channel and several multi-channels. C31 broadcasts only from transmitters in Mount Dandenong and South Yarra. Digital/print media hybrids such as Broadsheet and ThreeThousand are based in Melbourne and primarily serve Melbourne.

**Question 0**

How many newspapers are published in Melbourne?

**Question 1**

How many free-to-air television stations are there in Greater Melbourne and Geelong?

**Question 2**

Where is the C31 sent from?

**Question 3**

What kind of companies are Broadsheet and ThreeThousand?

**Text number 44**

The city hosts several professional teams in national competitions, including: Cricket clubs Melbourne Stars, Melbourne Renegades and Victorian Bushrangers, who play in the Big Bash League and other domestic cricket competitions; football clubs Melbourne Victory and Melbourne City FC (known as Melbourne Heart until June 2014), who play in the A-League, with both teams playing home matches at AAMI Park, and Victory also playing home matches at Etihad Stadium. Rugby league club Melbourne Storm, playing in the NRL; rugby union clubs Melbourne Rebels and Melbourne Rising, playing in the Super Rugby and National Rugby Championship; netball club Melbourne Vixens, playing in the Trans-Tasman Cup in the ANZ Championship; basketball club Melbourne United, playing in the NBL; Bulleen Boomers and Dandenong Rangers, playing in the WNBL:hockey teams Melbourne Ice and Melbourne Mustangs, playing in the Australian Ice Hockey League; and baseball club Melbourne Aces, playing in the Australian Baseball League. Rowing is also a big part of Melbourne's sporting identity, with several clubs on the Yarra River where many Australian Olympic athletes trained. The city previously hosted the country's premier long-distance swimming event, the annual Race to Prince's Bridge, on the Yarra River.

**Question 0**

When did Melbourne Heart become Melbourne City FC?

**Question 1**

What are the names of Melbourne's two hockey teams?

**Question 2**

Where was the annual Race to Prince's Bridge held?

**Question 3**

Where does Melbourne Victory Football Club play its home matches?

**Question 4**

Which Melbourne basketball club plays in the NBL?

**Text number 45**

Like many Australian cities, Melbourne has a high dependence on cars for transport, especially in the outer suburbs where most cars are bought. Melbourne has a total of 3.6 million private vehicles using 22,320 kilometres (13,870 mi) of road, and has one of the highest per capita road lengths in the world. By the mid-1950s there were just under 200 cars per 1,000 inhabitants, and in 2013 there were 600 cars per 1,000 inhabitants. Today, the city has an extensive network of motorways and trunk roads used by private vehicles, including freight vehicles, and public transport systems such as buses and taxis. The major motorways leading into the city are the Eastern Freeway, Monash Freeway and West Gate Freeway (which crosses the major West Gate Bridge), while other motorways bypass the city or lead to other major cities, such as CityLink (which crosses the major Bolte Bridge), Eastlink, Western Ring Road, Calder Freeway, Tullamarine Freeway (the main airport link) and the Hume Freeway linking Melbourne and Sydney.

**Question 0**

Is Melbourne's dependence on the car high or low?

**Question 1**

How many private vehicles travel Melbourne's 13 870 miles of roads?

**Question 2**

Which motorway crosses the great Bolte bridge?

**Question 3**

Which motorway connects Melbourne and Sydney?

**Text number 46**

Since the Second World War, population density has declined, but inner and western suburbs have seen an increase in population density, helped by Victorian state government plans such as Postcode 3000 and Melbourne 2030, which have sought to curb urban sprawl. According to the Australian Bureau of Statistics, Melbourne's inner city had the highest population density in June 2013 (12,400 people per square kilometre), while the surrounding inner city suburbs saw population densities increase between 2012 and 2013; Carlton (9,000 people per square kilometre) and Fitzroy (7,900).

**Question 0**

What are Postcode 3000 and Melbourne 2030 working towards?

**Question 1**

How many inhabitants were there in Carlton per km2 in 2012-2013?

**Question 2**

How many people lived in Fitzroy per km2 in 2012-2013?

**Question 3**

According to the Australian Bureau of Statistics, in June 2013 the population density of inner-city Melbourne was how many people per square kilometre?

**Text number 47**

Television programmes are produced in Melbourne, most notably Neighbours, Kath & Kim, Winners and Losers, Offspring, Underbelly , House Husbands, Wentworth and Miss Fisher's Murder Mysteries, as well as national news programmes such as The Project, Insiders and ABC News Breakfast. Melbourne is also known as the gaming capital of Australia; Million Dollar Minute, Millionaire Hot Seat and Family Feud are all based in Melbourne. Reality TV productions such as Dancing with the Stars, MasterChef, The Block and The Real Housewives of Melbourne are all filmed in and around Melbourne.

**Question 0**

What are Million Dollar Minute and Family Feud based on?

**Question 1**

Where are Dancing with the Stars, MasterChef and The Block filmed?

**Question 2**

Neighbours, Kath & Kim, Winners and Losers, Offspring and Underbelly are examples of media produced in Melbourne?

**Question 3**

Which national news-based programmes are located in Melbourne?

**Question 4**

Which city is known as the gaming capital of Australia?

**Text number 48**

Melbourne has four airports. Melbourne's Tullamarine Airport is the city's main international and domestic airport and the second busiest in Australia. The airport is home to passenger airlines Jetstar Airways and Tiger Airways Australia, cargo airlines Australian air Express and Toll Priority, and is a major hub for Qantas and Virgin Australia. Avalon Airport, located between Melbourne and Geelong, is Jetstar's secondary hub. It is also used as a cargo and maintenance facility. Buses and taxis are the only means of public transport to and from the city's main airports. Air ambulance facilities are available for domestic and international patient transport. Melbourne also has a major general aviation airport, Moorabbin Airport in the south-east of the city, which also handles a small number of passenger flights. Essendon Airport, once the city's main airport, also handles passenger flights, general aviation and some cargo flights.

**Question 0**

How many airports are there in Melbourne?

**Question 1**

Which airport is the city's main international and domestic airport?

**Question 2**

Which airport is the second busiest in Australia?

**Question 3**

What are the only means of public transport to and from the city's main airports?

**Text number 49**

Melbourne has an integrated public transport system based on extensive train, tram, bus and taxi systems. Flinders Street station was the busiest passenger station in the world in 1927, and Melbourne's tram network overtook Sydney to become the world's largest in the 1940s. At that time, 25% of passengers used public transport, but by 2003 this had fallen to just 7.6%. The privatisation of the public transport system in 1999 symbolised the peak of the decline. Despite privatisation and the fact that successive governments continued car-centred urban development into the 2000s, public transport use has since increased significantly, with commuting now accounting for 14.8% and 8.4% of all trips respectively. In 2006, the state government set Melbourne a target of 20% public transport by 2020. Since 2006, public transport ridership has increased by more than 20%.

**Question 0**

Which railway station was the busiest passenger station in the world in 1927?

**Question 1**

What percentage of passengers used public transport in the 1940s?

**Question 2**

What percentage of passengers used public transport in 2003?

**Question 3**

In which year was public transport privatised?

**Question 4**

What was the target percentage for public transport share set by the central government in 2006?

**Text number 50**

Melbourne Water, owned by the Victorian State Government, manages the storage and supply of Melbourne's water. The organisation is also responsible for sewerage and the region's main water bodies, as well as the Wonthagg desalination plant and the North-South Pipeline. Water is stored in a number of reservoirs located in and around the Greater Melbourne area. The largest dam, Thomson River Dam in the Victorian Alps, holds about 60% of Melbourne's water volume, while smaller dams such as Upper Yarra Dam, Yan Yean Reservoir and Cardinia Reservoir store secondary water.

**Question 0**

Who manages the storage and supply of water in Melbourne?

**Question 1**

Who owns Melbourne Water?

**Question 2**

What is the largest dam in Melbourne?

**Question 3**

Where is the Thomson River dam located?

**Question 4**

How much of Melbourne's water capacity can the Thomson River dam hold?

**Text number 51**

The discovery of gold in Victoria in mid-1851 led to a Victorian gold rush, and Melbourne, which served as the region's largest port and provided most of the region's services, grew rapidly. The city's population grew by almost three-quarters in a few months, from 25 000 to 40 000. Growth then exploded, and by 1865 Melbourne had overtaken Sydney as Australia's most populous city. In addition, Melbourne and the Victorian regional cities of Ballarat and Geelong became some of the most prosperous cities in the world during the gold rush.

**Question 0**

Melbourne's growth was rapid after 1851, because what was discovered?

**Question 1**

Melbourne and which other regional cities became the richest cities in the world during the gold rush?

**Question 2**

How much did Melbourne's population grow in the few months after the gold rush?

**Question 3**

By what year had Melbourne overtaken Sydney as Australia's most populous city?

**Text number 52**

When Australia joined the Union on 1 January 1901, Melbourne became the seat of the federal government. The first Federal Parliament met on 9 May 1901 in the Royal Exhibition Building, from where it later moved to the Victorian Parliament House, where it remained until 1927, when it was moved to Canberra. The Governor-General of Australia lived in Melbourne's Government House until the 1930s and many of the major national institutions remained in Melbourne well into the 20th century.

**Question 0**

On what day did the first federal parliament meet?

**Question 1**

Where did the first federal parliament meet in 1901?

**Question 2**

Until what year did the Governor-General of Australia live in Government House in Melbourne?

**Question 3**

Where was the Bundestag moved to after 1927?

**Text number 53**

As the centre of Australia's "rust belt", Melbourne experienced an economic downturn between 1989 and 1992 after the collapse of several local financial institutions. In 1992, the newly elected Kennett government began a campaign to revive the economy with an aggressive public works campaign, which included marketing the city as a tourist destination, focusing on major events and sports tourism. During this period, the Australian Grand Prix was moved from Melbourne to Adelaide. Major projects included the construction of the new Melbourne Museum building, Federation Square, the Melbourne Exhibition and Convention Centre, the Crown Casino and the CityLink toll road. Other strategies included privatising some of Melbourne's services, such as electricity and public transport, and reducing funding for public services such as health, education and public transport infrastructure.

**Question 0**

During which years was Melbourne in economic recession?

**Question 1**

Which city is the centre of Australia's "rust belt"?

**Question 2**

Where was the Australian Grand Prix moved to Melbourne from?

**Question 3**

In 1992, which government launched a campaign to stimulate the economy?

**Text number 54**

The town extends south-east through Dandenong to the Pakenham Growth Corridor towards West Gippsland and south through the Dandenong Creek Valley, the Mornington Peninsula and the town of Frankston to the peaks of Olivers Hill, Mount Martha and Arthurs Seat, and extends along the coast of Port Phillip as a cohesive settlement to the exclusive suburb of Portsea and Point Nepean. In the west it extends along the Maribyrnong River and its tributaries north to Sunbury and the foothills of the Macedon Ranges, and along the flat volcanic plains to Melton in the west and Werribee at the foot of the You Yangs granite ridge in the south-west of the CBD. The Little River and the district of the same name form the boundary between Melbourne and neighbouring Geelong.

**Question 0**

Which body of water and town of the same name is the border between Melbourne and Geelong?

**Question 1**

Little River means the border between Melbourne and which city?

**Question 2**

The Little River is the border between Geelong and which other city?

**Text number 55**

Melbourne's air quality is generally good and has improved considerably since the 1980s. Like many urban environments, Melbourne has significant environmental problems, many of which are related to the city's large land area and urban sprawl, and the demand for infrastructure and services. One of these problems is water use, drought and low rainfall. Drought, low rainfall and high temperatures in Victoria are depleting Melbourne's water resources, and climate change may affect Melbourne's water resources in the long term. In response to water scarcity and low rainfall due to drought, the government introduced water restrictions and a number of other options, including urban water recycling schemes, incentives for household water tanks, grey water schemes, water awareness initiatives and other water conservation and reuse initiatives.1 The €1 billion Wonthagg desalination plant would be built on Victoria's south-east coast, with the capacity to treat 150 billion litres of water per year, a 70 kilometre pipeline from Goulburn in Victoria's north to Melbourne and a new water pipeline between Melbourne and Geelong. Both projects are being carried out in controversial public-private partnerships, and several independent studies have concluded that neither project is needed for the city's water supply and that sustainable water supply is the best solution. In the meantime, the drought must be dealt with.

**Question 0**

Has Melbourne's air quality improved or deteriorated since the 1980s?

**Question 1**

What factors are degrading Melbourne's water resources?

**Question 2**

Which government announced the $3.1 billion Wonthagg desalination plant in June 2007?

**Question 3**

How many litres of water can the Wonthagg desalination plant treat per year?

**Text number 56**

Melbourne is an international cultural hub, hosting major events and festivals, drama, musicals, comedy, music, art, architecture, literature, film and television. Its climate, waterfront location and nightlife make it one of Australia's most vibrant destinations. For five consecutive years (since 2015), it has been ranked as one of the world's most liveable cities by The Economist Intelligence Unit for a number of characteristics, including its wide range of cultural attractions. The city hosts a wide range of cultural events and festivals of all types each year, including Australia's largest free community festival Moomba, the Melbourne International Arts Festival, the Melbourne International Film Festival, the Melbourne International Comedy Festival and the Melbourne Fringe Festival. The city's culture is a major attraction for tourists, with just under two million international overnight visitors and 57.7 million domestic overnight visitors in the year ending March 2014.

**Question 0**

What factors make Melbourne one of Australia's busiest destinations?

**Question 1**

How many years in a row has Melbourne been ranked as the most liveable city in the world?

**Question 2**

What is Australia's biggest free community festival?

**Question 3**

How many international overnight visitors arrived in Melbourne in the year ending March 2014?

**Question 4**

How many domestic overnight visitors arrived in Melbourne in the year ending March 2014?

**Text number 57**

The Story of the Kelly Gang, the world's first feature film, was shot in Melbourne in 1906. Melbourne filmmakers continued to produce bushranger films until they were banned by Victorian state politicians in 1912, who saw them as promoting crime, contributing to the decline of one of the most lucrative industries of the silent era. A notable Melbourne film set during the Australian film boom is On the Beach (1959). The 1970s saw the rise of the Australian New Wave and its Ozploitation branch, launched by Melbourne productions Stork and Alvin Purple. Filmed in and around Melbourne, Picnic at Hanging Rock and Mad Max achieved worldwide acclaim. In 2004, Melbourne's largest film and television studio complex, Docklands Studios Melbourne, was built and has hosted many domestic productions as well as international films. Melbourne is also home to the headquarters of Australia's largest film production company, Village Roadshow Pictures. Famous contemporary actors from Melbourne include Cate Blanchett, Rachel Griffiths, Guy Pearce, Geoffrey Rush and Eric Bana.

**Question 0**

What was the world's first feature film?

**Question 1**

In which city was the world's first feature film shot in 1906?

**Question 2**

Why did Victorian politicians ban films in 1912?

**Question 3**

In what year did Victorian politicians ban bushranger films?

**Question 4**

In what "quiet" year was On the Beach filmed?

**Text number 58**

Residential architecture is not defined by a single architectural style, but rather by an eclectic mix of houses, terraced houses, condominiums and apartment blocks in the metropolitan area (especially in the outlying areas). Detached dwellings with relatively large gardens are perhaps the most common form of housing outside central Melbourne. Victorian terraced housing, townhouses and historic Italianate, Tudor Revival and neo-Georgian mansions are all common in neighbourhoods such as Toorak.

**Question 0**

What are the most common types of housing outside Melbourne city centre?

**Question 1**

Is Melbourne's architecture defined by a single architectural style or an eclectic mix of buildings?

**Question 2**

Are terraced houses, condominiums and apartment blocks more common in the metropolitan area or outside the city?

**Text number 59**

Melbourne's economy is very diverse, with particular strengths in finance, industry, research, information technology, education, logistics, transport and tourism. Melbourne is home to the headquarters of many of Australia's largest companies, including five of the country's top ten (by turnover) and four of the country's top six (by market value) (ANZ, BHP Billiton (the world's largest mining company), National Australia Bank and Telstra), as well as representative bodies and think tanks such as the Australian Business Council and the Australian Trade Union Council. The Melbourne suburbs are also home to the headquarters of Wesfarmers companies Coles (including Liquorland), Bunnings, Target, K-Mart and Officeworks. The city is home to Australia's largest and busiest seaport, with more than $75 billion in annual trade and 39% of the country's container trade. Melbourne Airport provides a point of entry for national and international visitors and is Australia's second busiest airport.

**Question 0**

In which sectors is Melbourne's diversified economy strong?

**Question 1**

Which company is the largest mining company in the world?

**Question 2**

Which city has the largest and busiest port in Australia?

**Question 3**

Which city has the second busiest airport in Australia?

**Question 4**

How much money does Australia's biggest and busiest seaport handle in trade?

**Text number 60**

Melbourne has the largest Greek-speaking population outside Europe, with a population comparable to some of the larger Greek cities such as Larissa and Volos. Thessaloniki is Melbourne's Greek twin city. The Vietnamese surname Nguyen is the second most common in Melbourne's phone book after Smith. The city also has significant communities of Indian, Sri Lankan and Malaysian origin, and has recently seen the arrival of South Africans and Sudanese. This cultural diversity is reflected in the city's restaurants, which serve international cuisine.

**Question 0**

Which city has the largest Greek-speaking population outside Europe?

**Question 1**

Which city in Greece is the sister city of Melbourne?

**Question 2**

What is the most common surname in the Melbourne phone book?

**Question 3**

What is the second most common surname in the Melbourne phone book?

**Text number 61**

Melbourne's universities have campuses across Australia and some internationally. Swinburne University has campuses in Malaysia, and Monash has a research centre in Prato, Italy. The University of Melbourne, Australia's second oldest university, was ranked first among Australian universities in the 2010 THES international rankings. In the Times Higher Education Supplement 2012-2013, the University of Melbourne was ranked the 28th best university in the world (30th in the QS rankings). Monash University was the 99th (60th in the QS rankings) best university in the world. Both universities are part of the Group of Eight, a group of Australia's leading higher education institutions that provide comprehensive and leading education.

**Question 0**

Which university in Melbourne has campuses in Malaysia?

**Question 1**

Which Melbourne-based university has a research centre in Prato, Italy?

**Question 2**

Which university is the second oldest in Australia?

**Question 3**

What is the Group of Eight?

**Text number 62**

A long list of AM and FM radio stations broadcast to the Greater Melbourne area. These include "public" (i.e. state-owned ABC and SBS stations) and community stations. Many commercial stations are network-owned: DMG has Nova 100 and Smooth, ARN has Gold 104.3 and KIIS 101.1, and Southern Cross Austereo runs Fox and Triple M. Stations from regional cities in Victoria can also be heard (e.g. 93.9 Bay FM, Geelong). Youth options include ABC's Triple J and youth-run SYN. Triple J, like PBS and Triple R, tend to play underrepresented music. JOY 94.9 caters for gay, lesbian, bisexual and transgender audiences. For classical music lovers, 3MBS and ABC Classic FM are available. Light FM is a contemporary Christian station. AM stations include ABC:774, Radio National and News Radio, as well as Fairfax affiliates 3AW (talk) and Magic (easy listening). For sports fans and enthusiasts there is SEN 1116. Melbourne has many community stations serving alternative interests such as 3CR and 3KND (indigenous). Many suburbs have small community stations serving the local public.

**Question 0**

What are some examples of youth radio stations?

**Question 1**

Which music stations tend to play underrepresented music?

**Question 2**

Which radio station serves the gay, lesbian, bisexual and transgender audience?

**Question 3**

Which station serves sports fans and enthusiasts?

**Question 4**

3MBS and ABC Classic FM play what kind of music?

**Text number 63**

Melbourne has the world's largest tram network, which originated in the city's 1880s land boom. In 2013-2014, 176.9 million passenger journeys were made by tram. Melbourne's tram network is the only tram network in Australia, with 250 kilometres of track, 487 trams, 25 routes and 1,763 tram stops1,763. Around 80% of Melbourne's tram network shares road space with other vehicles, while the rest of the network is segregated or has light rail lanes. Melbourne's trams are recognised as an iconic cultural and tourist attraction. Heritage trams run on the free City Circle route for visitors to Melbourne, and Heritage restaurant trams run through the city and surrounding areas in the evenings. Melbourne is currently building 50 new Class E trams, some of which have already entered service in 2014. The E-class trams will be around 30 metres longer and better than the C2 trams of the same length. Melbourne's bus network consists of almost 300 routes, mainly in suburban areas, filling the gap between rail and tram. Melbourne buses carried 127.6 million passenger journeys in 2013-2014, an increase of 10.2% on the previous year.

**Question 0**

Where did Melbourne's tram network originate?

**Question 1**

How many passenger journeys were made by tram in Melbourne in 2013-2014?

**Question 2**

How many tram stops are there on the Melbourne tram network?

**Question 3**

How many routes does Melbourne's bus network consist of?

**Question 4**

How many passenger journeys were recorded on Melbourne buses in 2013-2014?

**Document number 143**

**Text number 0**

John was born to Henry II of England and Eleanor of Aquitaine on 24 December 1166. Henry had inherited important territories on the Atlantic coast - Anjou, Normandy and England - and had expanded his kingdom by conquering Brittany. Henry married the powerful Eleanor of Aquitaine, who ruled the Duchy of Aquitaine and had a tenuous claim to Toulouse and Auvergne in southern France, in addition to being the former wife of Louis VII of France. The result was the kingdom of Angevin, named after Henry's patriotic title of Count of Anjou, and especially after its seat of Angers.[nb 2] The kingdom was, however, inherently fragile: although all the lands were loyal to Henry, the various parts each had their own history, traditions and administrative structure. Moving south through Anjou and Aquitaine, the extent of Henry's power in the provinces was greatly reduced and bore little resemblance to the modern concept of empire. Some of the traditional links between parts of the empire, such as Normandy and England, were slowly disappearing over time. It was unclear what would happen to the empire after Henry's death. Although the system of kinship, whereby the eldest son inherited all his father's lands, was slowly becoming common in Europe, it was less popular among the Norman kings of England. Most believed that Henry would divide the kingdom, giving each of his sons a significant share, and hoped that his children would continue to work together as allies after his death. Further complicating matters was the fact that Henry held much of the Angevin kingdom only as vassal to the rival line of the House of Capet, the King of France. Henry was often allied with the Holy Roman Emperor against France, which made the feudal relationship even more challenging.

**Question 0**

When was John born?

**Question 1**

Who did Henry marry?

**Question 2**

Who was Henry's ally?

**Text number 1**

In 1173, John's older brothers, supported by Eleanor, rose up against Henry in a short-lived rebellion between 1173 and 1174. Irritated by the young King Henry II's subordinate position, and increasingly concerned that more lands and castles might be given to John at his expense, he travelled to Paris and allied himself with Louis VII. Eleanor, irritated by her husband's continued involvement in Aquitaine, encouraged Richard and Geoffrey to join her brother Henry in Paris. Henry II defeated his sons' alliance, but was generous to them in the peace treaty agreed at Montlouis. The young King Henry was allowed to travel widely in Europe with his knighthood, Richard regained Aquitaine and Geoffrey was allowed to return to Brittany; only Eleanor was imprisoned for her part in the rebellion.

**Question 0**

Who supported John's older brothers?

**Question 1**

Where did Henry go?

**Question 2**

Who returned to Brittany?

**Question 3**

Who was imprisoned?

**Text number 2**

After Richard's death on 6 April 1199, there were two possible claimants to the throne of Angevin: John, whose claim was based on the fact that he was the only surviving son of Henry II, and young Arthur I of Brittany, who had a claim as the son of John's elder brother Geoffrey. Richard seems to have begun to recognise John as his presumed heir in the last years before his death, but the matter was not clear-cut, and there was little guidance in medieval law as to how competing claims should be resolved. Norman law favoured John as the only surviving son of Henry II and Angevin law favoured Arthur as the only son of Henry's eldest son, so the issue quickly became an open conflict. Most of the English and Norman nobility supported John, and he was crowned at Westminster with the support of his mother Eleanor. The majority of the nobility of Brittany, Maine and Anjou supported Arthur, and he was supported by Philip II, who remained committed to the break-up of the Angevin territories on the mainland. As Arthur's army pressed up the Loire valley towards Angers and Philip's forces advanced down the valley towards Tours, John's continental empire was in danger of being cut in two.

**Question 0**

When did Richard die?

**Question 1**

Who was the only surviving son?

**Question 2**

Where was John crowned?

**Question 3**

Whose army invaded the Loire Valley?

**Text number 3**

Although John was the Count of Poitou and therefore the legitimate feudal lord of the Lusignans, they could legitimately appeal to his actions in France to his own feudal lord, Philip. Hugh did just that in 1201, and Philip summoned John to the court of Paris in 1202 1201, invoking the treaty of Le Goulet to establish his case. John did not want to undermine his power in western France in this way. He argued that he did not need to attend Philip's court because of his special status as Duke of Normandy, who was exempted by feudal tradition from being summoned to the French court. Philip claimed that he invited John not as Duke of Normandy but as Count of Poitou, who had no such special status. When John still refused to come, Philip declared John in breach of his feudal obligations, transferred all John's lands under the French crown to Arthur - except Normandy, which he took back for himself - and launched a new war against John.

**Question 0**

When did Philip invite John to court?

**Question 1**

What name was John called?

**Text number 4**

The governance of the Angevin monarchs was vague and uncertain in nature. John's predecessors had ruled according to the principle of vis et voluntas, or 'force and will', making executive and sometimes arbitrary decisions, often justified on the grounds that the king was above the law. Both Henry II and Richard had argued that kings had the quality of 'divine majesty'; John continued this trend, claiming for himself as ruler 'a quasi-imperial status'. There were conflicting views on the nature of kingship in the 13th century, with many contemporary writers believing that monarchs should rule according to custom and law and take advice from the leading members of the realm. There was still no model of what should happen if a king refused to do so. Despite his claim that he had unique power in England, John sometimes justified his actions on the grounds that he had consulted the barons. Modern historians remain divided as to whether John's approach to governance was 'royal schizophrenia' or whether his actions simply reflected the complex pattern of Angevin kingship in the early 1300s.

**Question 0**

What principle did John's predecessors use?

**Question 1**

What qualities did Henry II and Richard have?

**Question 2**

In which century were opposing views expressed on the nature of kingship?

**Question 3**

What was John suffering from?

**Text number 5**

At the beginning of John's reign, prices changed suddenly as poor harvests and high demand for food pushed up the prices of grain and livestock considerably. This inflationary pressure continued throughout the 1200s and had long-lasting economic consequences for England. The resulting social pressures were exacerbated by deflationary shocks caused by John's military campaigns. It was common at the time for the king to collect taxes in silver, which was then reprinted into new coins; these coins were put into barrels and sent to royal castles around the country to hire mercenaries or cover other expenses. For example, when John was preparing for military campaigns in Normandy, huge quantities of silver had to be withdrawn from the economy and stored for months, inadvertently making silver coins hard to come by, commercial credit difficult to obtain and putting the economy under deflationary pressure. The result was political unrest throughout the country. In 1204 and 1205, John attempted to solve some of the problems of the English currency by thoroughly reforming the coins and improving their quality and consistency.

**Question 0**

What happened at the beginning of John's reign?

**Question 1**

How long did the inflationary pressure last?

**Question 2**

When did John intervene in the problems with the English currency?

**Question 3**

How did he tackle the problems of the British currency?

**Text number 6**

The youngest of five sons of King Henry II of England and Eleanor of Aquitaine, John was not initially expected to inherit any significant land. However, after the failed rebellion of his older brothers between 1173 and 1174, John became Henry's favourite son. He was appointed Lord of Ireland in 1177 and was granted lands in England and on the Continent in 1177. John's older brothers William, Henry and Geoffrey died young, and when Richard I became king in 1189, John was a potential heir to the throne. John unsuccessfully attempted a rebellion against Richard's royal administrators when his brother took part in the Third Crusade. Nevertheless, after Richard's death in 1199, John proclaimed himself King of England and agreed with Philip II of France in the Peace Treaty of Le Goulet in 1200 to recognise the lands of the Angevin mainland held by John.

**Question 0**

Who was Henry's favourite child?

**Question 1**

When was John appointed Lord of Ireland?

**Question 2**

When did Richard I become king?

**Question 3**

Who tried unsuccessfully to rebel against Richard's royal administrators?

**Text number 7**

The nature of the relationship between John and his second wife, Isabella of Angoulême, is unclear. John married Isabella when she was relatively young - her exact date of birth is uncertain, and estimates put her at no more than 15 at the time of the marriage, but more likely at nine years old.[nb 15] Isabella married at a very young age, even by the standards of the time. John did not contribute much money to his wife's household, and he did not care about Isabella's income from her land, to the extent that the historian Nicholas Vincent has described him as "downright mean" to Isabella. Vincent concluded that the marriage was not particularly 'friendly'. Other aspects of their marriage suggest a closer and more positive relationship. The chroniclers record that John was 'madly in love' with Isabella, and John was certainly married to Isabella between at least 1207 and 1215; they had five children. Unlike Vincent, historian William Chester Jordan concludes that the couple were a "sociable couple" whose marriage was successful by the standards of the time.

**Question 0**

Who was John's second wife?

**Question 1**

What name was used to describe Nicholas Vincent?

**Question 2**

When was John married to Isabella?

**Question 3**

How many children did John and Isabella have?

**Text number 8**

When the war against France flared up again in 1202, John won some initial victories, but a lack of military resources and his treatment of the Norwegians, Bretons and nobles of Anjou led to the collapse of his kingdom in northern France in 1204. John spent much of the next decade trying to regain these lands, raising huge revenues, reforming his armed forces and rebuilding his continental alliances. John's legal reforms had a lasting impact on the English common law system, and also provided a source of additional income. A dispute with Pope Innocent III led to John's excommunication in1209 , and the king finally settled the dispute in 1213. John's attempt to overthrow Philip in 1214 failed, as John's allies were defeated by the French at the Battle of Bouvines. On his return to England, John faced a rebellion, with many barons unhappy with his fiscal policies and the treatment of many of England's most powerful nobles. Although both John and the barons agreed to the Magna Carta peace treaty in 1215, neither side abided by its terms. Soon afterwards, civil war broke out, in which the Barons were aided by Louis of France. It soon reached a stalemate. John died of dysentery, contracted while on a campaign in East Anglia in late 1216; his son Henry III's supporters defeated Louis and the rebel barons the following year.

**Question 0**

When did the war with France start?

**Question 1**

When was John excommunicated?

**Question 2**

When was the Magna Carta Peace Treaty agreed?

**Question 3**

Who defeated Louis and the rebel barons?

**Text number 9**

Unrest among the English barons prevented the expedition planned for 1205 from leaving, and only a smaller group led by William Longespé went to Poitou. John1206 set off for Poitou himself, but was forced to turn south to repel the threat to Gascony from Alfonso VIII of Castile. After a successful campaign against Alfonso, John headed north again and took the city of Angers. Philip moved south against John; a year-long campaign ended in stalemate, and a two-year truce was signed between the two rulers.

**Question 0**

What prevented the expedition planned in 1205 from leaving?

**Question 1**

When did Poitou leave?

**Question 2**

Why did John go south?

**Question 3**

Why did Philip move south?

**Text number 10**

During the first years of John's life, Henry tried to resolve the question of succession. The young King Henry had been crowned King of England in 1170, but his father had not given him any formal powers; he had also been promised Normandy and Anjou as part of his future inheritance. Richard was to be appointed Count of Poitou, who would rule Aquitaine, while Geoffrey was to become Duke of Brittany. At the time it seemed unlikely that John would ever inherit any significant land, and his father playfully nicknamed him 'Lackland'.

**Question 0**

When was Henry crowned King of England?

**Question 1**

What was Henry promised as part of his future inheritance?

**Question 2**

Who became the Duke of Brittany?

**Question 3**

What was John's nickname?

**Text number 11**

John grew to be about 1.68 metres tall, relatively short, with a "strong, barrel-chested body" and dark red hair; contemporaries thought he looked like a Poitou resident. John enjoyed reading and, unusually for the time, amassed a travel library. He enjoyed gambling, especially backgammon, and was an avid hunter, even by medieval standards. He liked music, though not singing. John became a 'connoisseur of jewels', amassing a large collection, and became famous for his luxurious clothes and, according to the French chroniclers, bad wine. As John grew up, he was known for being sometimes "brilliant, witty, generous and hospitable"; at other times he could be jealous, over-sensitive and prone to fits of rage, "biting and gnashing his fingers" in anger[nb 3].

**Question 0**

How tall was John?

**Question 1**

What did John build?

**Question 2**

Who became a connoisseur of gemstones?

**Question 3**

What did John do in his fits of rage?

**Text number 12**

When the Archbishop of Canterbury, Hubert Walter, died on 13 July 1205, John got into a dispute with Pope Innocent III, which led to the king's excommunication. The Normans and Angevin kings had traditionally had a great deal of power over the church in their region. From 1040, however, successive popes had issued a reform message stressing that the Church needed to be 'governed more consistently and hierarchically from the centre' and that it needed to be given 'its own authority and jurisdiction, separate and independent of the jurisdiction and judgement of the lay ruler', in the words of historian Richard Huscroft. After the 1140s, these principles were largely accepted in the Church of England, although they were accompanied by some concern about the centralisation of Roman power. These changes challenged the customary rights of lay lords like John to ecclesiastical appointments. Pope Innocent was, according to historian Ralph Turner, an 'ambitious and aggressive' religious leader who insisted on his rights and duties within the Church.

**Question 0**

When did Hubert Walter die?

**Question 1**

What led to the king's excommunication?

**Question 2**

Who said Pope Innocent was an ambitious and aggressive religious leader?

**Text number 13**

In 1185 John made his first visit to Ireland, accompanied by knights300 and administrators. Henry had tried to persuade John to declare himself officially King of Ireland, but Pope Lucius III refused. John's first reign in Ireland was not a success. Anglo-Norman forces had only recently conquered Ireland, and tensions remained between Henry II, the new settlers and the current inhabitants. John infamously insulted the local Irish rulers by mocking their unfashionable long beards, failed to win allies among the Anglo-Norman settlers, began to lose out militarily against the Irish, and eventually returned to England later that year, blaming Viceroy Hugh de Lacy for the fiasco.

**Question 0**

When did John first visit Ireland?

**Question 1**

How many knights followed John to Ireland?

**Question 2**

How did John offend the local Irish rulers?

**Text number 14**

In 1183, the young King Henry fought a short war with his brother Richard over the status of England, Normandy and Aquitaine. Henry II went over to Richard's side, and the young King Henry died of dysentery at the end of the campaign. When his primary heir had died, Henry rearranged the succession plans: Richard was to be made King of England, albeit without actual power until his father's death; Geoffrey would keep Brittany, and John would now become Duke of Aquitaine instead of Richard. Richard refused to give up Aquitaine; Henry II was furious and ordered John, with Geoffrey's help, to march south and reclaim the duchy by force. They attacked the capital, Poitiers, and Richard responded by attacking Brittany. The war ended in a stalemate and a tense family feud in England at the end of 1184.

**Question 0**

Against whom did Henry wage a short war in 1183?

**Question 1**

How did Henry the Young King die?

**Question 2**

Who replaced Richard as Duke of Aquitaine?

**Question 3**

When did the war end?

**Text number 15**

Under increasing political pressure, John finally negotiated terms of reconciliation, and the papal terms of submission were accepted in the presence of the papal legate Pandulf Verraccio in May 1213 at the Temple Church of Dover. As part of the agreement, John offered to surrender the Kingdom of England to the Pope in return for an annual feudal tribute of 1,000 marks (the equivalent of £666 at the time): 700 marks (£466) to England and 300 marks (£200) to Ireland, as well as compensation for the Church's lost income during the crisis. The treaty was formalised in the Bulla Aurea, or Golden Bull. The resolution provoked mixed reactions. Although some chroniclers felt that John had been humiliated by the course of events, public reaction was limited. Innocentius benefited from the resolution of his long-standing Anglican problem, but John probably benefited more, as Innocentius became a staunch supporter of John throughout the remainder of the reign, supporting John on both domestic and foreign policy issues. Innocentus immediately turned against Philip, urging him to abandon plans to invade England and ask for peace. John paid part of the indemnity money he had promised the Church, but stopped paying at the end of 1214, leaving two-thirds of the sum unpaid; Innocent seems to have forgotten this debt in favour of a conveniently wider relationship.

**Question 0**

When were the Pope's terms of submission accepted?

**Question 1**

How many marks did John give?

**Question 2**

Where was the agreement formalised?

**Text number 16**

The political turmoil continued. John began to explore an alliance with King Philip II of France, who had just returned from a crusade. John hoped to gain control of Normandy, Anjou and other French lands held by Richard in exchange for an alliance with Philip. His mother persuaded John to renounce the alliance. Longchamp, who had left England after Walter's intervention, now returned, claiming that he had been wrongly dismissed from the office of Minister of Justice. John intervened and suppressed Longchamp's claims in return for promises of support from the royal administration, including confirmation of his position as heir to the throne. When Richard still did not return from the Crusade, John began to claim that his brother was dead or otherwise permanently missing. Richard had in fact been captured by the Duke of Austria on his way to England and was handed over to the Emperor Henry VI, who held him for ransom. John seized the opportunity and went to Paris, where he formed an alliance with Philip. He agreed to give up his wife, Isabella of Gloucester, and married Philip's sister Alys in return for Philip's support. In England, fighting broke out between the forces loyal to Richard and those assembled by John. John's military position was weak and he agreed to a truce; in early 1194 the king finally returned to England and John's remaining forces surrendered. John retreated to Normandy, where he was finally found by Richard later that year. Richard declared that his younger brother, despite his 27 years of age, was only 'a child with evil counsellors' and forgave him, but took his lands from him except Ireland.

**Question 0**

With whom did John investigate the alliance?

**Question 1**

What did John do when Richard did not return from his crusade?

**Question 2**

Who imprisoned Richard?

**Question 3**

When did the King return to England?

**Text number 17**

The political situation in England began to deteriorate rapidly. Longchamp refused to cooperate with Puiset, and he became an unpopular figure among the English nobility and clergy. John took advantage of this unpopularity to set himself up as an alternative monarch, with his own royal court, his own magistrate, chancellor and other royal offices, and was content to be described as an alternative regent and possibly the next king. An armed conflict arose between John and Longchamp, and by October 1191 Longchamp was isolated in the Tower of London while John ruled the City of London, thanks to promises John had made to the citizens in return for being recognised as Richard's presumptive heir. At this point, Walter of Coutances, Archbishop of Rouen, returned to England, sent by Richard to restore order. John's position was weakened by Walter's relative popularity and the news that Richard had married while in Cyprus, which allowed the possibility that Richard might have legitimate children and heirs.

**Question 0**

Who refused to work with Puiset?

**Question 1**

When was Longchamp isolated in the Tower of London?

**Question 2**

Where did Walter Coutances return to?

**Text number 18**

Letters of support from the Pope arrived in April, but by then the rebel barons had organised themselves. They gathered in Northampton in May, renounced their feudal ties with John and appointed Robert fitz Walter as their military leader. This self-appointed 'army of God' marched on London and captured the capital as well as Lincoln and Exeter. John's efforts to appear moderate and conciliatory had largely succeeded, but once the rebels held London, they attracted a new wave of defectors from John's royalist faction. John commissioned Langton to arrange peace talks with the rebel barons.

**Question 0**

Where did the rebel barons gather?

**Question 1**

Who was the leader of the rebel baron?

**Question 2**

What did John tell Langton to do?

**Text number 19**

The new peace lasted only two years; the war resumed after John had decided to marry Isabella of Angoulême in August 1200. In order to remarry, John first had to give up his first wife, Isabel, Countess of Gloucester. John managed to do this by claiming that he had not obtained papal permission to marry Isabel - as a cousin, John could not have legally married without this permission. It is unclear why John decided to marry Isabella of Angoulême. Contemporary chroniclers claimed that John was deeply in love with Isabella, and John may have been motivated by a desire for an apparently beautiful, if rather young, girl. On the other hand, the Angoumois lands that came with Isabella were strategically vital for John: by marrying Isabella, John gained control of the important land route between Poitou and Gascony, which significantly strengthened his grip on Aquitaine[nb 5].

**Question 0**

How long did the new peace last?

**Question 1**

When did John decide to marry Isabella?

**Question 2**

John acquired key land in Poitou and where?

**Text number 20**

After his coronation, John moved his army south to France and took up a defensive position on the eastern and southern borders of Normandy. John's position was now stronger because Baldwin IX of Flanders and Boulogne Renaud had confirmed that the Flemish counts Baldwin IX and Boulogne Renaud had renewed the alliances against France they had previously agreed with Richard. The possible nobleman of Anjou, William des Roches, was persuaded to switch sides from Arthur to John; suddenly the balance seemed to tip away from Philip and Arthur in favour of John. Neither side wanted to continue the conflict, and after a truce brokered by the Pope, the two leaders met in January 1200 to negotiate possible peace terms. From John's point of view, the events that followed offered an opportunity to consolidate control of his continental possessions and to make a lasting peace with Philip in Paris. John and Philip negotiated the Treaty of Le Goulet in May 1200; by the treaty, Philip recognized John as the legitimate heir of Richard to his French possessions and temporarily waived the broader claims of his principal Arthur[nb 4] John, in turn, abandoned Richard's earlier policy of restraining Philip through alliances with Flanders and Boulogne, and accepted Philip's right to John as the legitimate feudal ruler of the French lands. John's policy earned him the disrespectful title of 'John Softsword' from some English chroniclers, who compared his behaviour to that of his more aggressive brother Richard.

**Question 0**

Where did John move to in the south?

**Question 1**

Who renewed the alliances against France?

**Question 2**

When was the Le Goulet contract negotiated?

**Question 3**

What nickname did John get for his politics?

**Text number 21**

The rebellious barons responded by inviting Prince Louis of France to lead them: Louis was entitled to the English throne by virtue of his marriage to Henry II's granddaughter Blanche of Castile. Philip could give him private support, but refused to openly support Louis, who had been excommunicated by Innocent for his part in the war against John. Louis' planned arrival in England posed a major problem for John, as the prince would bring with him the naval vessels and siege equipment necessary for the rebel cause. Having captured Alexander in Scotland, John marched south to meet the challenge of the invasion to come.

**Question 0**

The rebel barons called on whom to lead them?

**Question 1**

Who was Henry II's granddaughter?

**Question 2**

What did John do after he had caught Alexander in Scotland?

**Text number 22**

Further expulsions of John's local allies in early 1203 steadily reduced his room for manoeuvre in the region. He tried to persuade Pope Innocent III to intervene in the conflict, but Innocent's efforts failed. As John's situation deteriorated, he seems to have decided to kill Arthur in order to eliminate a potential rival and weaken the rebel movement in Brittany. Arthur was initially imprisoned in Falaise, from where he was transferred to Rouen. Thereafter, Arthur's fate is uncertain, but modern historians believe that he was murdered by John. The annals of the monastery of Margam suggest that "John had captured Arthur and held him prisoner for some time in the castle of Rouen ... when John was drunk, he killed Arthur with his own hands and tied the body to a heavy stone and threw it into the Seine." Rumours of Arthur's death further reduced John's support throughout the region. Arthur's sister Eleanor, who had also been taken prisoner at Mirebeau, remained a prisoner of John for many years, albeit in relatively good conditions.

**Question 0**

Who was John trying to convince?

**Question 1**

Where was Arthur imprisoned?

**Question 2**

Who did John keep imprisoned for many years?

**Text number 23**

John's position in France was greatly strengthened by the victory of Mirebeau, but his treatment of his new prisoners and his ally William de Roches quickly undermined these gains. De Roches was an influential Anjou nobleman, but John largely ignored him, causing considerable injury, while the king kept the rebel leaders in such bad conditions that twenty-two of them died. At the time, most of the regional nobility were closely linked to each other by kinship, and such behaviour towards their relatives was considered reprehensible. William de Roches and other regional allies of John in Anjou and Brittany abandoned him in favour of Philip, and Brittany rose up in a new rebellion. John's financial position was weak: taking into account factors such as the comparison of material and military costs of soldiers, Philip enjoyed a considerable, though not overwhelming, resource advantage over John[nb 6].

**Question 0**

Which victory strengthened John's position?

**Question 1**

Who rejected John in favour of Philip?

**Question 2**

What was John's financial situation?

**Text number 24**

After John's death, William Marshal was appointed patron of the nine-year-old Henry III. The civil war continued until the royals won the battles of Lincoln and Dover in 1217, when Louis renounced his claim to the English throne and signed the Treaty of Lambeth. The Marshal's administration revived the failed Magna Carta, and it was republished in a revised form in 1217 as the basis for the future government. Henry III continued his attempts to regain Normandy and Anjou until 1259, but John's defeats on the Continent and the rise of Capetian power in the 13th century proved to be a 'turning point in European history'.

**Question 0**

Who was declared Henry III's patron after John's death?

**Question 1**

Who gave up his claim to the throne of England?

**Question 2**

Which deal failed?

**Question 3**

How long did Henry III continue his attempts to reconquer Normandy?

**Text number 25**

One of John's biggest challenges was to raise the large sums of money he needed for the planned Normandy recapture campaigns. The Angevin kings had three main sources of income at their disposal, namely the revenue from their personal lands, or demesne lands, the money they collected through their feudal rights, and tax revenues. The income from the royal patrimony was inelastic and had slowly declined since the Norman conquest. The situation was not helped by the fact that Richard sold many royal estates in 1189, and taxation played a much smaller role in royal revenues than in later centuries. English kings had widespread feudal rights that could be used to raise revenue, including the scutage system, which avoided feudal conscription by paying a cash payment to the king. The king received income from fines, court fees and the sale of charters and other privileges. John made a concerted effort to maximise all possible sources of income, to the extent that he has been described as 'greedy, miserly, extortionate and avaricious'. John also used revenue generation as a means of exerting political power over the barons: debts to the crown of supporters of the king could be forgiven, while the collection of debts of enemies was more strictly enforced.

**Question 0**

What was one of John's main challenges?

**Question 1**

When did Richard sell many royal properties?

**Question 2**

Where did John get his income?

**Text number 26**

The administration of justice was particularly important to John. Under Henry II, several new procedures had been introduced into English law, such as the new disseisin and mort d'ancestor. These procedures gave the royal courts a more important role in local cases, which had previously been dealt with only by regional or local lords. John increased the professionalism of local sergeants and bailiffs and extended the system of coroners introduced by Hubert Walter in1194 2001, creating a new category of coroners, the district coroners. John worked very hard to ensure that the system worked well, through the judges he appointed, by promoting legal experts and expertise, and by intervening in the cases themselves. John continued to deal with a relatively small number of cases, even during military crises. In Lewis Warren's view, John 'discharged his royal duty of dispensing justice ... with a zeal and indefatigability for which the English common law is greatly indebted'. More critically, John may have been motivated more by the opportunity offered by the royal judicial process to collect fees than by a desire to dispense simple justice; John's system of justice also applied only to freemen and not to the population as a whole. However, the changes were favoured by many free tenants, as they gained a more reliable legal system that could bypass the barons, against whom such cases were often brought. John's reforms were less popular with the barons, especially as they were still subject to arbitrary and often vindictive royal justice.

**Question 0**

What was particularly important to John?

**Question 1**

When was the coroner system introduced?

**Question 2**

Why was John motivated?

**Text number 27**

In the 1940s, new interpretations of John's reign began to emerge, based on an examination of the evidence of his reign, such as the scrolls of the tubes, inheritance records, court documents and similar primary documents. In particular, an essay written by Vivian Galbraith in 1945 proposed a 'new approach' to understanding the ruler. The use of recorded evidence was linked to a growing scepticism about two of the most colourful chroniclers of John's reign, Roger of Wendover and Matthew Paris. In many cases, modern historians questioned the details provided by these chroniclers who wrote after John's death. Interpretations of the Magna Carta and the role of the rebellious barons in 1215 have been significantly revised: while the symbolic, constitutional value of the charter for later generations is undisputed, most historians now regard it, in the context of John's reign, as a failed peace treaty between 'partisan' factions. The nature of John's Irish policy has been increasingly debated. Experts in medieval Irish history, such as Sean Duffy, have challenged the traditional account by Lewis Warren and argued that Ireland was not as stable by 1216 as previously assumed.

**Question 0**

When did new interpretations of John's reign begin to emerge?

**Question 1**

Who wrote an essay in 1945 proposing a "new approach"?

**Question 2**

Who suggested that Ireland was not as stable by 1216 as previously assumed?

**Text number 28**

John was deeply suspicious of barons, especially those with enough power and wealth to challenge the king. Numerous barons were the target of John's malevolence, even William Marshal, the famous knight and baron, usually held up as a paragon of total loyalty. The most notorious case, which went beyond anything considered acceptable at the time, was William de Braose, an influential marshal with lands in Ireland. De Braose was subject to demands for punishment, and when he refused to pay the huge sum of 40,000 marks (the equivalent of £26,666 at the time),[nb 13] John imprisoned his wife and one of his sons, leading to their deaths. De Braose died in exile in 1211, and his grandsons were imprisoned until 1218. Because of John's suspicions and jealousy, he rarely had good relations even with leading loyalist barons.

**Question 0**

Who did John suspect most deeply?

**Question 1**

Which famous knight was the target of John the Baptist's malevolence?

**Question 2**

How many marks did De Braose refuse to pay?

**Question 3**

When did De Braose die?

**Text number 29**

This tendency of the king to rely on his own men at the expense of the barons was exacerbated by the Angevin royal tradition of ira et malevolentia - "wrath and malice" - and John's own personality. From Henry II onwards, ira et malevolentia had come to describe the king's right to express his anger and displeasure against certain barons or clergy, and was based on the Norman concept of malevoncia - royal malevolence. Under the Normans, malevolence towards the king meant difficulty in obtaining grants, honours or petitions; Henry II had infamously expressed his rage and malevolence to Thomas Becket, which eventually led to Becket's death. John now had the additional ability to 'cripple his vassals' on a significant scale through new economic and legal measures, making the threat of the king's wrath all the more serious.

**Question 0**

Against whom did Henry II express his rage and malice?

**Question 1**

What made the royal tradition of Angevin's ira et malevolentia worse?

**Question 2**

What did John have the extra talent for?

**Text number 30**

John spent much of 1205 securing England against a possible French invasion. As an emergency measure, John recreated a version of Henry II's Assize of Arms of1181 , in which each shire created a structure for mobilising local levies. When the threat of invasion subsided, John formed a large military force in England, destined for Poitou, and a large fleet of soldiers under his own command, destined for Normandy. To achieve this, John reformed the participation of English feudal lords in his military campaigns and created a more flexible system in which only one knight out of ten was actually on manoeuvres, but nine others supported him financially; the knights served indefinitely. John set up a strong engineering team for siege warfare and a considerable number of professional crossbowmen. The king was supported by a number of leading barons with military expertise, such as William Longespée, William the Marshal, Roger de Lacy and, until he lost favour, William de Braose, the Marshal.

**Question 0**

What did John spend most of 1205 doing?

**Question 1**

When did John recreate Henry II's version of the Assize of Arms?

**Question 2**

How many knights out of ten could be mobilised?

**Text number 31**

For the rest of his reign, John concentrated on trying to recapture Normandy. The available evidence suggests that John did not see the loss of the duchy as a permanent transfer of power to the Capetians. Strategically, John faced several challenges: securing England itself against possible French invasion, securing the sea routes to Bordeaux after the loss of the land route to Aquitaine, and securing his remaining holdings in Aquitaine after the death of his mother Eleanor in April 1204. John's primary plan was to use Poitou as a base, advance up the Loire Valley to threaten Paris, stop the French forces and cut off internal communications with Philip before he could land naval forces in the duchy itself. Ideally, this plan would benefit from the opening of a second front on the eastern borders of the Philippines with Flanders and Boulogne - effectively a re-creation of Richard's old strategy of pressure from Germany. All this would require a lot of money and soldiers.

**Question 0**

John focused on trying again to what?

**Question 1**

John did not see the loss of the duchy as a permanent move to what?

**Question 2**

What was John's primary plan?

**Text number 32**

John remained Lord of Ireland throughout his reign. He needed resources from the country for his war with Philip on the mainland. Conflict continued in Ireland between Anglo-Norman settlers and the chiefs of the native Irish, and John manipulated both groups to expand his wealth and power in the country. Under Richard, John had succeeded in increasing his land holdings in Ireland, and he continued this policy as king. In 1210, the king arrived in Ireland with a large army to crush the rebellion of the Anglo-Norman lords; he reasserted control over his country and, through a new charter, ordered that Ireland should abide by English laws and customs. John did not actively seek to enforce this charter in the original kingdoms of Ireland, but historian David Carpenter suspects that he might have done so had it not been for the intervention of the English freehold conflict. Tensions with the Irish native leaders continued to exist even after John left for England.

**Question 0**

What did John remain throughout his term of office?

**Question 1**

When did the King arrive in Ireland with a large army?

**Question 2**

What did John do successfully during Richard's reign?

**Text number 33**

The border and political relationship between England and Scotland was disputed in the late 13th and early 13th centuries, with the Scottish kings claiming parts of what is now northern England. John's father Henry II had forced William the Lion to swear allegiance to him in the Treaty of Falaise in 1174. Richard I revoked this treaty in 1189 in return for financial compensation, but the relationship remained uneasy. John began his reign by reasserting his sovereignty over the disputed northern counties. He rejected William's request for the county of Northumbria, but did not intervene in Scotland itself, concentrating instead on his problems in continental Europe. The kings maintained friendly relations and met in 1206 and 1207, until 1209, when it was rumoured that William intended to form an alliance with Philip II of France. John invaded Scotland and forced William to sign the Treaty of Norham, which gave John control of William's daughters and required a payment of £10,000. This effectively crippled William's power north of the border, and by 1212, John had to intervene militarily to support the Scottish king against his internal rivals.[nb 16] However, John did not seek to revive the Treaty of Falaise, and both William and Alexander remained independent kings, supported by John but not loyal to him.

**Question 0**

When was the political relationship between England and Scotland disputed?

**Question 1**

Who forced William the Lion to swear allegiance to him?

**Question 2**

What did John force William to sign?

**Text number 34**

John treated the ban as "the equivalent of a papal declaration of war". He responded by trying to punish Innocent personally and by driving a wedge between those members of the English clergy who might have supported him and those who were firmly allied with the Roman authorities. John confiscated the lands of clergy members who refused to worship and the estates of those who associated themselves with Innocent; he arrested the illegal concubines that many priests were keeping at the time and released them only after paying fines; he confiscated the lands of church members who fled England and promised protection to those clergy members who wished to remain loyal to him. In many cases, individual institutions were able to negotiate terms that allowed them to manage their own property and keep the proceeds of their holdings. By 1209 the situation showed no signs of resolution, and Innocentius threatened to excommunicate John if he did not accept Langton's appointment. When this threat failed, Innocentus cursed the king in November 1209. Although this was in theory a major blow to John's legitimacy, it did not seem to worry the king much. Two of John's close allies, the Emperor Otto IV and Count Raymond VI of Toulouse, had already suffered the same punishment themselves, and the curse had diminished somewhat in importance. John simply tightened up his existing measures and collected substantial sums from the revenues of the vacant cathedrals and monasteries: one estimate of 1213, for example, is that the Church had lost an estimated 100,000 marks (equivalent to £66,666 at the time) to John. According to official figures, John gave away around 14% of the Church of England's annual income each year.

**Question 0**

How did John deal with the prohibition?

**Question 1**

Whose lands did John conquer?

**Question 2**

When did Innocent curse the king?

**Question 3**

How many marks did the church lose?

**Text number 35**

John was furious that, in his view, his right as a monarchist to influence elections was being revoked. He complained both about Langton's election as an individual, because he felt he was too much influenced by the narrow court in Paris, and about the whole process. He banned Langton from entering England and confiscated the archbishop's lands and other papal properties. Innocentius set up a commission to try to persuade John to change his mind, but to no avail. Innocentius then imposed a ban on England in March 1208, prohibiting the clergy from holding services except for the baptism of young people and the confession and absolution of the dying.

**Question 0**

John thought Langton was too influenced by what?

**Question 1**

Who stopped Langton from getting to England?

**Question 2**

when did Innocentus ban England from entering?

**Text number 36**

The first part of the campaign went well, and John defeated the forces led by Prince Louis and retook the county of Anjou by the end of June. John laid siege to Roche-au-Moine, an important fortress, and forced Louis to fight against John's larger army. The local Angevin nobles refused to advance with the king, so John retreated back to La Rochelle. Shortly afterwards, Philip defeated Otto and John's other allies in a fierce battle of Bouvines in the north, ending John's hopes of retaking Normandy. A peace treaty was signed in which John returned Anjou to Philip and paid compensation to the French king; the truce was to last six years. John arrived back in England in October.

**Question 0**

Which castle did John besiege?

**Question 1**

Who refused to go ahead with the king?

**Question 2**

Who won the battle of Bouvines?

**Question 3**

How long was the ceasefire supposed to last?

**Text number 37**

John1214 launched his final campaign to regain Normandy from the Philippines. John was hopeful, as he had managed to forge alliances with the Emperor Otto, Renaud of Boulogne and Ferdinand, Count of Flanders, he enjoyed the favour of the Pope and he had managed to raise substantial funds to pay his experienced army. However, when John left Poitou in February 1214, many barons refused to offer military service, and mercenaries had to fill the gaps. John's plan was to divide Philip's forces so that he advanced from Poitou northeast towards Paris, while Otto, Renaud and Ferdinand, supported by William Longespée, marched southwest from Flanders.

**Question 0**

When did John launch his final campaign to retake Normandy?

**Question 1**

Who did John make alliances with?

**Question 2**

When did John leave Poitou?

**Text number 38**

The rebels made the first move of the war by seizing the strategically important Rochester Castle, which Langton owned but which the Archbishop had left virtually unguarded. John was well prepared for the conflict. He had raised money to hire mercenaries and secured the support of powerful marcher lords such as William Marshal and Ranulf of Chester, his own feudal lords. The rebels lacked the engineering skills or heavy equipment they needed to attack the network of royal castles that separated the rebel barons of the north from those of the south. John's strategy was to isolate the rebel barons in London, protect his own supply lines to his main source of mercenaries in Flanders, prevent the French from invading south-east Europe and win the war by slow attrition. John postponed dealing with the badly deteriorating situation in North Wales, where Llywelyn the Great was leading a rebellion against the 1211 settlement.

**Question 0**

Who made the first move in the war?

**Question 1**

What did the rebels capture?

**Question 2**

Who led the revolt against the 1211 settlement?

**Question 3**

What was John's strategy?

**Text number 39**

John and the rebel barons did not seriously try to implement the peace treaty. The rebel barons suspected that the proposed baronial council would not be acceptable to John and that he would question the legitimacy of the charter; they filled the baronial council with their own hardliners and refused to demobilise their troops or surrender London as agreed. Despite his promises to the contrary, John appealed to Innocentius for help, pointing out that the charter compromised the Pope's rights under the 1213 agreement appointing him as John's feudal lord. Innocentius agreed; he declared the charter 'not only shameful and degrading but also illegal and unjust' and cursed the rebellious barons. The failure of the treaty quickly led to the first war of the barons.

**Question 0**

Who doubted that the proposed Free State Council would be unacceptable?

**Question 1**

Who did John ask for help?

**Question 2**

Where did the failure of the agreement lead?

**Text number 40**

The king returned west, but is said to have lost a significant part of his luggage train on the way. Roger of Wendover tells us most vividly that the King's belongings, including the crown jewels, were lost when he crossed one of the tidal inlets that flow into the Wash and was sucked into quicksand and eddies. Accounts of the event vary considerably between different chroniclers, and the exact location of the event has never been confirmed; the loss may have involved only a few of his galloping horses. Modern historians claim that in October 1216 John was in a 'stalemate', 'a military situation in which defeat was not possible'.

**Question 0**

What did the king lose on his journey west?

**Question 1**

When did John find himself in a stalemate?

**Question 2**

When did the crown jewels disappear?

**Text number 41**

In September 1216, John launched a new, powerful attack. He marched from the Cotswolds, faked an invasion to liberate the besieged Windsor Castle and attacked east around London to Cambridge to separate the rebel-held areas of Lincolnshire and East Anglia. From there he travelled north to relieve the rebel siege at Lincoln and back east to King's Lynn, presumably to order more supplies from the Continent.[nb 17] At King's Lynn, John contracted dysentery, which eventually proved fatal. Meanwhile, Alexander II invaded northern England again, capturing Carlisle in August, and then marched south to pay tribute to Prince Louis for his English possessions; John barely had time to stop Alexander along the way. Tensions between Louis and the English barons began to rise, leading to a wave of deserters, including William Marshal's son William and William Longespée, both of whom returned to John's party.

**Question 0**

When did John launch a new, powerful attack?

**Question 1**

Where did Johannes march from?

**Question 2**

Where did John get dysentery?

**Question 3**

Who attacked in the north of England?

**Text number 42**

In the 16th century, political and religious changes changed the way historians viewed John. Historians of the Tudor period were generally positive about the king and focused on John's anti-papalism and the promotion of his special rights and privileges as king. Revisionist historians such as John Foxe, William Tyndale and Robert Barnes regarded John as an early Protestant hero, and John Foxe included the king in his martyrdom account. John Speed's Historie of Great Britaine (1632) praised John's 'great reputation' as king, blaming the partiality of medieval chroniclers for the king's poor reputation.

**Question 0**

When did political and religious changes change the way historians looked at John?

**Question 1**

Which historians were favourable to the king?

**Question 2**

What boasted John's "great fame" as king?

**Text number 43**

Nineteenth-century fictional depictions of John were greatly influenced by Sir Walter Scott's historical novel Ivanhoe, which gave an "almost entirely unflattering portrait" of the king, drawing on Victorian historiography of the period and Shakespeare's play. Scott's work influenced the late 19th century children's author Howard Pyle's The Merry Adventures of Robin Hood, which in turn established John as the main character in the traditional Robin Hood story. Sam De Grasse, as John in the black and white film version of 1922, commits numerous atrocities and tortures. Claude Rains played John in the 1938 colour version alongside Errol Flynn, which started a trend of portraying John in films as a 'effeminate ... arrogant and cowardly housewife'. The character of John either emphasises the virtues of King Richard or is the antithesis of the Sheriff of Nottingham, who is usually contrasted with Robin as the 'flamboyant villain'. An extreme version of this trend can be seen, for example, in the Disney cartoon version, where John, played by Peter Ustinov, is a 'cowardly, thumb-sucking lion'. In popular works that depict John outside the Robin Hood legends, such as James Goldman's play and later film The Lion in Winter, set in 1183, he is usually portrayed as a 'weakling', in this case in contrast to the more virile Henry II, or as a tyrant, such as A. A. Milne's poem for children, 'King John's Christmas'.

**Question 0**

What strongly influenced the fictional portrayals of John in the 19th century?

**Question 1**

Who played John in 1938?

**Question 2**

Who was John filmed alongside?

**Text number 44**

The historical interpretations of John have changed considerably over the years. Medieval chroniclers provided the first modern or near-modern accounts of John's reign. One group of chroniclers wrote early in John's life or around the time of his accession, including Richard of Devizes, William of Newburgh, Roger of Hoveden and Ralph de Diceto. These historians were generally negative about John's behaviour during Richard's reign, but were slightly more positive about the early years of John's reign. There are fewer reliable accounts of the middle and late part of John's reign, the most important being by Gervase of Canterbury and Ralph of Coggeshall, neither of whom were positive about John's conduct as king. Much of John's later negative reputation was created by two chroniclers who wrote after the king's death, Roger of Wendover and Matthew Paris, the latter of whom claimed that John attempted to convert to Islam in return for military aid from the Almohad ruler Muhammad al-Nasir - a story that modern historians find untrue.

**Question 0**

Which historians wrote early on about the life of John?

**Question 1**

What did historians think of John's behaviour during Richard's reign?

**Question 2**

John tried to convert what in return for military assistance?

**Text number 45**

Popular depictions of John began to emerge during the Tudor period, reflecting the revisionist historiography of the time. In the anonymous play The Troublesome Reign of King John, the king was portrayed as a 'proto-protestant martyr', as in John Bale's morality play Kynge Johan, in which John tries to save England from 'the evil agents of the Church of Rome'. In contrast, Shakespeare's King John, a relatively anti-Catholic play based on The Troublesome Reign, offers 'a more balanced, ambivalent view of the complex monarch as both a proto-protestant victim of Roman intrigue and a weak, selfishly motivated ruler'. Anthony Munday's play The Downfall and The Death of Robert Earl of Huntington portrays many of John's negative traits, but adopts a positive interpretation of the King's stance against the Roman Catholic Church, in line with contemporary views of Tudor monarchs. By the mid-1700s, plays such as Robert Davenport's King John and Matilda, although largely based on earlier Elizabethan works, shifted the role of the Protestant defender to the barons and focused more on the tyrannical aspects of John's behaviour.

**Question 0**

When did popular descriptions of John begin to emerge?

**Question 1**

What was Anthony Munday's play?

**Question 2**

In King John's troubled reign, John described the king as what?

**Text number 46**

Contemporary chroniclers were mostly critical of John's performance as king, and historians have since engaged in considerable debate about his reign, revising it from time to time since the 1500s. The historian Jim Bradbury has summarised the opinion of contemporary historians on John's positive qualities by stating that John is now generally regarded as 'a hard-working administrator, a capable man and an able general'. However, modern historians agree that he also had many faults as a king, including, according to historian Ralph Turner, "repulsive, even dangerous traits" such as pettiness, malice and cruelty. These negative traits provided fiction writers of the Victorian era with plenty of material, and John remains a recurring figure in Western popular culture, mainly as the villain in films and stories about the Robin Hood legends.

**Question 0**

Who criticised John's actions as king?

**Question 1**

Which historian summed up the opinion of contemporary historians about John's positive qualities?

**Question 2**

John is a recurring figure in which culture?

**Text number 47**

Henry II wanted to secure the southern borders of Aquitaine and decided to betroth his youngest son to Alais, daughter and heiress of Humbert III of Savoy. As part of this agreement, John was promised the future inheritance of Savoy, Piedmont, Maurienne and other territories held by Count Humbert. For his part in the eventual marriage, Henry II transferred the castles of Chinon, Loudun and Mirebeau into John's name; as John was only five years old, his father would effectively continue to rule them. The young King Henry was not enthusiastic about this; although he had not yet taken control of any castles in his new kingdom, these castles were effectively his future property and had been handed over without negotiation. Alais made the journey across the Alps and joined Henry II's court, but he died before marrying John, leaving the prince once again without an inheritance.

**Question 0**

Which southern borders did Henry II want to secure?

**Question 1**

Who was Alais?

**Question 2**

Which castles did Henry II transfer to John?

**Text number 48**

During the last years of Richard's reign, John supported his brother on the continent with apparent loyalty. Richard's policy on the continent was to try to regain, through steady and limited military campaigns, the castles he had lost to Philip II during the Crusades. He allied himself with the leaders of Flanders, Boulogne and the Holy Roman Empire to put pressure on Philip from Germany. In 1195, John successfully led a sudden attack and siege of the castle of Évreux and then led the defence of Normandy against Philip. The following year, John captured the town of Gamache and led a raid 80 kilometres (50 miles) from Paris, capturing the bishop of Beauvais. In return for this favour, Richard withdrew his malice towards John, restored him to the county of Gloucestershire and made him again Count of Mortain.

**Question 0**

When did John manage to suddenly attack and besiege the castle of Evreux?

**Question 1**

What was Richard's attraction to John?

**Question 2**

Who was the Count of Mortain?

**Text number 49**

Unfortunately, Isabella was already engaged to Hugh of Lusignan, an important member of the noble family of Poitou and brother of Count Raoul of Eu, who owned land on the sensitive eastern border of Normandy. Just as John benefited strategically from Isabella's marriage, the marriage also threatened the interests of the Lusignans, whose own lands currently provided a key route for royal goods and troops through Aquitaine. Instead of negotiating some form of compensation, John treated Hugh with 'contempt', leading to a Lusignan rebellion which John quickly crushed and who also intervened to suppress Raoul in Normandy.

**Question 0**

Who was Isabella engaged to?

**Question 1**

Hugh of Lusignan was an important member of what?

**Question 2**

How did John treat Hugh?

**Text number 50**

In late 1203, John attempted to liberate Château Gaillard, which was besieged by Philip and guarding the eastern flank of Normandy. John attempted a synchronised operation involving land and naval forces. Most historians today regard it as imaginative, but too complex for the forces of the time to have carried out successfully. Philip's troops thwarted John's relief effort, and John turned back to Brittany to try to lure Philip away from eastern Normandy. John succeeded in destroying much of Brittany, but failed to divert Philip's main attack into eastern Normandy. Historians' opinions of John's military skill during this campaign vary, with the most recent historians suggesting that his performance was satisfactory, though not impressive.[nb 8] John's position began to deteriorate rapidly. Philip and his predecessors had cultivated the eastern frontier of Normandy extensively for several years, while Angevin's power in the south had weakened after Richard had surrendered several key castles some years earlier. His use of routine mercenaries in the central regions had quickly eroded his remaining support in this area as well, setting the stage for the sudden collapse of Angevin power.[nb 9] John withdrew back across the Channel in December and sent orders for a new defensive line to be established west of the Chateau Gaillard. In March 1204, Gaillard fell. John's mother Eleanor died the following month. This was not only a personal blow to John, but threatened to unravel Angevin's widespread alliances in southern France. Philip moved south around a new defensive line and struck upwards into the heart of the duchy, where resistance was now limited. By August, Philip had conquered Normandy and advanced south to conquer Anjou and Poitou as well. John's only remaining domain on the mainland was now the Duchy of Aquitaine.

**Question 0**

What was John trying to liberate at the end of 1203?

**Question 1**

Who blocked John's mission?

**Question 2**

When did Gaillard fall?

**Question 3**

What was John's only remaining possession on the continent?

**Text number 51**

The result was a series of innovative but unpopular economic measures.[nb 10] During his seventeen years as king, John levied fines eleven times, compared to a total of eleven during the three previous monarchs. In many cases, these levies were collected without actual military service, which was contrary to the original idea that fines were an alternative to actual military service. John maximised his right to claim grants when estates and castles were levied, sometimes collecting huge sums that exceeded the ability of the barons to pay. John initiated a new round of appointments, based on the successful sale of sheriff appointments in1194 , and the new officials recovered their investment by increasing fines and penalties, especially in the forests. Under John, another of Richard's innovations, the levies on widows who wished to remain unmarried, was extended. John continued to sell charters for new towns, such as the planned city of Liverpool, and charters were sold in markets across the kingdom and in Gascony.[nb 11] The king introduced new taxes and extended existing ones. The Jews, who were vulnerable in medieval England and protected only by the king, were subjected to huge taxes; the 1210 Tallage tax collected £44,000 from the community, much of which was passed on to Christian debtors of Jewish moneylenders[nb 12].[nb 12] John created a new tax on income and movable property1207 , effectively a version of the modern earned income tax, which raised £60,000; he created new import and export duties, which were paid directly to the Crown. John found that these measures enabled him to raise more funds by confiscating the lands of barons who were unable or refused to pay.

**Question 0**

How many times does John charge fees?

**Question 1**

When did John start a new round of appointments?

**Question 2**

Who was burdened by the huge taxes?

**Question 3**

When did John create the new income and estate tax?

**Text number 52**

John's personal life had a great impact on his reign. According to contemporary chronicles, John was sinfully lustful and pious. It was common for kings and nobles of the time to have mistresses, but the chroniclers complained that John's mistresses were married noblewomen, which was not considered acceptable. John had at least five children with mistresses in his first marriage to Isabelle of Gloucester, and two of these mistresses are known to have been noblewomen. However, John's behaviour after his second marriage to Isabella of Angoulême is less clear. None of John's known illegitimate children were born after his remarriage, and there is no actual documentary evidence of adultery afterwards, although John certainly had female friends at court throughout. The specific accusations made against John during the Baronial Revolt are now generally regarded as trumped up to justify the rebellion; however, most of John's contemporaries seem to have regarded John's sexual behaviour as bad[nb 14].

**Question 0**

What were many of John's mistresses?

**Question 1**

How many children did John have with his mistresses during his first marriage?

**Question 2**

How many of John's known illegitimate children were born after he remarried?

**Text number 53**

John had already begun to improve his Channel forces before the loss of Normandy, and he rapidly increased his naval assets after the loss of Normandy. Most of these ships were stationed in the ports of Cinque Ports, but Portsmouth was also expanded. By the end of 1204, he had about 50 large 50-galley ships at his disposal; between 1209 and 1212, 54 more were built. William of Wrotham was appointed 'keeper of the galleys', effectively John's chief admiral. Wrotham's task was to combine the galleys of St John's, the ships of the Cinque Ports and the pressed merchant ships into a single, efficient fleet. John introduced recent improvements in ship design, including new large transport ships called buisses and detachable foreships for combat use.

**Question 0**

How many galleys were available by the end of 1204?

**Question 1**

Between which years were 54 vessels built?

**Question 2**

Who was appointed "guardian of the galleys"?

**Text number 54**

Royal power in Wales was exercised unevenly, with the land divided between the Marcher lords living on the borders, the royal territories of Pembrokeshire and the more independent native Welsh lords of North Wales. John took a keen interest in Wales and knew the country well, visiting annually between 1204 and 1211 and marrying his illegitimate daughter Joan to the Welsh prince Llywelyn the Great. The king used the marquises and native Welsh to increase his territory and power by entering into increasingly detailed treaties with the Welsh rulers, backed by the king's military might. A major royal expedition to enforce these treaties took place in 1211, when Llywelyn attempted to exploit the instability caused by the deposition of William de Braose through the Welsh rebellion of 1211. John's invasion, which struck at the heartlands of Wales, was a military success. Llywelyn reached an agreement that included the extension of John's power to most of Wales, albeit only temporarily.

**Question 0**

Where did John visit each year between 1204 and 1211?

**Question 1**

To whom did John marry Joan?

**Question 2**

What did John use to increase his territory and power?

**Question 3**

When did the royal expedition to implement the treaties take place?

**Text number 55**

Innocentius granted some exemptions as the crisis progressed. Monastic communities were allowed to celebrate Mass privately from this time onwards in 1209, and the terminally ill were allowed to celebrate the Viaticum in late 1212. Rules on burials and lay access to churches appear to have been constantly circumvented, at least informally. Although the ban was a burden on a large part of the population, it did not lead to a revolt against John. By 1213, however, John was increasingly concerned about the threat of French invasion. Some contemporary chroniclers suggested that in January Philip II of France had been charged with deposing John on behalf of the Pope, although it seems that Innocentius was merely preparing secret letters in case Innocentius should be forced to claim glory if Philip's invasion of England succeeded.

**Question 0**

Where were monastic communities allowed to celebrate Mass in private?

**Question 1**

When was the Holy Viaticum for the dying adopted?

**Question 2**

What threat was John worried about?

**Text number 56**

Within a few months of John's return, rebellious barons in the north and east of England were organising resistance to his rule. John organised a council in London in January 1215 to discuss possible reforms, and supported talks between his representatives and the rebels in Oxford during the spring. John seems to have bided his time until Pope Innocent III could send him letters of clear papal support. This was particularly important for John, as it allowed him not only to put pressure on the barons but also to control the Archbishop of Canterbury, Stephen Langton. Meanwhile, John began to recruit new mercenaries in Poitou, although some were later sent back to avoid the impression that the king was escalating the conflict. John announced his intention to become a crusader, which gave him additional political protection under the ecclesiastical law.

**Question 0**

Where did John hold his Council in January 1215?

**Question 1**

Where did John recruit the mercenaries from?

**Question 2**

John announced his intention to become a why?

**Text number 57**

John's campaign started well. In November, John captured Rochester Castle from the rebel Baron William d'Aubigny in a sophisticated attack. One chronicler had not seen 'so fierce a siege or so vigorous a resistance', while historian Reginald Brown describes it as 'one of the greatest [siege] operations in England up to that time'. After recapturing the south-east, John divided his forces and sent William Longespere to recapture the north of London and East Anglia, while John himself headed north via Nottingham to attack the northern baronial estates. Both operations were successful, and most of the remaining rebels were trapped in London. In January 1216, John marched on Scotland against Alexander II, who had allied himself with the rebels. John recaptured Alexander's territories in northern England in a swift campaign and advanced towards Edinburgh in ten days.

**Question 0**

When did John take back Rochester Castle?

**Question 1**

Who did John march against in January 1216?

**Question 2**

John sent William Longespee to re-conquer what?

**Text number 58**

John's illness worsened, and when he arrived at Newark Castle he was no longer able to travel any further; he died on the night of 18 October. Shortly after his death, numerous - probably fictitious - reports circulated that he had died from poisoned beer, poisoned plums or 'an excess of peaches'. His body was escorted south by a band of mercenaries and buried in Worcester Cathedral in front of the altar of St Wulfstan. A new sarcophagus was made for him in 1232, where his remains now rest.

**Question 0**

When did John die?

**Question 1**

When was he given a new sarcophagus?

**Question 2**

Where was John buried?

**Text number 59**

In the Victorian period of the 19th century, historians were more inclined to rely on the estimates of the chroniclers and focus on John's moral personality. Kate Norgate, for example, argued that John's downfall was not due to his failure in war or strategy but to his 'almost superhuman wickedness', while James Ramsay blamed John's family background and his cruel personality for his downfall. Historians in the Whiggish tradition, focusing on documents such as the Domesday Book and Magna Carta, trace the progressive and universalist direction of English political and economic development in the Middle Ages. These historians were often inclined to regard John's reign, and in particular the Magna Carta he signed, as a positive step in the constitutional development of England, despite the king's shortcomings. Winston Churchill, for example, argued that 'when the long tally is taken, it will be seen that the British people and the English-speaking world owe far more to the vices of John than to the efforts of virtuous rulers'.

**Question 0**

Who blamed John's family background for his cruel personality?

**Question 1**

Which documents show the progressive and universalist direction of political and economic development in England?

**Question 2**

In which period of the 19th century did historians rely more on the judgments of chroniclers?

**Text number 60**

John (24 December 1166 - 19 October 1216), also known as John Lackland (Norman French: Johan sanz Terre), was King of England from 6 April 1199 until his death in 1216. John lost the Duchy of Normandy to the French King Philip II, leading to the collapse of most of the Angevin Empire and contributing to the rise to power of the Capetian dynasty in the 1200s. The revolt of the barons at the end of John's reign led to the sealing of the Magna Carta, sometimes considered an early step in the development of the British constitution.

**Question 0**

To whom did John lose the Duchy of Normandy?

**Question 1**

What led to the sealing of Magna Carta?

**Question 2**

Which dynasty's rise to power was facilitated by the collapse of the Angevin Empire?

**Text number 61**

Shortly after his birth, John passed from Eleanor to a nanny, a traditional practice in medieval noble families. Eleanor then left for Poitiers, the capital of Aquitaine, and sent John and his sister Joan north to the convent of Fontevrault. This may have been to guide her youngest son, who had no clear heritage, towards a future ecclesiastical career. Eleanor spent the next few years scheming with her husband Henry, and neither parent was involved in John's early life. John was probably, like his brothers, given a tutor during his time at Fontevrault, a teacher whose job was to look after his early education and the servants in his immediate household; later John was taught by Ranulph Glanville, a leading English administrator. John spent some time in the household of his eldest surviving brother Henry the Young King, where he was probably instructed in hunting and military skills.

**Question 0**

Where did Eleanor go?

**Question 1**

Who taught John?

**Question 2**

What was John given to do while he was at Fontevrault?

**Text number 62**

John had spent the conflict travelling alongside his father, and was given extensive property across the Angevin kingdom by the Montlouis settlement; from then on, most observers regarded John as Henry II's favourite child, even though he was furthest down the royal line of succession. Henry II began to acquire more land for John, mostly at the expense of various nobles. In 1175 he took over the estates of the late Earl of Cornwall and gave them to John. The following year, Henry, contrary to legal custom, disposed of the sisters of Isabelle of Gloucester and betrothed John to the now very wealthy Isabelle. In 1177, at the Council of Oxford, Henry removed William FitzAldelm as Lord of Ireland and replaced him with John, aged 10.

**Question 0**

Who did John spend the conflict alongside?

**Question 1**

When did Henry II take over the estate of the late Earl of Cornwall?

**Question 2**

Who sacked William FitzAldelm as Lord of Ireland?

**Text number 63**

When John's older brother Richard became king in September 1189, he had already announced his intention to join the Third Crusade. Richard set about raising the huge sums of money required by the expedition by selling off lands, titles and appointments, trying to ensure that he would not face a rebellion while away from his kingdom. John was made Earl of Mortain, married to the wealthy Isabel of Gloucester and given valuable lands in Lancaster and the counties of Cornwall, Derby, Devon, Dorset, Nottingham and Somerset, all in order to buy John's loyalty to Richard while he was on his crusade. Richard retained royal control of the principal castles in these counties, thus preventing John from amassing too much military and political power, and the king appointed Arthur of Brittany, now four years old, heir to the throne. In return, John promised not to visit England for the next three years, which in theory gave Richard enough time to carry out a successful crusade and return from the Levant without fear of John seizing power. Richard left political power in England - the office of Attorney General - in the hands of Bishop Hugh de Puiset and William Mandeville, and made William Longchamp, Bishop of Ely, his chancellor. Mandeville died immediately, and Longchamp became joint justiciar with Puiset in what proved to be a less satisfactory partnership. Queen Mother Eleanor persuaded Richard to let John go to England in her absence.

**Question 0**

When did Richard become king?

**Question 1**

Who became joint Minister of Justice with Puiset after Mandeville's death?

**Question 2**

Who persuaded Richard to persuade John to join England?

**Text number 64**

Normandy's warfare at the time was shaped by the defences of its castles and the rising costs of military campaigns. The Norman frontiers had few natural defences, but were heavily fortified with castles such as Château Gaillard in strategic locations, built and maintained at considerable cost. It was difficult for the commander to advance far into new territories without securing access routes by capturing these fortifications, which slowed the advance of the invasion. The armies of the period could be made up of either feudal or mercenary forces. Mercenaries, often called Brabançons after the Duchy of Brabant but in fact recruited from all over northern Europe, could operate all year round and offer the commander more strategic options for conducting the campaign, but they cost much more than the equivalent feudal forces. As a result, commanders increasingly used mercenaries during this period.

**Question 0**

What shaped the war in Normandy?

**Question 1**

What were the mercenaries called in for?

**Question 2**

Which castle was built in a strategic location?

**Text number 65**

John initially adopted a defensive posture similar to that of 1199: he avoided open battle and carefully defended his main castles. John's operations became more belligerent as the campaign progressed, and Philip began to make steady progress eastwards. In July, John learned that Arthur's forces were threatening his mother Eleanor at the castle of Mirebeau. Accompanied by his seneschal William de Roches of Anjou, he quickly sent his mercenary army south to protect her mother. His troops surprised Arthur and captured the entire rebel leadership at the Battle of Mirebeau. As his southern flank weakened, Philip was forced to retreat east and turn south himself to contain John's army.

**Question 0**

Who followed John?

**Question 1**

Why was Philip forced to retreat to the East?

**Question 2**

Who was surprised?

**Text number 66**

John inherited a sophisticated system of government in England in which royal agents were responsible for the royal finances: the Chancery kept books and kept records of communications, the Exchequer dealt with revenue and the Treasury with expenditure, and various magistrates were used to administer justice throughout the realm. Thanks to the efforts of men like Hubert Walter, this trend towards better accounting continued during his reign. Like previous kings, John led an itinerant court that travelled around the kingdom, dealing with both local and national matters. John was very active in the administration of England, and was involved in all aspects of government. To some extent he followed in the tradition of Henry I and Henry II, but by the 1200s the amount of administrative work had increased considerably, putting considerable pressure on a king who wanted to rule in this style. John stayed in England for much longer periods than his predecessors, which made his rule more personal than that of previous kings, especially in previously neglected areas such as the north.

**Question 0**

What did John inherit in England?

**Question 1**

Who handled the income and expenditure?

**Question 2**

John followed whose tradition?

**Text number 67**

John's royal family was based on several succession groups. One group was the familiares regis, John's closest friends and knights who travelled with him around the country. They also played an important role in organising and leading military campaigns. Another group of the king's followers were the curia regis; these curiales were the king's highest officials and agents, and were essential in his day-to-day administration. Membership of these inner circles brought enormous advantages, as it was easier to gain favour with the king, bring lawsuits, marry a rich heiress or have debts forgiven. Under Henry II, 'new men' were increasingly elected to these posts who were not part of the normal ranks of the barons. This increased during John's reign, and many lower nobles arrived from the mainland for court posts; many of them were mercenary leaders from Poitou. These men included soldiers who became notorious in England for their uncivilised behaviour, such as Falkes de Breauté, Geard d'Athies, Engelard de Cigongé and Philip Marc. Many barons regarded the king's household as, in Ralph Turner's characterisation, 'a narrow clique which enjoyed the king's favour at the expense of the barons' and whose staff consisted of disadvantaged men.

**Question 0**

What was the basis of John's royal economy?

**Question 1**

Who were the curia regis?

**Question 2**

Which mercenary leaders became notorious in England?

**Text number 68**

Contemporary chroniclers and later historians have noted John's lack of religious conviction, and some suspect that John was at best godless or even atheistic, a very serious matter at the time. Contemporary chroniclers long listed his various anti-religious habits, such as his failure to take communion, his blasphemous remarks, and his witty but scandalous jokes about church doctrine, including jokes about the unbelievability of the resurrection. They comment on John's meagre charitable donations to the church. Historian Frank McLynn argues that John's early years at Fontevrault, combined with his relatively high education, may have turned him against the Church. Other historians have been more cautious in their interpretation of this material, stating that the chroniclers also reported John's personal interest in the life of St Wulfstan of Worcester and his friendship with several high-ranking priests, notably Hugh of Lincoln, who was later canonised. The financial records show that the ordinary royal family attended the usual feasts and pious festivities - although many records of John's donations to the poor show that he routinely atoned for breaking church rules and regulations. Historian Lewis Warren has argued that the chroniclers' accounts were remarkably biased and that the king was 'at least conventionally pious', citing his pilgrimages and his interest in religious writings and commentaries.

**Question 0**

Historians suspected that John was at his best what?

**Question 1**

Who was later declared a saint?

**Question 2**

What did the many records show?

**Text number 69**

During the interregnum of 1206-1208, John focused on building up his financial and military resources in preparation for a new attempt to retake Normandy. John used some of this money to finance new alliances on the eastern borders of the Philippines, where the growth of Capetian power was beginning to worry France's neighbours. By 1212, John had successfully forged alliances with his nephew Otto IV, who was seeking the throne of Holy German Emperor in Germany, and with the Counts Renaud of Boulogne and Ferdinand of Flanders. Plans for an invasion in 1212 were postponed because the English barons were again restless about the services to be rendered at Poitou. Philip took the initiative in 1213 and sent his elder son Louis to conquer Flanders with the intention of attacking England next. John was forced to postpone his own invasion plans to meet this threat. He sent his new fleet to attack the French in the port of Damme. The attack was a success, destroying Philip's ships and any chance of invading England that year. John had hoped to exploit this advantage by attacking himself in late 1213, but the discontent of the barons delayed his plans to attack again until early 1214, which proved to be his last campaign in continental Europe.

**Question 0**

What did John do during the interregnum of 1206-1208?

**Question 1**

By 1212, John had successfully forged alliances with whom?

**Question 2**

Where did John send his new fleet to join the French?

**Text number 70**

John wanted Bishop John de Gray of Norwich, one of his own supporters, to be appointed Archbishop of Canterbury after Walter's death, but the Canterbury Cathedral Cathedral Chapter insisted on the exclusive right to choose Walter's successor. They favoured Reginald, the sub-prior of the cathedral. To complicate matters, the bishops of the province of Canterbury also demanded the right to appoint the next archbishop. Reginald was secretly chosen by the cathedral chapter and went to Rome to be confirmed; the bishops questioned the appointment and the matter was taken to Innocent. John forced the Canterbury bishopric to change its support for John de Gray, and a messenger was sent to Rome to inform the Pope of the new decision. Innocentius rejected both Reginald and John de Gray and instead appointed his own candidate, Stephen Langton. John refused Innocent's request to accept Langton's nomination, but Langton was nevertheless consecrated by the Pope in June 1207.

**Question 0**

Who did John want to appoint as Archbishop of Canterbury?

**Question 1**

Who was denied by Innocent?

**Question 2**

Who did John force to change their support for John de Gray?

**Text number 71**

Tensions between John and the barons had been growing for several years, as the conspiracy against the king in 1212 showed. Many of the disaffected barons were from the north of England, a group often referred to by contemporaries and historians as 'northerners'. The northern barons rarely had any personal stake in the French conflict, and many of them owed John large sums of money; the rebellion has been described as a 'revolt of the king's debtors'. Many members of John's military household joined the rebels, especially those whom John had appointed to administrative posts in various parts of England; their local connections and loyalties were more important than their personal loyalty to John. Tensions were also growing in North Wales, where opposition to the 1211 treaty between John and Llywelyn was turning into open conflict. For some, the appointment of Peter des Roches as Minister of Justice was a major factor, as many barons regarded him as a 'vexatious foreigner'. The failure of John's French campaign in 1214 was probably the last straw that triggered a Baronial revolt in John's last royal years; James Holt describes the road to civil war as 'direct, short and inevitable' after the defeat of Bouvines.

**Question 0**

Where did many disgruntled barons come from?

**Question 1**

Who was appointed justiciar?

**Question 2**

What was the last straw that led to the baronial revolt in John's last royal years?

**Text number 72**

John met with the rebel leaders at Runnymede, near Windsor Castle, on 15 June 1215. Langton's efforts to mediate resulted in the creation of a charter in which the proposed peace treaty was written, later known as the Magna Carta or 'Great Charter'. The Charter addressed more than just certain baronial grievances and constituted a broader political reform proposal, albeit one that focused on the rights of free men rather than serfs and free labour. It promised protection of ecclesiastical rights, protection from unlawful imprisonment, speedy access to justice, new taxation only with the consent of the barons, and restrictions on scutal and other feudal dues. A council of twenty-five barons would be established to oversee and ensure John's future compliance with the charter, while the rebel army would be withdrawn and London handed over to the king.

**Question 0**

When did John meet the rebel leaders in Runnymede?

**Question 1**

How many barons was a council set up to ensure that John complied with the Charter in the future?

**Question 2**

What was the name of the peace treaty?

**Text number 73**

Prince Louis was about to land in the south of England in May 1216, and John gathered a naval force to stop him. Unfortunately for John, his fleet was wrecked by bad storms, and Louis landed irresistibly in Kent. John hesitated and decided not to attack Louis immediately, either because of the risks of open battle or because of concerns about the loyalty of his own men. Louis and the rebel barons advanced west, and John retreated and spent the summer reorganising his defences elsewhere in the kingdom. Several soldiers from John's military household, including his half-brother William Longespée, deserted to the rebels. By the end of the summer, the rebels had retaken the south-east of England and parts of the north.

**Question 0**

When was Prince Louis going to land in the south of England?

**Question 1**

Why does John hesitate to attack Louis?

**Question 2**

When did the rebels regain the South East of England?

**Text number 74**

John's first wife, Isabel, Countess of Gloucester, was released from prison in 1214.She remarried twice and died in 1217.John's second wife, Isabella of Angoulême, left England for Angoulême shortly after the king's death; she became an influential regional leader, but largely abandoned the children she had with John. John had five legitimate children, all of whom were Isabella's children. His eldest son Henry III reigned as king for most of the 1200s. Richard became a well-known European leader and eventually king of the Holy Roman Empire. Joan married Alexander II of Scotland and became his half-queen. Isabella married the Holy Roman Emperor Frederick II. Her youngest daughter Eleanor married the son of William Marshal, also called William, and later the famous English rebel Simon de Montfort. John had several illegitimate children with various mistresses, including nine sons - Richard, Oliver, John, Geoffrey, Henry, Osbert Gifford, Eudes, Bartholomew and probably Philip - and three daughters - Joan, Maud and probably Isabel. Of these, Joan became the most famous, marrying Prince Llywelyn the Great of Wales.

**Question 0**

When was Isabel released from prison?

**Question 1**

Who did Joan marry to become Queen Consort?

**Question 2**

How many legitimate children did John have?

**Question 3**

Who was John's eldest son?

**Text number 75**

Most modern historians, including recent biographers of John, Ralph Turner and Lewis Warren, argue that John was a failed ruler, but point out that the chroniclers of the 1200s and 1300s exaggerated his failures. Jim Bradbury notes that the consensus today is that John was 'a hard-working administrator, an able man, a capable general', although, as Turner suggests, he had 'repugnant, even dangerous traits', such as pettiness, malice and cruelty. John Gillingham, who has written an important biography of Richard I, also follows this line, although he regards John as a less effective general than Turner or Warren and describes him as 'one of the worst kings ever to rule England'. Bradbury takes a moderate line, but believes that modern historians have been too lenient in recent years in their treatment of John's many errors. The popular historian Frank McLynn takes the opposite view of John, arguing that the king's modern reputation among historians is 'bizarre' and that as a monarch John 'fails to pass almost all the [tests] that can legitimately be set'.

**Question 0**

Which biographers claim that John was a failed ruler?

**Question 1**

Modern historians have been too lax about what?

**Question 2**

John Gillingham likes John what?

**Document number 144**

**Text number 0**

However, the Macintosh was expensive, which hampered its competitiveness in a market already dominated by the Commodore 64 for consumers and IBM Personal Computer and its clone market for businesses. Macintosh systems still thrived in education and desktop publishing and kept Apple as the second largest PC manufacturer for the next decade. In the 1990s, improvements to the competing Wintel platform, notably the introduction of Windows 3.0 and later Windows 95, gradually took market share from the more expensive Macintosh systems. Intel's Pentium system broke the performance advantage of the 68000-based Macintosh systems, and in 1994 Apple dropped to third place as Compaq became the largest PC manufacturer. Even after the 1994 switch to the superior PowerPC-based Power Macintosh (later renamed PowerMac after the PowerBook series), the Macintosh user base declined with the fall in PC component prices and the release of Windows 95.

**Question 0**

What prevented Apple from being competitive when it was introduced?

**Question 1**

Where did the Macintosh initially succeed in the market?

**Question 2**

Which platform, when improved in the 1990s, took market share from the Macintosh?

**Question 3**

What advantage did Intel's Pentium have over Macintosh systems in the 1990s?

**Question 4**

Who became the number one PC manufacturer in 1994, leaving Apple in third place?

**Question 5**

What hampered Microsoft's competitiveness when it was introduced?

**Question 6**

Where did the Macintosh initially fail in the market?

**Question 7**

Which platform, when improved in the 1980s, took market share from the Macintosh?

**Question 8**

What advantage did Intel's Pentium have over Macintosh systems in the 1980s?

**Question 9**

Who took the top spot in PC manufacturing in 1984, leaving Apple in third place?

**Text number 1**

Smith's first Macintosh was built to Raskin's design specifications: it had 64 kilobytes (kB) of RAM, used a Motorola 6809E microprocessor, and could support a 256×256 pixel black-and-white bitmap display. Bud Tribble, a member of the Mac team, was interested in using Apple Lisa graphics software on the Macintosh and asked Smith if he could incorporate the Lisa Motorola 68000 microprocessor into the Mac while keeping production costs low. By December 1980, Smith had managed to design a circuit board that not only used the 68000, but also increased its speed from 5 MHz to 8 MHz; this board was also capable of supporting a 384×256 pixel display. Smith's design used fewer RAM chips than Lisa's, making the board much more cost-effective to manufacture. The final Mac model was self-contained, with a full QuickDraw visual language and interpreter in 64 kB of ROM - far more than most other computers. It had 128 kB of RAM in the form of sixteen 64 kilobit (kb) RAM chips soldered to a logic board. Although there were no memory slots, the RAM could be expanded to 512 kB by soldering sixteen IC sockets into which 256 kb RAM chips could be installed in place of the factory-installed chips. The final product had a 9-inch 512x342 pixel monochrome display, which exceeded the size of the planned screen.

**Question 0**

How much RAM did the first Maciuntosh disk have?

**Question 1**

Whose idea was it to run Apple Lisa graphics programs on the Macintosh?

**Question 2**

What was the first thing Tribble included in Mac?

**Question 3**

What design feature did Smith ultimately use to make the production of the newly designed record more cost-effective?

**Question 4**

What feature was missing from the final Mac design produced by Smith?

**Question 5**

How much ROM memory did the first Macintosh disk have?

**Question 6**

Whose idea was it to run Microsoft Lisa graphics programs on the Macintosh?

**Question 7**

What was the last thing Tribble included in Mac?

**Question 8**

What design feature did Smith ultimately use to make the production of the newly designed circuit board less cost-effective?

**Question 9**

What feature was included in Smith's final Mac model?

**Text number 2**

Apple spent $2.5 million to buy all 39 advertising pages in a special post-election issue of Newsweek and ran a "Test Drive a Macintosh" campaign, where potential buyers with a credit card could take a Macintosh home for 24 hours and then return it to a retailer. Although 200 000 people took part, dealers did not like the campaign, the supply of computers did not meet demand and many were returned in such poor condition that they could no longer be sold. This marketing campaign prompted CEO John Sculley to raise the price from $1 995 to $2 495 (about $5 200 adjusted for inflation in 2010), but the computer sold well, reportedly outselling the IBM PCjr, which also began shipping early that year. By April 1984, the company had sold 50 000 Macintosh computers, and by early May it hoped to sell 70 000 and by the end of the year nearly 250 000 Macintosh computers.

**Question 0**

How much money did Apple spend on advertising in Newsweek's post-election special?

**Question 1**

What was the name of a big advertising campaign in a special issue of Apple Newsweek?

**Question 2**

What did Apple allow potential buyers to take home and try for 24 hours?

**Question 3**

How many computers were returned during the Test Drive a Macintosh campaign when they were unsaleable?

**Question 4**

Who was the CEO of Apple during the Test Drive a Macintosh campaign?

**Text number 3**

Apple released the Macintosh Plus on 10 January 1986 at a price of US$2,600. It offered one megabyte of RAM, which was easily expandable to four megabytes using plug-in RAM disks. It also had a SCSI parallel interface that allowed up to seven peripherals, such as hard disks and scanners, to be connected to the machine. Disk drive capacity was increased to 800 kilobytes. The Mac Plus was an immediate success and remained in production unchanged until 15 October 1990; it was on sale for just over four years and ten months, making it the longest-lived Macintosh in Apple's history. In September 1986, Apple introduced the Macintosh Programmer's Workshop, or MPW, an application that allowed software developers to create Macintosh-specific software on the Macintosh instead of cross-compiling it from Lisa. In August 1987, Apple introduced HyperCard and MultiFinder, which added collaborative multitasking to the Macintosh. Apple began shipping both with every Macintosh.

**Question 0**

What was the longest-lived Macintosh in Apple's history when it was in production?

**Question 1**

How long was Mac Plus in production unchanged?

**Question 2**

What did Apple introduce in 1986 to enable developers to create Macintosh applications for the Macintosh?

**Question 3**

What did Apple's HyerCard and MultiFinder add to the Macintosh?

**Question 4**

After its introduction in 1987, what did Apple start including with every Macintosh computer?

**Question 5**

What was the shortest Macintosh in Apple's history when it was in production?

**Question 6**

How long was Mac Minus in production unchanged?

**Question 7**

What did Apple introduce in 1984 to enable developers to create software for the Macintosh on the Macintosh?

**Question 8**

What did Microsoft's HyerCard and MultiFinder add to the Macintosh?

**Question 9**

What did Apple start shipping with every Macintosh after it was introduced in 1978?

**Text number 4**

The new Motorola 68030 processor introduced the Macintosh IIx in 1988, with internal improvements such as an internal MMU. It was followed in 1989 by the Macintosh IIcx, a more compact version with fewer slots, and the Macintosh SE/30, a version of the Macintosh SE with a 16 MHz 68030 processor. Later that year, the Macintosh IIci was released, running at 25 MHz and the first "32-bit" Mac. This enabled it to natively support more than 8 MB of RAM, unlike its predecessors which had "32-bit dirty" ROMs (8 of the 32 bits available for addressing were used for operating system-level flagging functions). System 7 was the first Macintosh operating system to support 32-bit addressing. The following year, the Macintosh IIfx was introduced at a price of $9,900. In addition to its fast 40 MHz 68030 processor, it featured significant internal architectural improvements such as faster memory and two Apple II processors (6502) dedicated to I/O processing.

**Question 0**

Which Macintosh was the first to include an internal MMU?

**Question 1**

What was the first "32-bit pure" Mac?

**Question 2**

What was the starting price of the Macintosh llfx when it was introduced?

**Question 3**

How many Apple II CPUS did the new Macintosh llfx contain?

**Question 4**

How fast was the new Macintosh llfx processor?

**Question 5**

Which Macintosh was the first to include an internal MUM?

**Question 6**

What was the first Mac to be "23-bit"?

**Question 7**

How many Apple I CPUS did the new Macintosh llfx contain?

**Question 8**

What was the starting price of the Macintosh llf when it was introduced?

**Question 9**

How fast was the processor in the new Macintosh llx?

**Text number 5**

For Mac OS, System 7 was a 32-bit rewrite of Pascal in C++, introducing virtual memory and improving colour graphics handling, memory addressing, networking and interoperability. During this period, Macintosh also began to abandon the "Snow White" design language and the expensive consultancy fees it paid to Frogdesign. Instead, Apple took the design work into its own hands by creating the Apple Industrial Design Group, which was responsible for designing the new look of all Apple products.

**Question 0**

Which Mac is known for improving the handling of colour graphics?

**Question 1**

Who did Apple pay expensive consultancy fees to before it did the internal work?

**Question 2**

Why was Apple's design work moved in-house?

**Question 3**

Who was responsible for designing the new look of all Apple products?

**Question 4**

How did Mac System 7 improve multitasking?

**Question 5**

Which Mac is known for improving the handling of non-colour graphics?

**Question 6**

Who did Microsoft pay expensive consultancy fees to before it did internal work?

**Question 7**

Why was it justified to move Microsoft's design work in-house?

**Question 8**

Who was responsible for designing the new look of all Microsoft products?

**Question 9**

How did Mac System 6 improve multitasking?

**Text number 6**

When Steve Jobs returned to Apple in 1997 after the company had bought NeXT, he ordered that the operating system, which had been introduced as version 7.7, be renamed Mac OS 8 (instead of Copland OS, which had never appeared). Since Apple had only licensed System 7 to third parties, this effectively ended the clone series. The decision caused significant financial losses for companies such as Motorola, which made the StarMax, Umax, which made the SuperMac, and Power Computing, which offered several Mac clone series, including the PowerWave, PowerTower and PowerTower Pro. These companies had invested considerable resources in creating their own Mac-compatible hardware. Apple bought out Power Computing's license, but allowed Umax to continue selling Mac clones until its license expired because it had a significant position in the lower price segment that Apple did not have. In September 1997, Apple extended Umax's licence, allowing it to be the only clone manufacturer to sell clones running Mac OS 8, but with the restriction that Umax had to sell only low-cost systems. However, without the higher profit margins on high-end systems, Umax found that this would not be profitable and exited the Mac clone market in May 1998 after losing USD 36 million on the programme.

**Question 0**

Who returned to Apple in 1997?

**Question 1**

What was the name Steve Jobs gave to version 7.7 of the operating system to brand it?

**Question 2**

Where did the branding of Mac OS 8 effectively end?

**Question 3**

How did Mac's decision to brand Mac OS8 affect companies like Motorola?

**Question 4**

How much money did Umax lose when it exited the low-end Mac clone market?

**Question 5**

Who returned to Apple in 1990?

**Question 6**

What was the name Steve Jobs gave to version 7.8 of the operating system to brand it?

**Question 7**

Where did the branding of Mac OS 7 effectively end?

**Question 8**

How did Mac's decision to brand Mac OS7 affect companies like Motorola?

**Question 9**

How much money did Umax lose when it withdrew from the high-end Mac clone market?

**Text number 7**

Mac OS continued to evolve up to version 9.2.2, including retrofits such as the addition of a nanokernel and support for Multiprocessing Services 2.0 in Mac OS 8.6, although its outdated architecture made its replacement necessary. It was originally developed in the Pascal programming language, but was substantially rewritten for System 7 in C++. It had originally been on an 8 MHz machine with 128 KB of RAM, and had grown to support Apple's latest 1 GHz G4 Mac computers. After the architecture was created, features that were already common in Apple's competitors, such as preemptive multitasking and protected memory, had become possible on Apple-manufactured hardware. Apple introduced Mac OS X, a completely redesigned Unix-based successor to Mac OS 9. OS X uses Darwin, XNU and Mach as its foundation, and is based on NeXTSTEP. It was released to the public in September 2000 as Mac OS X Public Beta, with a redesigned user interface called "Aqua". It cost US$29.99 and allowed adventurous Mac users to try out Apple's new operating system and provide feedback for the actual release. The first version of Mac OS X, version 10.0 "Cheetah", was released on 24 March 2001. Older Mac OS applications could still be used in early versions of Mac OS X using the "Classic" environment. Later versions of Mac OS X were 10.1 "Puma" (2001), 10.2 "Jaguar" (2002), 10.3 "Panther" (2003) and 10.4 "Tiger" (2005).

**Question 0**

What did the outdated architecture of the Mac OS operating system suite make necessary?

**Question 1**

What programming language was Mac OS originally developed in?

**Question 2**

Which language replaced Pascal in System 7?

**Question 3**

What was the completely redesigned successor to Mac OS 9?

**Question 4**

What interface at launch allowed Mac users to try out Apple's new operating system and provide feedback for the actual release?

**Question 5**

What did the new architecture of the Mac OS operating system family make necessary?

**Question 6**

What language was Mac OS originally developed in?

**Question 7**

Which language replaced Pascal in System 8?

**Question 8**

What was the completely redesigned successor to Mac OS 8?

**Question 9**

What interface allowed Mac users to test the new Microsoft operating system at launch and provide feedback for the actual release?

**Text number 8**

The current Mac family uses Intel x86-64 processors. Apple introduced an emulator when it switched from PowerPC chips (called Rosetta), just as it did when it switched from Motorola's 68000 architecture ten years earlier. The Macintosh is the only mainstream computer platform to have successfully migrated to the new processor architecture, and it has done so twice. All current Mac models come standard with at least 8GB of RAM, except for the 1.4GHz Mac Mini, MacBook Pro (without Retina display) and MacBook Air. Today's Macs use ATI Radeon or nVidia GeForce graphics cards and Intel's graphics chip integrated into the main processor. Not all current Macs (except the MacBook Pro, which does not have a Retina display) have an optical media drive that includes a dual-function DVD/CD burner. Apple calls this the SuperDrive. Current Macs have two standard data ports: USB and Thunderbolt (except the MacBook (2015 version), which has only a USB-C port and a headphone jack). MacBook Pro, iMac, MacBook Air and Mac Mini now also have a "Thunderbolt" port, which Apple says can transfer data at speeds of up to 10 gigabits per second. USB was introduced on the iMac G3 in 1998 and is now ubiquitous, while FireWire is reserved mainly for high-performance devices such as hard drives or video cameras. Starting with the then-new iMac G5, released in October 2005, Apple began including built-in iSight cameras in appropriate models and a media hub interface called Front Row, which can be used with the Apple Remote or keyboard to access media stored on the computer. However, Front Row has been discontinued since 2011 and the Apple Remote is no longer shipped with new Macs.

**Question 0**

What is the only mainstream computing platform that has successfully migrated to the new CPU architecture?

**Question 1**

What is the standard amount of RAM on almost all current Mac models?

**Question 2**

Which MacBook Pro port can transfer data at up to 10 gigabits per second?

**Question 3**

When was the iMac G5 released?

**Question 4**

Which interface did Apple introduce that could be used with the Apple Remote or keyboard to access media stored on your computer?

**Question 5**

What is the standard amount of RAM on most Mac models?

**Question 6**

What processors are used in the current Mac family?

**Question 7**

How many data ports are there on most modern Mac computers?

**Question 8**

How fast does Apple say the Thunderbolt port can transfer data?

**Question 9**

What is the only mainstream computer platform that has failed to make the transition to a new CPU architecture?

**Question 10**

What is the standard amount of ROM memory on almost all current Mac models?

**Question 11**

Which MacBook Pro port can transfer data at up to 20 gigabits per second?

**Question 12**

When was the iMac G6 released?

**Question 13**

Which interface did Apple introduce that could be used with a Microsoft Remote remote control or keyboard to access media stored on a computer?

**Text number 9**

Initially, the hardware architecture was so tightly tied to the Mac OS that it was impossible to launch an alternative operating system. The most common workaround is to boot the Mac OS and hand over control to a Mac OS-based boot loader application. This technique, which Apple used even on A/UX and MkLinux systems, is no longer necessary after the introduction of Open Firmware-based PCI Macs, although it was previously used as a convenience on many old-world ROM systems due to flaws in firmware implementation. today, Mac hardware boots directly from Open Firmware on most PowerPC-based Macs or from EFI on all Intel-based Macs.

**Question 0**

What technology was once used to launch an alternative operating system to Mac OS?

**Question 1**

What was introduced that made it easier to use Mac OS alternative operating systems?

**Question 2**

Why were Open Firmware-based PCI Macs conveniently used?

**Question 3**

Where does Mac hardware boot directly on all Intel-based Macs?

**Question 4**

Where does Mac software boot directly on most PowerPC-based Macs?

**Question 5**

What technology was once used to launch an alternative operating system to Mac SO?

**Question 6**

What was introduced that made it easier for Mac OP to use alternative operating systems?

**Question 7**

Why were Open Firmware-based PIC Macs computers conveniently used?

**Question 8**

What is the indirect result of booting Mac hardware on all Intel-based Macs?

**Question 9**

Where does Mac branchware start indirectly on most PowerPC-based Macs?

**Text number 10**

In 1982, Regis McKenna was brought in to shape the marketing and launch of Macintosh. Later, Regis McKenna's team included Jane Anderson, Katie Cadigan and Andy Cunningham, who eventually ran the agency's Apple account. Cunningham and Anderson were the main authors of the Macintosh launch plan. The Macintosh launch pioneered many of the different tactics used today in launching technology products, such as "multiple exclusivity", event marketing (credited to John Sculley, who brought the concept over from Pepsi), creating mystique around the product, and providing insider information about the creation of the product.

**Question 0**

Who was brought in to shape the marketing of Macintosh in 1982?

**Question 1**

What role did Andy Cunningham and Jane Anderson play in the Macintosh publishing plan?

**Question 2**

Who introduced Apple to the "multiple exclusivity" event marketing concept?

**Question 3**

Which company was the first to use the "multiple exclusivity" event marketing concept?

**Question 4**

What did the "multiple exclusivity" event marketing concept create around the product?

**Question 5**

Who was brought in to shape the marketing of Macintosh in 1928?

**Question 6**

What role did Andy Cunningham and Jane Anderson play in Microsoft's launch plan?

**Question 7**

Who introduced Microsoft to the concept of "multiple exclusive" event marketing?

**Question 8**

Which company last used the "multiple exclusivity" marketing concept?

**Question 9**

What did the "multiple exclusivity" event marketing concept not create around the product?

**Text number 11**

Compaq, which had previously ranked third among PC manufacturers in the 1980s and early to mid-1990s, launched a successful price war in 1994 that saw it become the largest by the end of the year, overtaking struggling IBM and displacing Apple into third place. Apple's market share was further eroded by the release of Windows 95, Microsoft's operating system which had previously combined the separate MS-DOS and Windows products. Windows 95 significantly improved the multimedia capabilities and performance of IBM PC-compatible computers and brought Windows features on a par with the graphical user interface of the Mac OS.

**Question 0**

Who started the successful price war between PC manufacturers in 1994?

**Question 1**

Who did Compaq overtake in the price war in 1994?

**Question 2**

What happened to Apple's market share with the release of Windows 95?

**Question 3**

What linked Microsoft's MS-DOS and Windows products?

**Question 4**

What significantly increased the multimedia capabilities of IBM PC-compatible computers?

**Question 5**

Who started the successful price war between PC manufacturers in 1995?

**Question 6**

Who did Compaq beat in the 1993 price war?

**Question 7**

What happened to Apple's market share with the release of Windows 98?

**Question 8**

What united Apple's MS-DOS and Windows products?

**Question 9**

What significantly improved the multimedia capabilities of computers incompatible with the IBM PC?

**Text number 12**

Statistics at the end of 2003 show that Apple had a percentage share of2.06 US desktop PCs, which had increased to 2.88% by the fourth quarter of 2004. In October 2006, research firms IDC and Gartner reported that Apple's market share in the US had increased to around 6%. The figures published in December 2006, which put the market share at around 6% (IDC) and 6.1% (Gartner), are based on an increase in unit sales of more than 30% between 2005 and 2006. The amount of installed base on Macs is difficult to quantify, with figures ranging from 5% (estimate in 2009) to 16% (estimate in 2005).

**Question 0**

What percentage of desktop computers in the US was Apple in 2003?

**Question 1**

Who are IDC and Gartner?

**Question 2**

What was Apple's market share in the US in 2006?

**Question 3**

By how many percent did Apple's unit sales increase from 2005 to 2006?

**Question 4**

What was the estimated installed base of Mac computers in 2009?

**Question 5**

What percentage of desktop computers in the US was Apple's in 2004?

**Question 6**

Who are CID and Gartner?

**Question 7**

What was Apple's market share in the US in 2005?

**Question 8**

By how many percent did Apple's unit sales increase from 2005 to 2007?

**Question 9**

What was the estimated installed base of Mac computers in 2010?

**Text number 13**

The Macintosh SE was released at the same time as the Macintosh II for $2900 (or $3900 with a hard drive), and was the first compact Mac with a 20MB internal hard drive and expansion card slot. The SE's expansion card slot was located inside the case along with the image tube, which could expose the upgrader to high voltage. For this reason, Apple recommended that users take the SE to an authorised Apple retailer for upgrades. SE also updated the original design by Jerry Manock and Terry Oyama and distributed the Macintosh II Snow White design language and the new Apple Desktop Bus (ADB) mouse and keyboard, which had first appeared on the Apple IIGS a few months earlier.

**Question 0**

When was the Macintosh SE released at the same time as?

**Question 1**

What was the first compact Mac with a 20MB internal hard drive and expansion card slot?

**Question 2**

What was the starting price of the Macintosh SE?

**Question 3**

What might the location of the SE expansion slot have exposed the upgrader to?

**Question 4**

Who did Apple suggest that users go to for updates on their SE?

**Question 5**

When was Macintosh ES released at the same time as?

**Question 6**

What was the last compact Mac with a 20MB internal hard drive and expansion slot?

**Question 7**

What was the first compact Mac with a 40MB internal hard drive and expansion card slot?

**Question 8**

What was the starting price of the Macintosh ES?

**Question 9**

What might the location of the ES expansion slot have exposed the upgrader to?

**Text number 14**

In recent years, Apple has seen sales of the Mac grow significantly. This is partly due to the success of the iPod and iPhone, and the halo effect, which sees satisfied iPod or iPhone owners buying more Apple products. Apple has since capitalised on this with the iCloud cloud service, which allows users to seamlessly sync data between these devices and the Mac. However, like other personal computer manufacturers, Macintosh lines have been hurt by the consumer trend towards smartphones and tablets (notably Apple's own iPhone and iPad) as the computing devices of choice for consumers.

**Question 0**

What is partly to blame for the significant growth in Mac sales in recent years?

**Question 1**

How can users easily sync data between iPhone and Mac?

**Question 2**

Which consumer trend has hurt many personal computer manufacturers?

**Question 3**

Which smartphone has hurt computer manufacturers the most?

**Question 4**

What are the two main computer devices that consumers choose?

**Question 5**

What is partly to blame for the low growth in Mac sales in recent years?

**Question 6**

How can users easily sync data between iPhone and PC?

**Question 7**

Which consumer trend has hurt many business computer manufacturers?

**Question 8**

Which smartphone has hurt computer manufacturers the least?

**Question 9**

What are the three main computer devices that consumers choose?

**Text number 15**

In response, Apple introduced a range of relatively inexpensive Mac computers in October 1990. The Macintosh Classic, essentially a lower-cost version of the Macintosh SE, was the most affordable Mac offered until early 2001. The Macintosh LC, running the 68020 operating system, offered colour graphics and came with a new, low-cost 512×384 pixel display. The Macintosh IIsi was essentially a 20 MHz IIci with only one expansion slot. All three machines sold well, although Apple's profit margin was considerably lower than on earlier models.

**Question 0**

What did Apple introduce in 1990 to combat competition from smartphones?

**Question 1**

What was the cheaper version of the Macintosh SE offered until 2001?

**Question 2**

Which Macintosh case was a typical "pizza box"?

**Question 3**

How many expansion card slots did the Macintosh IIsi have?

**Question 4**

How did the profit margin on Apple's cheaper Macs compare to the profit margin on previous models?

**Question 5**

What did Apple introduce in 1991 to combat competition from smartphones?

**Question 6**

What was the most expensive version of the Macintosh SE offered until 2001?

**Question 7**

Which IBM had a distinctive "pizza box case"?

**Question 8**

How many expansion card slots were there on the Macintosh Isi computer?

**Question 9**

How did Apple's profit margin on the more expensive Macs compare to the profit margin on previous models?

**Text number 16**

Starting in 2006, Apple's industrial design moved to favour aluminium, which was used to build the first MacBook Pro. Glass was added in 2008 with the introduction of the unibody MacBook Pro. These materials are touted as environmentally friendly. Today, the iMac, MacBook Pro, MacBook Air and Mac Mini all use aluminium enclosures and are now made from a single unibody chassis. Lead designer Jonathan Ive continues to steer products towards a minimalist and simple look, including the removal of replaceable batteries from laptops. The multi-touch gestures of the iPhone interface have been applied to the Mac line in the form of touch pads on laptops and Magic Mouse and Magic Trackpad mice on desktops.

**Question 0**

When did Apple start favouring aluminium in its design?

**Question 1**

Which Mac used aluminium in its construction?

**Question 2**

What material did Apple add to the 2008 unibody MacBrook Pro?

**Question 3**

Are aluminium and glass considered environmentally friendly or environmentally harmful?

**Question 4**

What has lead designer Jonathan Ive managed to remove from Mac laptops?

**Question 5**

When did Apple start not to favour aluminium in its design?

**Question 6**

Which Mac used tin in construction?

**Question 7**

What material did Apple add to the 2009 unibody MacBrook Pro?

**Question 8**

Are tin and glass considered environmentally friendly or environmentally harmful?

**Question 9**

What has chief designer Jonathan Ive managed to remove from HP laptops?

**Text number 17**

The Macintosh project was started in 1979 by Apple employee Jef Raskin, who envisioned an easy-to-use and affordable computer for the average consumer. He wanted to name the computer after his favourite apple, McIntosh, but the spelling was changed to "Macintosh" for legal reasons, as the original spelling was the same as that used by the sound system manufacturer McIntosh Laboratory, Inc. Steve Jobs requested that McIntosh Laboratory give Apple permission to use the name with the changed spelling so that Apple could use it, but the request was denied, which eventually forced Apple to buy the rights to use the name (an article in Byte Magazine in 1984 suggested that Apple changed the spelling only after "early users" misspelled "McIntosh". However, Jef Raskin had already adopted the Macintosh spelling in 1981, when the Macintosh computer was still a prototype machine in the laboratory. This explanation still contradicts the first explanation above, which states that the change was made for "legal reasons").

**Question 0**

Who started the Macintosh project in 1979?

**Question 1**

What was Jef Raskin's profession?

**Question 2**

What did Jef Raskin imagine a computer to be for the average consumer?

**Question 3**

Why was the spelling of McIntosh changed to Macintosh?

**Question 4**

What did McIntosh Laboratory, Inc. manufacture?

**Question 5**

Who started the Macintosh project in 1997?

**Question 6**

What was not Jef Raskin's profession?

**Question 7**

What did Jef Raskin imagine a computer to be for the average business?

**Question 8**

Why didn't they change the spelling of McIntosh to Macintosh?

**Question 9**

What did MacIntosh Laboratory, Inc. manufacture?

**Text number 18**

After Lisa's release, John Dvorak spoke in February 1983 about rumours of Apple's mysterious "MacIntosh" project. The company unveiled the Macintosh 128K in October 1983, which was manufactured at Apple's Fremont, California factory, and in December an 18-page brochure was published and included in various magazines. The Macintosh was introduced in the $1.5 million Ridley Scott television commercial "1984". It was shown primarily during the third quarter of Super Bowl XVIII on 22 January 1984 and is now considered a "watershed" and "masterpiece". Regis McKenna called the ad "more successful than Mac himself". '1984' used an unnamed heroine to represent the arrival of Macintosh (shown by a Picasso-style computer image in his white top shirt) as a means of saving humanity from IBM's attempts to dominate the computer industry. The advert refers to George Orwell's novel Nineteen Eighty-Four, which describes a dystopian future dominated by a 'Big Brother' who appears on television.

**Question 0**

Who was talking about the rumours of the mysterious "MacIntosh" project in 1983?

**Question 1**

Where was the Macintosh 128K manufactured?

**Question 2**

How much did the TV commercial "1984" cost?

**Question 3**

What did the TV commercial "1984" show?

**Question 4**

What did Regis McKenna call the "1984" commercial that aired during the Super Bowl?

**Question 5**

Who discussed the rumours of the mysterious "MacIntosh" project in 1938?

**Question 6**

Where was the Microsoft 128K model made?

**Question 7**

How much did the television advertisement "1948" cost?

**Question 8**

What did the television advertisement "1948" show?

**Question 9**

What did Regis McKenna call the "1948" commercial that aired during the Super Bowl?

**Text number 19**

Macintosh (/ˈmækᵻntɒʃ/ MAK-in-tosh; as Mac since 1997) is a series of personal computers (PCs) designed, developed and marketed by Apple Inc. Steve Jobs introduced the original Macintosh computer on 24 January 1984. It was the first mass-market personal computer with an integrated graphical user interface and mouse. This first model was later renamed the "Macintosh 128k" to make it unique among the many later upgraded models also based on the same proprietary Apple architecture. Apple has largely abandoned the Macintosh name in favour of the Mac in 1998, although the family has been nicknamed "Mac" or "Mac" since the development of the first model.

**Question 0**

When was the Macintosh named Mac?

**Question 1**

Who designed, developed and marketed Mac computers?

**Question 2**

What did Steve Jobs present on 24 January 1984?

**Question 3**

What type of user interface was on the original Macintosh?

**Question 4**

When did Apple start to abandon the Macintosh and replace it with the Mac?

**Question 5**

When was Microsoft renamed Mac?

**Question 6**

Who designed, developed and marketed IBM computers?

**Question 7**

What did Steve Jobs present on 24 January 1988?

**Question 8**

What type of connection was excluded in the original Macintosh?

**Question 9**

When did Microsoft start abandoning the Macintosh for the "Mac"?

**Text number 20**

The combination of the Mac computer, Apple's LaserWriter printer and Mac software in 1985, such as Boston Software's MacPublisher and Aldus PageMaker, enabled users to design, preview and print pages containing text and graphics - a feature that became known as desktop publishing. Desktop publishing was initially unique to the Macintosh computer, but eventually became available on other platforms. Later, applications such as Macromedia's FreeHand, QuarkXPress and Adobe's Photoshop and Illustrator strengthened the Mac's position as a graphics computer and helped to expand the emerging desktop publishing market.

**Question 0**

When was table publishing first used?

**Question 1**

For which company was desktop publishing unique in the beginning?

**Question 2**

What three things were combined to develop table publishing?

**Question 3**

What did desktop publishing enable for users?

**Question 4**

Which applications strengthened the Mac's position as a graphics computer?

**Question 5**

When was the last time desktop publishing was used?

**Question 6**

Which company was not unique in desktop publishing in the beginning?

**Question 7**

What two things were combined to develop table publishing?

**Question 8**

What did desktop publishing prevent users from doing?

**Question 9**

Which applications undermined the Mac's position as a graphics computer?

**Text number 21**

Raskin was given permission to start hiring for the project in September 1979, and he immediately asked his long-time colleague Brian Howard to join him. His original team eventually included himself, Howard, Joanna Hoffman, Burrell Smith and Bud Tribble. The rest of the original Mac team included Bill Atkinson, Bob Belleville, Steve Capps, George Crow, Donn Denman, Chris Espinosa, Andy Hertzfeld, Bruce Horn, Susan Kare, Larry Kenyon and Caroline Rose, with Steve Jobs leading the project.

**Question 0**

What year did Apple hire Raskin?

**Question 1**

Who did Raskin immediately hire to help him with the Apple project in 1979?

**Question 2**

Who was part of the original Mac team besides Raskin?

**Question 3**

Who will ultimately lead the project in the Mac team?

**Question 4**

What year was Raskin fired from Apple?

**Question 5**

Who did Raskin immediately hire to help him with the Apple project in 1979?

**Question 6**

Who did Raskin hire in 1997 to help him with the Apple project?

**Question 7**

Who was part of the original Microsoft team besides Raskin?

**Question 8**

Who ultimately led the project within the Microsoft team?

**Text number 22**

Between 2001 and 2008, Macie's sales grew steadily every year. Apple reported that 3.36 million Macs were sold worldwide during the 2009 holiday season. In mid-2011, the Macintosh market share in the US continued to grow rapidly, from 7.3% of all computer shipments in 2010 to 9.3% in 2011. According to IDC's Quarterly PC Monitor, Apple's worldwide PC market share grew 5.7% year-on-year in the third quarter of 2014, with sales reaching a record 5.5 million units. Apple now ranks fifth with a global market share of around 6% in 2014, behind Lenovo, HP, Dell and Acer.

**Question 0**

How many Macs did Apple sell worldwide during the 2009 holiday season?

**Question 1**

What was Apple's market share of all computer shipments in 2010?

**Question 2**

What was Apple's market share of all computer shipments in 2011?

**Question 3**

What was Apple's share of the global PC market in 2014?

**Question 4**

Who beat Apple in global PC market share in 2014?

**Question 5**

How many Macs did Apple sell worldwide during the 2008 holiday season?

**Question 6**

What was Apple's market share of all computer shipments in 2000?

**Question 7**

What was Apple's market share of all computer shipments in 2001?

**Question 8**

What was Apple's position in the global PC market share in 2016?

**Question 9**

Who beat Apple in global PC market share in 2017?

**Text number 23**

In 1987, Apple spun off its software business as Claris. In the late 1980s, Claris released a series of revamped software, resulting in the "Pro" series, which included MacDraw Pro, MacWrite Pro and FileMaker Pro. To provide a complete office package, Claris bought the rights to the Informix Wingz spreadsheet software for the Mac, renamed it Claris Resolve, and added a new presentation software, Claris Impact. By the early 1990s, Claris applications were shipped with most consumer-level Macintoshes and were extremely popular. In 1991, Claris released ClarisWorks, which soon became its second best-selling application. When Claris was incorporated back into Apple in 1998, ClarisWorks was renamed AppleWorks starting with version 5.0.

**Question 0**

Under what name did Apple spin off its software business in 1987?

**Question 1**

Which app series was Claris responsible for inventing?

**Question 2**

Why did Claris rename Informix Wingz spreadsheet software?

**Question 3**

What was the new name of ClarisWorks as of version 5.0?

**Question 4**

When was ClarisWorks linked back to Apple?

**Question 5**

Under what name did Apple spin off its software business in 1978?

**Question 6**

Which application series was Claris not responsible for inventing?

**Question 7**

Why didn't Claris rename Informix Wingz spreadsheet?

**Question 8**

What was the new name of ClarisWorks since version 4.0?

**Question 9**

When was ClarisWorks merged back into Microsoft?

**Text number 24**

Two days after "1984" was introduced, the Macintosh went on sale, and with it came two programs designed to demonstrate its interface: MacWrite and MacPaint. Steve Jobs first introduced the Mac in his first famous Mac speech, and although the Mac immediately gained an enthusiastic following, some considered it a mere "toy". Because the operating system was largely designed around a graphical user interface, the current text-mode and command-driven applications had to be redesigned and the programming code rewritten. This was a time-consuming task that many software developers were reluctant to undertake, and can be attributed to the fact that there was initially not enough software for the new system. In April 1984, Microsoft MultiPlan moved from MS-DOS, and Microsoft Word followed in January 1985. In 1985, Lotus Software introduced Lotus Jazz for the Macintosh platform following the success of Lotus 1-2-3 for the IBM PC, although it was largely a flop. Apple introduced Macintosh Office software in the same year with the "Lemmings" advertisement. The ad, notorious for offending its own potential customers, was not a success.

**Question 0**

Which two programmes came with Macy's 2 days after "1984" aired?

**Question 1**

Why did many software developers decide not to redesign the Mac operating system and rewrite the programming code?

**Question 2**

What year did Microsoft's MultiPlan move from MS-DOS?

**Question 3**

What year was Apple's Macintosh Office software introduced?

**Question 4**

What was done in Apple's "Lemmings" ad, which featured the Macintosh Office, that made the ad a failure?

**Question 5**

Which two apps came with Mac 2 days after "1948" was shown?

**Question 6**

Why did many hardware developers decide not to redesign the Mac operating system and rewrite the programming code?

**Question 7**

In what year did Apple's MultiPlan move from MS-DOS?

**Question 8**

In what year was Microsoft's Macintosh Office software introduced?

**Question 9**

What was done in Microsoft's "Lemmings" ad, which featured the Macintosh Office, that made the ad a failure?

**Text number 25**

Apple has generally dominated the premium PC market, with a 91% market share in PCs over $1000 in 2009, according to NPD. Macintosh took 45% of PC industry revenues in the fourth quarter of 2012, compared to 13% for Dell, 7% for Hewlett Packard, 6% for Lenovo and Asus and 1% for Acer. While Macintosh sales have remained largely stable compared to Apple's iPhone and iPad sales, which grew significantly in the 2010s, Macintosh PCs continue to enjoy high margins on a per-unit basis, with the majority being MacBooks, which focus on the ultraportable niche, the most profitable and only growing segment of PCs. It also helped that the Macintosh line is simple, updated annually, and consistent both in Apple's retail stores and at authorized dealers, which have a special "store in store" department to distinguish them from Windows PCs. In contrast, Windows PC manufacturers tend to have a wide range of products, selling only a subset of products at retail and the full range online, and often also limited-time or region-specific models. Macintosh ranked third in the "list of brands to buy desktop computers" in the 2011 holiday season, rose to second place in 2012, displacing Hewlett Packard, and topped the list in 2013, ahead of Dell.

**Question 0**

According to NPD, who has generally dominated the premium PC market?

**Question 1**

What was Macintosh's ranking in the "list of brands to buy desktop computers" at Christmas 2011?

**Question 2**

Who did Macintosh knock out of 2nd place on the list of "desktop shopping brands" for the 2012 Christmas season?

**Question 3**

Who did Macintosh knock out of the number 1 spot on the list of "brands for desktop purchases" for the 2013 Christmas season?

**Question 4**

Which of Apple's products is focused on the ultra-portable niche of the PC?

**Question 5**

According to NDP, who has generally dominated the premium PC market?

**Question 6**

What was Macintosh's ranking in the "list of brands to buy desktop computers" for the 2010 Christmas season?

**Question 7**

Who did Macintosh knock out of 2nd place on the list of "desktop shopping brands" for the 2011 Christmas season?

**Question 8**

Who did the Macintosh knock out of 1st place in the "list of desktop brands to buy" for the 2012 Christmas season?

**Question 9**

Which of Microsoft's products is focused on the ultraportable niche?

**Text number 26**

The Macintosh's minimal memory became obvious even compared to other personal computers in 1984, and it could not be easily expanded. It also lacked a hard disk drive or the ability to easily connect one. Many small companies were born to solve the memory problem. The proposals were either to upgrade the memory to 512 kilobytes or to remove the 16 memory chips in the computer and replace them with higher capacity chips, a laborious and difficult operation. In October 1984, Apple introduced the Macintosh 512K, which had four times as much memory as the original and cost USD 3 195. It also offered an upgrade to the 128k Mac, which involved replacing the logic card.

**Question 0**

What part of the Mac could not be easily extended in 1984?

**Question 1**

What was the Mac lacking in 1984 and didn't have the means to connect easily?

**Question 2**

What did some small companies propose to replace the 16 memory chips on the Mac with?

**Question 3**

How much more memory did Apple's Macintosh 512K, introduced in 1984, have than the original?

**Question 4**

What was replaced in the upgrade offered for 128k Macs?

**Question 5**

What part of the Mac could not be easily extended in 1994?

**Question 6**

What was the Mac lacking in 1994, and didn't have the means to connect easily?

**Question 7**

What did some small companies propose to replace the 32 memory chips on the Mac with?

**Question 8**

How much more memory did Apple's Macintosh 512K, introduced in 1994, have than the original?

**Question 9**

What was replaced in the upgrade offered for 256k Macs?

**Text number 27**

In 1988, Apple sued Microsoft and Hewlett-Packard on the grounds that they infringed Apple's copyrighted graphical user interface, citing (among other things) the use of rectangular, overlapping and resizable windows. After four years, the case was settled against Apple, as were subsequent complaints. Some members of the software community criticised Apple's actions, including the Free Software Foundation (FSF), which argued that Apple was trying to monopolise graphical user interfaces in general, and boycotted GNU software for the Macintosh platform for seven years.

**Question 0**

On what grounds did Apple sue Microsoft and Hewlett-Packard in 1988?

**Question 1**

How was the lawsuit Apple v Microsoft and Hewlett-Packard settled?

**Question 2**

What did the FSF think Apple was trying to monopolise?

**Question 3**

How long will the FSF boycott GNU software for the Macintosh platform?

**Question 4**

What were the facts that Apple referred to in its lawsuit against Microsoft and HP?

**Question 5**

On what grounds did Apple sue Microsoft and Hewlett-Packard in 1998?

**Question 6**

How was the lawsuit Apple v Compaq and Hewlett-Packard settled?

**Question 7**

Where did the FSF think Microsoft was trying to monopolise the sector?

**Question 8**

How long will the FSF boycott the GUN software for the Macintosh platform?

**Question 9**

What has Apple not referred to in its lawsuit against Microsoft and HP?

**Text number 28**

In addition, Apple had created too many similar models, which confused potential buyers. At one point, its product range was divided into Classic, LC, II, Quadra, Performa and Centris models, and basically the same computer was sold under several different names. These models competed with the Macintosh clones, which were third-party machines running Apple's System 7. This increased Macintosh's market share somewhat and provided consumers with cheaper hardware, but hurt Apple financially, as existing Apple customers began to buy cheaper clones, which eroded Apple's sales of Macintosh systems, but Apple still bore the burden of developing the Mac OS operating system platform.

**Question 0**

What did Apple's creation of too many similar models do to potential buyers?

**Question 1**

What was the name given to third-party hardware made for Apple's System 7?

**Question 2**

What did the Macintosh clones offer consumers?

**Question 3**

What did the Macintosh clones manage to add to the Macintosh?

**Question 4**

Who was financially hurt by the Macintosh clones?

**Question 5**

What did Microsoft do to potential buyers when it created too many similar models?

**Question 6**

What was the name given to third-party hardware made for Apple's System 6?

**Question 7**

What did the Microsoft clones offer consumers?

**Question 8**

What did the Macintosh clones manage to reduce to a Macintosh?

**Question 9**

Who did the Macintosh clones help financially?

**Text number 29**

In early 2001, Apple began shipping computers with CD-RW drives and emphasised the Mac's ability to play DVDs by including DVD-ROM and DVD-RAM drives as standard equipment. Steve Jobs acknowledged that Apple had been "late" with the technology of recordable CDs, but he felt that the Mac could become a "digital hub" that would connect and enable a "new digital lifestyle". Later, Apple introduced an update to its iTunes music player software that enabled CD burning, and a controversial 'Rip, Mix, Burn' advertising campaign that some argued encouraged media piracy. The iPod, Apple's first successful handheld device, was released at the same time. Apple continued to launch products such as the failed Power Mac G4 Cube, the eMac for education and the titanium (and later aluminium) PowerBook G4 laptop for professionals.

**Question 0**

When did Apple start shipping computers with CD-RW drives?

**Question 1**

What did Apple start offering as standard features for DVD playback?

**Question 2**

Who admitted that Apple was late with the technology of recordable CDs?

**Question 3**

Which Apple campaign did some feel encouraged media piracy?

**Question 4**

What is the name of one of Apple's failed products?

**Question 5**

When did Microsoft start shipping computers with CD-RW drives?

**Question 6**

What did Microsoft start offering as standard features for DVD playback?

**Question 7**

Who admitted that Microsoft was late with the technology for writable CDs?

**Question 8**

Which Apple campaign did some feel discouraged media piracy?

**Question 9**

What is the name of one of Apple's most successful products?

**Text number 30**

It wasn't long before Apple released its first portable computer, the Macintosh Portable in 1989. It was soon replaced in 1991 by the first products in the PowerBook series. However, it had significant design problems. They were the first laptops with a keyboard on the back of the palm rest and a built-in trackball in front of the keyboard. The 1993 PowerBook 165c was Apple's first laptop with a colour display showing 256 colours at 640 x 400 pixels. In 1994, the second generation of PowerBooks, the 500 series with the 68040 computer, introduced a trackpad, integrated stereo speakers and built-in Ethernet.

**Question 0**

What was the name of Apple's first laptop?

**Question 1**

When was the Macintosh Portable first released?

**Question 2**

What replaced the Macintosh Portable computer in 1991?

**Question 3**

What was in the 1993 PowerBook 165c, Apple's first laptop?

**Question 4**

Which generation of PowerBooks introduced trackpads?

**Question 5**

What was the name of Apple's last laptop?

**Question 6**

When was the last Macintosh Portable released?

**Question 7**

What replaced the Macintosh Portable computer in 1992?

**Question 8**

What was in the 1992 PowerBook 165c, Apple's first laptop?

**Question 9**

Which generation of PowerMacs introduced track pads?

**Text number 31**

In 2001, Apple introduced Mac OS X, based on Darwin and NEXTSTEP. New features included a dock and the Aqua interface. During the transition, Apple included a virtual machine system known as Classic, which allowed users to run Mac OS 9 applications on Mac OS X 10.4 and earlier PowerPC machines. Apple introduced Mac OS X 10.8 in February and it became available in summer 2012. Mountain Lion includes many new features, including Mission Control, the Mac App Store (available to Mac OS X v10.6.6 "Snow Leopard." users via a software update), Launchpad, an app viewer and launcher similar to the iOS home screen, and Resume, which is similar to the hibernation feature in Microsoft Windows. The latest version is OS X El Capitan . In addition to Mavericks, all new Macs come with a range of Apple-produced apps, including iLife, Safari browser and iTunes media player. Apple introduced Mavericks at WWDC in June 2013 and released it on 15 October of the same year. It is free for anyone running Snow Leopard or later, and is compatible with most Macs 2007 and later. Mavericks brought lots of iOS apps, features and functionality to the Mac, as well as better multiscreen support, iBooks, Maps, app stacks and other updates to improve performance and battery life.

**Question 0**

What was Apple's Mac OS X based on?

**Question 1**

Who did Apple give Maverick to for free?

**Question 2**

Which computers is Maverick compatible with?

**Question 3**

What brought better multiscreen support to Mac?

**Question 4**

When were Mavericks introduced?

**Question 5**

What was Apple's Mac OS XX based on?

**Question 6**

Who did Microsoft give Maverick to for free?

**Question 7**

Which computers is Maverick not compatible with?

**Question 8**

What brought better single screen support to Mac?

**Question 9**

When were the Mavericks scrapped?

**Text number 32**

In 2000, Apple released the Power Mac G4 Cube, the first desktop machine since the discontinued Power Macintosh G3. It stood between the iMac G3 and the Power Mac G4. Despite its innovative design, its initial price was US$200 higher than the comparably equipped and expandable Power Mac G4, and it did not include a display, making it too expensive and leading to slow sales. Apple sold only 29 000 Cubes in the fourth quarter of 2000, a third of expectations, compared with 308 000 Macs in the same quarter, and Cube sales fell to 12 000 units in the first quarter of 2001. The price drop and hardware upgrades could not reverse the earlier perception of Cube's diminished value compared to the iMac and Power Mac G4 line, and Cube was discontinued in July 2001.

**Question 0**

Which desktop machine did Apple release after the discontinued Power Macintosh G3?

**Question 1**

Why were Power Mac G4 Cube sales slow?

**Question 2**

What was hard for the Power Mac G4 to beat after its price was lowered and hardware improved?

**Question 3**

When was the Power Mac G4 discontinued?

**Question 4**

How did actual sales of the G4 match sales expectations?

**Question 5**

Which desktop machine did Apple release after the discontinued Power Macintosh G2?

**Question 6**

Why were Power Mac G5 Cube sales slow?

**Question 7**

What was hard for the Power Mac G5 to beat after its price was lowered and hardware improved?

**Question 8**

When was the Power Mac G5 discontinued?

**Question 9**

How did actual sales of the G5 match sales expectations?

**Text number 33**

In the past, Mac OS X has been virtually free of malware and spyware that affect Microsoft Windows users. Mac OS X has a lower penetration rate than Microsoft Windows (around 5% and 92% respectively), but also has traditionally more secure UNIX roots. In February 2006, worms and potential vulnerabilities were discovered, prompting some industry analysts and anti-virus companies to warn that Apple's Mac OS X is not immune to malware. The increase in market share coincided with further reports of various attacks. Apple releases security updates for its software. In early 2011, malware attacks on Mac OS X increased significantly, with malware such as Mac Defender, MacProtector and MacGuard being seen as a growing problem for Mac users. Initially, the malware installer required the user to enter an administrator password, but later versions were able to install without the user's input. Initially, Apple support staff were instructed not to assist in removing the malware or acknowledge its existence, but a support document was issued as the malware spread. Apple announced an OS X update to fix the problem. The estimated impact was on users. 100,000

**Question 0**

What is Mac OS X almost completely lacking compared to Microsoft Windows?

**Question 1**

When did malware attacks on Mac OS X skyrocket?

**Question 2**

How many Mac users saw Mac malware in 2011?

**Question 3**

What was Apple's support staff not originally instructed to help with malware issues?

**Question 4**

How many users were affected by the increase in malware?

**Question 5**

What does Mac OS XX lack almost completely compared to Microsoft Windows?

**Question 6**

When did malware attacks on Mac OS X significantly decrease?

**Question 7**

How many Mac users saw Mac malware in 2012?

**Question 8**

What Microsoft support staff were not initially instructed to help with malware issues?

**Question 9**

How many users were affected by the reduction in malware?

**Text number 34**

By March 2011, OS X's market share in North America had risen to just over 14%. Whether the Mac's market share and installed base matters, and to whom, is a hotly debated question. Industry experts have often pointed to the relatively small market share of the Mac to predict Apple's impending demise, particularly in the early and mid-1990s when the company's future looked bleakest. Others argue that market share is the wrong way to judge the Mac's success. Apple has positioned the Mac as a higher-end personal computer, so it can be misleading to compare it to a low-cost PC. Given the rapid growth of the overall personal computer market, the Mac's growing sales figures are effectively overshadowed by the growing sales of the industry as a whole. Apple's small market share therefore gives the impression that fewer people are using Macs than ten years ago, when the opposite is true. Growing sales of the iPhone and iPad mean that the Macintosh's share of Apple's profits has fallen to 24% in 2010 from 46% two years ago. Others try to downplay the importance of market share, citing the fact that it is rarely taken up in other industries. Regardless of the Mac's market share, Apple has remained profitable since Steve Jobs' return and the subsequent reorganisation of the company. According to a report published in the first quarter of 2008, Apple had a 14% market share of the US personal computer market, accounting for 66% of all computers over $1,000. Market research shows that Apple draws its customers from higher income demographics than the mainstream personal computer market.

**Question 0**

What was the market share of OS X in North America in March 2011?

**Question 1**

How is it misleading to compare the Mac to being considered a higher-end PC?

**Question 2**

Apple has remained profitable since when?

**Question 3**

According to market research, where does Apple get its customer base?

**Question 4**

Whose return to Apple led to the restructuring of the company?

**Question 5**

What was the market share of OS X in North America in March 2012?

**Question 6**

Since the Mac is positioned as a lower-end computer, what is it misleading to compare it to?

**Question 7**

Apple has remained loss-making since when?

**Question 8**

According to market research, who is Microsoft's customer base?

**Question 9**

Whose return to Microsoft led to the restructuring of the company?

**Text number 35**

Despite the technical and commercial success of the Macintosh platform, Macintosh systems remained relatively expensive, making them less competitive with the lower component costs of IBM PC-compatible computers, which accelerated their adoption. In 1989, Jean-Louis Gassée flatly refused to lower the profit margins on Mac computers, but then a component shortage shocked the PC industry, which was booming that year, and forced Apple's US director Allan Loren to lower prices, thus reducing Apple's margins. Microsoft Windows 3.0, released in May 1990, was the first version of Windows with features and performance comparable to the much more expensive Macintosh. In addition, Apple had created too many similar models, which confused potential buyers; at one point the product range was divided into Classic, LC, II, Quadra, Performa and Centris models, and basically the same computer was sold under several different names.

**Question 0**

Who refused to lower profit margins on Mac computers in 1989?

**Question 1**

What problem shook the PC industry in 1989?

**Question 2**

What did the 1989 component shortage force Allan Loren to do with Macs?

**Question 3**

Who was Allan Loren?

**Question 4**

When was Microsoft Windows 3.0 released?

**Question 5**

Who refused to lower profit margins on Mac computers in 1998?

**Question 6**

What problem shook the PC industry in 1998?

**Question 7**

What did the 1998 component shortage force Allan Loren to do with Macs?

**Question 8**

Who was Eric Loren?

**Question 9**

When was Microsoft Windows 2.0 released? May 1990

**Text number 36**

In 2002, Apple moved to remove CRT displays from its product line as part of aesthetic design and space-saving measures with the iMac G4. However, the new iMac, which featured a flexible LCD flat panel display, was significantly more expensive than the previous iMac G3 when it was first introduced, largely due to the higher cost of LCD technology at the time. To keep the Macintosh affordable in the education market and to address the obsolescence of the iMac G3, Apple created the eMac in April 2002 as its intended successor. However, the eMac's display tube made it relatively bulky and somewhat outdated, and its all-in-one design meant that it could not be expanded to meet the demand for larger displays. The relatively high prices of the iMac G4 approached the prices of notebooks, which were portable and had higher resolution LCD displays. At the same time, Windows PC manufacturers were able to offer desktops with flat LCD displays at a price comparable to the eMac and at a much lower price than the iMac G4. The failure of the Power Mac G4 Cube, together with the more expensive iMac G4 and the heavy eMac, meant that Macintosh desktop sales never reached the market share achieved by the previous iMac G3. For the next half-decade, Macintosh sales remained stable, but instead the portable iPod music player and iTunes music download service boosted Apple's sales.

**Question 0**

What did Apple start removing in 2002?

**Question 1**

Why was the new iMac G4 significantly more expensive than the G3?

**Question 2**

For whom did Apple create a cheaper eMac in April 2002?

**Question 3**

What was the biggest problem with the eMac's display tube?

**Question 4**

After Apple's failed desktop sales, which products contributed to Apple's sales growth?

**Question 5**

What did Apple start removing in 2012?

**Question 6**

Why was the new iMac G4 significantly more expensive than the G5?

**Question 7**

For whom did Apple create a cheaper eMac in April 2003?

**Question 8**

What was the biggest problem with the iMac's display tube?

**Question 9**

After Microsoft's failed desktop sale, which products boosted sales?

**Text number 37**

The breakdown of Macintosh sales has seen sales of desktop Macs remain mostly flat, while sales of Mac laptops have increased significantly; seven out of ten Macs sold were laptops in 2009, and this ratio is forecast to rise to three out of four by 2010. The change in form factor sales is due to the shift in the desktop iMac from a low-cost (iMac G3) to a higher price range (iMac G4), with later releases being considered premium multifunctional machines. In contrast, the prices of MacBook laptops have fallen over the generations, with the MacBook Air and MacBook Pro being the most affordable Mac computers, with the exception of the even more affordable Mac Mini (Apple's only product under $1000, albeit without a screen and keyboard), so it is not surprising that MacBooks are now the best-selling form factor in the Macintosh platform. The use of Intel microprocessors has helped Mac computers compete more directly with their Windows counterparts in terms of price and performance, and in 2010 Apple was the first to get Intel's latest processors, ahead of other PC manufacturers.

**Question 0**

How many Mac computers sold in 2009 were laptops?

**Question 1**

What has helped Mac computers compete more directly with Windows on price and performance?

**Question 2**

What did Apple get in 2010 before other PC manufacturers?

**Question 3**

What are the best-selling Mac platform design features today?

**Question 4**

What is the name of the cheapest Mac available?

**Question 5**

How many of the Mac computers sold in 2008 were laptops?

**Question 6**

What has helped Mac computers compete more indirectly with Windows on price and performance?

**Question 7**

What did Apple get in 2012 before other PC manufacturers?

**Question 8**

What are the best-selling form factors on the Mac platform today?

**Question 9**

What is the name of the most expensive Mac available?

**Text number 38**

In 1998, following the return of Steve Jobs, Apple merged several of its consumer desktop models into the iMac G3, which became a commercial success and revitalised the brand. After switching to Intel processors in 2006, the entire range was based entirely on Intel processors and related systems. The current line-up includes three desktops (the multifunctional iMac, Mac mini and Mac Pro graphics workstation) and four laptops (MacBook, MacBook Air, MacBook Pro and MacBook Pro with Retina display). The Xserve server was discontinued in 2011 in favour of the Mac Mini and Mac Pro.

**Question 0**

What did Apple consolidate in 1998?

**Question 1**

Which all-in-one product was created in 1998 by Apple consolidations?

**Question 2**

What did the iMac G3 do to the reputation of the Mac?

**Question 3**

When was the Mac Xserve server shut down?

**Question 4**

What replaced the Xserve server on your Mac?

**Question 5**

What did Apple consolidate in 1989?

**Question 6**

Which all-in-one product was created in 1989 by Apple consolidations?

**Question 7**

What did the iMac G2 do to the reputation of the Mac?

**Question 8**

When was the Mac Xserve server extended?

**Question 9**

What replaced the Mac's Iserve server?

**Text number 39**

Burrell's innovative design, which combined the low production costs of the Apple II with the computing power of Lisa's CPU, the Motorola 68K, caught the attention of Apple founder Steve Jobs. When he realised that the Macintosh was more marketable than the Lisa, he began to pay attention to the project. Raskin left the team in 1981 due to a personal conflict with Jobs. Team member Andy Hertzfeld said the final Macintosh design was closer to Jobs' ideas than Raskin's. After hearing about the groundbreaking GUI technology being developed at Xerox PARC, Jobs had negotiated a visit to see the Xerox Alto computer and its Smalltalk development tools in exchange for stock options in Apple. Lisa's and Macintosh's user interfaces were inspired by the technology seen in Xerox PARC, and combined with the Macintosh team's own ideas. Jobs also commissioned industrial designer Hartmut Esslinger to work on the Macintosh line, resulting in the "Snow White" design language; although it came too late for the earliest Macs, it was adopted in most other Apple computers in the mid- to late 1980s. Jobs' leadership of the Macintosh project did not last, however; after an internal power struggle with new CEO John Sculley, Jobs resigned from Apple in 1985. He founded NeXT, another computer company aimed at the education market, and did not return until 1997, when Apple bought NeXT.

**Question 0**

Why did Raskin leave the Apple team in 1981?

**Question 1**

According to Andy Hertzfeld, whose idea is closer to the final Mac model?

**Question 2**

What did Steve Jobs offer Xerox when he went to see their latest technology?

**Question 3**

Whose technology influenced the user interfaces of Lisa and Macintosh?

**Question 4**

What made Steve Jobs leave Apple in 1985?

**Question 5**

Why did Raskin leave the Apple team in 1918?

**Question 6**

According to Andy Hertzfeld, whose idea is the first Mac model closest to?

**Question 7**

What didn't Steve Jobs offer Xerox when he went to see their latest technology?

**Question 8**

Whose technology influenced Lisa's and Microsoft's user interfaces?

**Question 9**

What made Steve Jobs leave Apple in 1958?

**Text number 40**

Jobs stated at the Macintosh launch that "we expect the Macintosh to become the third industry standard" after the Apple II and the IBM PC. Although the Macintosh outsold other computers, it did not live up to expectations in its first year, especially among business customers. Only about ten programs, such as MacWrite and MacPaint, were widely available, although many non-Apple software developers attended the demonstration and Apple promised that companies, including Lotus, Digital Research and Ashton-Tate, would develop products for the new computer. After one year, the software line-up was less than a quarter that of the IBM PC - including only one word processor, two databases and one spreadsheet - even though Apple had sold 280,000 Macintosh PCs compared to IBM's first year sales of less than 100,000 PCs.

**Question 0**

What did Jobs say he expected the Macintosh to become?

**Question 1**

How many applications were generally available when Macintosh was launched?

**Question 2**

How many companies did Apple promise to develop products for the new computer?

**Question 3**

How many Macintosh computers had Apple sold after one year?

**Question 4**

How many databases did Apple have available in the first year?

**Question 5**

What did Gates say he expected the Macintosh to become?

**Question 6**

How many applications were not generally available when Macintosh was launched?

**Question 7**

How many companies did Microsoft promise to develop products for the new computer?

**Question 8**

How many Macintosh computers had Microsoft sold a year later?

**Question 9**

How many databases did Apple have available last year?

**Text number 41**

Upgraded Motorola processors allowed for a faster machine, and in 1987 Apple took advantage of the new Motorola technology and introduced the $5,500 Macintosh II with a 16 MHz Motorola 68020 processor. The main improvement of the Macintosh II was the ROM-based Color QuickDraw, a colour version of the graphics language that was the heart of the machine. Among Color QuickDraw's many innovations was the ability to handle any screen size, any color depth, and multiple displays. The Macintosh II marked the beginning of a new direction for the Macintosh, which for the first time had an open architecture with multiple NuBus expansion slots, support for color graphics and external displays, and an IBM PC-like modular design. It had an internal hard disk drive and a fan-assisted power supply, which was initially quite noisy. An external developer sold a device that allowed the fan speed to be controlled by a thermal sensor, but this invalidated the warranty. Later Macintosh computers had quieter power supplies and hard drives.

**Question 0**

Whose technology did Apple use to introduce the Macintosh II?

**Question 1**

Where did the Macintosh II get its power supply?

**Question 2**

What was the selling price of the Macintosh II?

**Question 3**

What marked the beginning of a new direction for Macintosh?

**Question 4**

What did the new modular design of the Macintosh II resemble?

**Question 5**

Whose technology did Apple use to launch the Macintosh I?

**Question 6**

Which power supply for Macintosh I?

**Question 7**

What was the selling price of the Macintosh I?

**Question 8**

What marked the end of Macintosh's new direction?

**Question 9**

What was the new modular design of the Macintosh I?

**Text number 42**

Microsoft Windows 3.0 was released in May 1990, and at the time it was commonly said that "Windows wasn't as good as the Macintosh, but it was good enough for the average user". Although 3.0 was still a graphical wrapper based on MS-DOS, it was the first version of Windows with features and performance comparable to the much more expensive Macintosh platform. This was not helped by the fact that Jean-Louis Gassée had, during the previous year, refused to lower the profit margins on Mac computers. Finally, in 1989, the explosion of the growing PC industry was shaken by a shortage of components, forcing Apple's US director Allan Loren to cut prices, which reduced Apple's margins.

**Question 0**

When Microsfot Windows 3.0 was released, what was commonly said that it wasn't as good as it was?

**Question 1**

For whom was Microsoft Windows 3.0 generally said to be good enough?

**Question 2**

What caused Apple's margins to fall in 1989?

**Question 3**

Who made the decision in 1989 to lower the price of Mac computers?

**Question 4**

How did the performance of Microsoft Windows 3.0 compare?

**Question 5**

When Microsoft's Windows 4.0 was released, what was commonly said that it was not as good as?

**Question 6**

Who was Microsoft Windows 4.0 generally said to be good enough for?

**Question 7**

What caused Apple's margins to fall in 1998?

**Question 8**

Who made the decision in 1998 to lower the price of Mac computers?

**Question 9**

How did the performance of Microsoft Windows 3.1 compare?

**Text number 43**

Intel had tried unsuccessfully to pressure Apple to move the Macintosh platform to Intel chips. Apple concluded that Intel's CISC (Complex Instruction Set Computer) architecture would ultimately not be able to compete with RISC (Reduced Instruction Set Computer) processors. Although the Motorola 68040 offered the same features as the Intel 80486 and could clock significantly faster than the Intel chip, the 486 clock speed was significantly faster without suffering from overclocking problems, especially for the clock doubled i486DX2, which ran the CPU logic at twice the external bus speed, giving IBM-compatible systems with such hardware a significant performance edge over Macintosh units. Apple's product design and engineering did not help matters, as it limited the use of the 040 card for a time to its expensive Quadros, while the 486 card was readily available to OEMs and hobbyists who were assembling their own machines. In late 1991, when higher-end Macintosh desktops switched to the 040 card, Apple was unable to offer the 040 card on its high-end PowerBooks until early 1994 with the PowerBook 500 series, several years after the first IBM-compatible laptops with the 486 operating system came on the market, causing Apple to lose substantial sales. In 1993, Intel introduced Pentium processors as successors to the 486, while Motorola's 68050 processor was never released, leaving the Macintosh platform a generation behind IBM-compatible laptops in terms of the latest processor technology. In 1994, Apple abandoned Motorola's processors and switched to the RISC PowerPC architecture developed by the AIM alliance of Apple Computer, IBM and Motorola. The Power Macintosh model, the first to use the new chipsets, proved to be a great success, with over one million PowerPC units sold in nine months. In the long run, however, abandoning Intel for PowerPC was a mistake, as the proliferation of Intel architecture chips meant that Apple could not compete on price with the 'Dells of the world'.

**Question 0**

Where did Intel try unsuccessfully to pressure Apple to move?

**Question 1**

Which platform did Apple choose to use?

**Question 2**

Who was the first to introduce Pentium processors in 1993?

**Question 3**

How much did the Macintosh lag behind IBM's new compatible computers?

**Question 4**

When did Apple abandon Motorola CPUs?

**Question 5**

Where did Intel successfully try to put pressure on Apple to move?

**Question 6**

Which platform did Apple not use?

**Question 7**

Who was the first to introduce Pentium processors in 1992?

**Question 8**

How much did Microsoft fall behind on new IBM compatible computers?

**Question 9**

When did Apple abandon AMD CPUs?

**Text number 44**

In 1998, Apple introduced its new iMac computer, which was a multifunctional computer like the original 128K Mac. Its translucent plastic casing, originally in Bond blue and later in a variety of colours, is considered a landmark of late 1990s industrial design. iMac abandoned most of Apple's standard (and usually proprietary) interfaces, such as SCSI and ADB, in favour of two USB ports. It replaced the floppy disk drive with a CD-ROM drive for software installation, but was unable to write to CDs or other media without external third-party hardware. iMac proved a phenomenal success, selling 800,000 units in 139 days. It generated an annual profit of USD 309 million for the company, Apple's first profitable year since Michael Spindler took over as CEO in 1995. This aesthetic was applied to the Power Macintosh and later the iBook, Apple's first consumer-level laptop, which filled the missing quarter of Apple's 'four-square product matrix' (desktops and laptops for both consumers and professionals). More than 140 000 pre-orders were placed before shipments began in September, and it proved to be a huge success in October.

**Question 0**

What colour was Apple's new iMac, launched in 1998?

**Question 1**

Which iMac replaced most of Apple's standard connectors?

**Question 2**

What replaced the disk drive on iMac?

**Question 3**

What was the iMac supposed to use for writing CDs or other media?

**Question 4**

How many iMac units were sold in the first 139 days?

**Question 5**

What colour was Apple's new iMac, launched in 1999?

**Question 6**

Which iMac replaced most of Microsoft's standard connectivity?

**Question 7**

What replaced the hard disk drive on iMac?

**Question 8**

What was the iMac supposed to use to read CDs or other media?

**Question 9**

How many iMac units were sold in the first 193 days?

**Text number 45**

Apple stopped using PowerPC microprocessors in 2006. At WWDC 2005, Steve Jobs announced the move and revealed that Mac OS X has always been developed to run on both Intel and PowerPC architectures. All new Mac computers now use Intel x86 processors and some were renamed as a result. Intel-based Macs running OS X 10.6 and later (support has been discontinued since 10.7) can run software developed for PowerPC using an emulator called Rosetta, albeit at a significantly slower speed than native software. However, the Classic environment is not available on Intel architecture. Intel chips made it possible to run Microsoft's Windows operating system natively on Apple hardware without the need for emulation software such as Virtual PC. In March 2006, a group of hackers announced that they were able to run Windows XP on an Intel-based Mac. The group released their software as open source and made it available for download on their website. On 5 April 2006, Apple announced the availability of a public beta version of Boot Camp. Boot Camp is software that allows owners of Intel-based Macs to install Windows XP on their machines; later versions added support for Windows Vista and Windows 7. Classic was removed in Mac OS X 10.5, and Boot Camp became a standard feature on Intel-based Macs.

**Question 0**

When did Apple stop using PowerPC microprocessors?

**Question 1**

Who announced in 2006 the possibility of running Windows XP on an Intel-based Mac?

**Question 2**

How did hackers release their software to run Windows on Mac computers?

**Question 3**

When did Apple announce software to run Windows XP on Intel-based Macs?

**Question 4**

What is the name of the software introduced by Apple to run Windows XP?

**Question 5**

When did Microsoft stop using PowerPC microprocessors?

**Question 6**

Who announced in 2007 the possibility of running Windows XP on an Intel-based Mac?

**Question 7**

How did hackers release their software to run macOS on Mac computers?

**Question 8**

When did Apple announce software that would allow Windows Vista to run on Intel-based Macs?

**Question 9**

What is the name of the software introduced by Apple for the Windows 98 operating system?

**Text number 46**

Apple was initially reluctant to introduce mice with multiple buttons and scroll wheels. Mac computers did not natively support multi-button pointing devices, even third-party devices, until Mac OS X was released in 2001. Apple continued to offer single-button mice in both wired and wireless Bluetooth versions until August 2005, when it introduced the Mighty Mouse. Although it looked like a traditional one-button mouse, it actually had four buttons and a scroll wheel that could move independently on the x and y axes. A Bluetooth version followed in July 2006. In October 2009, Apple introduced the Magic Mouse, which uses multi-touch gesture recognition (similar to the iPhone) instead of a physical scroll wheel or ball. It is only available in wireless form, but the wired Mighty Mouse (rebranded as the "Apple Mouse") is still available as an option. Since 2010, Apple has also offered the Magic Trackpad, which can be used to control Macintosh desktops in the same way as laptops.

**Question 0**

Who was initially reluctant to adopt mice with multiple buttons and scroll wheels?

**Question 1**

What was the name of the first multi-button mouse introduced by Apple?

**Question 2**

How many buttons were on the Mighty Mouse?

**Question 3**

What did Apple introduce to replace the physical scroll wheel in 2009?

**Question 4**

Which Apple mouse was the first to use multi-touch motion detection?

**Question 5**

Who was initially reluctant to adopt keyboards with multiple buttons and scroll wheels?

**Question 6**

What was the name of Apple's latest multi-button mouse?

**Question 7**

How many track balls were there in the Mighty Mouse?

**Question 8**

What did Apple introduce to replace the physical scroll wheel in 2008?

**Question 9**

Which Apple mouse 1. used one-touch gesture recognition?

**Text number 47**

After the release of Intel-based Mac computers, third-party platform virtualisation software such as Parallels Desktop, VMware Fusion and VirtualBox started to appear. These programs allow users to run Microsoft Windows or previously Windows-only software on Macs at near native speeds. Apple also released Boot Camp and Mac-specific Windows drivers that allow users to install Windows XP or Vista and perform native dual booting between Mac OS X and Windows. Although Apple does not approve of it, it is possible to run a Linux operating system using Boot Camp or other virtualization tools. However, unlike most PCs, Macs cannot run many PC operating systems. In particular, Intel-based Macs lack an A20 port.

**Question 0**

What types of software started to emerge after the release of Intel-based Macs?

**Question 1**

At what speed do programs like VirtualBox allow you to run Microsoft Windows on your Mac?

**Question 2**

What is possible to use with Boot camp, even if Apple does not accept it?

**Question 3**

What is missing from Mac computers that prevents them from running many legacy PC operating systems?

**Question 4**

What kind of hardware started to emerge after the release of Intel-based Macs?

**Question 5**

At what speed do programs like VirtualBox allow you to run Microsoft DOS on Mac computers?

**Question 6**

What is possible to use with Boot camp, even if Microsoft does not accept it?

**Question 7**

What is missing from Mac computers that allows them to run many legacy PC operating systems?

**Question 8**

What is it about Mac computers that prevents them from running many of the old PC operating systems?

**Text number 48**

Even though the PC market declined, Apple still managed to ship 2.8 million MacBooks in the second quarter of 2012 (most of which are MacBook Air) compared to 500,000 ultrabooks, even though there were dozens of ultrabooks from different manufacturers on the market, while Apple only offered 11- and 13-inch MacBook Air models. The Air has been the best-selling ultraportable in certain countries compared to Windows ultrabooks, particularly in the US. While several ultrabooks could claim individual differences, such as being the lightest or thinnest, reviewers considered the Air the best all-in-one laptop/ultrabook for its "OS X experience, full keyboard, superior trackpad, Thunderbolt connector, and higher-quality, all-aluminum unibody construction." Air was among the first to get Intel's latest CPUs before other PC manufacturers, and OS X has been gaining market share from Windows in recent years. As of July 1, 2013, MacBook Air took percent56 of all Ultrabook sales in the US, despite being one of the most expensive competitors, even though many better-featured Ultrabooks were often more expensive than MacBook Air. The competitive pricing of MacBooks was particularly effective when competitors charged more for seemingly equivalent Ultrabooks, as this contradicted the established "elitist aura" of Apple products costing more but being of higher quality, which made these most expensive Ultrabooks look unreasonable no matter how justified their higher prices were.

**Question 0**

What has been the best-selling ultraportable Windows ultrabook computer in the US?

**Question 1**

Which deserved the best all-around subnotebook/ultraportable?

**Question 2**

What did Air get before other PC manufacturers?

**Question 3**

What percentage of all Ultrabooks sold in the US as of 7.1.13 were MacBook Airs?

**Question 4**

When was the competitive pricing of MacBooks particularly effective?

**Question 5**

What has been the best-selling ultraportable Windows ultrabook computer in the UK?

**Question 6**

What earned the title of worst all-around subnotebook/ultraportable?

**Question 7**

What did Air get before other Mac manufacturers?

**Question 8**

What percentage of all Ultrabooks sold in the US as of 7.1.14 were MacBook Airs?

**Question 9**

When was the competitive pricing of MacBooks particularly ineffective?

**Document number 145**

**Text number 0**

NATO defines air defence as "any measure designed to nullify or reduce the effectiveness of hostile air action". This includes ground and air weapon systems, associated sensor systems, command and control arrangements and passive measures (e.g. barrage balloons). It can be used to protect naval, land and air forces anywhere. In most countries, however, the focus has been on "homeland defence". NATO calls air defence air defence and naval air defence air defence. Missile defence is an extension of air defence, as are initiatives to adapt air defence to intercept any projectile in flight.

**Question 0**

What is another term for air defence?

**Question 1**

NATO defines air defence as measures to reduce what?

**Question 2**

Barrage balls are an example of what type of weapon system?

**Question 3**

What has been the primary objective of most countries in anti-aircraft warfare?

**Question 4**

What does NATO consider naval air defence to be?

**Text number 1**

Other non-English air defence terms include the German Flak (Fliegerabwehrkanone, "aircraft defence gun", also Flugabwehrkanone), hence the English flak, and the Russian term Protivovozdushnaja oborona (Cyrillic Противовозду́шная оборо́на), which is a literal translation of "air defence", abbreviated PVO. In Russian, anti-aircraft systems are called zenitnye systems (cannons, missiles, etc.). In France, air defence is called DCA (Défense contre les aéronefs, "aéronef" being a generic term for any kind of airborne device (aircraft, airship, balloon, missile, rocket, etc.)).

**Question 0**

What is the Russian term for air defence?

**Question 1**

How is the Russian term air defence abbreviated?

**Question 2**

What is the name of AA systems in Russian?

**Question 3**

What is the name of air defence in French?

**Question 4**

What is the common name for an aeroplane or rocket in French?

**Text number 2**

Sensors were initially optical and acoustic devices developed during the First World War and were still being developed in the 1930s, but they were quickly replaced by radar, which in turn was supplemented by optronics in the 1980s. Command and control remained rudimentary until the late 1930s, when the UK created an integrated system for the ADGB that combined the Army's air defence command with ground-based air defence, although the field-based air defence was based on less sophisticated arrangements. NATO later referred to these arrangements as the 'air defence ground environment', defined as 'a network of ground radars and command centres in a given theatre of operations used for tactical control of air defence operations'.

**Question 0**

When were sensors originally developed?

**Question 1**

What completed the radar in the 1980s?

**Question 2**

Which country has created the ADGB integrated system?

**Question 3**

What was the link to the ADGB integrated system?

**Question 4**

Which agency determined that the arrangements were an air defence land use?

**Text number 3**

The most extreme case was the Soviet Union, and this model may still be followed in some countries: it was a separate unit on a par with the navy or the land forces. In the Soviet Union it was called the Voyska PVO and had both fighter aircraft and ground force systems. It was divided into two branches, PVO Strany, the strategic air defence service responsible for domestic air defence, which was established in 1941 and became an independent service in 1954, and PVO SV, the ground air defence. They later became part of the Air Force and the Ground Force.

**Question 0**

Which country had the most serious case?

**Question 1**

What was the name of this separate service in the Soviet Union?

**Question 2**

Which two systems did Voyska PVO have?

**Question 3**

In what year did PVO Strany become independent?

**Question 4**

What was the arm that was the air defence of the ground forces?

**Text number 4**

On 30 September 1915, Serbian army troops spotted three enemy aircraft approaching Kragujevac. The soldiers fired at them with shotguns and machine guns, but failed to prevent them from dropping bombs45 over the town, hitting military installations, the railway station and many other, mainly civilian, targets in the town. During the bombing raid, Private Radoje Ljutovac fired his cannon at an enemy aircraft and successfully shot one down. It crashed into the city and both pilots died of their injuries. The gun used by Ljutovac was not designed as an anti-aircraft gun, but was a slightly modified Turkish cannon captured during the First Balkan War in 1912, the first time in military history that a military aircraft was shot down by ground-to-air fire.

**Question 0**

When did the Serb forces notice enemy aircraft approaching Kragujevac?

**Question 1**

How many bombs were dropped on the city by three planes?

**Question 2**

Who was the private person who shot down an aircraft with a cannon?

**Question 3**

What happened to the pilots on the plane that was shot down?

**Question 4**

In which war was the cannon used before this event?

**Text number 5**

It was a difficult job for the anti-aircraft artillery to shoot. The problem was to aim the grenade so that it exploded close to the target's future position, and several factors affected the grenade's predicted trajectory. This was called trailing gun designation, and range and elevation angles were set in the sight and updated as the target moved. In this method, once the sight was on the target, the barrel was pointed at the target's future position. Distance and elevation of the target determined the length of the fuse. The difficulty increased as the performance of the aircraft improved.

**Question 0**

What was the problem with the AA artillery?

**Question 1**

Different things can affect what's in the envelope with you?

**Question 2**

What was updated in the scope when the target moved?

**Question 3**

Where was the barrel pointing when the target was on target?

**Question 4**

What two things determined the length of the fuse?

**Text number 6**

The First World War showed that aircraft could be an important part of the battlefield, but in some countries the possibility of strategic air attacks was the main issue, as they represented both a threat and an opportunity. The experience of the Zeppelins and Gotha G.V. bombers during their four years of air raids on London had had a particular impact on the British, and was one of, if not the main reason for the creation of an independent air force. As the performance of aircraft and their engines improved, it was clear that their role in the coming war would become more critical as their range and weapons load increased. In the years immediately after the First World War, however, the prospect of another major war seemed remote, especially in Europe, where the most militarily capable nations were, and funding was scarce.

**Question 0**

What showed that aircraft can make a significant contribution on the battlefield?

**Question 1**

What besides the Zeppelins attacked London for four years with air raids?

**Question 2**

Four years of air strikes contributed to Britain forming what?

**Question 3**

The future of aircraft in war situations was important because they grew in which two areas?

**Question 4**

Where were most of the countries with the strongest armies after the First World War?

**Text number 7**

Eight countries developed radar from the early 1930s, and by the end of the 1930s this development was so far advanced that the development of sonar was generally abandoned, although the equipment was retained. In addition, the voluntary Observer Corps, set up in the UK in 1925, provided a network of observation posts to report hostile aircraft flying over Britain. Initially, radar was used to monitor the airspace and detect approaching hostile aircraft. However, the German Würzburg radar was capable of providing information suitable for guiding anti-aircraft guns, and the British AA No 1 Mk 1 GL radar was designed for use at anti-aircraft gun positions.

**Question 0**

How many different countries developed radar from the 1930s onwards?

**Question 1**

Where was the location of the observer force?

**Question 2**

When was the Observer Corps set up?

**Question 3**

What did the observer teams observe and report?

**Question 4**

What was originally used when a hostile aircraft was seen approaching?

**Text number 8**

Until then, the British, at the insistence of the RAF, continued to use World War I machine guns and adopted the AAAD's twin gun mountings. The army was forbidden to consider anything larger than .50 inch. In 1935, however, their experiments showed that the smallest effective cartridge was the impact-fired 2 lb HE shell. The following year they decided to introduce the Bofors 40mm and the double-barreled Vickers 2-pdr (40mm) in a modified naval mount. The air-cooled Bofors was far superior for land use, being much lighter than the water-cooled bomb, and production of the Bofors 40 mm in the UK was approved. The Predictor AA No 3, as the Kerrison Predictor was officially known, was introduced with it.

**Question 0**

Who wanted the British to continue using machine guns in the First World War?

**Question 1**

The army was not allowed to use anything bigger?

**Question 2**

What was defined as the smallest effective cartridge in 1935?

**Question 3**

What was lighter than a water-cooled pom-pom?

**Question 4**

What is the official name of Kerrison Predictor?

**Text number 9**

In the 1930s, the Soviet Union and the United Kingdom developed solid fuel rockets. In the UK, interest focused on anti-aircraft fire, but it quickly became clear that precision required guidance. However, rockets, or 'spinning projectiles' as they were called, could be used for air defence. The 2-inch rocket was first introduced, using HE or wire-barrier warheads to counter low-level or dive-bombing attacks on smaller targets such as airfields. The 3-inch rocket was developed towards the end of the interwar period.

**Question 0**

What was developed in both the Soviet Union and Britain in the 1930s?

**Question 1**

Why was the UK mainly interested in solid fuel rockets?

**Question 2**

What were rockets called at this time?

**Question 3**

How big was the rocket that was deployed for the dive-bomb attacks?

**Question 4**

What size rocket was developed at the end of the war?

**Text number 10**

The British had already arranged for the construction of 40 mm Bofors licences and had introduced them. They had the power to destroy aircraft of any size, but were light enough to be portable and easily manoeuvrable. The gun became so important to the British war effort that they even produced a film, The Gun, which encouraged workers on the assembly line to work harder. The imperialist measurement drawings developed by the British were supplied to the Americans, who produced their own (unlicensed) copy of the 40 mm gun at the beginning of the war and switched to licensed production in mid-1941.

**Question 0**

What were the British allowed to build?

**Question 1**

Although Bofors 40 mm guns were light, they had enough power to bring down any size aircraft?

**Question 2**

What was produced to get people on the conveyor belt to work harder?

**Question 3**

What was the name of the film made to inspire the assembly line workers?

**Question 4**

Who started producing the unlicensed version of the 40mm at the beginning of the war?

**Text number 11**

An interceptor aircraft (or simply an interceptor aircraft) is a fighter aircraft specifically designed to intercept and destroy enemy aircraft, especially bombers, usually relying on high speeds and high altitudes. A number of jet fighters, such as the F-102 Delta Dagger, F-106 Delta Dart and MiG-25, were built after the end of World War II until the late 1960s, when their importance declined as strategic bombing shifted to ICBMs. The type is distinguished from other fighters by its higher speed, shorter range and much lower combat load.

**Question 0**

What type of aircraft is used to intercept and destroy other aircraft?

**Question 1**

Which specific aircraft was most targeted by the fighter jet?

**Question 2**

When did fighter jets like the F-102 Delta Dagger start to be built?

**Question 3**

When did fighter jets like the F-106 Delta Dart stop being built?

**Question 4**

No more fighter jets were built, because the bombing role went where?

**Text number 12**

Another possible weapon system for air defence is the laser. Although air defence planners have been imagining lasers in combat since the late 1960s, only the most modern laser systems have now reached what could be considered "experimental operational capability". In particular, tactical high-energy lasers can be used in air defence and missile defence. If current developments continue, some argue that it is reasonable to assume that lasers will play a significant role in air defence over the next ten years.

**Question 0**

What is another possible anti-aircraft weapon?

**Question 1**

When did personnel first start thinking about using lasers in combat?

**Question 2**

What role can lasers play today that was first envisaged in the late 1960s?

**Question 3**

What is the current use of lasers in anti-aircraft warfare?

**Question 4**

When do some people believe that lasers can play a more important role in air defence?

**Text number 13**

Regional air defence, i.e. the air defence of a specific area or place (as opposed to point defence), has historically been practised by both armies (e.g. the British Army Air Defence Command) and air forces (the US Air Force CIM-10 Bomarc). Regional defence systems have a medium to long range and can be composed of several other systems and networked to form a regional defence system (in which case it can be composed of several short-range systems combined to effectively cover an area). An example of area defence is the defence of Saudi Arabia and Israel with MIM-104 Patriot missile batteries during the first Gulf War, when the aim was to protect populated areas.

**Question 0**

What is the name of the air defence of a particular region?

**Question 1**

Which armies and which group have been involved in the air defence of the region?

**Question 2**

Which US air forces used regional air defence?

**Question 3**

What is the range of territorial defence systems?

**Question 4**

What was the objective of the MIM-104 Patriot missile batteries in the first Gulf War?

**Text number 14**

The term air defence was probably first used in Britain when the Air Defence Board of Great Britain (ADGB) was created as the command centre for the Royal Air Force in 1925. However, the British arrangements were also called 'anti-aircraft', abbreviated AA, and the term remained in common use until the 1950s. After the First World War, it was sometimes prefixed with 'Light' or 'Heavy' (LAA or HAA) to classify a type of gun or unit. The nicknames for anti-aircraft guns include AA, AAA or triple-A, which is short for anti-aircraft artillery; 'ack-ack' (the spelling used by the British for 'AA:n' in audio transmission); and archie (a British term from the First World War, probably coined by Amyas Borton and believed to have originated with the Royal Flying Corps from the musical comedian George Robey's line 'Archibald, certainly not!").

**Question 0**

Which country do you think coined the term air defence?

**Question 1**

What does ADGB stand for?

**Question 2**

In what year was the ADGB founded?

**Question 3**

Who do you think invented the term archie for anti-aircraft guns?

**Question 4**

Which George Robey line is believed to have started the Archie moniker?

**Text number 15**

The essence of air defence is to detect hostile aircraft and destroy them. The key is to hit a target moving in three-dimensional space; the attack must not only hit these three coordinates, but must occur at the exact point where the target is. This means that projectiles must either be directed to hit the target or be aimed at the predicted location of the target when the projectile reaches it, taking into account both the velocity and direction of the target and the projectile.

**Question 0**

What is the first purpose of air defence?

**Question 1**

What is the second purpose of air defence?

**Question 2**

What is the critical question in air defence?

**Question 3**

The projectiles must either be directed at the target or aimed where?

**Question 4**

What are the two things to consider about the projectile and the target?

**Text number 16**

Passive air defence is defined in NATO as "Passive measures taken to physically defend and protect personnel, essential installations and equipment to minimise the effectiveness of an air and/or missile attack". It remains a vital ground force activity and involves camouflage and concealment to avoid detection by reconnaissance and attack aircraft. Measures such as camouflaging important buildings were common in World War II. During the Cold War, the runways and taxiways of some airports were painted green.

**Question 0**

What does NATO define as passive measures to protect people, buildings and equipment from air or missile attacks?

**Question 1**

Which group is largely responsible for passive air defence?

**Question 2**

Passive air defence involves camouflage and what?

**Question 3**

What was disguised during the Second World War?

**Question 4**

During which war were some airport runways painted green?

**Text number 17**

The basic air defence unit is typically a battery with 2-12 guns or missile launchers and fire control elements. These batteries, especially those with guns, are usually placed in a small area, although they may be divided; this is common for some missile systems. SHORAD missile batteries are often deployed in an area where individual launchers are several kilometres apart. When MANPAD systems are used by specialists, batteries may have several dozen groups, which are deployed separately in small sections; self-propelled anti-aircraft guns may be deployed in pairs.

**Question 0**

How many guns or missile launchers are typically in a battery?

**Question 1**

What else does the battery contain besides cannons or missile launchers?

**Question 2**

Where are batteries typically placed?

**Question 3**

The individual launchers of which missile batteries are often located several kilometres apart?

**Question 4**

Several dozen teams can be deployed one by one in small sections, while what is managed by a specialist?

**Text number 18**

The first problem was ammunition. Before the war, it was known that ammunition had to explode in the air. Both explosives and fragments were used, mostly the former. Airburst fuses were either incendiary (based on a burning fuse) or mechanical (clockwork). Detonators were not well suited to anti-aircraft use. The length of the fuse was determined by the time of flight, but the height affected the rate of combustion of the powder. British bombers were equipped only with touch-fired ammunition. Zeppelins, which were propellant-filled balloons, were the targets of incendiary grenades, and the British introduced fuzes with airburst fuzes that were both shrapnel-type - projecting the front of the incendiary grenade "pot" and throwing the fuse stream at the base. The British also fitted their grenades with tracers for night use. Smoke cartridges were also available for some anti-aircraft guns, which were used as targets for training.

**Question 0**

It was understood that the projectiles were supposed to explode where?

**Question 1**

What else was used besides explosives?

**Question 2**

Which two things can be air blown fuses?

**Question 3**

What were the balloons called?

**Question 4**

What were the objectives used in the training practices?

**Text number 19**

The British approach to HAA firing was based on two assumptions: first, targeting was the preferred method, and this was made possible by anticipating the artillery data from visual observation of the target and its height. Second, it was assumed that the target would maintain a constant course, speed and altitude. This HAA was expected to fire targets up to 24,000 feet. Mechanical time fuses were needed instead of fuse wire because the rate of combustion of gunpowder varied with altitude, so the length of the fuse was not a function of flight time alone. Automatic firing guaranteed a constant speed, which made it easier to predict where each shell should be aimed individually.

**Question 0**

What was the preferred method for the HAA fire?

**Question 1**

What else did you need to know about the target, in addition to predicting the weapon data from target tracking, to enable targeted shooting?

**Question 2**

The second assumption was that the target would stay on a steady course along with what other two factors?

**Question 3**

The targets could be how many feet to the HAA to attack them?

**Question 4**

What kind of fuses were needed?

**Text number 20**

The United States used two 3-inch AA guns at the end of World War I, and improvements were developed throughout the interwar period. However, in 2003, a new 105 mm fixed-mount AA gun was started in 1924, but only a few were produced by the mid-1930s, as the 90 mm AA gun, equipped with mobile carriages and fixed-mount guns capable of engaging air, sea and land targets, had already been developed. The M1 version was adopted in 1940. Some work was done on the 4.7-inch gun in the 1920s, but it fell through in 1937, leading to the production of a new gun in 1944.

**Question 0**

What weapons did the United States use to end the First World War?

**Question 1**

When were improvements to these weapons developed?

**Question 2**

When did work start on the 105 mm static-mount AA gun?

**Question 3**

Only a few 105 mm static-mounted anti-aircraft guns were produced, because what other gun had already started work?

**Question 4**

What year was the M1 version adopted?

**Text number 21**

In some countries, such as the UK and Germany during World War II, the Soviet Union and NATO's European Allied Command Group, land-based air defence and anti-aircraft have been under an integrated command and control system. While general air defense may be for homeland defense, including military installations, forces in the field, wherever they are, will always employ their own air defense capabilities if there is a threat from the air. A surface-based air defence capability can also be used offensively to prevent an adversary from using airspace.

**Question 0**

Which country's air defence and aircraft have been under an integrated command and control system?

**Question 1**

What other group has also been under this integrated command and control function?

**Question 2**

Who will deploy their own air defences if the air becomes a threat?

**Question 3**

What can be used as an offensive measure to deny an opponent access to airspace?

**Text number 22**

After the First World War, the US Army began to develop a 37 mm automatic twin gun designed by John M. Browning, which had two functions (anti-aircraft and anti-ground). It was standardised in 1927 as the T9 AA gun, but trials quickly revealed that it was useless in ground combat. Although the grenade was somewhat light (well under 2 lbs), it still had a good power ceiling and fired shots at 125 rounds per minute; the AA tank was developed and introduced in 1939. The Browning 37 mm grenade proved prone to jamming, and was eventually replaced in AA units by the Bofors 40 mm grenade. The Bofors had attracted the interest of the US Navy, but none was acquired before 1939. In 1931, the US Army also developed a mobile anti-aircraft gun mounted on the rear of a heavy truck, with four .30-calibre water-cooled machine guns and an optical controller. It proved unsuccessful and was abandoned.

**Question 0**

What did the US military start to develop after the First World War?

**Question 1**

Who designed this cannon?

**Question 2**

How many shots did this cannon fire per second?

**Question 3**

What replaced your Browning 37nn due to jamming problems?

**Question 4**

What other US group was interested in Bofors?

**Text number 23**

Originally, Germany's high altitude needs were to be met with the Krupp 75 mm gun, designed in collaboration with the Swedish Bofors, but the specifications were later changed to call for much higher performance. Krupp engineers therefore introduced the new 88 mm FlaK 36. The gun was first used in Spain during the Spanish Civil War and proved to be one of the best anti-aircraft guns in the world and particularly lethal against light, medium and even early heavy tanks.

**Question 0**

What were they going to do in Germany when they needed high altitude?

**Question 1**

Who was also involved in the design of the 75 mm cannon?

**Question 2**

Because greater performance was needed, Krupp employees designed what?

**Question 3**

Where was FlaK 36 first used?

**Question 4**

In which war was FlaK first used?

**Text number 24**

The combined forces of the German Wehrmacht had a number of smaller calibre anti-aircraft gun systems at their disposal, of which the Flakvierling, a 20 mm single 20 mm anti-aircraft gun system created in 1940, was one of the most commonly seen weapons, used both on land and at sea. Small-calibre anti-aircraft weapon systems of the Allied and US forces were also quite capable, although little attention is paid to them. Their needs could be met with a more small-calibre armament than the conventional single-mounted M2 .50-calibre machine gun on the turret of a tank, as four land-based 'heavy-barreled' (M2HB) guns were mounted together in the American Maxson M45 Quadmount weapon system (a direct response to the Flakvierling), often mounted on the back of a half-track, to form the Half Track, M16 GMC, Anti-Aircraft. Although less powerful than the German 20 mm systems, the typical army anti-aircraft battalion's four to five combat batteries were often several miles apart and could be quickly attached and detached to larger ground combat units to provide the desired defence against enemy aircraft.

**Question 0**

What was the one weapon most often seen, used both on land and at sea?

**Question 1**

What weapon system did the American troops use, but little attention was paid to it?

**Question 2**

How many M2HB guns were installed together in the M45 Quadmount weapon system?

**Question 3**

This system was a direct response to what?

**Question 4**

How far apart were the combat batteries of an army AAA battalion often?

**Text number 25**

Another aspect of air defence was the use of barrage balloons as a physical barrier, initially to bombers over cities and later to ground attack aircraft over the Normandy landing fleets. The balloon, a simple airship attached to the ground, worked in two ways. First, it and the steel cable were a danger to any aircraft trying to fly between them. Secondly, to avoid the balloons, bombers had to fly at higher altitudes, which was more favourable to the guns. The use of barrage balloons was limited and their success in shooting down aircraft was limited, as they were largely immobile and passive defensive devices.

**Question 0**

What acted as a physical barrier to air defence?

**Question 1**

What were barrage balls originally used as a barrier for?

**Question 2**

How was the balloon attached to the ground?

**Question 3**

What were pilots supposed to do to avoid feather balloons?

**Question 4**

How successful were feathered balls in bringing down aircraft?

**Text number 26**

The maximum distance at which a cannon or missile can attack an aircraft is an important figure. However, many different definitions are used, but unless the same definition is used, the performance of different guns or missiles cannot be compared. For anti-aircraft guns, only the ascending part of the trajectory can be used. One term is "ceiling", where the maximum ceiling is the height the projectile would reach if fired vertically. This term is not in itself practically useful, since few anti-aircraft guns are capable of firing vertically, and the duration of the maximum fuse may be too short, but it may be useful as a standard against which to compare different weapons.

**Question 0**

What is the important figure when it comes to weapons on aircraft?

**Question 1**

What can be used to determine the maximum distance of an AA gun?

**Question 2**

What term is used to describe the height to which a projectile would rise if fired vertically?

**Question 3**

Few AA guns can shoot in which direction?

**Text number 27**

As this process continued, missiles were increasingly used for tasks that had previously been carried out by weapons. The first to disappear were the large weapons, which were replaced by equally large and much more powerful missile systems. Smaller missiles soon followed, eventually becoming small enough to be mounted on armoured cars and tank platforms. These began to replace, or at least supplant, similar weapon-based SPAAG systems in the 1960s, and by the 1990s had replaced almost all such systems in modern armies. Portable missiles, now known as MANPADs, were introduced in the 1960s and have supplanted or even replaced the smallest cannons in most advanced armies.

**Question 0**

The missile started to be used more often instead of which weapon?

**Question 1**

Small missiles were designed, which could be installed where?

**Question 2**

When did these missiles begin to replace the weapons-based SPAAG systems?

**Question 3**

What are portable missiles better known as?

**Question 4**

When were MANPADs introduced?

**Text number 28**

Unlike heavier weapons, these smaller weapons are widely used because they are inexpensive and can track a target quickly. Classic examples of autocannons and high-calibre guns are the 40 mm autocannon and the 8.8 cm FlaK 18, 36 gun, both designed by the Swedish company Bofors. These types of artillery weapons have largely been replaced by the powerful surface-to-air missile systems introduced in the 1950s, although many nations still retained them. The development of surface-to-air missiles began in Nazi Germany towards the end of World War II with missiles such as Wasserfall, although no operational system was deployed until the end of the war, and represented new attempts to increase the effectiveness of anti-aircraft systems as the threat from [bombers] increased. Land-based SAMs can be fired from fixed or mobile launchers, either wheeled or tracked. Tracked vehicles are usually armoured vehicles specifically designed to carry SAM systems.

**Question 0**

Smaller weapons can be used because of their low price and what other factor?

**Question 1**

Who designed the 40 mm car cannon?

**Question 2**

When were surface-to-air missile systems introduced?

**Question 3**

Where were surface-to-air missiles first developed?

**Question 4**

How can SAM missiles on the ground be used?

**Text number 29**

Smaller boats and ships usually carry machine guns or fast guns, which can often be lethal against low-flying aircraft if combined with a radar-guided fire control system for radar-guided point defence. Some ships, such as Aegis cruisers, pose as great a threat to aircraft as any land-based air defense system. In general, aircraft should treat naval vessels with respect, but vice versa. Aircraft carrier battle groups are particularly well defended, as they typically consist of many ships with heavy anti-aircraft weaponry, but they are also capable of sending fighters on combat patrol to counter airborne threats.

**Question 0**

What kind of weapons are usually found on smaller boats and ships?

**Question 1**

These weapons can be lethal to aircraft, which are low if they are related to what?

**Question 2**

What types of vessels are particularly well defended?

**Question 3**

Aircraft carrier battle groups can launch what to stop incoming threats?

**Text number 30**

Rocket-propelled grenades can be - and often are - used against hovering helicopters (e.g. Somali militia men in the battle of Mogadishu (1993)). Firing a rocket-propelled grenade at a steep angle is dangerous for the user, because the backblast caused by firing is reflected from the ground. In Somalia, militiamen sometimes welded a steel plate to the end of the exhaust pipe of a mortar tube to divert pressure away from the shooter when firing upwards towards US helicopters. RPGs are used in this role only when more powerful weapons are not available.

**Question 0**

What kind of weapon can be used against hovering helicopters?

**Question 1**

When a mortar is fired at a steep angle, who is in danger?

**Question 2**

What does a mortar shell fired at a steep angle reflect from the ground?

**Question 3**

What did some militia members in Somalia weld a mortar tube into the exhaust pipe to protect the shooter?

**Question 4**

What were Somali militia members shooting with RPGs?

**Text number 31**

The British introduced an "effective upper limit", meaning the height at which a gun could fire a series of shells against a moving target; this could be limited both by the maximum fuse life and the capacity of the gun. In the late 1930s, the British definition was 'the height at which a target approaching directly at 400 mph (=643.6 km/h) can be engaged for 20 seconds before the gun reaches an altitude of 70 degrees'. However, the effective upper limit for heavy anti-aircraft guns was influenced by factors other than ballistic:

**Question 0**

What term is used to describe the height at which a gun fires cartridges against a moving target?

**Question 1**

Who approved the use of the term "efficient roof"?

**Question 2**

How long must the object be connected, among other factors, for the roof to be effective?

**Question 3**

What contributed to the effective upper limit of heavy anti-aircraft guns?

**Text number 32**

Until the 1950s, cannons firing ballistic projectiles were the standard weapon, after which missiles became dominant, except at very short ranges. However, the type of grenade or warhead and its fuzing device, and in the case of missiles, the guidance arrangements, were and are different. Targets are not always easy to destroy; however, damaged aircraft may have to abort their mission, and even if they manage to return and land in a friendly area, they may be inoperable for days or permanently. If small arms and smaller machine guns are excluded, the calibre of anti-aircraft guns on the ground has varied from 20 mm to at least 150 mm.

**Question 0**

What was the standard weapon until the 1950s?

**Question 1**

When ballistic projectile weapons lost their appeal, what weapon replaced them?

**Question 2**

In which area were missiles not used?

**Question 3**

A damaged aircraft can be out of service for days, right?

**Question 4**

What is the largest calibre surface anti-aircraft gun?

**Text number 33**

The British recognised the need for anti-aircraft capability a few weeks before the outbreak of the First World War; on 8 July 1914, the New York Times reported that the British government had decided "to place on the coasts of the British Isles a series of towers, each with two specially prepared, rapid-firing guns", and a "whole ring of towers" was to be built around "naval establishments" and "other particularly vulnerable points". By December 1914, the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve (RNVR) manned AA guns and searchlights from various sources in some nine ports. The Royal Garrison Artillery (RGA) was given responsibility for anti-aircraft defences in the field, using motorised twin gun batteries. The first were officially formed in November 1914, initially using the QF 1-pounder "pom-pom" gun (a 37 mm version of the Maxim gun).

**Question 0**

When did the British see the need to increase their anti-aircraft capability?

**Question 1**

Where does the New York Times report say the armed towers should go?

**Question 2**

What was built around the naval establishments?

**Question 3**

Who manned the anti-aircraft guns and floodlights?

**Question 4**

Who used motorised double rifle sections?

**Text number 34**

In the UK and some other armies, a single artillery branch has been responsible for ground air defence both at home and abroad, although responsibility for air defence of the British Isles was shared with the Royal Navy in the First World War. During the Second World War, however, an RAF regiment was established to protect airfields everywhere, including light air defence. In the later decades of the Cold War, this also included US Air Force bases in the UK. However, all ground-based air defence was removed from the remit of the Royal Air Force (RAF) in 2004. The British Army Air Defence Command was abolished in March 1955, but in the 1960s and 1970s the RAF Fighter Command used long-range anti-aircraft missiles to protect key areas of the UK. During the Second World War, the Royal Marines also provided air defence units; formally they were part of the navy's mobile base defence organisation, but were treated as an integral part of the army-led land-based air defence.

**Question 0**

Who provided some of the air defence for the British Isles in the First World War?

**Question 1**

Who protected airports in World War II?

**Question 2**

The US Air Force helped protect the UK during which "war"?

**Question 3**

In what year was ground air defence taken away from the RAF?

**Question 4**

What was abolished in 1955?

**Text number 35**

The British first looked at measuring range, when it was discovered that range was the key to better ignition setting. This led to the development of the Height/Range Finder (HRF), and the first model was the Barr & Stroud UB2, a 2 metre optical coincident rangefinder mounted on a tripod. It measured the distance to the target and the angle of elevation, which together gave the altitude of the aircraft. These were complex instruments and there were several other methods in use. The HRF was soon joined by the Height/Fuse Indicator (HFI), which was marked with elevation angles and contour lines, overlaid with fuse length curves, which allowed the user of the HRF to read the required fuse length from the altitude indicated by the user.

**Question 0**

What helped to better insert the fuse?

**Question 1**

What was the first HRF (Height Range Finder) model used by the British?

**Question 2**

The HRF measured the closeness of the target and what else?

**Question 3**

What was the HRF used with to set the fuses?

**Question 4**

The length of the fuse could be set using the height given by whom?

**Text number 36**

By the early 20th century, balloon or airship guns on land and in naval use were attracting attention. Various types of ammunition were proposed: explosives, detonators, bullet chains, rods and fragments. Some kind of tracer or smoke trail was required. Ignition options were also explored, both impact and timed types. Installations were usually of the pedestal type, but could also be on field platforms. Trials were underway in most European countries, but only Krupp, Erhardt, Vickers Maxim and Schneider had published data by 1910. Krupp's plans included adaptations of the 65 mm 9-pounder, 75 mm 12-pounder and even 105 mm cannon. Erhardt also had a 12-pounder, while Vickers Maxim offered a 3-pounder and Schneider a 47 mm gun. A French balloon gun appeared in 1910, it was an 11-pounder, but it was mounted on a vehicle and had a total unmanned weight of 2 tons. However, as balloons were slow-moving, sights were simple. However, the challenges of faster moving aircraft were recognised.

**Question 0**

What kind of weapons started to attract attention?

**Question 1**

What other needs were expressed in addition to the ammunition proposals?

**Question 2**

What impacts and time types were analysed?

**Question 3**

Who had information on gun design published in 1910?

**Question 4**

What gun made the scene in 1910?

**Text number 37**

All armies soon adopted anti-aircraft guns, often based on smaller field guns, notably the French 75 mm and Russian 76.2 mm guns, which usually just leaned on some kind of embankment so that their muzzles were aimed at the sky. The British Army quickly adopted the 13-pounder by producing new mounts suitable for AA use, the 13-pdr QF 6 cwt Mk III was released in 1915. It remained in use throughout the war, but the 18-pdr guns were aligned downwards to take the 13-pdr shot of the larger cartridge 13-pr QF 9 cwt, and these proved much more satisfactory. Overall, however, these temporary solutions proved largely useless. Because the gunners had little experience of the task and no means of measuring target, distance, elevation or velocity, and because it was difficult for them to observe the explosion of their ammunition in relation to the target, the gunners were unable to get the fuse setting right, and most of the ammunition exploded well below the target. An exception to this rule was the use of balloon-protecting guns, where the height could be accurately measured from the length of the wire holding the balloon.

**Question 0**

Which two guns were supported on the slope so that their muzzles pointed upwards?

**Question 1**

What anti-aircraft gun did the British army start using?

**Question 2**

What size cannon was relined to take 13-pounder cartridges?

**Question 3**

What was difficult to get right in the new weapons?

**Question 4**

Where do most projectiles fired at aircraft usually explode?

**Text number 38**

The Treaty of Versailles prevented Germany from acquiring AA weapons, and Krupps designers, for example, joined Bofors designers in Sweden. Some World War I-era guns were retained, and some covert AA training began in the late 1920s. Germany introduced the 8.8 cm FlaK 18 in 1933, the 36 and 37 models followed with various improvements, but ballistic performance remained unchanged. In the late 1930s, the 10.5 cm FlaK 38 appeared, soon followed by the 39. This was designed primarily for static emplacements, but it also had a mobile mount, and the unit had 220 volt 24 kW generators. The design of the 1938 FlaK started with a 12.8 cm FlaK.

**Question 0**

What treaty was supposed to prevent Germany from acquiring anti-aircraft weapons?

**Question 1**

When did secret anti-aircraft training start in Germany?

**Question 2**

When did the 10.5 cm FlaK 38 appear in Germany?

**Question 3**

When did the design of the 12.8 cm FlaK start?

**Question 4**

What was in FlaK 39?

**Text number 39**

However, the problem with the control settings - "aim-off" - required that the rate of change of the target's position was known. In both France and the UK, tachymetric devices were introduced to track targets and produce vertical and horizontal deflection angles. The French Brocq system was electric, the operator went to the target area and obtained indications from the guns; it was used on their 75 mm. The British Wilson-Dalby gun controller used a pair of trackers and mechanical tachymetry; the operator fed in the length of the fuse, and deflection angles were read from the gauges.

**Question 0**

What did the tachymetric devices do?

**Question 1**

Which system had electronic monitoring?

**Question 2**

Which weapon was used for the French Brocq system?

**Question 3**

Which system used a pair of trackers?

**Question 4**

What are called deflection settings?

**Text number 40**

The Polish AA defence was unable to counter the German attack, and the situation was similar in other European countries. Major anti-aircraft warfare began with the Battle of Britain in the summer of 1940. 3.7-inch HAAs were to form the backbone of land-based anti-aircraft defence, although initially significant numbers of 3-inch 20 cwts were also used. The Land Forces Air Defence Command, under Air Defence UK, grew from 12 AA divisions to 3AAs. 40 mm Bofors guns were increasingly being employed. In addition, an RAF regiment was formed in 1941 to provide air cover for airfields, with 40 mm Bofors eventually becoming the main armament. The army established fixed anti-aircraft stations, using HAA and LAA systems, at key overseas targets, notably Malta, the Suez Canal and Singapore.

**Question 0**

What could Poland and other European countries not defend themselves against?

**Question 1**

Which battle marked the beginning of major anti-aircraft warfare?

**Question 2**

What was under the command of the UK Air Defence Organisation?

**Question 3**

How many more anti-aircraft troops did Britain's air defences grow by?

**Question 4**

What was created in 1941 to protect airports?

**Text number 41**

Britain had successfully tested a new 3.6-inch HAA gun in 1918.The 3,928.7-inch gun became the preferred solution, but it took 6 years to secure funding. Production of the QF 3.7-inch (94 mm) gun began in 1937; this gun was used both on mobile field army tanks and in mobile, fixed-mounted guns for static positions. At the same time, the Royal Navy introduced a new 114 mm (4.5 inch) twin-turret gun, which the army deployed as a simpler single-mounted gun in fixed positions, mainly near ports where naval ammunition was available. However, the performance of both the 3,7- and 4,5-inch guns was limited by their standard No 199 fuze, which had a 30-second operating time, although a new mechanical time fuze with a 43-second operating time was soon available. In 1939, a machine fuse fitter was introduced, which eliminated the need for manual fuse setting.

**Question 0**

When was the 3.6-inch HAA gun test successful?

**Question 1**

When did the 3.7-inch HAA weapon become a priority?

**Question 2**

What weapon did the Royal Navy start using?

**Question 3**

How long was the life of fuse number 199?

**Question 4**

What was introduced in 1939?

**Text number 42**

However, the maintenance tests revealed another problem: it was almost impossible to distance and track the new high-speed targets. At short range, the apparent target area is relatively large, the trajectory is flat, and the flight time is short, allowing the lead to be corrected by observing the tracers. At long ranges, the aircraft remains at firing range for a long time, so that the necessary calculations can theoretically be done by computations. However, since small errors in distance lead to large errors in the height of the grenade and the time of detonation, accurate determination of the distance is crucial. At the distances and velocities used by Bofors, neither answer was good enough.

**Question 0**

What proved to be practically impossible in the field tests?

**Question 1**

The target area is relatively large at what distance?

**Question 2**

How was the lead in the scope viewed at short range?

**Question 3**

At what distance what could theoretically be used to determine distance calculations?

**Question 4**

Which small errors caused large errors in the height of the projectile and the time to detonation?

**Text number 43**

In the 1920s, the German company Rheinmetall developed an automatic 20 mm gun, and the Swiss company Oerlikon had acquired a patent for an automatic 20 mm gun designed in Germany during the First World War. Germany introduced the rapid-fire 2 cm FlaK 30 rifle, and later in the decade Mauser-Werke redesigned it to become the 2 cm FlaK 38. This was the first 20 mm automatic pistol. However, although the 20 mm was superior to the machine gun and, when mounted on a very small trailer, was easy to move, its effectiveness was limited. Therefore, Germany added 3.7 cm. The first, the 3.7 cm FlaK 18, developed by Rheinmetall in the early 1930s, was basically an enlarged 2 cm FlaK 30. It was introduced in the year and its 1935 production was discontinued the following year. The redesigned 3,7 cm FlaK 36 was introduced in 1938 and also had a two-wheeled carriage. However, by the mid-1930s the Luftwaffe realised that there was still a coverage gap between the 3.7 cm and 8.8 cm guns. It started developing the 5 cm gun on a four-wheeled carriage.

**Question 0**

Which company developed an automatic 20 mm clock in the 1920s?

**Question 1**

Which Swiss company received a patent for a 20 mm automatic cannon during the First World War?

**Question 2**

Which company redesigned the 2 cm FlaK 30 sniper rifle?

**Question 3**

What did Germany add to the 20 mm gun to make it more effective?

**Question 4**

When was the first 3.7 cm FlaK 18 introduced?

**Text number 44**

The Germans developed massive reinforced concrete buildings, sometimes more than six storeys high, called Hochbunker (high bunkers) or Flaktürme (Flak towers), which housed anti-aircraft artillery. In cities attacked by Allied ground forces, they became fortresses. Many of them in Berlin were the last buildings to fall to the Soviet Union in the Battle of Berlin in 1945. In the North Sea, the Thames estuary and other tidal areas, the British built structures like the Maunsell forts, in which they installed cannons. After the war, most of them were left to rot. Some were located outside territorial waters and were given a second life in the 1960s as platforms for pirate radio stations.

**Question 0**

What was the name given to the large bases developed by the Germans?

**Question 1**

What was another name for the high bunkers?

**Question 2**

What did the Germans put in the base?

**Question 3**

Which of the last buildings in which city fell in 1945?

**Question 4**

Which structure did the British build in the North Sea?

**Text number 45**

Developments during the Second World War continued for a short time in the post-war period. In particular, the US Army established a vast anti-aircraft network around its major cities, based on radar-guided 90 mm and 120 mm guns. US efforts continued in the 1950s with the 75 mm Skysweeper system, an almost entirely automated system comprising radar, computers, power and a self-loading gun on a single motorised platform. The Skysweeper replaced all the smaller guns in use in the army at the time, notably the 40 mm Bofors guns. In Europe, NATO Allied Command Europe developed an integrated air defence system, the NATO Air Defence Ground Environment (NADGE), which later became the NATO Integrated Air Defence System.

**Question 0**

Which army established a large air defence network around its major cities?

**Question 1**

Which US system created in the 1950s included radar and computers?

**Question 2**

The Skysweeper replaced the small guns used by the military, which included what?

**Question 3**

What does NADGE mean?

**Question 4**

What became of NADGE?

**Text number 46**

The solution was automation, implemented in the form of a mechanical computer, the Kerrison Predictor. Users held it in the sight, and the Predictor automatically calculated the correct aiming point and displayed it as a pointer on the gun. Gun users simply followed the pointer and loaded the cartridges. The Kerrison was fairly simple, but it paved the way for future generations that incorporated radar, first for rangefinding and later for tracking. During the war, Germany introduced similar predictive systems, with the addition of radar range as the war progressed.

**Question 0**

What was the name of the mechanical computer that used automation?

**Question 1**

What did Predictor calculate when it was aimed at the target?

**Question 2**

How did Predictor display the necessary data?

**Question 3**

What two things did gun users have to do?

**Question 4**

What other country has designed systems like Predictor?

**Text number 47**

Although infantry firearms, especially machine guns, can be used to engage low-level air targets, sometimes with considerable success, their effectiveness is usually limited, and the muzzle flash exposes infantry positions. The speed and altitude of modern jets limit targeting capabilities, and critical systems may be armoured on aircraft designed for ground attack. In most cases, anti-aircraft artillery used modifications of the standard air-to-ground gun and heavier artillery systems. Initially standard pieces with new mountings were used, and before the Second World War there was a switch to specially designed guns with much greater performance.

**Question 0**

What did the muzzle flashers on the firearms used by the infantry reveal?

**Question 1**

Besides the speed of a modern jet, what else limits the targeting capabilities?

**Question 2**

What were the heavier artillery systems generally used for?

**Text number 48**

Some nations started researching rockets even before the Second World War, including for anti-aircraft purposes. Further research began during the war. The first step was unguided missile systems, such as the British 2-inch RP and 3-inch, which were fired in large numbers from Z batteries and were also installed on warships. The firing of one such device during an air raid is suspected to have caused the Bethnal Green disaster in 1943. Faced with the threat of Japanese kamikaze attacks, Britain and the United States developed surface-to-air missiles such as the British Stooge or the American Lark as countermeasures, but none were ready by the end of the war. German missile research was the most advanced of the war, as the Germans invested heavily in research and development of missile systems for all purposes. These included a number of guided and unguided systems. Among the unguided systems was the Fliegerfaust (literally 'aircraft fist') as the first MANPADS system. Guided systems included a number of advanced radio, wire or radar-guided missiles, such as the Wasserfall ('waterfall') missile. Due to the difficult war situation in Germany, only small quantities of all these systems were produced and most of them were only used by training or test units.

**Question 0**

In which countries did rocket research begin before what war?

**Question 1**

What kind of unguided missile systems were installed on warships?

**Question 2**

When did the Bethnal Green disaster happen?

**Question 3**

What was the US military's response to the British Stooge to counter kamikaze attacks?

**Question 4**

Which country's research was ahead of all others in terms of missiles?

**Text number 49**

The introduction of guided missiles led to a major change in air defence strategy. Despite Germany's desperate desire to deploy anti-aircraft missile systems, none were fielded during the Second World War. However, after several years of post-war development, these systems began to mature into viable weapon systems. The United States began to modernise its defences with the Nike Ajax missile, and soon the larger anti-aircraft guns disappeared. The same happened in the Soviet Union after the introduction of its SA-2 Guideline systems.

**Question 0**

Which weapon caused the major change in air defence strategy?

**Question 1**

Which company wanted to deploy missile systems during the Second World War but failed?

**Question 2**

Which missile did the US upgrade its defences with?

**Question 3**

What was lost with the introduction of Nike's Ajax missile?

**Question 4**

Which deployment caused the disappearance of larger anti-aircraft guns in the Soviet Union?

**Text number 50**

The future of projectile weapons may lie in railguns. Tests are underway to develop systems that could do as much damage as the Tomahawk (missile), but at a fraction of the cost. In February 2008, the US Navy tested a railgun; it fired a grenade at a speed of 9 000 km per hour using 10 megajoules of energy. Its expected performance is over 13 000 miles (21 000 km) per hour, and it is accurate enough to hit a 5 metre target at a distance of 200 nautical miles (370 km) from a 5 metre target at a rate of 10 shots per minute. It is expected to be ready between 2020 and 2025.[review needed] These systems, currently designed for static targets, would only need the ability to re-target to become the next generation of air defence system.

**Question 0**

Where might the future of ammunition-based weapons lie?

**Question 1**

Testing weapons that do as much damage as any missile, but at a much lower cost?

**Question 2**

When did the US Navy test an iron cannon?

**Question 3**

How fast was the launch fired by the navy?

**Question 4**

When is the railgun expected to be ready?

**Text number 51**

The projectiles and grenades fired by these weapons usually have different types of detonators (barometric, time-delay or proximity detonators) that explode close to the airborne target and release a rapid spray of metal fragments into the air. Shorter range work requires a lighter weapon with a higher rate of fire to increase the probability of hitting a fast airborne target. In this mission, 20 mm and 40 mm calibre weapons have been widely used. Smaller weapons, typically .50 caliber or even 8 mm rifle caliber, have been used in the smallest mounts.

**Question 0**

What types of fuses are used in the enclosures?

**Question 1**

At shorter ranges, a light weapon to use on fast targets?

**Question 2**

What calibres of guns are better at hitting short-range fast targets?

**Question 3**

Where have smaller .50 calibre and 8 mm guns been used?

**Text number 52**

In naval tactics, air defence, especially in the aircraft carrier group, is often built around a medium-layer system with the aircraft carrier in the middle. The outer layer is usually formed by the aircraft of the aircraft carrier, in particular its AEW&C aircraft together with the CAP. If the attacker is able to penetrate this layer, the next layers come from the anti-aircraft missiles that accompany the aircraft carrier convoys; area defence missiles such as the RIM-67 Standard with a range of up to nmi100, and point missiles such as the RIM-162 ESSM with a range of up to nmi30. Virtually all modern warships are equipped with small calibre guns, including the CIWS system, which is usually a radar-guided Gatling gun of 20-30 mm calibre capable of firing several thousand rounds per minute.

**Question 0**

What do you build an air defence around in places like an aircraft carrier group?

**Question 1**

What protects the outer layer?

**Question 2**

The surface-to-air missiles on the next floor are carried by which?

**Question 3**

What is the range of the RIM-67 Standard in nautical miles?

**Question 4**

What is the rate of fire of the radar-guided 20 and 30 mm Gatling gun?

**Text number 53**

If current trends continue, missiles will replace artillery systems entirely in the "first line" service. Increasingly, guns will be displaced to special missions, such as the Dutch Goalkeeper CIWS, which uses the GAU-8 Avenger 30 mm seven-barrel Gatling gun for last-rate missile and air defence. Even this former frontline weapon is currently being replaced by new missile systems, such as the RIM-116 Rolling Airframe Missile, which is smaller and faster and allows mid-flight course correction (steering) to ensure a hit. To bridge the gap between guns and missiles, Russia is specifically developing the Kashtan CIWS system, which uses both guns and missiles for ultimate defence. Two six-barrelled 30 mm Gsh-6-30 Gatling guns and 9M311 anti-aircraft missiles ensure its defensive capability.

**Question 0**

What is likely to completely replace weapons systems?

**Question 1**

What leads to special roles?

**Question 2**

What weapon is used in the Dutch Goalkeeper CIWS?

**Question 3**

Which RIM weapon allows mid-flight course changes?

**Question 4**

Which weapons system uses guns and missiles?

**Text number 54**

Most modern air defence systems are quite mobile. Even larger systems are usually mounted on trailers and are designed to be dismantled or erected fairly quickly. In the past, this was not always the case. Early missile systems were cumbersome and required a lot of infrastructure; many could not be moved at all. With the diversification of air defence, there has been a much greater emphasis on mobility. Most modern systems tend to be either self-propelled (i.e. guns or missiles mounted on a truck or tracked chassis) or easily towed. Even systems consisting of several components (transfer/repair/launching equipment, radars, command posts, etc.) benefit from being mounted on a vehicle fleet. In general, a fixed system can be identified, attacked and destroyed, while a mobile system can appear in places where it is not expected. Soviet systems focus specifically on mobility, based on the experience of the US-Vietnam War. For more information on this aspect of the conflict, see the SA-2 manual.

**Question 0**

What are modern air defence systems in general?

**Question 1**

Where are larger weapons systems usually installed?

**Question 2**

Radars, command posts and the like are usually installed where?

**Question 3**

When is the mobile weapons system likely to appear?

**Question 4**

Which schemes are really geared towards mobility?

**Text number 55**

Most Western and Commonwealth armies combine air defence with traditional military units (i.e. army, navy and air force) as a separate department or as part of the artillery. For example, in the US Army, air defence is part of the artillery, while in the Pakistan Army it was separated from the artillery as a separate department in 1990. This contrasts with some (largely communist or former communist) countries where air defence is not only within the army, navy and air force, but also has separate departments dealing only with air defence in the region, for example the Soviet PVO Strany. The Soviet Union also had a separate strategic missile force responsible for intercontinental ballistic nuclear missiles.

**Question 0**

In which armed forces is air defence usually integrated as a separate weapon or as part of the artillery?

**Question 1**

The US military air defence is part of what kind of weaponry?

**Question 2**

In what year was Pakistan's air defence separated from the army?

**Question 3**

Which countries have established regional air defence departments?

**Question 4**

Who had separate military forces to control ICBMs?

**Text number 56**

Armies typically have a thorough air defence, ranging from smaller integrated air defence systems such as the RBS 70, Stinger and Igla to army-level missile defence systems such as Angara and Patriot. Long-range missile systems, often located at high altitudes, force aircraft to fly low where they can be shot down by anti-aircraft guns. In addition to small and large systems, effective air defence also requires intermediate systems. These can be deployed at regimental level and consist of a fleet of self-propelled anti-aircraft platforms, be they self-propelled anti-aircraft guns (SPAAG), integrated anti-aircraft systems such as Tunguska, or all-round anti-aircraft missile systems such as Roland or SA-8 Gecko.

**Question 0**

What is the depth of armies in general?

**Question 1**

Angara and Patriot are two examples of what type of systems?

**Question 2**

Stinger and Igla are two examples of what type of systems?

**Question 3**

What is SPAAG?

**Question 4**

What kind of platform are Roland and SA-8 Gecko?

**Text number 57**

Israel and the US Air Force, together with NATO members, have developed significant tactics to counter air defences. Special weapons, such as anti-radiation missiles and advanced electronic reconnaissance and electronic warfare platforms, are used to suppress or nullify the effectiveness of an adversary's air defence system. It is a race to the bottom: as better jamming, intercept and radiological weapons are developed, so are better SAM systems with ECCM capabilities and the ability to shoot down radiological missiles and other missiles aimed at them or the targets they defend.

**Question 0**

The US Air Force and which country, together with NATO members, has developed tactics to counter air defence?

**Question 1**

What is the objective of suppressing the opponent's air defence systems?

**Question 2**

As better weapons are created, what systems will be further developed to combat them?

**Text number 58**

NATO defines air-to-air defence (AAW) as "measures to defend naval forces against attacks by air weapons launched from aircraft, ships, submarines and land-based targets". Some militaries use the term All-Arms Air Defence (AAAD) for non-special forces air defence. Other terms dating from the late 20th century include GBAD (Ground Based AD) and the related terms SHORAD (Short Range AD) and MANPADS ("Man Portable AD Systems": typically shoulder launched missiles). Air-to-air missiles are variously called Surface-to-air missiles (SAM), abbreviated and pronounced "SAM", and Surface to Air Guided Weapon (SAGW).

**Question 0**

What does AAAD stand for?

**Question 1**

What is GBAD?

**Question 2**

What does SHORAD stand for?

**Question 3**

What does MANPADS stand for?

**Question 4**

What does SAGW stand for?

**Text number 59**

Air defence was one of the most rapidly evolving areas of military technology in the 20th century, responding to the development of aircraft and exploiting various enabling technologies, notably radar, missiles and data processing (initially electromechanical analogue data processing from the 1930s onwards, as in the devices described below). Air defence developments included sensors and technical fire control, weapons and command and control. These were either very rudimentary or non-existent at the beginning of the 20th century.

**Question 0**

What was one of the most rapidly developing areas of military technology in the 20th century?

**Question 1**

The development of air defence was the answer to the development of what?

**Question 2**

What else did air defence want to use besides radar and data processing?

**Question 3**

What else did the evolution of air defence involve besides sensors and technical fire control and weapons?

**Text number 60**

Batteries are usually grouped into battalions or equivalent. In a field army, a light artillery battalion or SHORAD battalion is often placed in a manoeuvre battalion. The heavier guns and long-range missiles may be part of an air defence brigade and come under corps or higher command. A domestic air defence force may have an entire military structure. For example, the UK Air Defence Command, commanded by a full general of the British Army, was part of the ADGB. At its peak in 1941-42, it comprised three airborne divisions and 12 airborne divisions in between.

**Question 0**

How are batteries typically grouped?

**Question 1**

What kind of battalion is usually in a field army manoeuvre division?

**Question 2**

Which military division could have the perfect military structure?

**Question 3**

Who commanded the UK Air Defence Command?

**Question 4**

How many troops did the UK's air defence commander have?

**Text number 61**

German air raids on the British Isles increased in 1915, and the anti-aircraft effort was considered somewhat ineffective, so the Royal Navy's artillery expert, Admiral Sir Percy Scott, was appointed to make improvements, particularly integrated anti-aircraft defences in London. The air defences were extended by the addition of RNVR AA guns, 75mm and 3-inch guns, the pom-pom guns were ineffective. The naval 3-inch was also introduced into the army, the QF 3-inch 20 cwt (76 mm), a new field gun introduced in 1916. As most attacks took place at night, searchlights were soon used and acoustic detection and positioning methods were developed. By December 1916, Britain was defended by AA units183 (most with 3-inchers), the BEF in France and74 10 in the Middle East.

**Question 0**

German-led air attacks increased in 1915 in which area?

**Question 1**

Who was given the task of making improvements to the AA in the wake of the German attacks?

**Question 2**

What was used for night attacks?

**Question 3**

How many AA units defended Britain in December 1916?

**Question 4**

How many AA sections were with the BEF in France at the same time?

**Text number 62**

When aircraft began to be used on the battlefield against ground targets, anti-aircraft guns could not be deployed quickly enough on nearby targets, and because they were relatively few in number, they were not always in the right place (and were often unpopular with other troops), so their positions changed frequently. Soon, troops added a variety of machine-gun mounted weapons mounted on columns. These short-range weapons proved more lethal, and the "Red Baron" is believed to have been brought down by anti-aircraft Vickers machine guns. By the end of the war, it was clear that the increasing capabilities of aircraft would require better means of acquiring and targeting targets. However, the pattern was set: anti-aircraft weapons would be based on heavy weapons to attack targets at high altitudes and lighter weapons to be used when targets reached lower altitudes.

**Question 0**

What was many times unpopular with the other troops?

**Question 1**

What was installed on the poles by force?

**Question 2**

What kind of weapon is the Red Baron believed to have fallen with?

**Question 3**

What made it even more challenging to get and aim at the goals?

**Question 4**

Heavy weapons fired at high targets and which fired at low targets?

**Text number 63**

1925The British introduced a new instrument developed by Vickers. It was a mechanical analogue computer, the Predictor AA No 1. When the height of the target was given, its operators followed the target, and the predictor produced the bearing, quadrant height and fuze settings. This information was transmitted electronically to the guns, where it was displayed on repeater scales to the layers who "matched the pointers" (target data and actual gun data) to the gun emplacement. This system of electronic repeaters was based on arrangements introduced by the British Coast Artillery in the 1880s, and many AA officers worked for the Coast Artillery. Similar systems were introduced in other countries, and for example the later Sperry device, known as the M3A3 in the United States, was also used in Britain as the Predictor AA No 2. Altimeters also grew, and in the UK the World War I Barr & Stroud UB 2 (7 foot optical base) was replaced by the UB 7 (9 foot optical base) and UB 10 (18 foot optical base, used only in static AA stations). Goertz in Germany and Levallois in France produced 5 metre instruments. In most countries, however, HAA guns were developed until the mid-1930s mainly as improvements to existing guns, although various new designs were on the drawing boards.

**Question 0**

What year did the British introduce the new Vickers instrument?

**Question 1**

What name did the British take for the Vickers device?

**Question 2**

What was the name of the Sperry device in the United States?

**Question 3**

What name did the British give to the Sperry device?

**Question 4**

What replaced UB 2?

**Text number 64**

After the Dambusters attack in 1943, a completely new system was developed to bring down all low-flying aircraft in one hit. The first attempt used a 50 mm gun, but it proved inaccurate and was replaced by a new 55 mm gun. The system used a centralised control system with both a search and sighting radar, which calculated the aiming point of the guns, taking into account wind direction and ballistics, and then sent electronic commands to the guns, which pointed themselves hydraulically at high speed. The operators simply fed the guns and selected the targets. This system, modern by today's standards, was in a late stage of development at the end of the war.

**Question 0**

When did the Dambusters attack happen?

**Question 1**

What was the new system designed after the Dambusters attack supposed to do?

**Question 2**

What replaced the 50 mm gun, which was not accurate?

**Question 3**

What kind of guidance system was used on the 55 mm gun?

**Question 4**

How were the guns aimed after the electronic orders were sent?

**Text number 65**

Anti-aircraft battalions were also used to suppress landmines. Their larger 90 mm M3 gun, like the Eighty-eight, also proved to be an excellent anti-tank gun and was widely used in this role towards the end of the war. The Americans also used the 120 mm M1 stratospheric gun at the beginning of the war, the most effective anti-aircraft gun, with an impressive elevation capability of 18 km (60 000 ft). None of the 120 M1 guns were ever fired at enemy aircraft. 90 mm and 120 mm guns were still in use in the 1950s.

**Question 0**

What was also used to manage land paint?

**Question 1**

What other weapon in the AAA battalion was a good anti-tank weapon besides the 88?

**Question 2**

What did the Americans use at the beginning of the war?

**Question 3**

What was the stratospheric altitude range at the feet?

**Question 4**

Until what decade were the 90 and 120 mm guns used?

**Text number 66**

The most advanced Allied technology was demonstrated in the air defence against German V-1 cruise missiles (V stands for Vergeltungswaffe, "weapon of revenge"). The US Army's 419th and 601st Anti-Aircraft Battalions were first deployed to the Folkestone-Dover coast to defend London, before being transferred to Belgium as part of Antwerp X. With the liberation of Antwerp, the port city immediately became a priority target, receiving the most V-1 and V-2 missiles of any city. The smallest tactical unit of the operation was the gun battery, consisting of four 90 mm guns firing shells with radioximity fuses. Incoming targets were automatically detected and tracked by the SCR-584 radar developed at the MIT Radar Laboratory. The output of the gun emplacement radar was fed into the M-9 director, an electronic analogue computer developed at Bell Laboratories, which calculated the forward and elevation corrections of the guns. These three techniques were used to destroy nearly 90 percent of the V-1 missiles heading for the defensive perimeter around the harbour.

**Question 0**

What did the advanced allied technology show it could defend against?

**Question 1**

Where were the 419th and 601st US Army units deployed to defend London?

**Question 2**

Where were the 419th and 601st US Army divisions moved to as part of the Antwerp X project?

**Question 3**

Which city was attacked with more V-1 and V-2 missiles than any other city?

**Question 4**

What automatically acquired and tracked incoming items?

**Text number 67**

In the 1982 Falklands War, the Argentine armed forces used the latest Western European weapons, such as the Oerlikon GDF-002 35 mm twin gun and the SAM Roland. The Rapier missile system was the primary GBAD system used by both the British artillery and the RAF Regiment, while British Special Forces used some brand new FIM-92 Stinger missiles. Both sides also used the Blowpipe missile. British naval missiles included the Sea Dart and the older longer-range Sea Slug systems, and the Sea Cat and the new short-range Sea Wolf systems. Machine guns were used both on land and in the water.

**Question 0**

In which war did the Argentine armed forces use the SAM Roland?

**Question 1**

Which two units used the Rapier missile system?

**Question 2**

What was the older system used by the British navy?

**Question 3**

What new short-range systems did the British navy use?

**Question 4**

What was used for AA moorings both on land and in the water?

**Text number 68**

Larger SAM missiles can be mounted on fixed launchers, but can be towed or repositioned at will. SAM systems launched by a single person are known in the United States as MANPADS (Man-Portable Air Defence Systems). MANPADS systems from the former Soviet Union have been exported all over the world and are used by many armed forces. Non-MANPAD targets are usually detected by air radar, followed by tracking before the missile is 'locked on' and then fired. Potential targets, if they are military aircraft, are identified as friend or foe before being attacked. The development of newer and relatively cheap short-range missiles has begun to replace automatic cannons in this role.

**Question 0**

What can be deployed on fixed triggers but re-deployed at any time?

**Question 1**

What is the name of the SAM missiles launched by private individuals in the United States?

**Question 2**

What does MANPADS stand for?

**Question 3**

How do you purchase paints for non-ManPAD SAMs?

**Question 4**

Which weapons will be replaced by short-range missiles?

**Text number 69**

As stealth technology evolves, so does stealth technology. Multi-beam radars, such as bistatic and low-frequency radars, are said to be able to detect stealthy aircraft. Advanced thermal cameras, such as those incorporating QWIP systems, would be able to optically detect a stealth aircraft regardless of the aircraft's RCS. In addition, side-looking radars, high-power optical satellites and high aperture, high sensitivity radars such as radio telescopes would all be able to delineate the position of a stealth aircraft within certain parameters. The latest SAM missiles are claimed to be capable of detecting and intercepting stealth targets, the most notable being the S-400, which is claimed to be capable of detecting an object with an RCS of 0.05 square metres at a range of 90 kilometres.

**Question 0**

What will continue to grow alongside stealth technology?

**Question 1**

What can detect stealth aircraft?

**Question 2**

What will see stealth technology aircraft up to RCS?

**Question 3**

What is the most significant SAM weapon capable of detecting a stealth target?

**Question 4**

How far away can the S-400 detect a target?

**Document number 146**

**Text number 0**

Sanskrit (/ˈsænskrɪt/; Sanskrit: saṃskṛtam [səmskr̩t̪əm] or saṃskṛta, originally saṃskṛtā vāk, "refined speech") is the primary sacred language of Hinduism, the philosophical language of Buddhism, Hinduism, Sikhism and Jainism, and the literary language used as a lingua franca in the Greater India. It is a standardised dialect of Old Indo-Aryan, derived from Vedic Sanskrit, with linguistic origins in Proto-Indo-European and Proto-Indo-Iranian. Today it is one of the 22 classified languages of India and is the official language of the state of Uttarakhand. As one of the oldest Indo-European languages for which there are significant written records, Sanskrit plays an important role in Indo-European studies.

**Question 0**

Which religion's primary sacred language is Sanskrit?

**Question 1**

How many written languages are there in modern India?

**Question 2**

Which Indian state is the official language of Sanskrit?

**Question 3**

Sanskrit is used as a philosophical language in Hinduism, Buddhism, Jainism and what other religion?

**Question 4**

Which language is the standard dialect of Sanskrit?

**Question 5**

Which language is the sacred language of Hinduism?

**Question 6**

What else can Sanskrit be used for besides as a language of religions?

**Question 7**

Where can you find Sanskrit in general?

**Question 8**

What is the Sanskrit language variant of?

**Question 9**

What language is Sanskrit from?

**Question 10**

What literary-philosophical language was used in the Greater India?

**Question 11**

What is considered a sacred language in Buddhism?

**Question 12**

How many languages are spoken in India?

**Question 13**

Which state in India does not officially recognise Sanskrit?

**Question 14**

Which Indo-European language has few written documents?

**Question 15**

What is the primary sacred language of Buddhism?

**Question 16**

What is the philosophical language in Islam?

**Question 17**

Where was Sanskrit a classical language?

**Question 18**

What is one of the 25 languages of India?

**Question 19**

Where is the study of Sanskrit not very important?

**Text number 1**

More than 90 weekly, bi-weekly and quarterly editions are published in Sanskrit. The Sanskrit daily Sudharma has been published in Mysore, India, since 1970, while the Sanskrit Vartman Patram and Vishwasya Vrittantam have been launched in Gujarat in the last five years. Since 1974, the state-run All India Radio has been broadcasting a short daily news bulletin. These broadcasts are also available on the AIR website. Sanskrit news is broadcast on television and internet through DD National channel at 6:55 am IST.

**Question 0**

In what year was the Sudharma newspaper first published?

**Question 1**

Where are the Sanskrit Vartman Patram and Vishwasya Vrittantam published?

**Question 2**

In what year did daily news broadcasts in Sanskrit begin on the state-run All India Radio?

**Question 3**

How many weekly, bi-weekly and quarterly magazines are published in Sanskrit?

**Question 4**

What is the time slot for Sanskrit news on DD National?

**Question 5**

What is the publication, Sudharma?

**Question 6**

In which language are many magazines published in India?

**Question 7**

Where is the Sudharma newspaper published?

**Question 8**

Since when has All India Radio had a daily broadcast?

**Question 9**

Where can Sanskrit-language broadcasts be found online?

**Question 10**

How many weeklies are published in Sanskrit?

**Question 11**

Which news magazine was first published in 1974?

**Question 12**

What first appeared in Sanskrit on All India Radio in 1970?

**Question 13**

What publications have been published in Myrosa since 1970?

**Question 14**

What has been published in Mumbai, India, since 1970?

**Question 15**

Which publication in Gujarat started more than five years ago?

**Question 16**

What year did All India Radio start its weekly broadcasts?

**Question 17**

Which broadcast can only be found on the internet?

**Question 18**

On which channel can you find the news in Sanskrit at 9:55 IST?

**Text number 2**

Sanskrit linguist Madhav Deshpande says that when the term "Sanskrit" was coined, it was not considered a special language, separate from other languages, but rather a particularly sophisticated or perfected way of speaking. In ancient India, proficiency in Sanskrit was a sign of social class and educational level, and the language was taught mainly to members of the higher castes through the careful analysis of Vyākaraṇins such as Pāṇin and Patanjali, who urged the use of proper Sanskrit at all times, especially in rituals. Sanskrit as the learned language of ancient India thus existed alongside the vernacular Prakrit, which was a Middle Indo-Aryan language. However, the linguistic change led to the eventual loss of mutual intelligibility.

**Question 0**

What were the vernacular languages of ancient India alongside Sanskrit?

**Question 1**

Whose two scholars' works were used to teach Sanskrit to the higher castes of India?

**Question 2**

What was the Sanskrit language used in ancient India as a sign of what?

**Question 3**

What was the language of the Pracrites?

**Question 4**

Which Sanskrit linguist describes Sanskrit as "a particularly sophisticated or perfected way of speaking"?

**Question 5**

As what kind of speech style did linguist Madhav Deshpande say Sanskrit began?

**Question 6**

What was Sanskrit once thought to be the differentiating factor?

**Question 7**

How was Sanskrit originally used?

**Question 8**

Where was Sanskrit the language learned by the upper classes?

**Question 9**

Alongside what did Sanskrit exist?

**Question 10**

Who said that Sanskrit was a special, separate language?

**Question 11**

In which country did the lower classes study Sanskrit?

**Question 12**

Which language co-exists with Sanskrit in modern India?

**Question 13**

Which two scholars taught Sanskrit to the lower classes?

**Question 14**

Which vernacular language in India was used only by the upper social class?

**Text number 3**

Brahmi evolved into numerous Brahmi scripts, many of which were used to write Sanskrit. Around the same time as Brahmi, the Kharosthi script was used in the north-west of the continent. Sometime between the fourth and eighth centuries, the Brahmi-derived Gupta script became widespread. Around the eighth century, the Śāradā script evolved from the Gupta script. The latter, in turn, was superseded by Devanagari in the 1100s or 1200s, with intermediate stages such as the Siddhaṃ script. In eastern India, the Bengali alphabet was used, and later the Odia alphabet.

**Question 0**

What was the script used to write Sanskrit in north-west India?

**Question 1**

At what time did the Gupta script become common in Sanskrit writing?

**Question 2**

Which script evolved from the Gupta script in the 8th century?

**Question 3**

Which script replaced the Gupta script?

**Question 4**

In which period did devangari writing become common?

**Question 5**

What was used to write Sanskrit?

**Question 6**

What spelling was used in Northwest India?

**Question 7**

Which script developed between the fourth and eighth centuries?

**Question 8**

Where was Gupta from?

**Question 9**

Which script evolved from the Gupta script?

**Question 10**

What script was used in the north-east?

**Question 11**

During which centuries were Brahmanic scriptures used?

**Question 12**

Where does the Brahmi scripture come from?

**Question 13**

Which script replaced the Devanagari script in the 13th century?

**Question 14**

What alphabets were mainly used in the West Indies?

**Text number 4**

Many loanwords from Sanskrit are also found in Austronesian languages such as Javanese, especially in its older form, where almost half of the vocabulary is borrowed. Other Austronesian languages, such as traditional Malay and modern Indonesian, also derive much of their vocabulary from Sanskrit, albeit to a lesser extent, with a larger proportion coming from Arabic. Filipino languages, such as Tagalog, also have some Sanskrit loanwords, but most of these are from Spanish. A Sanskrit loanword that occurs in many Southeast Asian languages is the word bhāṣā, or spoken language, which is used to refer to the names of many languages.

**Question 0**

Tagalog is what kind of language?

**Question 1**

From which language does much of Tagalog come?

**Question 2**

What is an example of a Sanskrit loanword used in Southeast Asian languages?

**Question 3**

What is the meaning of the Sanskrit loanword "bhāṣā"?"

**Question 4**

What is an example of a traditional language that has derived much of its vocabulary from Sanskrit?

**Question 5**

Where were many Sanskrit words found?

**Question 6**

Which older language had more than half of its words borrowed from Sanskrit?

**Question 7**

Which Sanskrit loanword is found in many Asian languages?

**Question 8**

What is the meaning of bhasa?

**Question 9**

Where does traditional Malay get many of its loanwords from?

**Question 10**

In which languages are Tagalog loanwords found?

**Question 11**

Which Indonesian language is not derived from Sanskrit?

**Question 12**

Which Austronesian languages are not of Arabic origin?

**Question 13**

What loanwords does Arabic use?

**Question 14**

What language is Spanish from?

**Text number 5**

For nearly 2,000 years, Sanskrit was the language of a cultural order that influenced South Asia, Inner Asia, Southeast Asia and, to some extent, East Asia. A significant form of post-medieval Sanskrit is the Sanskrit language of Indian epic poetry - Ramayana and Mahabharata. Epic deviations from Pāṇī are generally considered to be due to pracritical disturbances or innovations, rather than being pre-Pāṇī. Traditional Sanskrit scholars call such deviations ārṣa (आर्ष), which is the traditional name for 'ṛṣis', the ancient writers. There are also more 'prakritisms' (quotations from the common language) in some contexts than in classical Sanskrit proper. Buddhist hybrid Sanskrit is a written language, heavily influenced by Central Indo-Aryan languages, based on early Buddhist prakrit texts which were subsequently assimilated to varying degrees into the standard classical Sanskrit.

**Question 0**

What are two examples of epic poetry written in Sanskrit?

**Question 1**

What are precriticisms?

**Question 2**

Which Sanskrit written language is influenced by Central Indo-Aryan languages?

**Question 3**

How long was Sanskrit a language of culture?

**Question 4**

Where can you find the post-Vedic form of Sanskrit?

**Question 5**

What epic poems were written in post-Vedic Sanskrit?

**Question 6**

What are the epic anomalies thought to contribute to?

**Question 7**

What occurs to a lesser extent in classical Sanskrit?

**Question 8**

Which language influenced much of Eurasia for almost 2000 years?

**Question 9**

What form of Sanskrit is found in Asian folklore?

**Question 10**

What is considered evidence that epics used to use Panini?

**Question 11**

What kind of Sanskrit language influenced the languages of central Indo-Aryan?

**Question 12**

Where did classical Sanskrit stand?

**Question 13**

Where did the Sanskrit language influence for less than 1000 years?

**Question 14**

In which parts of Asia did Sanskrit have no influence?

**Question 15**

Where in poetry do you find early Vedic Sanskrit?

**Question 16**

Who caused the deviations from Panini because of their absence?

**Question 17**

Which classical languages have been influenced by Central Indo-Aryan languages?

**Text number 6**

From the Rigveda to the time of Pāṇin (fourth century BC), the development of early Vedic language can be traced in other Vedic texts: the Samaveda, Yajurveda, Atharvaveda, Brahmanas and Upanishads. During this period, the value of the language, its use for sacred purposes and the importance of its correct pronunciation were strong conservative forces opposing the usual processes of linguistic change. The Vedic language, however, shows a clear five-level linguistic evolution from the Rigveda to the Upanishads and the earliest Sutras such as the Baudhayana Sutras.

**Question 0**

When was Panini's time?

**Question 1**

What kind of text is Samaveda?

**Question 2**

What was Sanskrit used for?

**Question 3**

How was Sanskrit seen in relation to maintaining class?

**Question 4**

Why did the use of Sanskrit as an upper class language bring resistance ?

**Question 5**

When was Samaveda written?

**Question 6**

What language was used for philosophical purposes?

**Question 7**

What made it possible for Sanskrit to change linguistically?

**Question 8**

how many linguistic developments have taken place in relation to the Vedic language in relation to the Vedic language?

**Question 9**

To which century can the development of the early Vedic language be traced?

**Question 10**

What factors supported the linguistic change process?

**Question 11**

Which early Sutras did not follow the five levels of linguistic development?

**Question 12**

What did the upper-class conservatives advocate in terms of language?

**Question 13**

What levels of linguistic development did the Sanskrit language bypass?

**Text number 7**

Sheldon Pollock argues that "most observers agree that in some crucial way Sanskrit is dead".393 Pollock has further argued that while Sanskrit continued to be used in Indian literary cultures, it was never adapted to express the changing forms of subjectivity and sociality as they were manifested and conceptualized in modern times.:416 Instead, it was reduced to the 'rewriting and reformulation' of ideas already explored, and any creativity was limited to hymns and verse:398 A notable exception is the military references in Nīlakaṇṭha Caturdhara's 17th-century commentary on the Mahābhārata.

**Question 0**

Who has said that Sanskrit is dead?

**Question 1**

How is Sanskrit used exclusively according to Pollock?

**Question 2**

What can't Sanskrit express?

**Question 3**

How is the Sanskrit language limited in its use of thoughts?

**Question 4**

What are the limits of the Sanskrit language?

**Question 5**

What did Andrew Pollock say about Sanskrit?

**Question 6**

Which 17th century commentary was Caturdharan talking about?

**Question 7**

Sanskrit is not often used for what creative purpose?

**Question 8**

Where is Sanskrit no longer used?

**Question 9**

How has the Sanskrit language adapted to modern times?

**Text number 8**

The CBSE (Central Board of Secondary Education) and several other state education boards in India have adopted Sanskrit as an alternative language to the official language of the state in the schools they run. In such schools, Sanskrit is an option in grades 5-8 (grades V-VIII). This is the case in most ICSE-affiliated schools, especially in those states where Hindi is the official language. Sanskrit is also taught in traditional gurukulas throughout India.

**Question 0**

Where has the Central Board of Education in India moved the Sanskrit language?

**Question 1**

Where has the government of education placed Sanskrit as a language option?

**Question 2**

At which grade levels in Indian schools is it possible to study Sanskrit?

**Question 3**

In which language countries is Sanskrit considered an option?

**Question 4**

What other schools also teach Sanskrit?

**Question 5**

Which board refused to see Sanskrit as an alternative?

**Question 6**

What is the only education board in India?

**Question 7**

Which language is the official language of India?

**Question 8**

At which grade levels is Sanskrit required?

**Question 9**

What language is no longer taught by traditional gurus?

**Text number 9**

St James Junior School in London, England, offers Sanskrit as part of its curriculum. In the US, since September 2009, high school students have been able to gain credits as independent study or from foreign language requirements by studying Sanskrit as part of the SAFL programme: the Samskritam as a Foreign Language programme, coordinated by Samskrita Bharati. In Australia, Sydney Grammar School, a private boys' secondary school in Sydney, offers Sanskrit language tuition from grades 7-12, including for the Higher School Certificate.

**Question 0**

Which English school offers Sanskrit language courses?

**Question 1**

Since when has Sanskrit been offered as a language option in the US?

**Question 2**

What is a credit in the United States?

**Question 3**

Who coordinates the Samskritam as a foreign language study programme?

**Question 4**

Which school in Australia offers Sanskrit studies?

**Question 5**

What does St. Johns Junior School in London offer?

**Question 6**

Where have upper secondary school students been able to gain credits in foreign languages since 2006?

**Question 7**

In which school years in Australia are students required to study Sanskrit?

**Question 8**

Who coordinates Sanskrit as a foreign language?

**Question 9**

What does a student get for studying Sanskrit at a private secondary school in Sydney?

**Text number 10**

The Sanskrit language was born in an oral society, and the oral tradition survived the development of early classical Sanskrit literature. The script was introduced in India only after the Sanskrit language had developed into the Prakrit; when it was written, the choice of script was influenced by the regional scribal scripts. Therefore, Sanskrit does not have its own script. Virtually all the major writing systems of South Asia have been used to produce Sanskrit manuscripts.

**Question 0**

Under what tradition did the Sanskrit language begin?

**Question 1**

After which language was developed was writing introduced?

**Question 2**

What feature of the written text influenced the use of manuscripts?

**Question 3**

What does Sanskrit not have of its own?

**Question 4**

What writing systems have been used to write Sanskrit?

**Question 5**

What comes from a progressive society?

**Question 6**

What literary traditions were preserved in early literature?

**Question 7**

Where did the pracrit evolve to?

**Question 8**

What influenced the scribes' original manuscripts?

**Question 9**

What was used in very few South Asian writing systems?

**Text number 11**

Since the late 1700s, the Latin alphabet has been used for Sanskrit transliteration. The most commonly used system today is the IAST (International Alphabet of Sanskrit Transliteration), which has been the academic standard since 1888. ASCII-based transliteration systems have also been developed because of the difficulty of representing Sanskrit characters in computer systems. These include Harvard-Kyoto and ITRANS, a transliteration system widely used on the Internet, especially Usenet and e-mail, both because of its speed of entry and rendering problems. With the widespread availability of Unicode-aware web browsers, IAST has become more common on the web. It is also possible to type with an alphanumeric keyboard and transliterate into Devanagari using software such as Mac OS X International Support.

**Question 0**

Since when has the Latin alphabet been used to write Sanskrit?

**Question 1**

Which transliteration system is the most common today?

**Question 2**

How long has IAST been the standard system for Sanskrit transliteration?

**Question 3**

What is used to transliterate computer systems?

**Question 4**

Which transliteration system is often used on the internet?

**Question 5**

Which Greek alphabets have been transliterated since the 17th century?

**Question 6**

What system was commonly used in the 1700s to transliterate Sanskrit?

**Question 7**

What was the academic standard used before 1888?

**Question 8**

What software can only be used with Unicode browsers?

**Question 9**

Which transliteration system is not commonly used on the internet or in email?

**Text number 12**

Sanskrit has also influenced the spread of Buddhist texts translated into Sino-Tibetan languages. Buddhism was spread to China by the Mahayana missionaries sent by Ashoka, who spread it mainly through translations of hybrid Buddhist Sanskrit. Many terms were directly transliterated and added to the Chinese vocabulary. Chinese words such as 剎那 chànà (Devanagari: क्षण kṣaṇa 'momentary period') were borrowed from Sanskrit. Many Sanskrit texts have survived only in Tibetan commentary collections of Buddhist teachings, the Tengyur.

**Question 0**

What has influenced the use of Sanskrit in Sino-Tibetan languages?

**Question 1**

Who sent missionaries to China?

**Question 2**

Which religion spread to China through Sanskrit translations?

**Question 3**

What was transliterated and added to the Chinese language?

**Question 4**

Where have many Sanskrit texts survived?

**Question 5**

What has been the impact of Sino-Tibetan languages?

**Question 6**

Which languages have been affected by the spread of Hindi texts?

**Question 7**

Which missionaries spread Islam to China?

**Question 8**

Who sent the Mahayana missionaries to India?

**Question 9**

What Sanskrit texts have survived in Egyptian collections?

**Text number 13**

Sanskrit has greatly influenced Indian languages, which have grown out of its vocabulary and grammatical basis; for example, Hindi is the "Sanskritised register" of the Kharibol dialect. All modern Indo-Aryan languages, as well as Munda and Dravidian languages, have borrowed many words either directly from Sanskrit (tatsama words) or indirectly from Central Indo-Aryan languages (tadbhava words). It is estimated that about fifty per cent of the vocabulary of modern Indo-Aryan languages, as well as the written forms of Malayalam and Kannada, contain words from Sanskrit. Telugu literary texts are lexically Sanskritised or Sanskritised to an enormous extent, perhaps seventy percent or more.

**Question 0**

Which language has influenced the languages of India?

**Question 1**

How is Hindi considered in relation to Sanskrit?

**Question 2**

What dialect is Hindi from?

**Question 3**

What percentage of Sanskrit words are believed to be found in modern Indo-Aryan languages?

**Question 4**

In which language are as many as 70% of the texts in Sanskrit?

**Question 5**

What were the major influences of Indian languages?

**Question 6**

What is the Kharibol dialect, which is a Sanskrit register?

**Question 7**

Where has Sanskrit borrowed words from?

**Question 8**

What percentage of the vocabulary comes from Indian languages?

**Question 9**

Where are literary texts rarely considered lexically Sanskrit?

**Text number 14**

The earliest known Sanskrit writings date back to the first century BC. They are written in the Brahmi script, which was originally used to write Prakrit, not Sanskrit. It has been described as a paradox that the first evidence of written Sanskrit is found centuries later than its linguistic descendants in the Prakrit languages. In northern India, there are Brāhmī inscriptions from the third century BC onwards, the oldest of which are in the famous Prakrit column inscriptions of King Ashoka. The earliest Tamil Brahmi inscriptions written in the earliest Tamil language in South India belong to the same period. When Sanskrit was written down, it was initially used for administrative, literary or scientific texts. The sacred texts were preserved orally and were written down 'reluctantly' (according to one commentator) and relatively late.

**Question 0**

When are the earliest dated Sanskrit writings?

**Question 1**

What is the spelling of the earliest Sanskrit writings?

**Question 2**

In which language was Brahmi the first language?

**Question 3**

Which language is a descendant of Sanskrit?

**Question 4**

How were the early sacred texts offered?

**Question 5**

When were the latest Sanskrit writings known?

**Question 6**

When was the earliest known Vedic inscription?

**Question 7**

Which written language is known to appear centuries later than Sanskrit?

**Question 8**

Where are the Pre-Critical writings from the third century?

**Question 9**

On which king's column is the latest inscription of Brahmi found?

**Text number 15**

The Sanskrit grammatical tradition, the Vyākaraṇa, one of the six Vedangas, began in the late Sanskrit period and culminated in Pāṇin's Aṣṭṭādhyāyī Aṣṣṭādhyāyī, consisting of 3,990 sutras (circa fifth century BC). About a hundred years after Pāṇīī (c. 400 BC), Kātyāyana compiled the Vārtīs from Pāṇīī's sũtras. Patanjali, who lived three centuries after Pāṇin, wrote the Mahābhāṣya, the 'Great Commentary' on Aṣṭādhyāyī and the Vārtikas. Because of these three ancient Vyākaraṇins (grammars), this grammar is called the Trimuni Vyākarana. To understand the meaning of the sutras, Jayaditya and Vāmana wrote a commentary, Kāsikā, in 600 AD. The Pāṇinian grammar is based on 14 Shiva sutras (aphorisms) in which the entire mātrika (alphabet) is abbreviated. This abbreviation is called Pratyāhara.

**Question 0**

What is the grammatical tradition of Sanskrit?

**Question 1**

In which period did Vyakarana begin?

**Question 2**

How many sutras does Astadhyayi contain?

**Question 3**

Who made the quarts of Panini sutras?

**Question 4**

What is the name of the abbreviated alphabet?

**Question 5**

What was composed about a hundred years before Panini?

**Question 6**

Who lived three centuries before Panini?

**Question 7**

What did Panini write?

**Question 8**

What is the basis of the 12 Shiva Sutras?

**Question 9**

What is the partial abbreviation for Pratyahara?

**Text number 16**

The Sanskrit language defined by Pāṇin has evolved from an earlier form of the Veda. The current form of Vedic Sanskrit can be traced back to the second millennium BC (for the Rig Veda). Scholars often distinguish Vedic Sanskrit and Classical or 'pāṇinian' Sanskrit as separate dialects. Although they are quite similar, they differ in many key aspects of phonology, vocabulary, grammar and syntax. Vedic Sanskrit is the language of the Vedas, a vast collection of hymns, incantations (Samhitas) and theological and religious philosophical discussions in the Brahmanas and Upanishads. Modern linguists consider the metrical hymns of the Rigveda Samhita to be the earliest, composed by many authors over several centuries of oral tradition. The end of the Vedic period is marked by the Upanishads, which form the last part of the traditional Vedic corpus; however, the early Sutras are also Vedic in both language and content.

**Question 0**

Where did the Sanskrit language evolve from according to Panini?

**Question 1**

When can the current form of Sanskrit be traced back to?

**Question 2**

How is classical and Vedic Sanskrit often perceived?

**Question 3**

What is Vedic Sanskrit intended to be used for?

**Question 4**

Which hymns are considered the earliest?

**Question 5**

What has been described as Vedic and evolved from the earlier Panini?

**Question 6**

What can be traced back to the second century AD.

**Question 7**

What are often considered to be the same dialects?

**Question 8**

Which two dialects are very different?

**Question 9**

What marks the beginning of the Vedic season?

**Question 10**

What can be traced back to the first millennium?

**Question 11**

What is another name for Vedic Sanskrit?

**Question 12**

What do modern linguists consider to be later hymns?

**Question 13**

Which is written by only one author?

**Question 14**

What marked the beginning of the Vedic season?

**Text number 17**

To explain the common features of Sanskrit and other Indo-European languages, many scholars have put forward the Indo-Aryan migration theory, according to which the original speakers of Sanskrit arrived in what is now India and Pakistan from the north-west sometime in the early second millennium BC. This theory is supported by the close relationship of Indo-European languages with Baltic and Slavic languages, the exchange of vocabulary with non-Indo-European Uralic languages and the nature of the proven Indo-European flora and fauna words.

**Question 0**

When are the first speakers of Sanskrit believed to have come to India?

**Question 1**

What is the relationship between the Indo-European and Baltic languages?

**Question 2**

Where did the Sanskrit language come from in India?

**Question 3**

Sanskrit came from the north-west and spread to which countries today?

**Question 4**

What is the theory behind the Sanskrit migration to India?

**Question 5**

What does the Ino-European migration theory explain?

**Question 6**

When did the original speakers of Sanskrit migrate to the north-west?

**Question 7**

What arrived in the Batici region in the second millennium BC?

**Question 8**

What does Indo-Aryan migration refute?

**Question 9**

Which theory explains the differences between Sanskrit and other Indo-European languages?

**Question 10**

Where did early speakers from the north-east bring the Sanskrit language?

**Question 11**

Who arrived in India in the first millennium BC?

**Question 12**

Which languages have nothing in common with each other?

**Question 13**

What theory has little evidence to support it?

**Text number 18**

Many Sanskrit dramas also show that the language co-existed with the pracrit, which was spoken by multilingual speakers with a broader education. Sanskrit speakers were almost always multilingual. In the Middle Ages, Sanskrit continued to be spoken and written, especially by learned Brahmins for scientific communication. This was a thin layer of Indian society, but covered a wide geographical area. In Varanasi, Paithan, Pune and Kanchipuram, there was a strong presence of educational and debating institutions, and the high level of classical Sanskrit language learning persisted until the British period.

**Question 0**

Which form of speech shows that Sanskrit and Prakrit existed together?

**Question 1**

What kind of speakers spoke Sanskrit?

**Question 2**

What did the Brahmins use Sanskrit for?

**Question 3**

Until when was high Sanskrit used?

**Question 4**

How many people in society use Sanskrit?

**Question 5**

What kind of dramas are used exclusively in Sanskrit?

**Question 6**

What language did the less educated speak?

**Question 7**

Which feature did most Sanskrit speakers in the Enlightenment acquire?

**Question 8**

Who used Sanskrit for general communication?

**Question 9**

In what single place was the Sanskrit language centralised and maintained?

**Text number 19**

Samskrita Bharati is an organisation working for the revival of Sanskrit. The "All-India Sanskrit Festival" (since 2002) organises composition competitions. According to India's 1991 census, Sanskrit is spoken fluently. 49,736 Sanskrit learning programmes are also on the list of most AIR broadcasting centres. The village of Mattur in central Karnataka claims to have native speakers of Sanskrit among its inhabitants. People of all castes learn Sanskrit from childhood and converse in the language. Even local Muslims converse in Sanskrit. Historically, Krishnadevaraya, the king of the Vijayanagara kingdom, gave the village to Vedic scholars and their families when Kannada and Telugu were spoken in his kingdom. Another organization focuses on preserving and passing on the oral tradition of the Vedas. www.shrivedabharathi.in is one such Hyderabad-based organization that has digitized the Vedas by recording the utterances of Vedic Pandits.

**Question 0**

Which organisation is trying to revive the Sanskrit language?

**Question 1**

What kind of competitions will be held at the Indian Sanskrit Festival?

**Question 2**

How many Sanskrit speakers were there in the 1991 census?

**Question 3**

Where in India do people still speak Sanskrit?

**Question 4**

Who originally gave the village of Mattur to Sanskrit scholars?

**Question 5**

Which organisation is trying to get rid of the Sanskrit language?

**Question 6**

How many fluent Sanskrit speakers were reported in 2002?

**Question 7**

Which village claims that there are no more native Sanskrit speakers?

**Question 8**

Which local people refuse to use Sanskrit as a language?

**Question 9**

Which village did the Vedic scholars give to King Krishnadevaraya?

**Text number 20**

Orientalist scholars like Sir William Jones in the 1700s marked a wave of enthusiasm for Indian culture and the Sanskrit language. According to Thomas Trautmann, after this period of 'Indomania', a certain hostility towards Sanskrit and Indian culture in general began to prevail in early 19th century Britain, manifested in the neglect of Sanskrit in British academic circles. This was the beginning of a general idea that India should be assimilated culturally, religiously and linguistically as far as possible into Britain. Trautmann argues that the growing hostility had two separate and logically opposing sources: One was 'British indophobia', which he calls essentially a developmentalist, progressive, liberal and non-racial critique of Hindu civilisation that helped to improve India on the European model; the other was scientific racism, a theory of English 'common sense' that Indians constituted a 'separate, inferior and incorrigible race'.

**Question 0**

When were Sanskrit and Indian culture popular?

**Question 1**

In which century did Indian culture receive a more hostile reception?

**Question 2**

How did British academics express their feelings about Sanskrit?

**Question 3**

What did the 19th century British want from India as soon as possible?

**Question 4**

What else did the British like about Indians besides embracing British culture?

**Question 5**

What inspired Sir William Jones in the 17th century?

**Question 6**

What was hostile to in 19th century India?

**Question 7**

Who held up the teaching of Sanskrit in Britain?

**Question 8**

In what way did Britain believe that India and Britain had to be separated?

**Question 9**

What was the reason, in Trautmann's opinion, for India's belief in the superiority of its culture?

**Text number 21**

Philip Glass' opera Satyagraha uses texts from the Bhagavad Gita, sung in Sanskrit. The end credits of Matrix Revolutions include a prayer from the Brihadaranyaka Upanishad. The song 'Cyber-raga' from Madonna's Music album has Sanskrit chants, and the song Shanti/Ashtangi from her 1998 Grammy-winning album Ray of Light has an Ashtanga Vinyasa yoga chant. The lyrics include the mantra Om shanti. Composer John Williams introduced the choirs that sang in Sanskrit in Indiana Jones and the Temple of Doom and Star Wars: Episode I - The Phantom Menace. The theme song for Battlestar Galactica 2004 is the Gayatri Mantra from Rigveda. The lyrics of Enigma's song "The Child In Us" also contain Sanskrit verses [better source needed].

**Question 0**

Who wrote opera in Sanskrit?

**Question 1**

What is Philip Glass's opera based on?

**Question 2**

Which well-known performer has used Sanskrit songs in his music?

**Question 3**

Which composer performed Sanskrit music in his films?

**Question 4**

Where did the theme tune for Battlestar Galactica come from?

**Question 5**

What is an opera created by Steven Glass that uses Sanskrit?

**Question 6**

Who wrote the Bhagavad Gita?

**Question 7**

Which modern singer sang Satyagraha songs?

**Question 8**

Where did the Gayatri Mantra from Rigveda come from?

**Question 9**

Which song sung by Enigma is a vinyasa yoga chant?

**Document number 147**

**Text number 0**

Valencia (/vəˈlɛnsiə/; Spanish [baˈlenθja]) or València (Valencian [vaˈlensia]) is the capital of the Valencian Autonomous Community and the third largest city in Spain after Madrid and Barcelona, with an administrative centre of around 800,000 inhabitants. Its urban area extends beyond the boundaries of the administrative city and is home to around 1.5 million people. Valencia is the third largest metropolitan area in Spain, with a population of between 1.7 and 2.5 million. The city has the status of a global city. The port of Valencia is the fifth busiest container port in Europe and the busiest container port in the Mediterranean.

**Question 0**

In which country is Valencia located?

**Question 1**

What is the population of the Valencia urban area?

**Question 2**

Where does Valencia rank among the largest cities in Spain?

**Question 3**

On which body of water is Valencia located?

**Question 4**

What is the capital of Valencia?

**Text number 1**

Valencia's economic growth has been strong over the last decade, driven largely by tourism and construction, and the simultaneous development and expansion of telecommunications and transport. The city's economy is service-oriented, with almost 84% of the working population employed in service occupations[referred ]. However, the city still has a significant industrial base, with 5.5% of the population working in this sector. The municipality still has an agricultural activity, although it is relatively insignificant, with only 1.9% of the working population and 3,973 hectares planted mainly with orchards and citrus groves.

**Question 0**

What is the main type of employment in Valencia?

**Question 1**

What percentage of Valencia's workforce is employed in industry?

**Question 2**

What percentage of workers in Valencia are employed in the agricultural sector?

**Question 3**

How much of Valencia's land is agricultural land?

**Question 4**

What are the main crops grown in Valencia's agricultural areas?

**Text number 2**

Public transport is provided by Ferrocarrils de la Generalitat Valenciana (FGV), which operates the Metrovalencia and other rail and bus services. Estació del Nord (Northern Station) is the main railway station in Valencia. A new temporary station, Estación de València-Joaquín Sorolla, has been built next to this terminal to serve high-speed AVE trains to and from Madrid, Barcelona, Seville and Alicante. Valencia Airport is located 9 km west of Valencia city centre. Alicante airport is located approximately 170 km south of Valencia.

**Question 0**

Which airport is closest to Valencia?

**Question 1**

Which airport is south of Valencia?

**Question 2**

What is Valencia's main railway station?

**Question 3**

Which group runs Valencia's public transport?

**Question 4**

Which Valencia station was built for high-speed trains?

**Text number 3**

From the mid-1990s, Valencia, a former industrial centre, developed rapidly, expanding its cultural and tourist potential and transforming it into a vibrant new city. Many local landmarks were restored, including the ancient towers of the medieval city (the Towers of Serrano and the Towers of Quart) and the Monastery of San Miguel de los Reyes, which now houses a conservation library. Entire parts of the old town, such as the quarter of Carmen, have been extensively restored. The Paseo Marítimo, a 4 km long palm-lined promenade, was built along the beaches on the north side of the port (Playa Las Arenas, Playa Cabañal and Playa de la Malvarrosa).

**Question 0**

Which promenade was built north of the port of Valencia?

**Question 1**

How long is Paseo Maritimo?

**Question 2**

Which Valencia landmark contains a conservation library?

**Question 3**

When did Valencia's rapid development start?

**Question 4**

What is an example of a district in Valencia that has been thoroughly renovated?

**Text number 4**

The British held the city for 16 months and defeated several attempts to expel them. The English soldiers advanced as far as Requena on the road to Madrid. After the Bourbon victory at the Battle of Almansa on 25 April 1707, the English evacuated Valencia, and Philip V ordered Valencia's privileges to be revoked as punishment for the kingdom's support for Charles of Austria. With the Nueva Planta decrees (Decretos de Nueva Planta), Valencia's ancient charters were revoked and the city was governed by the Castilian Charter. Bourbon troops burnt important towns such as Xativa, where images of the Spanish Bourbons hang upside down in public places in protest to this day. The capital of the Kingdom of Valencia was moved to Orihuela, which the Valencians considered an outrage. Philip ordered Cortes to meet the Viceroy of Valencia, Cardinal Luis de Belluga, who objected to the change of capital because Orihuela, the religious, cultural and now political centre, was close to Murcia (the capital of the second Viceroy and his diocese). Because the Cardinal hated the city of Orihuela, which had bombarded and plundered Valencia during the War of Succession, he renounced the Viceroyalty in protest at the actions of Philip, who eventually relented and returned the capital to Valencia.

**Question 0**

How long did the English occupy Valencia?

**Question 1**

In which battle did the Bourbons win?

**Question 2**

Who ordered Valencia to be punished for supporting Charles?

**Question 3**

What overturned the ancient charters of Valencia?

**Question 4**

Who resigned in protest against Philip?

**Text number 5**

The city remained in Christian hands until 1102, when the Almoravids retook the city and restored the Muslim religion. Although the self-appointed 'Emperor of All Spain', Alfonso VI of Leon and Castile drove them out of the city, he was not strong enough to hold it. The Christians set the city on fire before abandoning it, and Almoravid Masdali took it over on 5 May 1109. The event was commemorated in a poem by Ibn Khafaja, in which he thanked Jusuf ibn Tashfin for liberating the city.The decline of Almoravid power coincided with the rise of a new dynasty in North Africa, the Almohads, who took control of the peninsula from 1145, although Ibn Mardanis, King of Valencia and Murcia, prevented their incursion into Valencia until 1171, when the city finally fell to the North Africans. The two Muslim dynasties ruled Valencia for over a century.

**Question 0**

In what year did the Christian forces lose control of Valencia?

**Question 1**

Who called himself Emperor of all Spain?

**Question 2**

Who wrote poems about the conquest of Valencia by the Almoravids?

**Question 3**

When did the Almohads gain control of the peninsula?

**Question 4**

Who prevented Almohades from getting to Valencia?

**Text number 6**

The 1400s was a period of Islamic economic growth, known as the Valencian Golden Age, during which culture and art flourished. The simultaneous population growth made Valencia the most populous city in the crown of Aragon. Local industry, led by textile production, achieved great development, and a financial institution, the Canvi de Taula, was established to support municipal banking; Valencian bankers lent funds to Queen Isabella I of Castile for Columbus' voyage in 1492. At the end of the century, the Silk Exchange (Llotja de la Seda) was built as the city became a trading centre, attracting merchants from all over Europe.

**Question 0**

When was Valencia's golden age?

**Question 1**

Which was the largest city in Valencia?

**Question 2**

What building attracted traders from other countries to Valencia?

**Question 3**

Who borrowed money from the Valencian bankers in 1492?

**Question 4**

What was Valencia's leading industry?

**Text number 7**

Germaine, Viceroy of Foix, brutally suppressed the uprising and its leaders, accelerating the authoritarian centralisation of Charles I's government. Queen Germaine favoured harsh treatment of the agermanats. She is believed to have personally signed the death sentences of 100 former rebels, and sources suggest that there may have been more than 800 executions. The Agermanas are comparable to the comuneros of neighbouring Castile, who fought a similar rebellion against Charles between 1520 and 1522.

**Question 0**

Who suppressed the Agerman uprising?

**Question 1**

When did a similar revolt take place in Castile?

**Question 2**

Which Castilian group was like the agermanats?

**Question 3**

How many executions took place after the Agerman mutiny?

**Question 4**

Who are the comuneros rebelling against?

**Text number 8**

In the early 1900s, Valencia was an industrial city. The silk industry had disappeared, but there was a large production of hides and skins, wood, metals and foodstuffs, the latter being exported in large quantities, especially wine and citrus fruits. Small businesses were predominant, but with the rapid mechanisation of industry, larger and larger enterprises were created. This dynamic was best illustrated by regional exhibitions, such as those held along the Paseo de la Alameda in 1909, which showcased agricultural and industrial developments. Among the most architecturally successful buildings of the period were those designed in the Art Nouveau style, such as the Gare du Nord and the Central and Columbus Markets.

**Question 0**

What were Valencia's main food exports in the early 1900s?

**Question 1**

When was an exhibition held to showcase agricultural and industrial progress?

**Question 2**

Which architectural style was particularly successful?

**Question 3**

Which station was built in Art Nouveau style?

**Question 4**

Which markets were built in Art Nouveau style?

**Text number 9**

It has an annual average temperature of 18.4 °C (65.1 °F), 22.8 °C (73.0 °F) during the day and 13.8 °C (56.8 °F) at night. The coldest month - January - typically has a maximum daytime temperature of 13-21 °C (55-70 °F) and a minimum night-time temperature of 4-12 °C (39-54 °F). The warmest month - August - typically has a daytime high of 28-34 °C (82-93 °F) and a night-time high of about 23 °C (73 °F). In general, temperatures similar to those in northern Europe during the summer last for about 8 months, from April to November. March is the transition period, when temperatures often exceed 20 °C (68 °F), with average daytime temperatures of 19.0 °C (66 °F) and 10.0 °C (106 °F) at night. December, January and February are the coldest months, with average temperatures of around 17°C during the day and 7°C at night. Valencia has one of the mildest winters in Europe, due to its southern location in the Mediterranean and the Foehn phenomenon. The average temperature in January is comparable to the temperatures expected in May and September in the main cities of northern Europe.

**Question 0**

What is the average annual temperature in Valencia?

**Question 1**

Which month is the hottest in Valencia?

**Question 2**

Which month is the coolest in Valencia?

**Question 3**

Which month in northern Europe has temperatures similar to those in Valencia in January?

**Question 4**

What is the average maximum daytime temperature in Valencia in August?

**Text number 10**

Valencia's economy boomed in the 1700s, with an increase in the production of woven silk and ceramic tiles. The Palau de Justícia is an example of the prosperity that emerged at the height of the Bourbon reign (1758-1802) during the reign of Charles III. The 1700s was a period of Enlightenment in Europe, and its humanist ideals influenced men in Valencia such as Gregory Maians and Perez Bayer, who corresponded with leading French and German thinkers of the time. It was in this atmosphere of praise for these ideals that the Societat Econòmica d'Amics del País (Economic Society of Friends of the Country) was founded in 1776, introducing numerous improvements in agriculture and industry and promoting various cultural, civic and economic institutions in Valencia.

**Question 0**

When was the Enlightenment?

**Question 1**

Who in Valencia was influenced by the ideas of the Enlightenment?

**Question 2**

When was the Financial Society of Friends founded?

**Question 3**

What was produced that helped improve the economy in Valencia?

**Question 4**

Who ruled during the most prosperous period of Bourbon's reign?

**Text number 11**

Franco's dictatorship banned political parties and began a severe ideological and cultural repression, supported and sometimes even led by the Church. The financial markets were destabilised, causing a serious economic crisis which led to rationing. A black market in regulated products existed for more than a decade. The Franco Valencian administration was silent about the catastrophic consequences of the 1949 floods and the dozens of deaths they caused, but failed to do the same after the even more tragic flood of 1957, when the River Turia again overflowed and killed many Valencians (officially 81 dead; the actual number is unknown). To prevent further disasters, the river was eventually diverted to a new channel. The old riverbed was abandoned for years, and successive mayors of the Franciscans proposed to turn it into a motorway, but this option was eventually abandoned over the vehement protests of the democrats and the neighbourhood. The river was split in two on the western border of the city (Plan Sur de Valencia) and diverted southwards along a new channel that bypasses the city before joining the Mediterranean. The old riverbed continues dry through the city centre almost to the sea. The old riverbed is now a lush, sunken park, known as the 'Jardí del Túria' (Jardín del Turia), which allows cyclists and pedestrians to pass through much of the city without roads; motor vehicle traffic crosses the park via bridges overhead.

**Question 0**

Whose administration banned political parties?

**Question 1**

How many people died in the 1957 floods, according to official figures?

**Question 2**

Which river flooded in 1957?

**Question 3**

Which park is located in the previous riverbed?

**Question 4**

Which riverbed use proposal was rejected?

**Text number 12**

The port of Valencia is the largest port on the western coast of the Mediterranean, ranking first in Spain for container traffic and second for total traffic in 2008, handling 20% of Spain's exports. The main exports are food and beverages. Other exports include oranges, furniture, ceramic tiles, fans, textiles and iron products. Valencian industry is concentrated in metallurgy, chemicals, textiles, shipbuilding and brewing. Small and medium-sized industrial enterprises are an important part of the local economy and before the current crisis unemployment was lower than the Spanish average.

**Question 0**

What percentage of Spain's exports are handled in the port of Valencia?

**Question 1**

Which is the largest port on the coast of Valencia?

**Question 2**

Where does the port of Valencia rank among Spanish ports in terms of total traffic?

**Question 3**

What kind of fruit is exported from Valencia?

**Text number 13**

As a fervent supporter of absolutism, Elío had played an important role in suppressing the supporters of the 1812 Constitution. For this he was arrested in 1820 and executed by hanging in 1822. The conflict between absolutists and liberals continued, and in the period of conservative rule that followed Trienio Liberal, known as the "ominous decade" (1823-1833), the government forces and the Catholic Inquisition engaged in ruthless repression. The last victim of the Inquisition was Gaietà Ripoli, a teacher accused of being a deist and a freemason, who was hanged in Valencia in 1824.

**Question 0**

Who helped suppress the supporters of the Constitution and was later executed for it?

**Question 1**

When was Elio killed?

**Question 2**

How was Elio executed?

**Question 3**

What is the name of the years 1823-1833?

**Question 4**

Who was the last person killed by the Inquisition?

**Text number 14**

On 9 July 2006, at a Mass in the Basilica of Our Lady of the Forsaken in Valencia Cathedral, Pope Benedict XVI used the 1st century Middle Eastern object known as the Santo Caliz, which some Catholics consider the Holy Grail, on World Families Day. It is said to have been brought to the church by the Emperor Valerian in the 3rd century after St Peter brought it to Rome from Jerusalem. The Santo Caliz (Holy Chalice) is a simple, small stone cup. Its base was added in the Middle Ages and is made of fine gold, alabaster and precious stones.

**Question 0**

What is the name of the chalice that some Catholics consider to be the Holy Grail?

**Question 1**

Who was the Pope who attended the Santo Caliz Mass in Valencia?

**Question 2**

What century is Santo Caliz from?

**Question 3**

When was the mass held in Santo Caliz in Valencia?

**Question 4**

Who, according to legend, took Santo Caliz to Rome?

**Text number 15**

During the Cantonal Revolution of 1873, a cantonal uprising during the First Spanish Republic, the city was united with most of the neighbouring towns to form the Federal Canton of Valencia (declared on 19 July and abolished on 7 August). It was not as revolutionary as in cities like Alcoy because it was initiated by the bourgeoisie, but the Madrid government sent General Martinez-Campos to suppress the rebellion with arms and bombarded Valencia heavily. The city surrendered on 7 August; Alfonso XII was proclaimed king on 29 December 1874 and arrived in Valencia on 11 January 1875 on his way to Madrid, marking the end of the First Republic. Despite the restoration of the Bourbons, the balance between conservatives and liberals in government remained roughly even in Valencia until universal male suffrage was granted in 1890, after which the republicans led by Vicente Blasco Ibáñez won a much larger share of the popular vote.

**Question 0**

In what year did the Cantonalist uprising take place?

**Question 1**

Who was sent to stop the Valencia uprising?

**Question 2**

Who became king in 1874?

**Question 3**

When did Alfonso XXII arrive in Valencia?

**Question 4**

Who was the Republican leader after men's suffrage was granted?

**Text number 16**

World-renowned (and city-born) architect Santiago Calatrava designed the futuristic City of Arts and Sciences (Ciutat de les Arts i les Ciències), with an opera house/performing arts centre, science museum, IMAX cinema/planetarium, ocean park and other structures such as a long covered walkway and restaurants. Calatrava is also responsible for the bridge in the city centre named after him. The Palau De La Música (Music Palace) is another important example of modern architecture in Valencia.

**Question 0**

Who designed the City of Arts and Sciences?

**Question 1**

Where is the bridge named after Calatrava?

**Question 2**

What is the architecture of the Music Palace?

**Question 3**

Which of Calatrava's creations includes an IMAX theatre?

**Text number 17**

Valencia is a bilingual city: Valencian and Spanish are the two official languages. Spanish is the official language in the whole of Spain, while Valencian is the official language in the Valencian Country and in Catalonia and the Balearic Islands, where it is called Catalan. Despite the different denomination, the different dialects and the political tensions between Catalonia and Valencia, Catalan and Valencian are mutually intelligible and are considered two varieties of the same language  
Valencian has historically been suppressed in favour of Spanish. The effects have been more pronounced in the cities proper, while in rural and metropolitan areas the language has remained active. After the unification of Castile and Aragon, the Spanish-speaking elite became established in the city. In more recent history, the establishment of Franco's military and administrative apparatus in Valencia further excluded the Valencians from public life.  
Valencian language regained its official status, prestige and use in education after the transition to democracy in 1978  
However, due to industrialisation in recent decades  
Valencianlanguage has attracted immigrants from other regions of Spain, so there is also a demographic factor behind the decline in its social use. Due to a combination of these reasons, Valencia has become a bastion of anti-Catalan blaverism, where Valencianism is seen as merely folkloric but rejects the current standard, adapted from Catalan orthography.   
Spanish is currently the dominant language in the city itself, but thanks to the education system, most Valencians know both Spanish and Valencian, and both can be used in the city. Valencia is therefore the second largest Catalan-speaking city after Barcelona. The official buildings and streets are named after Valencian names. The city also has many pro-Valencian political and civil organisations. Valencian education is provided in over70 state-owned schools and at the University of Valencia in all disciplines.

**Question 0**

How many official languages are there in Valencia?

**Question 1**

Which language is very similar to Valencian and what is considered another variety of the same language?

**Question 2**

Which language is the official language in Valencia besides Valencian?

**Question 3**

How many schools offer a full Valencian education?

**Question 4**

When did the Valencian language regain its official status?

**Text number 18**

Valencia's cultural development has boomed over the last thirty years, with exhibitions and performances in iconic institutions such as the Palau de la Música, Palacio de Congresos, Metro, Ciutat de les Arts i les Ciències (City of Arts and Sciences), the Museo Valenciano de la Ilustracion y la Modernidad (Valencia Museum of Enlightenment and Modernism) and the Instituto Valenciano de Arte Moderno (Valencia Institute of Modern Art). The various works of Santiago Calatrava, a renowned civil engineer, architect and sculptor, and Félix Candela, an architect, have contributed to Valencia's international reputation. These public works and the ongoing renovation of the old town (Ciutat Vella) have helped to make the city more liveable, and tourism is steadily increasing.

**Question 0**

During which period did Valencia experience a cultural boom?

**Question 1**

Whose work as a civil engineer has helped Valencia's reputation?

**Question 2**

Who else but Calatrava has helped Valencia's reputation?

**Question 3**

Which part of the Valencia region will be improved?

**Text number 19**

The parish churches include St John (the Baptist and Evangelist), rebuilt in 1368 and with some of the best frescoes in Spain in its Palonino-domed dome; El Templo (the Temple), the ancient church of the Knights Templar, which passed to the Order of Montesa and was rebuilt by Ferdinand VI and Charles III:the former Dominican monastery, once the headquarters of the capital, with its beautiful Gothic wing and chapel with large columns imitating palm trees; the Colegio del Corpus Christi, dedicated to the Blessed Sacrament and where perpetual adoration is practised; the Jesuit College, destroyed by the Popular Front Revolutionary Committee in 1868 but later rebuilt; and the Colegio de San Juan (also a member of the Society), a former college of nobility, now a provincial secondary school.

**Question 0**

Which church has the finest frescoes in Spain?

**Question 1**

Who decorated the dome of St John the Baptist?

**Question 2**

Who destroyed the Jesuit school?

**Question 3**

What was once headquartered in the former Dominican monastery?

**Question 4**

What used to be a noblemen's college and is now a place of secondary education?

**Text number 20**

A few centuries later, at the same time as the city was invaded by Germanic peoples (Suevi, Vandals, Alans and later Visigoths) and the power vacuum left by the end of the Roman Empire was created, the church took over the city and replaced the old Roman temples with religious buildings. With the Byzantine invasion of the south-west of the Iberian Peninsula in 554, the city gained strategic importance. After the Byzantine expulsion in 625, Visigothic troops were stationed there and the ancient Roman amphitheatre was fortified. Little is known of the city's history over a period of almost 100 years, and although archaeology has documented little of this period, excavations suggest that the city developed little. During the Visigothic period, Valencia was the episcopal see of the Catholic Church, albeit a diocese under the Archdiocese of Toledo, which covered the ancient Roman province of Carthaginensis in Spain.

**Question 0**

When did the Byzantines invade the Iberian Peninsula?

**Question 1**

When were the Byzantines expelled?

**Question 2**

Which archdiocese was Valencia under during the Visigothic period?

**Question 3**

Who took power in Valencia after the Roman regime was gone?

**Question 4**

Who lived in Valencia after the Byzantine departure?

**Text number 21**

In the 15th century, a dome was added and the rear of the choir was extended, connecting the building to the tower and forming the main entrance. Archbishop Luis Alfonso de los Cameros began construction of the main chapel in 1674; the walls were decorated with marble and bronze in the Baroque style of the time. The façade of the main entrance was built in the early 1700s by the German architect Conrad Rudolphus. Two other doors lead into the transept; one, a purely pointed Gothic apostolic door, dates from the 13th century, the other is a palace door. Additions to the rear of the cathedral detract from its height. The 17th-century restoration rounded off the pointed arches, covered the Gothic columns with Corinthian columns and redecorated the walls. The cathedral has no lantern and its simple roof is pierced by two large side windows. There are four chapels on either side, plus the one at the end and those opening onto the choir, the transept and the sanctuary. The church contains many paintings by important artists. The silver reredos behind the altar was taken away in the war of 1808 and converted into coins to cover the costs of the campaign. The chapel of San Francesco has two paintings by Francisco Goya. Behind the Chapel of the Blessed Sacrament is a small Renaissance chapel built by Calixtus III. Next to the cathedral is a chapel dedicated to the Virgen de los desamparados or Mare de Déu dels Desamparats.

**Question 0**

When was the dome built?

**Question 1**

Who started the construction of the main chapel?

**Question 2**

When was the main entrance built?

**Question 3**

What is the style of the apostles' door?

**Question 4**

Who painted the pictures in the San Francesco chapel?

**Text number 22**

In 1238, King James I of Aragon besieged Valencia with an army of crusaders from Aragon, Catalonia, Navarre and the Order of Calatrava, and on 28 September Valencia surrendered. Fifty thousand Moors were forced to leave. Poets such as Ibn al-Abbar and Ibn Amira mourned this expulsion from their beloved Valencia. After the victory of the Christians and the expulsion of the Muslim population, the city was divided among the conquerors according to the Llibre del Repartiment (Book of Partition). James I granted the city new titles, the Valencian Turks, which were later extended to the entire Kingdom of Valencia. The city then entered a new historical phase in which a new society and a new language developed, which formed the basis of the character of the Valencian people as we know it today.

**Question 0**

Which ruler invaded Valencia in 1238?

**Question 1**

When did Valencia surrender?

**Question 2**

Who was expelled from Valencia after the victory of James I?

**Question 3**

What was the name of the new charters in Valencia?

**Question 4**

To which group did the crusaders who attacked Valencia belong?

**Text number 23**

During its long history, Valencia has been the beneficiary of many local traditions and festivals, such as the Falles, declared an International Festival of Tourist Interest (Fiestas de Interés Turístico Internacional) on 25 January 1965, and the Valencia Water Tribunal (Tribunal de las Aguas de Valencia), declared an Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity (Patrimonio Cultural Inaterial de la Humanidad) in 2009. In addition to these, Valencia has hosted world-class events that have helped shape the city's reputation and put it in the international spotlight, e.g. the 1909 Regional Exhibition, the 32nd and 33rd edition of the International Exhibition of Fine Arts in Valencia, and the International Exhibition of Fine Arts in Valencia. America's Cup, the Formula 1 European Grand Prix, the Valencia Open 500 tennis tournament and the Global Champions Tour for equestrian sports.

**Question 0**

Which America's Cup competitions will Valencia host?

**Question 1**

What equestrian event has Valencia hosted?

**Question 2**

What tennis event has Valencia hosted?

**Question 3**

When was water law declared a cultural heritage of humanity?

**Question 4**

Which Valencian festivals have been declared as tourist festivals of international interest?

**Text number 24**

The city had surrendered without a fight to the invading Moors (Berbers and Arabs) in 714 AD. , and the Cathedral of St Vincent was converted into a mosque. Abd al-Rahman I, the first emir of Córdoba, ordered the city destroyed in 755 during his wars against other nobles, but several years later his son Abdullah gained a form of autonomous power in the province of Valencia. Among his administrative acts, he ordered the construction of a luxurious palace, Russafa, on the outskirts of the city in the area of the same name. No remains have been found so far. Valencia was also named Medina al-Turab (City of Sand) at the time. When Islamic culture settled in the area, Valencia, then called Balansiyya, flourished from the 10th century onwards with a booming trade in paper, silk, leather, ceramics, glass and silverware. The architectural heritage of this period is rich in Valencia and can still be admired today in the remains of the old walls, the Baños del Almirante, the Portal de Valldigna and even the cathedral and tower, El Micalet (El Miguelete), which was the minaret of the old mosque.

**Question 0**

Who ordered the destruction of Valencia?

**Question 1**

What did Abdullah build outside Valencia?

**Question 2**

What was the name of Valencia during the time of Abdullah?

**Question 3**

When did Valencia surrender to the Moors?

**Question 4**

What used to be a feature of Valencia's minaret?

**Text number 25**

This boom was reflected in the growth of artistic and cultural pursuits. Some of the city's most emblematic buildings were built during this period, such as the Serranos Towers (1392), Lonja (1482), Miguelete and the Chapel of the Kings of the Convent of Santo Domingo. In painting and sculpture, Flemish and Italian trends influenced artists such as Lluís Dalmau, Peris Gonçal and Damià Formenti. Literature flourished under the patronage of the court of Alfonso the Magnanimous, which supported writers such as Ausiàs March, Roiç de Corella and Isabel de Villena. In 1460, Joanot Martorell wrote Tirant lo Blanch, an innovative chivalric novel that influenced many later writers from Cervantes to Shakespeare. Ausiàs March was one of the first poets to use the archaic language Valencian instead of the trubadour language Oxitan. Around the same time, between 1499 and 1502, the University of Valencia was founded under the name Estudio General ('studium generale', place of general studies).

**Question 0**

When were the Serranos Towers built?

**Question 1**

Which influential novel did Joanot Martorell write?

**Question 2**

Who was an early poet who used the Valencian language?

**Question 3**

When was the University of Valencia founded?

**Question 4**

What was the original name of the University of Valencia?

**Text number 26**

The city's decline reached its peak during the War of the Spanish Succession (1702-1709), which marked the end of the political and legal independence of the Kingdom of Valencia. During the War of the Spanish Succession, Valencia sided with Charles of Austria. On 24 January 1706, Charles Mordaunt, 3rd Earl of Peterborough and 1st Earl of Monmouth, led a handful of English cavalry into the city after riding south from Barcelona, capturing the nearby fortress of Sagunt and tricking the Spanish Bourbon army into retreat.

**Question 0**

Which war was fought between 1702 and 1709?

**Question 1**

Whose side was Valencia on in the War of Spanish Succession?

**Question 2**

When did the English cavalry arrive in Valencia?

**Question 3**

Who led the English cavalry to Valencia?

**Question 4**

What did Mordaunt capture on his way from Barcelona?

**Text number 27**

The rebels seized the Citadella, the government of the supreme junta took power, and on 26-28 June Napoleon's Marshal Moncey attacked the city with a column of 9,000 French imperial soldiers in the First Battle of Valencia. He failed to take the city in two attacks and retreated to Madrid. Marshal Suchet began a long siege of the city in October 1811 and forced its surrender on 8 January 1812 after a heavy bombardment. After the surrender, the French began reforms in Valencia, which became the capital of Spain when the Bonapartist pretender to the throne, José I (Joseph Bonaparte, Napoleon's elder brother), moved the court there in the summer of 1812. The disaster of the Battle of Vitoria on 21 June 1813 forced Suchet to leave Valencia, and the French troops withdrew in July.

**Question 0**

Who attacked Valencia with French soldiers but failed to conquer it?

**Question 1**

When did Valencia surrender to the French?

**Question 2**

Who led the successful attack against Valencia?

**Question 3**

What forced Suchet to leave Valencia?

**Question 4**

Which city did Jose I make the capital of Spain?

**Text number 28**

The crisis deepened in the 17th century, when in 1609 the Jews and Moriscos, descendants of Muslim converts to Christianity, were expelled in 1502 under threat of banishment by Ferdinand and Isabella. From 1609 to 1614, the Spanish government systematically forced the Moriscos to leave the kingdom for Muslim North Africa. They were concentrated in the former Kingdom of Aragon, where they accounted for a fifth of the population, and especially in the Valencian region, where they accounted for about a third of the total population. The expulsion caused the financial ruin of some nobles and the bankruptcy of Taula de Canvi in1613 . The Crown sought to compensate the nobles who had lost much of their agricultural labour; this damaged the city's economy for generations to come. Later, during the so-called Catalan Revolt (1640-1652), Valencia supported Philip IV's cause with militia and money, leading to economic difficulties, which were exacerbated by the arrival of troops from other parts of Spain.

**Question 0**

Which group of people descended from Muslim converts to Christianity?

**Question 1**

When were the Jews deported?

**Question 2**

Where did the Moriscos go when they were forced out of Spain?

**Question 3**

What percentage of the population of the Valencia region were Moriscos?

**Question 4**

When did Taula de Canvi go bankrupt?

**Text number 29**

In the second half of the 19th century, the bourgeoisie promoted the development of the city and its surroundings; landowners became rich from the introduction of orange groves and the expansion of vineyards and other crops. The economic boom coincided with a revival of local traditions and the Valencian language, which had been ruthlessly suppressed since the time of Philip V. Around 1870, the Valencian Renaissance movement, which sought to revitalise the Valencian language and traditions, began to take over. Initially, the movement tended towards the romanticism of the poet Teodor Llorente and resisted the more forceful reminders of Constantine Llombart, founder of the Lo Rat Penat, a cultural association that still exists and is dedicated to the promotion and dissemination of Valencian language and culture.

**Question 0**

Who had suppressed the Valencian language?

**Question 1**

Which group still exists and promotes a fake socialist culture?

**Question 2**

Who founded Lo Rat Penat?

**Question 3**

Which poet was an early influence on the Valencian Renaissance?

**Question 4**

Who got rich from Valencia's orange crop and vineyards?

**Text number 30**

During the reign of Maria Cristina, Espartero ruled Spain for two years as its 18th Prime Minister from 16 September 1840 to 21 May 1841. During his progressive government, the old regime was fragilely reconciled with his liberal policies. During this period of unrest in the provinces, he declared that all property belonging to the Church, its congregations and religious organisations was national property - although in Valencia most of this property was later transferred to the local bourgeoisie. Valencia's urban life continued in a revolutionary atmosphere, where clashes between liberals and republicans were common and where General Cabrera's Carlist troops constantly threatened reprisals.

**Question 0**

Who was the 18th Prime Minister of Spain?

**Question 1**

When did Espartero rule?

**Question 2**

What kind of government was Espartero?

**Question 3**

Who eventually received most of the Valencia church's assets?

**Question 4**

Whose troops threatened reprisals in Valencia?

**Text number 31**

The Valencia metro derailment occurred on 3 July 2006 at 13.00. CEST (1100 UTC) between Jesús and Plaça d'Espanya stations on the Valencia Metro public transport line1. 43 people died and more than ten were seriously injured. The cause of the accident was not immediately known. Both Valencia government spokesman Vicente Rambla and the mayor, Rita Barberá, described the accident as an "accidental" incident. However, the trade union CC.OO. accused the authorities of "rushing" and of saying nothing more than admitting that the condition of line 1 was "constantly deteriorating" and that "maintenance has been neglected".

**Question 0**

How many people died when the Valencia metro derailed?

**Question 1**

When did the Valencia metro derail?

**Question 2**

Who said the Valencia derailment was a coincidence?

**Question 3**

On which Valencia metro line did the derailment occur?

**Question 4**

How many people were seriously injured in the derailment?

**Text number 32**

In the 20th century, Valencia remained Spain's third most populous city, with its population tripling from 213,550 in 1900 to 739,0142,000. Valencia also ranked third in terms of industrial and economic development, with significant milestones including the expansion of the city in the late 19th century, the creation of the Banco de Valencia in 1900, the construction of the Central and Columbus Markets and the construction of the Gare du Nord railway station, completed in 1921. The new century began in Valencia with a major event, the Regional Exhibition of Valencia in 1909 (1909La Exposición Regional Valenciana de 1909), which emulated national and world exhibitions held in other cities. The production was promoted by the Ateneo Mercantil de Valencia (Valencia School of Commerce), in particular its president Tomás Trénor y Palavicino, and supported by the government and the Crown; it was officially inaugurated by King Alfonso XIII himself.

**Question 0**

What was the population of Valencia in 2000?

**Question 1**

Where did Valencia rank in the economic development of Spanish cities in the 20th century?

**Question 2**

Where did Valencia rank among Spanish cities in the 20th century?

**Question 3**

When was the Gare du Nord station completed?

**Question 4**

When was the Valencia regional exhibition held?

**Text number 33**

The inevitable progression of the civil war and fighting in Madrid led to the capital of the Republic being moved to Valencia. On 6 November 1936, the city became the Spanish capital of the Republic under the leadership of Prime Minister Manuel Azana; the government moved to the Palau de Benicarló and the ministries to different buildings. The city was heavily bombed from the air and sea, and more than two hundred bomb shelters had to be built to protect the population. On 13 January 1937, the city was bombed for the first time by an Italian fascist navy ship that had blockaded the port on the orders of Benito Mussolini. The bombing intensified, causing massive destruction on several occasions; by the end of the war, the city had survived 442 bombings, killing 2,831 people and wounding 847. However, the death toll is estimated to have been higher, as the figures given are those acknowledged by the Francisco Franco government. The republican government was transferred to Juan Negrín on 17 May 1937, and on 31 October of the same year it moved to Barcelona. On 30 March 1939, Valencia surrendered and the city was invaded by Nationalist troops. The post-war years were a period of hardship for the Valencian people. Under Franco's regime, speaking and teaching the Valencian language was forbidden, but now it is compulsory for every Valencian schoolchild.

**Question 0**

Who was prime minister in 1936?

**Question 1**

Which building did the government move into in 1936?

**Question 2**

How many bomb shelters were built?

**Question 3**

When did the Italian navy first attack Valencia?

**Question 4**

Where did the government move to in 1937?

**Text number 34**

In March 2012, the newspaper El Mundo published a story according to which the FGV had briefed the workers who were to testify in the accident investigation, giving them a series of possible questions and instructions on how to prepare their answers. In April 2013, the Salvados television programme questioned the official version of the event, as there were indications that the Valencian government had tried to play down the accident, which coincided with the Pope's visit to Valencia, or even to conceal evidence because the train wreck book was never found. The day after this report, which received widespread media coverage, was broadcast, several parties called for the investigation to be reopened. The investigation was indeed reopened and the accident is currently being reinvestigated.

**Question 0**

Which television programme questioned the official account of the accident?

**Question 1**

What happened at the same time as the accident that may have contributed to the government downplaying it?

**Question 2**

What evidence relating to the accident is still missing?

**Question 3**

Which newspaper published the article that raised questions about the handling of the investigation?

**Question 4**

When was the El Mundo article with information about the accident investigation published?

**Text number 35**

In 1409, a hospital under the patronage of Santa María de los Inocentes was founded, with a brotherhood attached to it to recover the bodies of the dead in the town and the surrounding area within a three-mile (4.8 km) radius. This brotherhood separated from the hospital at the end of the 15th century and continued its work under the name 'Cofradia para el ámparo de los desamparados'. King Philip IV of Spain and the Duke of Arcos proposed the construction of a new chapel, and in 1647 the viceroy Conde de Oropesa, who had been spared the bubonic plague, insisted that their project be carried out. The Blessed Virgin was proclaimed patron saint of the city under the name Virgen de los desamparados (Virgin of the Deserted), and on 31 June 1652 Archbishop Pedro de Urbina laid the foundation stone of the new chapel of that name. The archbishop's palace, which was a grain market in Moorish times, is simple in construction, with a convent and a handsome chapel inside. In 1357, an arch was built to connect it to the cathedral. In the council chamber, portraits of all the prelates of Valencia have been preserved.

**Question 0**

Who was the patron of the hospital?

**Question 1**

What was the name of the fraternity after it left the hospital?

**Question 2**

Who laid the cornerstone of the chapel?

**Question 3**

What was the archbishop's palace in the Moorish period?

**Question 4**

Who insisted on building a new chapel?

**Text number 36**

Valencia is also known internationally for its football club Valencia C.F., which won the Spanish league in 2002 and (in 2004, the same year it also won the UEFA Cup) a total of six times and was runner-up in the UEFA Champions League in 2000 and 2001. The team's stadium is in the Mestalla; its city rivals Levante UD also play at the highest level, having been promoted to the league in 2010, their stadium being the Estadi Ciutat de València. Since 2011, the city has had a third team, Huracán Valencia, which plays its matches at the Municipal de Manises in Segunda División B.

**Question 0**

When did Valencia C.F. win the UEFA Cup?

**Question 1**

How many times has Valencia C.F. won the Spanish League?

**Question 2**

What is the stadium of Levante UD?

**Question 3**

In which division does Huracan Valencia play?

**Question 4**

Where does Huracan Valencia play?

**Text number 37**

Valencia was founded as a Roman colony in 138 BC. The city is located on the banks of the River Turia, on the eastern coast of the Iberian Peninsula, off the Gulf of Valencia in the Mediterranean Sea. Its historic centre is one of the largest in Spain, covering some 169 hectares; this heritage of ancient monuments, sights and cultural attractions makes Valencia one of the country's most popular tourist destinations. Among the most important monuments are the Valencia Cathedral, Torres de Serrans, Torres de Quart, Llotja de la Seda (declared a World Heritage Site by UNESCO in 1996) and Ciutat de les Arts i les Ciències (City of Arts and Sciences), an entertaining cultural and architectural complex designed by Santiago Calatrava and Félix Candela. The Museu de Belles Arts de València contains a large collection of paintings from the 1300s to the 1800s, including works by Velázquez, El Greco and Goya, as well as an important series of Piranes engravings. The Institut Valencià d'Art Modern has both permanent collections and temporary exhibitions of contemporary art and photography.

**Question 0**

When was Valencia founded?

**Question 1**

Which river is Valencia on?

**Question 2**

How big is the historic centre of Valencia?

**Question 3**

Which museum in Valencia houses works by Velazquez and other famous artists?

**Question 4**

Which museum in Valencia has a collection of photographs?

**Text number 38**

Valencia is located on the banks of the River Turia, on the eastern coast of the Iberian Peninsula and the western part of the Mediterranean Sea, on the shores of the Gulf of Valencia. When the Romans founded the city, it was located on the island of Turia, 6.4 km from the sea. Albufera, a freshwater lagoon and estuary about 11 km south of the city, is one of the largest lakes in Spain. Purchased from the Spanish Crown by the City Council for 1 072 980 pesetas in 1911, it now forms the main part of the 21 120 ha Parc Natural de l'Albufera (Albufera Natural Park). In 1986, the Generalitat Valenciana declared it a natural park because of its cultural, historical and ecological value.

**Question 0**

How far is Albufera from Valencia?

**Question 1**

In which park is Albufera located?

**Question 2**

How far from the sea was Valencia when it was founded?

**Question 3**

Who founded Valencia?

**Question 4**

From whom was Albufera bought?

**Text number 39**

Spain's third largest city and the 24th most populous municipality in the European Union, Valencia has a population of 134.6 square kilometres809,267 in an area of 134.6 square kilometres. The urban area of Valencia, which extends beyond the administrative boundaries of the city, is home to between 1 561 000 and 1 564 145 inhabitants. The Valencia Metropolitan Area has a population of 1 705 742, 2 300 000 or 2 516 818 inhabitants. Between 2007 and 2008, the foreign-born population increased by 14%, with the largest increases by country coming from Bolivia, Romania and Italy.

**Question 0**

How many inhabitants live within the borders of Valencia?

**Question 1**

How much did Valencia's foreign population increase between 2007 and 2008?

**Question 2**

Where does Valencia's population rank among EU municipalities?

**Question 3**

How much land is there in the Valencia region?

**Question 4**

Which countries have seen the largest increase in the foreign population in Valencia?

**Text number 40**

Around two thousand Roman colonists settled there in 138 BC under the consul Decimus Junius Brutus Galaico. According to the Roman historian Florus, Brutus transferred soldiers who had fought under him to that province. This was a typical Roman town, as it was strategically located near the sea on an island of a river, across which ran the Via Augusta, the imperial road that linked the province to the capital of the empire, Rome. The centre of the city was located in what is now the Plaza de la Virgen. This was the site of the Forum and the intersection of the Cardo Maximus and Decumanus Maximus, which are still the two main axes of the city. The Cardo corresponds to the current Calle de Salvador, Almoina, and the Decumanus corresponds to Calle de los Caballeros.

**Question 0**

Who was the ruler of Valencia in 138 BC?

**Question 1**

How many Romans lived in Valencia in 138 BC?

**Question 2**

Which road crossed the island of Valencia in Roman times?

**Question 3**

What is now located in the former centre of Valencia?

**Question 4**

Which two roads met in the centre of Valencia in Roman times?

**Text number 41**

Balansiya experienced a kind of rebirth at the beginning of the Valencian Taifa Empire in the 11th century. The city grew, and during the reign of Abd al-Aziz a new city wall was built, the remains of which are preserved today throughout the old city (Ciutat Vella). The Castilian nobleman Rodrigo Diaz de Vivar, known as El Cid, who wanted to have his own principality on the Mediterranean, arrived in the province under the command of a combined Christian and Moorish army and laid siege to the city from 1092. When the siege ended in May 1094, he had created his own fiefdom, which he ruled from 15 June 1094 to July 1099. This victory was immortalised in the novel Cid. During his reign, he converted nine mosques into churches and installed a French monk, Jérôme, as Bishop of Valencia. El Cid was killed in July 1099 while defending the city against an Almoravid siege, after which his wife Ximena Díaz ruled in his stead for two years.

**Question 0**

What was El Cid's real name?

**Question 1**

When did El Cid die?

**Question 2**

Who took El Cid's place after his death?

**Question 3**

When did El Cid rule?

**Question 4**

Who was the ruler when the new city wall was built?

**Text number 42**

The city experienced serious difficulties in the mid-13th century. On the one hand, a decline in population caused by the Black Death and the epidemics of 1348 and, on the other, a series of subsequent wars and riots. These included the War of the Union, the uprising against the excesses of the monarchy led by Valencia as capital of the kingdom - and the war with Castile, which forced the urgent construction of a new wall against Castilian attacks in 1363 and 1364. The coexistence of the three communities living in the city during these years - Christians, Jews and Muslims - was highly controversial. The Jews, who lived on the coast, had advanced economically and socially, and their district was gradually expanding at the expense of the neighbouring communities. At the same time, the Muslims who remained in the city after the conquest settled in the Moorish quarter next to the present Mosen Sorel Square. 1391An uncontrolled mob attacked the Jewish quarter, causing its near annihilation and leading to the forced conversion of its surviving members to Christianity. The Muslim quarter was attacked during a similar population unrest in 1456, but the consequences were limited.

**Question 0**

When did Valencia suffer a black death?

**Question 1**

Which three religious groups lived in Valencia?

**Question 2**

Near which of the current markets did the Muslims live?

**Question 3**

When was the Jewish section attacked?

**Question 4**

When was the Muslim section attacked?

**Text number 43**

Due to the loss of business, Valencia suffered a severe economic crisis. This was evident in the early years from 1519 to 1523, when the artisan guilds known as the Germans rebelled against the government of the Habsburg King Charles I in Valencia, now part of the Crown of Aragon, with most of the fighting taking place in 1521. The rebellion was an autonomist movement against monarchism and feudalism, inspired by the Italian republics, and a social rebellion against the nobility, who had fled the city before the plague epidemic of 1519. It also had a strong anti-Islamic dimension, as the rebels rioted against the Mudejar population of Aragon, forcing them to convert to Christianity.

**Question 0**

Whose government are the guilds rebelling against?

**Question 1**

When did the guild revolt take place?

**Question 2**

What made the nobility leave Valencia?

**Question 3**

Where did the anti-monarchists get their inspiration?

**Question 4**

What was the name of the craft guilds?

**Text number 44**

With the abolition of the Valencian charters and most of its institutions, and the adaptation of the kingdom and its capital to the laws and customs of Castile, the highest civil officials were no longer elected, but were appointed directly from Madrid, the royal court, and often foreign aristocrats were appointed. Valencia had to get used to being an occupied city and had to live in a fortress near the Santo Domingo monastery and other buildings, such as the Lonja, which served as a barracks at all times1762 .

**Question 0**

What kind of people were often in office in Valencia?

**Question 1**

Where were Valencia's officials elected from?

**Question 2**

Which monastery was near the area where the troops lived?

**Question 3**

Until Lonja was used to house troops?

**Text number 45**

Ferdinand refused and went to Valencia instead of Madrid. Here, on 17 April, General Elio summoned the king to reclaim his unconditional rights and placed his troops at the king's disposal. The King abrogated the Constitution of 1812, and then dissolved both chambers of the Spanish Parliament on 10 May. This began a six-year period of absolutist rule (1814-1820), but the constitution was reinstated under Trienio Liberal, Spain's three-year liberal government from 1820-1823.

**Question 0**

Where did Ferdinand go instead of Madrid?

**Question 1**

How long did absolutist rule last?

**Question 2**

When was Trieno Liberal?

**Question 3**

When was the Constitution repealed?

**Question 4**

Who offered the king troops?

**Text number 46**

The public water supply system was completed in 1850, and in 1858 architects Sebastián Monleón Estellés, Antonino Sancho and Timoteo Calvo drew up a general plan for the extension of the city, including the demolition of the ancient walls (a second version was printed in 1868). Neither of the proposed projects received final approval, but they served as a guide for future growth, although they were not strictly followed. By 1860 the municipality had a population of 140,416, and from 1866 the ancient walls were almost completely demolished to facilitate the expansion of the town. Electricity was introduced in Valencia in 1882.

**Question 0**

When were the city expansion plans drawn up?

**Question 1**

What was completed in 1850?

**Question 2**

When did Valencia get electricity?

**Question 3**

What was felled in 1866?

**Question 4**

What was the population of Valencia in 1860?

**Text number 47**

The economy began to recover in the early 1960s, and the city's population grew exponentially with immigration, boosted by jobs created by major urban projects and infrastructure improvements. With the introduction of democracy in Spain, the ancient Kingdom of Valencia became a new autonomous region, the Valencian Community, whose capital was named Valencia in the 1982 Statute of Autonomy. On the night of 23 February 1981, shortly after Antonio Tejero had taken over the Congress, Captain General Jaime Milans del Bosch of the Third Military Region rose in Valencia, put tanks on the streets, declared a state of emergency and tried to persuade other senior military officers to support the coup. After a televised message from King Juan Carlos I, those soldiers who had not yet allied themselves decided to remain loyal to the government, and the coup failed. Despite the lack of support, Milans del Bosch did not surrender until 5 a.m. the next day, 24 February.

**Question 0**

When democracy began in Spain, what became the Kingdom of Valencia?

**Question 1**

Who led the coup in Valencia?

**Question 2**

Whose message persuaded a large part of the army to remain loyal?

**Question 3**

When did Milans del Bosch surrender?

**Question 4**

How was Valencia made the capital of its region?

**Text number 48**

Valencia's largest square is Plaza del Ayuntamiento, with the City Hall (Ayuntamiento) on the west side and the Central Post Office (Edificio de Correos), a cinema showing classic films, and many restaurants and bars on the east side. The square is triangular in shape, with a large cement area at the southern end, usually surrounded by flower vendors. It serves as a field during Les Falles, when the Mascletà fireworks can be heard every afternoon. At the northern end is a large fountain.

**Question 0**

Where is Valencia City Hall located?

**Question 1**

What is the east side of Valencia's largest square?

**Question 2**

What shape is Plaza del Ayuntamiento?

**Question 3**

What's in the northern part of the square?

**Question 4**

When do you hear the slogans every day?

**Text number 49**

Valencia Cathedral was called Iglesia Mayor in the early days of the Reconquista, then Iglesia de la Seo (Seo comes from the Latin sedes, meaning "seat of the (archbishop)"), and was called Basilica Metropolitana by a papal grant of 16 October 1866. It is located in the centre of the ancient city of Rome, where some say the Temple of Diana was located. In Gothic times it seems to have been dedicated to the Holy Saviour; Cid dedicated it to the Virgin; King James I of Aragon did the same and left an image of the Virgin in the main chapel, which he took with him and which is believed to be the one now kept in the sacristy. The Mosque of Maurie, converted by the conqueror into a Christian church, was considered unworthy of being a Valencian cathedral, and in 1262 Bishop Andrés de Albalat laid the cornerstone for a new Gothic building with three naves, which extend only to the choir of the present building. Bishop Vidal de Blanes built the cathedral hall, and James I added a tower, called El Miguelete because it was consecrated on St Michael's Day in 1418. The tower is about 58 metres high and has a belfry (1660-1736).

**Question 0**

What was the name of Valencia Cathedral from 1866?

**Question 1**

Which pagan deity might have had a temple on the site of the Valencia Cathedral?

**Question 2**

How high is the cathedral tower?

**Question 3**

What is the name of the tower?

**Question 4**

What was the name of the cathedral in the early days of the Reconquista?

**Text number 50**

From 2008 to 2012, the Valencia circuit hosted the Formula 1 European Grand Prix once a year. Valencia is the only European city, along with Barcelona, Porto and Monte Carlo, to have ever hosted a Formula One World Championship Grand Prix on a public road in the middle of a city. The final race of the 2012 European Grand Prix saw a very popular winner, with home driver Fernando Alonso taking the Ferrari victory despite starting from the halfway point. The Valencia Community Motorcycle Grand Prix (Gran Premi de la Comunitat Valenciana de motociclisme) is part of the Grand Prix motorcycle racing season, which takes place on the Circuit Ricardo Torme (also known as the Circuit de Valencia). From time to time, Valencia also hosts the Spanish round of the Deutsche Tourenwagen Masters World Touring Car Championship (DTM).

**Question 0**

Who won the last European Grand Prix in 2012?

**Question 1**

Which motorcycle event will take place in Valencia?

**Question 2**

What year was the European Formula 1 Grand Prix held in Valencia?

**Question 3**

What is another name for the Recardo Tormo track?

**Document number 148**

**Text number 0**

It is said that GE started making computers because it was the largest user of computers outside the US federal government in the 1950s, and it was also the first company in the world to own a computer. Its large Appliance Park factory, which manufactured home appliances, was the first non-government location to have a computer. However, GE sold its computer division to Honeywell in 1970, thus exiting the computer industry, although it retained its timesharing activities for some years afterwards. GE was a major provider of computer sharing services through General Electric Information Services (GEIS, now GXS), which offered online computer services, including GEnie.

**Question 0**

In which decade did GE start making computers?

**Question 1**

What was the name of GE's largest home appliance factory?

**Question 2**

What year did GE sell its computer division to Honeywell?

**Question 3**

Which GE department offers computer sharing services?

**Question 4**

What was the name of the first company in the world to own a computer?

**Question 5**

What year was GEnie published?

**Question 6**

What year did GE's "Appliance Park" start hosting computers?

**Question 7**

In what decade did Honeywell first enter the computer manufacturing industry?

**Question 8**

Who manages another non-governmental computer hosting site?

**Question 9**

What was the second company after GE to own a computer?

**Text number 1**

In 1889, Thomas Edison had business interests in several electricity-related companies: the Edison Machine Works, which manufactured dynamos and large electric motors in Schenectady, New York; Bergmann & Company, which manufactured electric lamps, sockets, and other electric lighting fixtures; and the Edison Electric Light Company, a patent company and financial backer of Edison's lighting experiments, supported by J.P. Morgan and the Vanderbilt family. In 1889, Drexel, Morgan & Co., founded by J.P. Morgan and Anthony J. Drexel, financed Edison's research and helped to merge these companies into the Edison General Electric Company, which was incorporated in New York on April 24, 1889. The new company also acquired the Sprague Electric Railway & Motor Company in the same year.

**Question 0**

What was the name of the lamp manufacturer in East Newark that Thomas Edison was interested in?

**Question 1**

Where was Edison Machine Works located?

**Question 2**

Who funded the Edison Lighting Company?

**Question 3**

What year did Drexel, Morgan & Co. begin funding Edison's research and found the Edison General Electric Company?

**Question 4**

What was the name of the company that owned the patents based on Edison's research?

**Question 5**

In what year was Thomas Edison born?

**Question 6**

In which city was Bergmann & Company headquartered?

**Question 7**

In which city was Drexel, Morgan & Co based?

**Question 8**

In what year did J.P. Morgan first meet Thomas Edison?

**Question 9**

In which city was the Edison Electric Light Company founded?

**Text number 2**

Since more than half of GE's turnover comes from financial services, it is undoubtedly a financial company with a manufacturing division. It is also one of the largest lenders in countries other than the US, such as Japan. Although the first wave of conglomerates (such as ITT Corporation, Ling-Temco-Vought, Tenneco, etc.) fell by the wayside by the mid-1980s, in the late 1990s the second wave (consisting of Westinghouse, Tyco and others) tried to emulate GE's success but failed[1].

**Question 0**

From which business does most of GE's revenue come?

**Question 1**

In which country other than the US does GE offer loan services?

**Question 2**

How much of GE's revenue comes from the financial services it provides?

**Question 3**

Besides ITT Corporation, which two companies tried to emulate GE but failed by the mid-1980s?

**Question 4**

In which decade was GE founded?

**Question 5**

In which country was Tenneco headquartered?

**Question 6**

In which decade was ITT Corporation founded?

**Question 7**

In which decade was Westinghouse founded?

**Question 8**

In which country was Ling-Temco-Vought founded?

**Text number 3**

The changes included a new corporate colour palette, minor changes to the GE logo, a new bespoke font (GE Inspira) and a new slogan "Imagination at work", created by David Lucas, replacing the slogan "We Bring Good Things to Life", which has been in use since 1979. The standard requires many headlines to be in lower case and adds visual "white space" to documents and advertisements. The changes were designed by Wolff Olins and are used in GE's marketing, literature and website. In 2014, another family of fonts was introduced: GE Sans and Serif by Bold Monday, created under the artistic direction of Wolff Olins.

**Question 0**

Who coined the GE slogan "Imagination at work?"?

**Question 1**

What was GE's slogan before "Imagination at work"?

**Question 2**

In what year was the slogan "We Bringing Good Things to Life" first introduced?

**Question 3**

Which company designed the standard format for GE's marketing literature and website?

**Question 4**

What is the name of the typeface created for GE in 2014?

**Question 5**

What year did GE start using the slogan "Imagination at work"?

**Question 6**

What was the first typeface used by GE?

**Question 7**

Who coined the slogan "We Bringing Good Things to Life"?

**Question 8**

What typeface was used in the text "We Bringing Good Things to Life"?

**Question 9**

Who created the GE Inspira?

**Text number 4**

GE's operations have caused widespread air and water pollution in the past. Based on 2000 data, researchers at the Political Economy Research Institute ranked GE as the fourth largest producer of air pollution in the US, having released more than 4.4 million kilograms ( 2,000tonnes) of toxic chemicals into the air per year. GE has also been accused of producing toxic waste. According to EPA documents, only the US government, Honeywell and Chevron Corporation are responsible for producing more of Superfund's toxic waste.

**Question 0**

Based on 2000 data, where does GE rank among the largest producers of air pollution in the US?

**Question 1**

How many tonnes of toxic chemicals does GE release into the atmosphere each year?

**Question 2**

Which government agency says GE is the leading producer of Superfund toxic waste sites?

**Question 3**

Which two commercial companies produce more Superfund toxic waste than GE?

**Question 4**

According to which organisation is GE the fourth largest producer of air pollution in the US?

**Question 5**

How much air pollution do all the Superfund toxic waste sites release into the air each year?

**Question 6**

How much air pollution is Chevron Corporation responsible for each year?

**Question 7**

Who is the biggest company that produces air pollution every year?

**Question 8**

Who is the third largest producer of air pollution, according to the Institute of Political Economy?

**Question 9**

How much air pollution did GE cause in 1980?

**Text number 5**

Around the same time, Charles Coffin, head of the Thomson-Houston Electric Company, bought several competitors and took over their most important patents. General Electric was formed by the merger of the Edison General Electric Company of Schenectady, New York, and the Thomson-Houston Electric Company of Lynn, Massachusetts, in 1892 with the support of Drexel, Morgan & Co. Both plants continue to operate under the GE name to this day. The company was incorporated in New York, and the Schenectady plant was used as headquarters for many years. Around the same time, the Canadian equivalent of General Electric, Canadian General Electric, was formed.

**Question 0**

In what year was General Electric founded?

**Question 1**

In which US state was GE founded?

**Question 2**

In which city was GE's first headquarters located?

**Question 3**

Who ran Thomson-Houston Electric Company when GE was founded?

**Question 4**

Where was Thomson-Houston Electric Company based?

**Question 5**

Where was Drexel, Morgan & Co founded?

**Question 6**

In what year was Canadian General Electric founded?

**Question 7**

When Drexel, Morgan & Co. was founded >

**Question 8**

Where was General Electric Canada based?

**Question 9**

Where was the headquarters of Thomson-Houston Electric Company?

**Text number 6**

General Electric contaminated the Housatonic River with PCB emissions from the General Electric plant in Pittsfield, Massachusetts, from about 1932 to 1977, when it contaminated the Housatonic River. Aroclors 1254 and 1260, manufactured by Monsanto, were the primary contaminants of the contamination. The highest PCB concentrations in the Housatonic River are at Woods Pond in Lenox, Massachusetts, south of Pittsfield, where PCBs have been measured in sediment at levels as high as 110 mg/kg. Approximately 50% of all PCBs currently present in the river are estimated to be trapped in the sediment behind the Woods Pond dam. This is estimated to be about one kilogram11,000 PCBs. The former filled oxbow ponds are also contaminated. Waterfowl and fish living in and around the river contain significant amounts of PCBs and ingestion of them can pose health risks.

**Question 0**

Which river did GE pollute with PCBs from its plant in Pittsfield, MA?

**Question 1**

What were the main pollutants in the discharge into the Housatonic River?

**Question 2**

Which company made the Aroctor 1254 and Aroctor 1260?

**Question 3**

How many kilograms of PCBs are estimated to remain in the sediment behind the Woods Pond dam?

**Question 4**

How high levels of PCBs have been measured in the sediments behind the Woods Pond dam?

**Question 5**

In what year was Monsanto founded?

**Question 6**

How much arochlore was found in Pittsfield in 1254?

**Question 7**

What year did Monsanto create Aroclor 1260?

**Question 8**

How many kilos of PCBs have been found in Pittsfield?

**Question 9**

How much PCBs are present in waterfowl and fish in the Housatonic River?

**Text number 7**

GE (General Electric) Energy's renewable energy business has expanded significantly to meet the growing demand for clean energy in the US and globally. Since entering the renewable energy industry in 2002, GE has invested more than $850 million in the commercialization of renewable energy. In August 2008, it acquired Kelman Ltd, a Northern Ireland company specialising in advanced monitoring and diagnostic technologies for transformers used in renewable energy generation, and in May 2010 announced the expansion of its business in Northern Ireland. In 2009, GE's renewable energy initiatives, including solar, wind and GE Jenbacher gas engines that use renewable and non-renewable methane-based gases, employed more than 4,900 people worldwide and have created more than 10,000 support jobs.

**Question 0**

What year did GE start in renewables?

**Question 1**

How much money has GE invested in the commercialisation of renewable energy?

**Question 2**

What year did GE buy Kelman Ltd?

**Question 3**

How many people did GE employ in 2009 for its renewable energy initiatives?

**Question 4**

When did GE announce it would expand its business in Northern Ireland?

**Question 5**

In what year was Kelman Ltd. founded?

**Question 6**

How many people did GE employ in total in 2009?

**Question 7**

How many people worked at Kelman Ltd in 2008 when it was acquired by GE?

**Question 8**

How much was GE worth in 2002?

**Question 9**

How much did GE pay to buy Kelman Ltd?

**Text number 8**

In May 2005, GE announced the launch of a programme called "Ecomagination", which, in the words of CEO Jeff Immelt, aims to "develop solutions for the future, such as solar energy, hybrid engines, fuel cells, lower-emission aircraft engines, lighter and stronger sustainable materials, efficient lighting and water purification technologies". The New York Times opinion piece noted that "while General Electric's increased emphasis on clean technology is likely to lead to better products and benefit its bottom line, Immelt's credibility as a champion of national environmental policy has been fatally undermined by his company's intransigence in cleaning up its own toxic legacy."

**Question 0**

When did GE announce its Ecoimagination programme?

**Question 1**

Who was the CEO of GE when it announced its Ecoimagination programme?

**Question 2**

What kind of water-related technologies were to be developed in the Ecoimagination programme?

**Question 3**

Which newspaper published an opinion piece questioning Immelt's credibility as an environmental policy advocate?

**Question 4**

What kind of locomotive technology was GE to develop in its Ecoimagination programme?

**Question 5**

Who wrote an opinion piece in the New York Times about the CEO of GE in May 2005?

**Question 6**

What year did GE start polluting the environment?

**Question 7**

In what year was solar energy introduced as a means of generating electricity?

**Question 8**

In what year did Jeff Immelt become CEO of GE?

**Question 9**

What year was the first hybrid car launched?

**Text number 9**

GE's history of working with turbines in power generation gave it the engineering skills to move into a new field, aircraft turbochargers. Under the leadership of Sanford Alexander Moss, GE introduced the first turbochargers during World War I and continued to develop them between the wars. Turbochargers became essential immediately before the Second World War, and GE was the world's leading manufacturer of exhaust-driven turbochargers at the start of the war. This experience in turn made GE a natural choice for the development of the Whittle W. 1 jet engine, which was introduced in the United States in 1941. GE was the ninth largest US company by value of wartime production contracts. Although early work on Whittle's designs was later handed over to the Allison Engine Company, GE Aviation went on to become one of the world's largest engine manufacturers, second only to Britain's Rolls-Royce plc.

**Question 0**

Who led GE's efforts to build the first turbochargers during the First World War?

**Question 1**

Which jet engine was introduced by GE in 1941?

**Question 2**

What was GE's ranking among US companies in the value of wartime production contracts during World War II?

**Question 3**

To which company did GE hand over its work on Whittle jet engines?

**Question 4**

Which company is the world's largest engine manufacturer?

**Question 5**

In what year was Sanford Alexander Moss born?

**Question 6**

In what year did the Second World War start?

**Question 7**

In what year was GE Aviation founded?

**Question 8**

In what year were the first superchargers introduced?

**Question 9**

What engines did Rolls-Royce plc build?

**Text number 10**

General Electric heavily polluted the Hudson River with polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) from 1947-77. This contamination caused a wide range of adverse effects on wildlife and people who eat the river's fish or drink its water. In response to the pollution, activists protested in various ways. Musician Pete Seeger founded the Hudson River Sloop Clearwater and the Clearwater Festival to draw attention to the problem. The activism led the EPA to designate the area as one of the Superfund sites requiring extensive clean-up work. Other sources of pollution, such as mercury pollution and sewage landfills, have also contributed to the problems in the Hudson River watershed.

**Question 0**

During which period did GE pollute the Hudson River with PCBs?

**Question 1**

Who created the Hudson River Sloop Clearwater and the Clearwater Festival to draw attention to GE pollution?

**Question 2**

What does PCB mean?

**Question 3**

What was the EPA's designation for GE's Hudson River spill?

**Question 4**

What other types of pollution have polluted the Hudson River basin?

**Question 5**

What year did Pete Seeger found Hudson River Sloop Clearwater?

**Question 6**

What year did the EPA designate GE's Hudson River plant as a Superfund site?

**Question 7**

In what year was musician Peter Singer born?

**Question 8**

What year did GE start polluting the Hudson River with mercury?

**Question 9**

In what year did dumping sewage into the Hudson River become a problem?

**Text number 11**

GE has announced that it will invest $1.4 billion in clean technology research and development in 2008 as part of its Ecomagination initiative. By October 2008, the programme had resulted in the launch of green70 products ranging from halogen lamps to biogas engines. In 2007, GE increased the annual revenue target of its Ecomagination initiative from $20 billion to $25 billion in 2010, as its new product lines were well received in the market. In 2010, GE continued to increase its investment by adding $10 billion to the Ecomagination initiative over the next five years.

**Question 0**

How much money has GE announced it will invest in clean technology R&D in 2008?

**Question 1**

How many green products did GE launch through its Ecoimagination programme by October 2008?

**Question 2**

What was the new revenue target for GE's Ecoimagination programme in 2010?

**Question 3**

What type of lamp did GE introduce as part of its Ecoimagination initiative?

**Question 4**

What type of engine did GE launch as part of its Ecoimagination project?

**Question 5**

What year did GE introduce the Ecomagination initiative?

**Question 6**

How much did GE spend on its Ecomagination initiative in 2009?

**Question 7**

How many green products did GE launch in 2009?

**Question 8**

How many green products did GE launch in 2010?

**Question 9**

How much will GE invest in its Ecomagination initiative in 2016?

**Text number 12**

Short Films, Big Ideas was launched at the 2011 Toronto International Film Festival in partnership with cinelan. The stories included breakthroughs in Slingshot (a water vapour distillation system), cancer research, energy production, pain management and food access. Each of the 30 films received their world premieres at major international film festivals such as the Sundance Film Festival and the Tribeca Film Festival. The winning amateur director's film, The Cyborg Foundation, was awarded a US$100,000 prize at the 2013 Sundance Film Festival. According to GE, the campaign garnered more than 1.5 billion media impressions, 14 million online views and was seen in 156 countries.

**Question 0**

What was the name of the project presented by GE at the 2011 Toronto International Film Festival?

**Question 1**

Which company was GE's partner in the Short Fils, Big Ideas project?

**Question 2**

What kind of system is Sligshot?

**Question 3**

Which prize was awarded to the winning amateur director's film at the 2013 Sundance Film Festival?

**Question 4**

How many views did the Short Films, Big Ideas campaign generate online?

**Question 5**

How much did it cost to produce "The Cyborg Foundation"?

**Question 6**

What year was the first Sundance Film Festival held?

**Question 7**

In what year was Cinelan founded?

**Question 8**

How many people saw the film "The Cyborg Foundation" at the 2013 Sundance Film Festival?

**Question 9**

In which city is the Tribeca Film Festival held?

**Text number 13**

In April 2014, it was announced that GE was in talks to buy the global energy division of French engineering group Alstom for around $13 billion. In June 2014, Siemens and Mitsubishi Heavy Industries (MHI) made a competing joint bid in which Siemens sought to acquire Alstom's gas turbine business for €3.9 billion and MHI proposed a steam turbine joint venture and a cash investment of €3.1 billion. In June 2014, Alstom's Board of Directors accepted GE's formal offer of USD 17 billion. As part of the deal, the French government acquired a 20% stake in Alstom to safeguard French energy and transport interests and French jobs. A rival bid from Siemens-Mitsubishi Heavy Industries was rejected. The acquisition was expected to be completed in 2015.

**Question 0**

When did GE announce that it was negotiating to buy the French Alstom group?

**Question 1**

What was the final purchase price paid by GE for Alstom?

**Question 2**

How much was the French government's stake in Alstom taken in the takeover agreement?

**Question 3**

When did the Alstom board approve GE's acquisition of Alstom?

**Question 4**

Which Alstom company's board rejected a takeover proposal from a competitor?

**Question 5**

In what year was Alstom founded?

**Question 6**

How much was GE worth in April 2014?

**Question 7**

What was the value of Siemens and Mitsubishi Heave Industries in June 2014?

**Question 8**

How much was the competing bid from Siemens-Mitsubishi Heavy Industries?

**Question 9**

In what year were steam turbines invented?

**Text number 14**

GE is a multinational conglomerate headquartered in Fairfield, Connecticut. Its headquarters are located at 30 Rockefeller Plaza in Rockefeller Center, New York, now known as the Comcast Building. The building was formerly known as the GE Building because of the GE logo on the roof. The building also houses NBC's headquarters and main studios. Through its subsidiary RCA, it has been connected to the Centre since its construction in the 1930s. GE moved its headquarters from the GE Building on Lexington Avenue to Fairfield in 1974.

**Question 0**

Where is GE headquarters located?

**Question 1**

What street in New York was GE's headquarters on before moving to Fairfield?

**Question 2**

What year did GE move its headquarters to Fairfield?

**Question 3**

Which television broadcasting company is located in the same building as GE's headquarters in New York?

**Question 4**

What was the former name of the Comcast Building at GE's headquarters?

**Question 5**

In what decade did NBC make the Comcast Building its headquarters?

**Question 6**

What year was GE founded?

**Question 7**

What year did NBC start broadcasting from the Comcast building?

**Question 8**

What year did 30 Rockefeller Plaza in Rockefeller Center change its name to the Comcast building?

**Text number 15**

In 1983, New York State Attorney General Robert Abrams filed a lawsuit in the U.S. District Court for the Northern District of New York to force GE to pay for the cleanup of over 100,000 tons of chemicals spilled from its Waterford, New York plant. In 1999, the company agreed to pay $250 million to settle claims that it had contaminated the Housatonic River (Pittsfield, Massachusetts) and other areas with polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) and other hazardous substances.

**Question 0**

Which New York State Attorney General filed a lawsuit in US District Court to force GE to pay for the clean-up of chemical spills from a plant in Waterford, NY?

**Question 1**

How much did GE agree to pay in compensation for the pollution of the Housatonic River and other areas?

**Question 2**

How many tonnes of PCBs were allegedly dumped by GE's Waterford plant in a 1983 lawsuit?

**Question 3**

What year was the agreement reached on the pollution of GE's Housatonic River?

**Question 4**

What was the location of GE's Housatonic River contamination?

**Question 5**

In what year was the lawsuit brought against GE by New York State Attorney General Robert Abrams settled?

**Question 6**

How much money did GE pay to settle a lawsuit brought against it by the New York State Attorney General in 1983?

**Question 7**

Which river is located near the GE plant in Waterford, New York?

**Question 8**

Where was the lawsuit against GE for polluting the Housatonic River?

**Question 9**

What was the name of the Attorney General who filed a lawsuit against GE for polluting the Housatonic River?

**Document number 149**

**Text number 0**

On 14 June 1775, the Continental Congress created the Continental Army as a unified colonial army to fight Great Britain, with George Washington appointed as its commander. The army was initially led by men who had served in the British army or colonial militia and who brought with them a wealth of British military heritage. As the Revolutionary War progressed, the new army was influenced by French aid, resources and military thinking. Several European soldiers came to help, including Friedrich Wilhelm von Steuben, who taught the army Prussian tactics and organisational skills.

**Question 0**

When was the Continental Army founded?

**Question 1**

Who was the commander of the Continental Army?

**Question 2**

What country was Friedrich Wilhelm von Steuben from?

**Question 3**

What did Friedrich Wilhelm von Steuben teach the Continental European army?

**Question 4**

How was the Continental Army founded?

**Question 5**

When was the Commander of the Continental Army appointed?

**Question 6**

Which Europe was Friedrich Wilhelm von Steuben from?

**Question 7**

When did Friedrich Wilhelm von Steuben teach Prussian tactics?

**Text number 1**

The Vietnam War is often seen as the nadir of the US military because of the use of conscripted personnel, the unpopularity of the war among Americans, and the frustrating limitations imposed on the military by US political leaders. Although American troops had been deployed in the Republic of Vietnam since 1959, in an intelligence and advisory/training role, they did not begin full-scale operations until 1965, after the Gulf of Tonkin incident. American forces effectively captured and maintained control of the 'traditional' battlefield, but had difficulty countering the guerrilla tactics of the communist Viet Cong and North Vietnamese army. On a tactical level, the American soldiers (and the US Army as a whole) did not lose a significant battle.

**Question 0**

In what year did American troops begin to be deployed in Vietnam?

**Question 1**

What prompted American troops to deploy in large numbers in 1965?

**Question 2**

What was the political structure in Vietnam?

**Question 3**

In what year did Soviet troops begin to be deployed in Vietnam?

**Question 4**

What caused the large deployment of Soviet troops in 1965?

**Question 5**

What was the political structure like in America?

**Question 6**

What kind of military warfare did the Russian troops use?

**Text number 2**

By the turn of the 20th century, the US Army had mobilised US volunteers on four separate occasions during the great wars of the 19th century. During World War I, a "national army" was organized for the conflict, replacing the concept of U.S. Volunteers. It was demobilised at the end of the First World War and replaced by the regular army, organised reserve forces and state militias. In the 1920s and 1930s, the "career soldiers" were called the "regular army", supplemented by "enlisted reserve troops" and "officer reserve troops" to fill vacancies as needed.

**Question 0**

What was organised to replace the concept of US volunteers?

**Question 1**

When was the national army demobilised?

**Question 2**

Who filled the vacancies in the regular army?

**Question 3**

What was organised to replace the concept of militias?

**Question 4**

When was the national army established?

**Question 5**

What was added to the national army?

**Question 6**

Who filled the vacancies in the militias?

**Question 7**

What were the temporary soldiers called?

**Text number 3**

The army is headed by the Minister of Civil Defence, who has the statutory authority to manage all military affairs under the authority, direction and control of the Minister of Defence. The Chief of Army Staff, who is the highest military officer in the Army, is the principal military adviser and executive body to the Secretary of the Army, the Chief of Army Staff, and a member of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, consisting of the service chiefs of each of the four military services within the Department of Defense, who advise the President of the United States, the Secretary of Defense, and the National Security Council on operational military matters under the direction of the Chairman and Vice Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. The Goldwater-Nichols Act of 1986 provided that operational control of the forces follows a chain of command from the President, through the Secretary of Defense, directly to the Combined Joint Chiefs of Staff, who control all units of the Armed Forces in their respective geographic or functional areas of responsibility. Thus, the secretaries of the military ministries (and the service chiefs under them) have only responsibility for organising, training and equipping their service components. The army supplies the trained troops to the combatant commanders for deployment as directed by the Secretary of Defense.

**Question 0**

Who is the highest ranking officer in the army?

**Question 1**

To whom does the Chief of Staff act as the main military adviser?

**Question 2**

How many military units are part of the Ministry of Defence?

**Question 3**

What year was the Goldwater-Nichols Act passed?

**Question 4**

Who is the civilian in charge of the navy?

**Question 5**

Who is the highest ranking officer in the navy?

**Question 6**

How many European military institutions are part of the Ministry of Defence?

**Question 7**

In what year was the Goldwater-Nichols Act rejected?

**Question 8**

Which branch of the military does the Finance Minister lead?

**Text number 4**

The United States Army (US Army) is the largest branch of the US armed forces that conducts military operations on land. It is one of the seven armed services of the United States, and is designated by Article 2, Section 2, Clause 1 of the United States Constitution and Section 3001 of Title 10, Subtitle B, Chapter 301, Chapter 301, Section 3001 of the United States Code as the United States Army. As the largest and highest branch of the US Army, the modern US Army has its roots in the Continental Army, which was created (14 June 1775) to fight in the American War of Independence (1775-83) - before the United States was established as a nation. After the Revolutionary War, on 3 June 1784, the US Army was created by the Federal Congress to replace the defunct Continental Army. The US Army considers itself a descendant of the Continental Army, and its institutional birth dates back to the founding of that army in 1775.

**Question 0**

Which is the largest branch of the US Armed Forces?

**Question 1**

How many uniform services are there in the United States?

**Question 2**

How many years did the American War of Independence last?

**Question 3**

When was the US Army founded?

**Question 4**

What did the US military replace?

**Question 5**

Which branch of the US armed forces is the smallest?

**Question 6**

How many uniformed units are there in Canada?

**Question 7**

How many years did the French Revolutionary War last?

**Question 8**

What did the US Navy replace?

**Question 9**

When was the US Navy disbanded?

**Text number 5**

The War of 1812, the second and last American war against the United Kingdom, was not as successful for the United States as the Revolution and the Northwest Indian war against the natives, although it ended well for the Americans. After taking Lake Erie in 1813, the Americans were able to capture parts of western Upper Canada, burn York and defeat Tecumseh, causing his Indian alliance to collapse. After victories in the province of Upper Canada, which dubbed the US army "Regulars, by God!", British troops were able to capture and burn Washington. However, the Regular Army proved itself skilled and capable of defeating the British army in the Plattsburgh and Baltimore raids, which persuaded the British to agree to the previously rejected status quo ante bellum terms. Two weeks after the treaty was signed (but not ratified), Andrew Jackson defeated the British at the Battle of New Orleans and became a national hero. Under the terms of the treaty, both sides returned to the status quo with no winner.

**Question 0**

The War of 1812 consisted of the United States against whom?

**Question 1**

In what year did the United States take over Lake Eerie?

**Question 2**

Who did the United States defeat to defeat the Indian Confederacy?

**Question 3**

Who defeated the British at the Battle of New Orleans?

**Question 4**

The siege of 1812 was fought against?

**Question 5**

In what year did the United States take control of Lake Superior?

**Question 6**

What did the English defeat to bring down the Indian League?

**Question 7**

Who defeated the Americans at the Battle of New Orleans?

**Text number 6**

After the war, however, the Continental Army was quickly given land certificates and disbanded, reflecting the Republicans' distrust of standing armies. The state militias became the new nation's only land army, with the exception of a regiment guarding the West Point Arsenal and one artillery battery guarding the West Point Arsenal. However, due to ongoing conflicts with Native Americans, it was soon realized that it was necessary to establish a trained standing army. The standing army was very small at first, and after the defeat of General St. Clair at the Battle of Wabash, the standing army was reorganised into the American Legion, which was formed in 1791 and renamed the 'United States Army' in 1796.

**Question 0**

Which political party did not rely on standing armies?

**Question 1**

With whom were the state militias in constant conflict?

**Question 2**

Who lost the battle of Wabash?

**Question 3**

In what year was the American Legion founded?

**Question 4**

In what year was the US Legion renamed the US Army?

**Question 5**

Which person did not trust the standing armies?

**Question 6**

With whom did the state militia enter into a permanent peace agreement?

**Question 7**

Who was killed in the Battle of Wabash?

**Question 8**

In what year was the US government established?

**Text number 7**

Collective training at the unit level takes place at the unit's location, but the most intensive training at the higher levels takes place at three Combat Training Centres (CTCs): the National Training Centre (NTC) at Fort Irwin in California, the Joint Readiness Training Centre (JRTC) at Fort Polk in Louisiana and the Joint Multinational Training Centre (JMRC) at the Hohenfels Training Area in Germany. ARFORGEN is an army force generation process adopted to respond to the need for continuous replenishment of forces for deployment, at unit level and at other levels as required by the operation. Unit-level replenishment still requires unit-level training, which is conducted at the Continental United States (CONUS) replenishment centre at Fort Bliss, New Mexico and Texas, prior to individual deployments.

**Question 0**

Where is the National Training Centre located?

**Question 1**

Where is the Joint Preparedness Training Centre located?

**Question 2**

Where is the common transnational training centre?

**Question 3**

In which year was ARFORGEN approved?

**Question 4**

What state is Fort Bliss in?

**Question 5**

Where is the International Training Centre located?

**Question 6**

Where is the Double Readiness Training Center located?

**Question 7**

Where is the Joint International Training Centre located?

**Question 8**

In what year was ARFORGEN rejected?

**Question 9**

In which cities is Fort Bliss located?

**Text number 8**

During the first two years, Confederate troops did well in the fighting, but lost control of the border states. The Confederacy had the advantage of defending a very large area of land where disease caused twice as many deaths as fighting. The Union strategy was to take the coast, blockade the ports and take over the river systems. By 1863, the Confederacy was strangling. Its eastern armies fought well, but the western armies were defeated one by one until Union troops captured New Orleans on the Tennessee River in 1862. In the famous Vicksburg Campaign of 1862-63, Ulysses Grant captured the Mississippi River and cut off the Southwest. Grant took command of the Union forces in 1864, and after several battles with very heavy losses, he had Lee besiege Richmond while William T. Sherman captured Atlanta and marched through Georgia and the Carolinas. The Confederate capital was abandoned in April 1865, and Lee then surrendered at Appomattox Court House; all other Confederate armies surrendered within a few months.

**Question 0**

In what year did Union troops occupy New Orleans?

**Question 1**

Who took control of the Mississippi River in 1862-63?

**Question 2**

Who took over Atlanta?

**Question 3**

Where did Lee give up his army?

**Question 4**

In what year did Union forces invade Atlanta?

**Question 5**

Who took control of the Snake River in 1862-63?

**Question 6**

Who liberated Atlanta?

**Question 7**

Where did Grant give up his army?

**Text number 9**

The end of the Second World War set the stage for the confrontation between East and West known as the Cold War. With the outbreak of the Korean War, concerns about the defence of Western Europe grew. Two army divisions, V and VII, were reactivated under the US Seventh Army in , and in 1950 the United States' strength in Europe rose from one to four divisions. Hundreds of thousands of American troops remained stationed in West Germany and others in Belgium, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom until the 1990s in case of a possible Soviet invasion.

**Question 0**

What war happened after the end of the Second World War?

**Question 1**

What year were the V and VII Corps reactivated?

**Question 2**

How many US Army divisions were there in Europe?

**Question 3**

What war happened after the end of the war on terror?

**Question 4**

In what year were the V and VII Army Corps abolished?

**Question 5**

How many US Army divisions were there in Germany?

**Question 6**

What was the basis for the confrontation between North and South?

**Question 7**

With the outbreak of what war did concern for the defence of Western Europe diminish?

**Text number 10**

The United States joined the Second World War in December 1941 after the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor. On the European front, US Army troops formed a significant part of the forces that invaded North Africa and Sicily and later fought in Italy. On D-Day, 6 June 1944, and in the subsequent liberation of Europe and the defeat of Nazi Germany, millions of US troops played a key role. In the Pacific War, US Army soldiers participated alongside US Marines in the capture of the Pacific islands from Japanese control. Following the surrender of the Axis powers in May (Germany) and August (Japan) in 1945, military forces were sent to Japan and Germany to occupy the two defeated states. Two years after World War II, the Army Air Forces separated from the Army and became the United States Air Force in September 1947, after decades of separation efforts. In 1948, the Army also desegregated at the order of President Harry S. Truman.

**Question 0**

In which month and year did the United States join the Second World War?

**Question 1**

What military force attacked Pearl Harbor?

**Question 2**

What is the month, day and year of "D-day"?

**Question 3**

What war led to the United States taking over the Pacific Islands?

**Question 4**

Who was responsible for desegregating the army?

**Question 5**

In which month and year did China join the Second World War?

**Question 6**

What military force helped during Pearl Harbor?

**Question 7**

What is the month, day and year of V-Day?

**Question 8**

Who was responsible for the separation of the army?

**Question 9**

Who participated with US Army soldiers in the war between France and the Indians?

**Text number 11**

The Army Chief of Staff, General Creighton Abrams, adopted a Total Force Policy after the Vietnam War, which involves treating the three branches of the Army - the Regular Army, the National Guard and the Reserve - as a single entity. Because General Abrams believed that no US President should be able to take the US (and more specifically the US Army) to war without the support of the American people, he tied the three components of the Army together in such a way that major operations were impossible without the participation of both the Army National Guard and the Army Reserve.

**Question 0**

Who adopted the holistic power policy?

**Question 1**

What was the war for which the comprehensive power policy was created?

**Question 2**

How many parts of the army were affected by the total force policy?

**Question 3**

Who abandoned the holistic power politics?

**Question 4**

What was the war that brought back the idea of a comprehensive power policy?

**Question 5**

How many parts of the fleet were affected by the total force policy?

**Question 6**

Which three parts of the navy form a coherent force?

**Text number 12**

In response to the September 11 attacks and as part of the global war on terrorism, US and NATO forces invaded Afghanistan in October 2001 and overthrew the Taliban government. The US military also led a combined US-allied invasion of Iraq in 2003. It was the primary source of ground forces, able to sustain short- and long-term operations. In the following years, the operation changed from a regular army-to-army conflict to a counter-insurgency one, resulting in the death of more than 4,000 US soldiers (March 2008) and the injury of thousands of others. 23,813 insurgents died in Iraq between 2003 and 2011.

**Question 0**

Which country did the United States attack in October 2001?

**Question 1**

What year did the US military invade Iraq?

**Question 2**

How many US soldiers died fighting the insurgents by March 2008?

**Question 3**

How many Iraqi rebels were killed between 2003 and 2011?

**Question 4**

Which country was liberated by the United States in October 2001?

**Question 5**

In what year did a European country invade Iraq?

**Question 6**

How many European soldiers died fighting the rebels by March 2008?

**Question 7**

How many Palestinian rebels were killed between 2003 and 2011?

**Question 8**

What year did the Chinese lead the combined coalition into Iraq?

**Text number 13**

Currently, the army is divided into the regular army, the army reserve and the army national guard. The army is also divided into the main branches, such as anti-aircraft artillery, infantry, aviation, signal troops, engineers and armoured forces. Prior to 1903, members of the National Guard1903 were considered state soldiers unless the President federated (i.e. activated) them. Since the Militia Act of , all1903 National Guard soldiers have had dual status: as National Guardsmen under the governor of their state or territory and as activated U.S. Army Reservists under the President.

**Question 0**

What were the National Guardsmen before 1903?

**Question 1**

In what year was the Milita law adopted?

**Question 2**

The anti-aircraft artillery is which department?

**Question 3**

Who are the National Guardsmen under?

**Question 4**

What was the US Navy before 1903?

**Question 5**

In what year was the Milita Act abolished?

**Question 6**

Where does the state defence artillery belong?

**Question 7**

Who controls the US Navy?

**Text number 14**

The US Army currently consists of 10 active divisions and several independent units. After several years of growth, these forces are in decline. In June 2013, the Army announced plans to reduce the number of active 32 combat brigade units by 2015, to reduce the active duty force by 490 000 soldiers. Army Chief of Staff Raymond Odierno has predicted that by 2018, the Army will eventually shrink to "450,000 in the active component, 335,000 in the National Guard and 195,000 in the US Army Reserve".

**Question 0**

How many divisions are there in the US Army?

**Question 1**

How many brigade units did the army reduce by 2015?

**Question 2**

Who is the Chief of Staff of the army?

**Question 3**

How many active military members will there be by 2018?

**Question 4**

How many army reservists will there be by 2018?

**Question 5**

How many divisions are there in the US Navy?

**Question 6**

How many brigade units did the navy reduce by 2015?

**Question 7**

Who is the Chief of Naval Staff?

**Question 8**

How many active navy members are there in 2018?

**Question 9**

How many naval reservists will there be by 2018?

**Text number 15**

US military training is usually divided into two categories - individual and collective training. Basic training lasts 10 weeks for most recruits, followed by Individual Advanced Training (AIT), where recruits receive training in their military occupational specialties (MOS). For some individuals, MOS specialisations range from 14 to 20 weeks of OSUT (One Station Unit Training), which combines basic training and AIT. The length of AIT training varies according to the MOS The length of time spent in AIT depends on the soldier's MOS, and some highly technical MOSs may require several months of training (e.g. foreign language translators). Depending on the needs of the Army, Basic Combat Training (BTC) for combat soldiers is provided in a variety of locations, but the two longest-running are the Armor School and the Infantry School, both located at Fort Benning, Georgia.

**Question 0**

What are the categories of training in the US military?

**Question 1**

How long does basic training take?

**Question 2**

How long does specialised training for the military professions take?

**Question 3**

What does OSUT mean?

**Question 4**

Where are the tank school and the infantry school located?

**Question 5**

Into which categories is the US Navy divided?

**Question 6**

How long does basic artillery training take?

**Question 7**

How long does a military cooking course take?

**Question 8**

How long does specialised training for naval professions take?

**Question 9**

What does it mean to LIVE?

**Text number 16**

Many units are complemented by various special weapons, such as the M249 SAW (Squad Automatic Weapon), which provide suppressive fire at squad level. Indirect fire is provided by the M203 grenade launcher. The M1014 Joint Service Combat Shotgun or the Mossberg 590 shotgun is used for door-breaking and close-quarter combat. The M14EBR is used by designated marksmen. Snipers use the M107 long-range sniper rifle, the M2010 Enhanced Sniper Rifle and the M110 semi-automatic sniper rifle.

**Question 0**

What does SAW mean in M249 SAW?

**Question 1**

What kind of shooting is the M249 SAW normally used for?

**Question 2**

What is the Mossberg 590 used for?

**Question 3**

What weapon does the designated shooter use?

**Question 4**

What semi-automatic sniper is used by snipers?

**Question 5**

What does SAW mean in M248?

**Question 6**

What kind of shooting is the M248 SAW usually used for?

**Question 7**

Which weapon do designated marksmen use the least?

**Question 8**

What kind of automatic weapons do snipers use?

**Text number 17**

The Pentagon has purchased 25,000 MRAP vehicles since 2007, with 25 variants through rapid acquisitions and no long-term plans for platforms. The Army plans to dispose of 7,456 vehicles and retain 8,585. Of the vehicles retained by the Army, 5,036 will be stored, 1,073 will be used for training and the remainder will be distributed to active forces. The Oshkosh M-ATV will be the largest retention vehicle, 5,681, as it is smaller and lighter than other MRAP vehicles for off-road use. The second most kept vehicle is the Navistar MaxxPro Dash with 2,633 vehicles and 301 MaxxPro ambulances. Thousands of other MRAP vehicles, including the Cougar, BAE Caiman and larger MaxxPro vehicles, will be disposed of.

**Question 0**

How many MRAP vehicles has the Pentagon purchased since 2007?

**Question 1**

How many of the 25 000 vehicles do they intend to get rid of?

**Question 2**

How many vehicles are used for training?

**Question 3**

Which vehicle does the army keep 5,681 of?

**Question 4**

What kind of ambulance does the army have 301?

**Question 5**

How many MRAP vehicles has the Pentagon purchased since 2000?

**Question 6**

How many of these 25 00 cars are they going to sell?

**Question 7**

How many vehicles will the army not use for training?

**Question 8**

How many vehicles does the fleet keep?

**Question 9**

What type of tank does the army have 301 of?

**Text number 18**

The US Army black beret (which has been permanently replaced by the Scout Law) is no longer worn with the new ACU on garrison duty. After years of complaints that it was not well suited to most working conditions, Army Chief of Staff General Martin Dempsey removed it from use with the ACU in June 2011. The beret will continue to be worn by Soldiers who are currently in a jump unit, whether or not the wearer is parachute qualified (brown and yellow beret), members of the 75th Ranger Regiment and Airborne Ranger Training Brigade (brown and yellow beret), and Special Forces (rifle green beret), and may be worn with the Army uniform for nonceremonial duties. Unit commanders may further direct that the patrol cap be worn by these units in training environments or in motor pools.

**Question 0**

Which part of the uniform has been replaced by the Scout Law?

**Question 1**

Who was the Chief of Staff of the army at this time?

**Question 2**

In which month and year was the black beret changed?

**Question 3**

If a soldier is in a unit in jump mode, what colour beret will he wear?

**Question 4**

Who wears the green beret on the rifle?

**Question 5**

Which part of the uniform has been replaced by a patrol top?

**Question 6**

Who is the Chief of Naval Staff at the moment?

**Question 7**

In which month and year was the black shirt changed?

**Question 8**

What colour beret is worn by a soldier in a permanent station unit?

**Question 9**

What colour beret does a member of the 76th Ranger Regiment wear?

**Text number 19**

The army is a branch of the Ministry of the Army, one of the three military ministries within the Ministry of Defence. The US Army is headed by a civilian appointed senior official, the Secretary of the Army (SECARMY), and a senior military officer, the Chief of Staff of the Army (CSA), who is also a member of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (JCS). In fiscal year 2016, the projected end strength of the Regular Army (USA) was 475,000 soldiers; the Army National Guard (ARNG) had a strength of 342,000 soldiers and the US Army Reserve (USAR) had a strength of 198,000 soldiers; the combined component strength of the US Army was 1,015,000 soldiers. The US Army's mission as a branch of the Armed Forces is "to fight and win the nation's wars by providing rapid, sustained, and dominant ground force control across the full spectrum of military operations and conflicts in support of combatant commanders." The Army participates in global conflicts and is the principal ground-based offensive and defensive force.

**Question 0**

How many military departments are there in the Ministry of Defence?

**Question 1**

What does SECARMY mean?

**Question 2**

What does CSA mean?

**Question 3**

How many soldiers were in the regular army at the end of 2016?

**Question 4**

How many soldiers were in the entire US military at the end of 2016?

**Question 5**

How many military departments does the Ministry of Agriculture have?

**Question 6**

What does SAACRMY stand for?

**Question 7**

What does CSS mean?

**Question 8**

How many women were in the regular army at the end of 2016?

**Question 9**

How many female soldiers were in the entire US military at the end of 2016?

**Text number 20**

The army's main anti-Indian campaign was waged in Florida against the Seminoles. It took a long war (1818-58) before the Seminoles were finally defeated and moved to Oklahoma. The usual strategy in the Indian War was to take over the Indians' winter food stores, but that was of no use in Florida, where there was no winter. Another strategy was to ally with other Indian tribes, but that was also useless because the Seminoles had wiped out all the other Indians when they came to Florida in the late 1700s.

**Question 0**

Which Indian tribe did the army wage a major campaign against?

**Question 1**

In which years were the wars between the army and the seminarians fought?

**Question 2**

To which state were the seminars moved?

**Question 3**

What did the army traditionally take over to defeat the Indians?

**Question 4**

In what century did seminaries come to Florida?

**Question 5**

Against which American tribe did the military wage its biggest campaign?

**Question 6**

In which years were the wars between the army and the British fought?

**Question 7**

Which state did the pilgrims move to?

**Question 8**

What did the navy traditionally take over to defeat the Indians?

**Question 9**

In what century did the seminoles come to Texas?

**Text number 21**

During the Cold War, American troops and their allies fought communist forces in Korea and Vietnam. The Korean War began in 1950, when the Soviet Union withdrew from the UN Security Council and lifted its potential veto. Under the umbrella of the United Nations, hundreds of thousands of US troops fought to prevent North Korea's invasion of South Korea and later to conquer the North. After repeated advance and retreat operations by both sides and the participation of the People's Republic of China's volunteer army in the war, the Korean Armistice Agreement restored the peninsula to its current status in 1953.

**Question 0**

What year did the Korean War start?

**Question 1**

Who left the UN Security Conference?

**Question 2**

In which two countries did American troops fight communist troops?

**Question 3**

What year did the Korean War end?

**Question 4**

What year did the Vietnam War start?

**Question 5**

Who came to the UN Security Conference?

**Question 6**

In which two countries did American troops fight against communist troops?

**Question 7**

What year did the Vietnam War end?

**Text number 22**

By 1989, Germany was unifying and the Cold War was coming to an end. The military leadership responded by initiating plans to reduce its strength. By November 1989, a Pentagon briefing outlined plans to reduce the final strength of the army by 23%, from 750,000 to 580,000750,000. Several incentives were used, including early retirement. In 1990, Iraq invaded its smaller neighbour Kuwait, and US ground troops were quickly deployed to provide protection for Saudi Arabia. In January 1991, Operation Desert Storm, a US-led coalition, began, sending over 500,000 troops, most of them US Army troops, to drive out Iraqi forces. The campaign ended in complete victory, with Western coalition forces defeating the Soviet-organised Iraqi army in just 100 hours.

**Question 0**

Where did the Pentagon plan to reduce the end strength of the army in 1989?

**Question 1**

Which country was invaded by Iraq in 1990?

**Question 2**

Which operation started in January 1991?

**Question 3**

How many soldiers were involved in Operation Desert Storm?

**Question 4**

How long did Operation Desert Storm last?

**Question 5**

What did the Pentagon do to increase the strength of the military?

**Question 6**

Which country was invaded by Iraq in 1990?

**Question 7**

Which operation ended in January 1991?

**Question 8**

How many months did Operation Desert Storm last?

**Question 9**

How many Canadian-led soldiers were sent?

**Text number 23**

The organisation of the US Army began in 1775. For the first 100 years, the US Army was seen as a small peacetime force, tasked with manning permanent forts and performing other non-war tasks such as engineering and construction. In wartime, the US Army was supplemented by much larger US volunteers, raised independently by the various state governments. The states also had full-time militiamen who could also be called up for military service.

**Question 0**

What year was the US Army organised?

**Question 1**

Which group merged with the US military?

**Question 2**

Who raised the US volunteers?

**Question 3**

What year was the Canadian Army organised?

**Question 4**

Which group merged with the US Navy?

**Question 5**

Who broke up the US Volunteers?

**Question 6**

What were the cities running full-time?

**Question 7**

What is also called naval service?

**Text number 24**

The US Army consists of three parts: the active component, the Regular Army, and two reserve components, the Army National Guard and the Army Reserve. Both reserve components are made up mainly of part-time soldiers who train once a month in so-called combat assemblies or Unit Training Assemblies (UTAs) and participate in annual two- to three-week training courses each year. Both the Regular Army and the Army Reserve are organised under Title of10 the United States Code, while the National Guard is organised under Title 32. Although the Army National Guard is organized, trained and equipped as part of the United States Army, when not in federal service it is under the command of individual state and territory governors; the District of Columbia National Guard reports to the President of the United States, not the District Mayor, even when not in federal service. A National Guard or the entire National Guard may be attached to the federal government by executive order of the President against the will of the Governor.

**Question 0**

What is the active part of the US military?

**Question 1**

What are the two reserve components of the US Army?

**Question 2**

What are UTAs?

**Question 3**

The US military is organised under which title of the US Code of Laws?

**Question 4**

Who does the Washington National Guard report to?

**Question 5**

What is the inactive part of the US military?

**Question 6**

What are the two reserve components of the US Navy?

**Question 7**

Under which section of the UN Code is the US military organised?

**Question 8**

Who does the National Navy in Washington report to?

**Text number 25**

After basic and advanced training at individual level, soldiers can choose to continue their training and apply for an "Additional Skills Identification" (ASI). The ASI allows the military to take a broad MOS skill set and focus it into a more specific MOS skill set. For example, a combat medic whose job is to provide pre-hospital emergency care can become an ASI to become a cardiovascular specialist, a dialysis specialist, or even a licensed practical nurse. ASI training for officers includes pre-employment training either at USMA or ROTC or by completing OCS. After commissioning, officers undergo branch-specific training in the Basic Officer Leaders Course, formerly called the Officer Basic Course, the time and place of which varies depending on their future assignments. Further career development is possible through the Army's correspondence course programme.

**Question 0**

What does ASI stand for?

**Question 1**

What is the role of a combat medic?

**Question 2**

Where do officers undergo sectoral training?

**Question 3**

If officers want to go further in their careers, where is the opportunity?

**Question 4**

What does ISI stand for?

**Question 5**

Where do ensigns complete their branch training?

**Question 6**

Where will post-deployment training take place?

**Question 7**

What ISi training is offered?

**Text number 26**

The army has relied heavily on tents to provide the various facilities needed during deployment. The most common uses of tents in the Army include temporary barracks (sleeping quarters), DFACs (dining facilities), forward operating bases (FOBs), after-action reviews (AARs), tactical operations centers (TOCs), morale, welfare, and recreation (MWR) facilities, and security checkpoints. In addition, most of these tents are erected and operated with the support of the Natick Soldier Systems Center.

**Question 0**

What does the army use for facilities when it is on deployment?

**Question 1**

What are barracks used for?

**Question 2**

Where are the dining facilities called?

**Question 3**

What does FOB mean?

**Question 4**

What is the abbreviation for Tactical Operations Centre?

**Question 5**

What does the Coast Guard use for facilities when it is on deployment?

**Question 6**

What are DFAC vessels used for?

**Question 7**

What is FAB?

**Question 8**

Where are the horses in the stables?

**Question 9**

Who will dismantle the tents?

**Text number 27**

The US Civil War was the most expensive war in the United States in terms of casualties. After most of the slave states in the southern US had formed the Confederacy, US troops led by former officers of the US Army mobilised a very large part of the white labour force in the South. The United States (Union or Northern) forces formed the Union Army, which consisted of a small number of regular army units and a large number of volunteer troops assembled from every state, North and South, except South Carolina[citation needed].

**Question 0**

Which war involved the most US casualties?

**Question 1**

What was the name given to the US troops?

**Question 2**

Which state did not send a single soldier to the Union army?

**Question 3**

Which war had the fewest US casualties?

**Question 4**

What was the name given to the troops from the South?

**Question 5**

Which state contributed the most troops to the Union army?

**Question 6**

What was the most advantageous war for the United States?

**Text number 28**

From 1910 onwards, the army started to acquire fixed-wing aircraft. In 1910, a civil war was fought in Mexico, with peasant rebels fighting against government soldiers. The army was sent to American towns near the border to ensure the safety of lives and property. In 1916, Pancho Villa, a prominent rebel leader, attacked Columbus, New Mexico, leading to US intervention in Mexico until 7 February 1917. The rebels and Mexican federal troops were fought until 1918. The United States entered World War I in 1917 on the side of Britain, France, Russia, Italy and other allies. US troops were sent to the Western Front and were involved in the final offensives that ended the war. With the November 1918 armistice, the army again reduced its forces.

**Question 0**

In what year did the military start using fixed wing aircraft?

**Question 1**

Who invaded New Mexico in 1916?

**Question 2**

In what year did the United States join the First World War?

**Question 3**

When did the US intervention in New Mexico end?

**Question 4**

In what year did the army start leftist aircraft?

**Question 5**

Who surrendered New Mexico in 1916?

**Question 6**

In what year did China join the First World War?

**Question 7**

When did the US intervention in New York end?

**Text number 29**

In the 1960s, the Ministry of Defence continued to review the reserve forces, questioning the number of divisions and brigades and whether it was unnecessary to maintain two reserve components, the Army National Guard and the Army Reserve. In 1967, Defence Secretary Robert McNamara decided that 15 combat divisions in the Army National Guard were unnecessary and cut the number to divisions8 (1 infantry division, 2 armoured infantry divisions and 5 infantry divisions), but increased the number of brigades from seven to seven (181 Air Brigade, 1 Armoured Infantry Division, 1 Armoured Infantry Division, 2 Infantry Divisions and 14 Infantry Divisions). The loss of the divisions did not please the States. Their objections included the inadequate manoeuvre element composition of the remaining divisions and the cessation of the rotation of divisional command procedures between the states supporting them. It was proposed that the commanders of the remaining divisions should reside in the state where the division's base was located. However, the overall strength of the Army National Guard would not be reduced, which persuaded the governors to accept the plan. The states reorganised their forces between 1 December 1967 and 1 May 1968.

**Question 0**

Who was the Minister of Defence in 1967?

**Question 1**

How many departments did the Minister of Defence reduce from the original 15?

**Question 2**

How many brigades did the Minister of Defence add?

**Question 3**

Who was the President of the Ministry of Defence in 1967?

**Question 4**

How many departments did the Minister of Defence cut from the original 10?

**Question 5**

How many brigades did the Minister of Defence reduce the number to?

**Question 6**

What proposals did the countries make to increase sharing?

**Question 7**

In what year did the federal government reorganise its forces?

**Text number 30**

Among the victims killed at the Pentagon on September 11, 2001 were 53 military civilians (47 employees and six contractors) and 22 soldiers who died in the terrorist attack when American Airlines Flight 77, hijacked by five al-Qaeda hijackers, crashed into the west side of the building as part of the September 11 attacks. Lieutenant General Timothy Maude was the highest-ranking military official killed at the Pentagon and the highest-ranking US military officer to die as a result of foreign action since Lieutenant General Simon B. Maude. Buckner Jr. on 18 June 1945 in the Battle of Okinawa during World War II.

**Question 0**

How many victims died in the attack on the Pentagon?

**Question 1**

Which plane was hijacked?

**Question 2**

Did they hit the east or west side of the Pentagon.

**Question 3**

Who was the highest ranking official killed in the attack?

**Question 4**

How many victims died in the attack on the White House?

**Question 5**

Which plane did the terrorists liberate?

**Question 6**

Did the plane crash into the east or west side of White HOUSE?

**Question 7**

Who was the most senior official killed in the attack?

**Text number 31**

The army is also changing its basic units from divisions to brigades. The divisional line will remain, but the divisional headquarters will be able to command any brigade, not just the brigades that carry its divisional line. A key element of this plan is that each brigade is modular, meaning that all brigades of the same type are exactly the same, and thus any brigade can be commanded by any division. As specified before the 2013 end-strength redefinition, the three main types of ground combat brigades are:

**Question 0**

How will the army replace the divisions?

**Question 1**

How is the brigade structure formed?

**Question 2**

Who can command any brigade?

**Question 3**

How will the Coast Guard replace the divisions?

**Question 4**

How will the brigades be dismantled?

**Question 5**

Who can command any branch of the army?

**Question 6**

What is rejected?

**Text number 32**

The army uses a variety of individual weapons that provide light firepower at short ranges. The most common weapons used by the army are the compact variant of the M16 rifle, the M4 carbine and the 7.62×51 mm variant of the FN SCAR, used by the Army Rangers. The primary sidearm of the US Army is the 9 mm M9 pistol; the M11 pistol is also used. Both handguns are to be replaced by the Modular Handgun System. Soldiers will also be equipped with various hand grenades, such as the M67 fragmentation grenade and the M18 cavity grenade.

**Question 0**

What is the primary sidearm of the US military?

**Question 1**

What type of fragmentation grenade does the US military use?

**Question 2**

What kind of grenade is the M18?

**Question 3**

What system does the US military use to replace handguns?

**Question 4**

What is the Coast Guard's primary sidearm?

**Question 5**

What type of fragmentation grenade does the Coast Guard use?

**Question 6**

What type of grenade is the M17?

**Question 7**

Which system will replace hats in the US military?

**Question 8**

What are the most common weapons used by the navy?

**Text number 33**

The most common vehicle in the military is the High Mobility Multipurpose Wheeled Vehicle (HMMWV), commonly called a Humvee, which can act as a cargo/troop carrier, weapons transport platform, ambulance, etc. Although they have a wide range of combat support vehicles, one of the most common vehicle types is centred on the HEMTT family. The M1A2 Abrams is the army's main battle tank, while the M2A3 Bradley is a conventional infantry fighting vehicle. Other vehicles include the Stryker and the M113 armoured personnel carrier, as well as several types of MRAP (Mine Resistant Ambush Protected) vehicles.

**Question 0**

What does HMMWV stand for?

**Question 1**

What is HMMWV known as?

**Question 2**

M1A2 Abrams is an example of what?

**Question 3**

What does MRAP mean?

**Question 4**

What does HMMWA stand for?

**Question 5**

What is HMMWA known as?

**Question 6**

What does MRAA stand for?

**Question 7**

What is the rarest type of combat support vehicle?

**Document number 150**

**Text number 0**

The German states were declared a German Empire under the rule of King William I of Prussia, which united Germany as a nation state. The Treaty of Frankfurt of 10 May 1871 gave Germany most of Alsace and part of Lorraine, which became the Imperial Territory of Alsace-Lorraine (Reichsland Alsaß-Lothringen).The German conquest of France and German unification upset the balance of power in Europe that had prevailed since the Congress of Vienna in 1815, and Otto von Bismarck maintained his great authority in international affairs for two decades. The French determination to regain Alsace-Lorraine and the fear of a new Franco-German war, together with British concerns about the balance of power, contributed to the causes of the First World War.

**Question 0**

Under which King of Prussia was the German Empire united as a nation state?

**Question 1**

When was the Frankfurt agreement signed?

**Question 2**

Which imperial territory did Germany get with the Treaty of Frankfurt?

**Question 3**

After German unification, who retained the great authority in international affairs for two decades?

**Question 4**

What particular fear caused the First World War?

**Text number 1**

Ems' telegram had exactly the effect on French public opinion that Bismarck had intended. "This text caused the red flag to fly over the bulls of Gaul," Bismarck later wrote. The French Foreign Minister, Gramont, declared that he felt that "he had just been slapped". Adolphe Thiers, the leader of the monarchists in parliament, spoke for moderation, arguing that France had won the diplomatic battle and there was no need for war, but was drowned out by cries that he was a traitor and a Prussian. Napoleon's new prime minister, Emile Ollivier, declared that France had done everything humanely and honourably to prevent a possible war and that he accepted his responsibility 'with a light heart'. In the streets of Paris, a crowd of 15-20,000 people, carrying flags and patriotic banners, marched to demand war. On 19 July 1870, a declaration of war was sent to the Prussian government. The southern German states immediately sided with Prussia.

**Question 0**

Which telegram had the desired effect on French public opinion?

**Question 1**

What reaction did the French Foreign Minister say he felt after Ems' telegram?

**Question 2**

Who was the leader of the monarchists in Parliament?

**Question 3**

Which French Prime Minister believed he had done all he could to prevent war?

**Question 4**

On what day did France declare war on the Prussian government?

**Text number 2**

The army was still equipped with the Dreyse cannon, known from the Battle of Königgrätz, whose 25-year-old design had by then shown its age. The rifle had a range of only 600 metres and lacked a rubber breech seal to allow targeted firing. The shortcomings of the needle gun were more than made up for by the more than famous Krupp 6-pounder (3 kg) steel breech-loading cannon, which were distributed to Prussian artillery batteries. The Krupp cannon had a longer range and higher rate of fire than the French bronze muzzle-loading cannon, which were dependent on defective time fuses.

**Question 0**

In which battle did the Dreyse needle pistol become famous?

**Question 1**

How old was the Dreyse gun at the start of the Franco-Prussian War?

**Question 2**

What was the tactical range of the Dreyse rifle?

**Question 3**

What was the name of the famous cannon issued to Prussian soldiers at the time?

**Question 4**

What kind of grenade did Krupp's gun fire?

**Text number 3**

The first battle of the Franco-Prussian War took place on 4 August 1870. In this battle, the unsupported division of General Douay of the I Corps and the attached cavalry, deployed to guard the border, came under an overwhelming but uncoordinated attack by the German 3rd Army. During the day, troops from the Bavarian and two Prussian armies were engaged and assisted by Prussian artillery, which blew holes in the city defences. Douay initially held a very strong position thanks to Chassepots' accurate long-range artillery, but his troops were too thin to hold it. Douay was killed late in the morning when a corsair from a division's mitrailleuse battery exploded near him; the town, surrounded by Prussians, threatened the French withdrawal route.

**Question 0**

What was the date of the first battle of the Franco-Prussian War?

**Question 1**

Which parts were assisted by Prussian artillery on that day?

**Question 2**

Who initially held a strong position during the battle on the border?

**Question 3**

What was the reason for Douay's early success?

**Question 4**

What threatened the French withdrawal route?

**Text number 4**

The French were unaware of the numerical superiority of the Germans at the beginning of the battle, as the German 2nd Army did not attack all at once. Frossard considered future attacks as mere skirmishes and did not ask for additional support from other units. By the time he realised what he was up against, it was too late. The seriously flawed communications between Frossard and the reservists led by Bazaine slowed down so much that by the time the reservists received the order to move to Spicheren, German soldiers from 1st and 2nd Army had already stormed up the hills. As the reservists had not arrived, Frossard mistakenly believed he was in great danger of being flanked when German soldiers led by General von Glume were spotted at Forbach. Instead of continuing to defend the heights, he withdrew south after dusk at the end of the battle. German losses were relatively heavy due to the advance and the effectiveness of the chassepot rifle. By morning they were quite startled to discover that their efforts had not been in vain - Frossard had abandoned his position on the heights.

**Question 0**

What factor did the French not know at the beginning of the battle?

**Question 1**

Which French commander misjudged the seriousness of the battle?

**Question 2**

What was the key factor in Frossard's disastrous retreat south?

**Question 3**

What factor was thought to have contributed to the high number of German casualties?

**Question 4**

What result surprised the Germans the next day?

**Text number 5**

The Battle of Gravelotte or Gravelotte-St. Privat (18 August) was the largest battle of the Franco-Prussian War. It was fought about 9.7 kilometres west of Metz, where the Prussians had halted the westward retreat of the French army at the Battle of Mars-La-Tour the previous day and were now advancing on the French forces to completely destroy them. The combined German forces, led by Field Marshal Count Helmuth von Moltke, were the First and Second Armies of the Prussian Confederation of Northern Germany, comprising some 210 infantry battalions, 133 cavalry squadrons and 732 heavy guns, totalling 188,332 officers and men. The French Army of the Rhine, commanded by Marshal François-Achille Bazaine and comprising some 183 infantry battalions, 104 cavalry squadrons and 520 heavy guns, totalling 112 800 officers and men, dug in high into the terrain, its southern left flank at the town of Rozerieulles and its northern right flank at St Privat.

**Question 0**

On what day was the Battle of Gravelotte fought?

**Question 1**

Which battle was considered the biggest of the war?

**Question 2**

Where was the Battle of Gravelotte fought?

**Question 3**

Under which field marshal were the German combined forces commanded?

**Question 4**

Who commanded the French army on the Rhine?

**Text number 6**

When Marshal Bazaine's Rhine army was defeated at Gravelotte, the French were forced to retreat to Metz, where they were surrounded by more than 150 000 Prussian soldiers from the First and Second Armies. Napoleon III and MacMahon formed the new French army of Châlons, which was to march on Metz to rescue Bazaine. Napoleon III personally led the army in the presence of Marshal MacMahon. The Châlons army marched northeast towards the Belgian border to avoid the Prussians and then headed south to join the Bazaine. The Prussians, commanded by Field Marshal Count Helmuth von Moltke, took advantage of this manoeuvre and pinned down the French. He left the Prussian First and Second Armies to besiege Metz, with the exception of three detachments which had been detached to form the Army of Maas, led by the Saxon Crown Prince. With this army and the Prussian Third Army, Moltke marched north and caught up with the French at Beaumont on 30 August. After a fierce battle in which they lost 5 000 men and 40 guns, the French retreated towards Sedan. After reforming in the city, the Châlons army was immediately isolated by the Prussian armies. Napoleon III ordered the army to break out of the siege immediately. MacMahon had been wounded the previous day, and General Auguste Ducrot took command of the French troops in the field.

**Question 0**

What factor forced the French to retreat to Metz?

**Question 1**

What was the estimated number of Prussian troops at Metz?

**Question 2**

Who formed the new French army of Chalons?

**Question 3**

With which other army did Moltke march north, besides the Army of Maas?

**Question 4**

How many losses did Moltke suffer in Beaumont?

**Text number 7**

Once the war had begun, European public opinion was strongly pro-German; many Italians tried to volunteer at the Prussian embassy in Florence, and a Prussian diplomat visited Giuseppe Garibaldi in Caprera. Bismarck's demand for the return of Alsace caused a dramatic change of opinion in Italy, best illustrated by Garibaldi's reaction shortly after the Paris Revolution, when he told the Genoa Movimento on 7 September 1870: 'Yesterday I told you: war to the death against Bonaparte. Today I say to you: save the French Republic by any means necessary." Garibaldi went to France and took command of the Vosges army, with which he operated around Dijon until the end of the war.

**Question 0**

Which country did European public opinion speak for at the start of the war?

**Question 1**

In which city did many Italians try to offer their services to the Prussian embassy?

**Question 2**

What caused the dramatic change in Italian opinion towards the war?

**Question 3**

To whom does the quote "Save the French Republic by any means necessary" belong?

**Question 4**

Which army did Garibaldi become commander of in France?

**Text number 8**

On 10 October, hostilities between German and French Republican troops began near Orléans. Initially the Germans were victorious, but the French reinforcements came in and defeated the Germans at the Battle of Coulmiers on 9 November. After the surrender of Metz, more than 100 000 well-trained and experienced German soldiers joined the German 'Army of the South'. The French were forced to abandon Orléans on 4 December and suffered their final defeat at the Battle of Le Mans (10-12 January). The second French army north of Paris was turned back at the Battle of Amiens (27 November), the Battle of Bapaume (3 January 1871) and the Battle of St Quentin (13 January).

**Question 0**

On what day did hostilities between German and French troops begin near Orleans?

**Question 1**

Which side was initially successful in the battle of Coulmiers?

**Question 2**

On what day did the French defeat the Germans at the Battle of Coulmiers?

**Question 3**

On what day were the French forced to abandon Orleans?

**Question 4**

Which of the three battles north of Paris was the first to force the French army to retreat?

**Text number 9**

Although public opinion in Paris was strongly opposed to any kind of surrender or concession to the Prussians, the government realised that it could not hold the city much longer and that the Gambetta provincials would probably never get through the invasion of Paris. President Trochu resigned on 25 January and was replaced by Favre, who signed the surrender two days later at Versailles, and the armistice took effect at midnight. Several sources claim that on his way back to Paris, Favre burst into tears and collapsed in his daughter's arms as the guns around Paris fell silent at midnight. In Tours, on 30 January, Gambetta received word from Paris that the government had surrendered. Enraged, he refused to surrender and immediately launched an attack on German troops in Orleans, which failed as expected. A delegation of Parisian diplomats arrived by train in Tours on 5 February to negotiate with Gambetta, and the following day Gambetta abdicated and handed over control of the provincial forces to the National Defence Government, which immediately ordered a ceasefire throughout France.

**Question 0**

What did public opinion in Paris strongly oppose?

**Question 1**

On what day did President Trochu resign?

**Question 2**

Who replaced President Trochu?

**Question 3**

In which French city was the surrender formalised?

**Question 4**

Who ignored the surrender and launched a failed offensive against the Germans?

**Text number 10**

Germany's quick victory over the French stunned neutral observers, many of whom had expected a French victory and most of whom had expected a long war. German strategic advantages were only appreciated outside Germany after the end of hostilities. Other countries were quick to recognise the advantages of the German military system and adopted many German innovations, notably the general staff, universal conscription and a highly detailed mobilisation system.

**Question 0**

What surprised neutral observers about the end of the war?

**Question 1**

What outcome had most people expected from the war?

**Question 2**

Whose strategic interests were only appreciated after the end of the war?

**Question 3**

What advantages did other countries see in Germany afterwards?

**Question 4**

What is at least one German innovation that was later adopted by other countries in other wars?

**Text number 11**

The impact of these differences was accentuated by the pre-war preparations. The Prussian General Staff had drawn up detailed mobilisation plans using the railway system, which in turn had been drawn up partly in response to recommendations from the General Staff Railway Department. The French railway system, with several competing companies, had developed for purely commercial reasons, and many journeys to the front in Alsace and Lorraine involved long detours and frequent train changes. Moreover, no system of military control of the railways had been put in place, and officers simply commanded the trains as they saw fit. Railway yards and marshalling yards were clogged with loaded wagons, and no one was responsible for unloading them or guiding them to their destination.

**Question 0**

To what factor does the impact of the German victory and subsequent influence stem?

**Question 1**

What did the Prussian General Staff use quickly at the beginning of the war?

**Question 2**

What was one factor behind the inefficiency of the French rail system?

**Question 3**

Which factor had a particular impact on front-line travel in Alsace and Lorraine?

**Question 4**

Who was responsible for managing the chaotic yards and dismantled wagons?

**Text number 12**

At the Battle of Mars-la-Tours, the Prussian 12th Cavalry Brigade, commanded by General Adalbert von Bredow, attacked a French artillery battery. The attack was a costly success and became known as 'von Bredow's Death Ride', which was seen as proof that the cavalry regiment could still win on the battlefield. The use of traditional cavalry on the battlefields of 1914 proved disastrous thanks to accurate, long-range rifle fire, machine guns and artillery. Von Bredow's attack had only succeeded because of an exceptionally effective artillery bombardment just before the attack and because the terrain had been favourable and had masked the approach of the attack.

**Question 0**

Who commanded the 12 Prussian Cavalry Brigade?

**Question 1**

What was General von Bredow leading the attack against at the Battle of Mars-la-Tour?

**Question 2**

By what name did von Bredow's Pyrrhic victory become known?

**Question 3**

Which military tactic proved unsuccessful on the battlefields of 1914?

**Question 4**

What was one of the two factors that led to von Bredow's narrow success on the battlefield?

**Text number 13**

In the Prussian province of Posen, which had a large Polish population, there was strong support for the French and angry demonstrations when news of Prussian-German victories was heard, a clear indication of Polish nationalism. There were also calls for Polish recruits to be expelled from the Prussian army, but these calls went largely unheeded. An alarming report sent to Bismarck on 16 August 1870 on the situation in Posen led to the deployment of reserve troops in the troubled province. The Franco-Prussian War thus proved to be a significant event in German-Polish relations as well, marking the beginning of a period of prolonged official repression and attempts at Germanisation.

**Question 0**

In which Prussian province did many Poles live?

**Question 1**

What was the strong support for in Poznan?

**Question 2**

What kind of invitations were issued to Polish recruits?

**Question 3**

On what day did Bismarkck receive a worrying report on the situation in Posen?

**Question 4**

What was the major consequence of German-Polish relations?

**Text number 14**

The causes of the Franco-Prussian War go back deep into the events surrounding the unification of Germany. After the Austro-Prussian War of 1866, Prussia had annexed numerous territories and formed the Union of Northern Germany. This new power upset the balance of power in Europe that had been established at the Congress of Vienna in 1815 after the Napoleonic Wars. The then French Emperor Napoleon III demanded compensation to safeguard France's strategic position in Belgium and on the left bank of the Rhine, which Prussian Chancellor Otto von Bismarck flatly refused. Prussia then turned its attention to southern Germany, where it sought to incorporate the southern German kingdoms of Bavaria, Württemberg, Baden and Hesse-Darmstadt into a unified Prussian-ruled Germany. France strongly opposed the new union of the German states, which would have significantly strengthened the Prussian army.

**Question 0**

What are the deep causes of the Franco-Prussian war?

**Question 1**

In the aftermath of the Austro-Prussian War, they formed which group?

**Question 2**

What was the impact of this new group on the balance of power in Europe?

**Question 3**

What created the balance of power in Europe in 1815?

**Question 4**

What position did France take when Prussia sought to unite several German kingdoms?

**Text number 15**

The French army in peacetime consisted of about 400,000 soldiers, some of them regulars and some conscripts, who until 1869 served a relatively long period of seven years in the military service. Some of them were veterans of previous French campaigns in the Crimean War, Algeria, the Franco-Austrian War in Italy and the Franco-Mexican War. However, after the 'Seven Weeks' War' between Prussia and Austria four years earlier, it had been calculated that the French army could only send 288 000 men against the Prussian army when it needed perhaps 1 000 000. Under the leadership of Marshal Adolphe Niel, urgent reforms were made. Universal conscription (instead of the previous voting system) and a shorter period of service increased the number of reservists, increasing the army's planned strength of 800,000 soldiers in the event of mobilisation. Those who could not for some reason be called up for conscription were to be recruited into the Garde Mobile, a militia with a nominal strength of 400 000. However, the Franco-Prussian War broke out before these reforms could be fully implemented. The mobilisation of reservists was chaotic and resulted in large numbers of stragglers, and the Garde Mobile was generally untrained and often mutinous.

**Question 0**

What is the estimated number of French soldiers in peacetime?

**Question 1**

In which war had French army veterans previously fought in Italy?

**Question 2**

The Seven Weeks War was fought between which two countries?

**Question 3**

Who reformed the low numbers of troops by introducing universal conscription?

**Question 4**

If for some reason the citizen was not a conscript, which militia was he registered with?

**Text number 16**

The Prussian army was under the control of the General Staff under the command of General Commander Helmuth von Moltke. The Prussian Army was unique in Europe in that it was the only organisation in existence with the task of preparing general war strategy in peacetime and, in wartime, of directing operational movements and organising logistics and communications. The officers of the General Staff were hand-picked from the Prussian War College (Kriegsakademie). Moltke used new technologies, especially railways and telegraphy, to coordinate and speed up the mobilisation of large forces.

**Question 0**

Who controlled the Prussian army?

**Question 1**

Who was in charge of the General Staff?

**Question 2**

What was the unique purpose of the Prussian army in peacetime?

**Question 3**

Where were the General Staff officers hand-picked from?

**Question 4**

What new technologies in particular did Moltke favour?

**Text number 17**

General Frossard's II Corps and Marshal Bazaine's III Corps crossed the German border on 2 August and began to force the Prussian 40th Regiment of the 16th Infantry Division out of Saarbrücken with direct attacks. The Chassepot rifle proved its worth against the Dreyse rifle, and French riflemen regularly outclassed their Prussian counterparts in skirmishes around Saarbrücken. However, the Prussians resisted strongly, and the French suffered 86 defeats to the Prussians' 83. Saarbrücken also proved to be a major logistical obstacle. It had only one rail link to inland Germany, but it was easily defended by a single force, and the only river networks in the area ran along the border rather than inland. While the French rejoiced at the invasion as the first step towards the Rhineland and later Berlin, General Le Bœuf and Napoleon III were receiving alarming reports from foreign news sources of Prussian and Bavarian armies massing in the south-east in addition to those in the north and north-east.

**Question 0**

On what day did the troops of Frossard and Bazaines cross the German border?

**Question 1**

Which regiment's own troops were forced out of the town of Saarbrucken?

**Question 2**

What proved its value against the Dreyse rifle?

**Question 3**

How many losses did the French suffer in Saarbrucken?

**Question 4**

How many losses did the Prussians suffer at Saarbrucken?

**Text number 18**

According to some historians, Bismarck cleverly created a diplomatic crisis over the Spanish crown succession and then edited the broadcast of the meeting between King William of Prussia and the French envoy to give the impression that the French had been insulted. The French press and parliament demanded war, which Napoleon III's generals assured France would win. Napoleon and his prime minister, Émile Ollivier, in turn sought war to solve their problems, which were caused by the political division in France. On 16 July 1870, the French Parliament voted to declare war on the Kingdom of Prussia, and hostilities began three days later. The German alliance mobilised its troops much faster than the French and quickly attacked north-eastern France. German forces were outnumbered, better trained and led, and made more effective use of modern technology, particularly railways and artillery.

**Question 0**

Which diplomatic crisis was Bismarck believed to have skilfully created?

**Question 1**

Which meeting between the French ambassador and the Prussian king was broadcast?

**Question 2**

What was the purpose of editing the broadcast?

**Question 3**

On what day did the French Parliament vote to declare war on Prussia?

**Question 4**

Where did the rapidly mobilised forces first attack France?

**Text number 19**

The fighting in the city had become very intense and had become a door-to-door battle for survival. Despite the endless onslaught of Prussian infantry, the soldiers of the 2nd Division held their ground. The inhabitants of the town of Wissembourg finally surrendered to the Germans. The French troops who did not surrender retreated westwards, leaving behind 1 000 dead and wounded, another 1 000 prisoners and all their remaining ammunition. The final attack by the Prussian troops also claimed around 1 000 lives. The German cavalry failed in their pursuit of the French and lost contact with them. The attackers initially had the upper hand, and their wide positioning made an encirclement very likely, but the effectiveness of the French Chassepot rifle fire caused costly counterattacks on the infantry until the Prussian artillery had extensively bombarded the French infantry.

**Question 0**

In which town did the inhabitants surrender to the Germans?

**Question 1**

Which way did the French troops who did not surrender head?

**Question 2**

How many dead soldiers will they leave behind?

**Question 3**

How many prisoners did the French leave behind?

**Question 4**

Which weapon once again increased the effectiveness of infantry attacks?

**Text number 20**

Franco-Prussian War or Franco-German War (German: Deutsch-Französischer Krieg, lit. German-French War, French: Guerre franco-allemande, lit. Franco-German War), in France often called the War of 1870 (19 July 1870 - 10 May 1871), was a conflict between the German states of the Northern German Confederation, led by the Second French Empire and the Kingdom of Prussia. The conflict was caused by Prussian attempts to expand the unification of Germany. Some historians claim that Prussian Chancellor Otto von Bismarck planned to provoke a French invasion in order to persuade the southern German states of Baden, Württemberg, Bavaria and Hesse-Darmstadt to ally with the Prussian-ruled North German Confederation, while others argue that Bismarck did not plan anything, but simply took advantage of circumstances as they developed.

**Question 0**

What is the Franco-Prussian War known as?

**Question 1**

What was the name by which war was often called in France?

**Question 2**

Who led the German states of the North German Confederation in the conflict?

**Question 3**

Whose ambition is considered to have caused the conflict?

**Question 4**

Whose motives for the Prussian Chancellor in the conflict are still in dispute?

**Text number 21**

The immediate cause of the war was the candidacy of Leopold Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen of Prussia for the Spanish crown. France feared being blockaded by the Prussian-Spanish alliance. The Hohenzollern prince's candidature was withdrawn under French diplomatic pressure, but Otto von Bismarck incited the French to declare war by changing the telegram sent by William I. By publicising Ems' message, Bismarck made it sound as if the King had treated the French envoy with contempt, which inflamed French public opinion.

**Question 0**

Whose responsibility was the immediate cause of the war?

**Question 1**

What did France fear from the Prussian-Spanish alliance?

**Question 2**

Who incited the French to war by editing a telegram sent by William I?

**Question 3**

What was the name of the famous telegram?

**Question 4**

How did the French react to the misleadingly worded attack on the Ems broadcast?

**Text number 22**

The Battle of Wörth (also known as Fröschwiller or Reichshoffen) began when the two armies clashed again on 6 August near Wörth in the town of Fröschwiller, about 16 km from Wissembourg. The 3rd Army of the Prussian Crown Prince had been reinforced by the quick reaction of its Chief of Staff, General von Blumenthal, bringing its strength to 140 000 soldiers. The French had been slowly reinforced, with only 35,000 troops. Although badly outnumbered, the French defended their positions outside Fröschwiller. By the afternoon, the Germans had lost some 10 500 killed or wounded, while the French had lost the same number of killed, and some 9 200 men had been taken prisoner, representing a loss of about 50 %. The Germans took Fröschwiller, which was situated on a hilltop in the middle of the French line. Having lost all hope of victory and threatened with bloodshed, the French broke away and retreated west towards Bitche and Saverne, hoping to join the French forces on the other side of the Vosges mountains. The German 3rd Army did not pursue the French, but remained in Alsace and advanced slowly southwards, attacking and destroying nearby French garrisons.

**Question 0**

What battle began when two armies met in the town of Froschwiller?

**Question 1**

On what day did the Battle of Worth begin?

**Question 2**

What was the estimated strength of the Prussian 3rd Army?

**Question 3**

How many troops did France have against them?

**Question 4**

Instead of following the French as they retreated, the Germans decided to stay where?

**Text number 23**

In Prussia, some officials considered war against France both inevitable and necessary in order to arouse German nationalism in these states, which would make possible the unification of the great German empire. This objective was reflected in a later statement by Otto von Bismarck, the Prussian Chancellor: "I had no doubt that a Franco-German war would have to be fought before the construction of a united Germany could be achieved." Bismarck also knew that France would have to be the aggressor in the conflict in order to bring the southern German states to the side of Prussia, giving the Germans numerical superiority. Many Germans also saw France as the traditional destabilizer of Europe and sought to weaken France to prevent further breaches of the peace.

**Question 0**

In which country was a war against France considered desirable?

**Question 1**

What was Prussia's main motive for starting the war against France?

**Question 2**

Who had no doubt that war between France and Germany was absolutely necessary?

**Question 3**

Who did Bismarck consider to be the aggressor in the conflict?

**Question 4**

What tactical result was achieved by getting the southern German states to ally with Prussia?

**Text number 24**

The battle began on 18 August, when Moltke ordered the First and Second Armies to advance against the French positions at 08.00. At 12:00 General Manstein opened the battle in front of the village of Amanvillers with artillery from the 25th Infantry Division. However, the French had spent the night and early morning digging trenches and rifle pits and placing their artillery and mortars in hidden positions. When the Prussian advance was finally noticed, the French opened a massive return fire against the advancing German force. The battle initially seemed to favour the French, who had the superior Chassepot rifle. However, the Prussian artillery was superior thanks to the steel Krupp shotgun. At 1430 hours, General Steinmetz, commander of the First Army, sent his VIII Corps unilaterally across the Mance Gorge, where the Prussian infantry soon became prisoners of the murderous rifle and mitrailleuse fire of the French positions. At 15.00, the VII and VIII Corps opened fire in support of the attack. By 16.00, however, the attack was in danger of stalling, and Steinmetz ordered VII Corps forward, followed by the 1st Cavalry Division.

**Question 0**

On what day did the battle begin?

**Question 1**

Who ordered the first and second armies to advance against the French?

**Question 2**

Which general opened the battle with the artillery of the 25th Infantry Division?

**Question 3**

Who did the battle seem to favour first?

**Question 4**

Who was the commander of the first army?

**Text number 25**

The French infantry were equipped with the shotgun, which was at the time one of the most modern mass-produced firearms in the world. The Chassepot rifle had a maximum effective range of about 1 500 metres, a short loading time, a rubber ring and a smaller bullet. French tactics emphasised the defensive use of the Chassepot rifle in trench warfare - the so-called feu de bataillon. The artillery was equipped with shotguns, which were muzzle-loading La Hitte guns. The army also had a predecessor to the machine gun, the mitrailleuse, which was capable of significant concentrated firepower but lacked sufficient range and was relatively immobile and thus vulnerable to being easily overrun. The Mitrailleuse was mounted on an artillery gun carriage and grouped into batteries in the same way as the guns.

**Question 0**

Which modern, mass-produced weapon did the French infantry receive?

**Question 1**

What was the maximum effective range of the Chassepot rifle?

**Question 2**

In what kind of warfare did the French use the Chassepot best?

**Question 3**

What machine gun precedents were also used by the French troops?

**Question 4**

Where was the mitrailleuse attached?

**Text number 26**

The battle began on 1 September 1870, when the Châlons army, with 202 infantry battalions, 80 cavalry squadrons and 564 guns, attacked the surrounding Prussian Third and Meuse armies, with a total of 222 infantry battalions, 186 cavalry squadrons and 774 guns. General De Wimpffen, commander of the French V Corps in reserve, hoped to launch a combined infantry and cavalry attack against the Prussian XI Corps. But by 11:00, Prussian artillery was taking its toll on the French while more Prussian troops arrived on the battlefield. The French cavalry, commanded by General Marguerite, launched three desperate attacks on the nearby village of Floing, where the Prussian XI Corps was concentrated. Marguerite fell in the lead of the first attack, and the other two only resulted in heavy losses. At the end of the day, Napoleon III called off the attacks, with no hope of a breakthrough, and withdrew them. The French lost over 17,000 men killed or wounded and 21,000 captured. The Prussians reported 2 320 killed, 5 980 wounded and 700 captured or missing. The following day, 2 September, Napoleon III surrendered and was captured with 104 000 of his troops. It was an overwhelming victory for the Prussians, who had captured not only an entire French army but also the leader of France. The French defeat at Sedan had decided the war in Prussia's favour. One French army was now immobilised and surrounded in the town of Metz, and there were no other troops on French soil to prevent a German invasion. However, the war would continue.

**Question 0**

On what day did the battle begin, when the Chalons army attacked the Prussian divisions?

**Question 1**

Who led the French V reserve team?

**Question 2**

When Prussian artillery struck hard at the French, what continued to appear on the battlefield?

**Question 3**

Which French infantry commander led three desperate attacks on Floing?

**Question 4**

How many losses did the French suffer?

**Text number 27**

According to the plan drawn up by the late Marshal Niel before the war, the French were to attack strongly from Thionville to Trier and the Prussian Rhineland. This plan was abandoned in favour of the defensive plan of Generals Charles Frossard and Bartélemy Lebrun, which called for the Rhine army to remain in a defensive position close to the German border and repel any Prussian attack. As Austria, Bavaria, Württemberg and Baden were expected to join the war of revenge against Prussia, the I Corps would invade the Bavarian Palatinate and "liberate" the southern German states together with Austro-Hungarian troops. The VI Corps would reinforce both armies as necessary.

**Question 0**

Who planned the massive invasion of France before the war?

**Question 1**

What was the final destination of the attack from Thionville towards Trier?

**Question 2**

Niel's plan was rejected instead of General Frossard's and which other general's plan??

**Question 3**

According to the new plan, which army was to remain on the defensive on the German border?

**Text number 28**

For the French, planning after the Wissembourg disaster had become a necessity. General Le Bœuf, who was furious, was about to launch an attack across the island and avert their defeat. However, planning for the next encounter was based more on the reality of events than on emotion or pride, for the Intendant General Wolff had told him and his staff that a delivery behind the island would be impossible. The French armies would therefore take up defensive positions, which would protect them from all possible points of attack, but would also leave them unable to support each other.

**Question 0**

What disaster made French design extremely important?

**Question 1**

Which general had decided to attack the island?

**Question 2**

Planning the next battle was based not so much on emotion as on what?

**Question 3**

Who told LeBoeuf that deliveries behind the Island would be impossible?

**Question 4**

How did the French armies decide to protect themselves against all possible points of attack?

**Text number 29**

After the defeats of the Loire army, Gambetta turned to General Faidherbe's northern army. The army had won several small victories in towns such as Ham, La Hallue and Amiens, and was protected by a zone of fortifications in northern France which allowed Faidherbe's men to launch rapid attacks against individual Prussian units and then retreat behind the fortifications. Although the Army of the North had access to the armouries of Lille, it suffered from serious supply problems which undermined morale. In January 1871, Gambetta forced Faidherbe to march his army behind the fortifications and fight the Prussians in open battle. The army was severely weakened by low morale, supply problems, terrible winter weather and poor quality of troops, and General Faidherbe was unable to lead the army because of his poor health, the result of decades of campaigning in West Africa. At the Battle of St Quentin, the Army of the North suffered a crushing defeat and disbanded, releasing thousands of Prussian soldiers and transferring them eastwards.

**Question 0**

Which army's defeats turned Gambetta to the Northern Army?

**Question 1**

Who led the army of the North?

**Question 2**

Several smaller gains were achieved by protecting what?

**Question 3**

The fortress zone was located in which region of France?

**Question 4**

This position in the north allowed whose men could launch rapid attacks against Prussian units?

**Text number 30**

Despite the four against one, III Corps launched a risky attack. The French were defeated, and III Corps captured Vionville, blocking all other attempts to escape to the west. With the retreat blocked, the French at the fortress of Metz had no choice but to engage in what would be the last major cavalry battle in Western Europe. The battle soon broke out, and the III Corps was broken by constant cavalry charges, losing more than half its soldiers. The official German history records 15,780 casualties and French losses of 13,761 men.

**Question 0**

What were the chances of the attack launched by the III Corps?

**Question 1**

Which city was the III Corps able to conquer?

**Question 2**

In the conquest of Vionville, what was still blocked in the West?

**Question 3**

At the Battle of Metz, what factor crushed the efforts of the III Army Corps?

**Question 4**

How many casualties did the Germans record in the battle?

**Text number 31**

After the defeat of the First Army, Prince Frederick Charles ordered a mass artillery attack on Canrobert's positions at St Privat to prevent the Guards' attack also failing. At 19.00, the 3rd Division of Fransecky's II Corps advanced across Ravine while the XII Corps cleared the nearby town of Roncourt and, with the survivors of the 1st Guards Infantry Division, launched a new attack against the ruins of St Privat. At 8pm, with the arrival of the Prussian 4th Infantry Division of II Corps and the Prussian right flank at Mance Ravine, the line was stabilised. By then, the Prussians of the 1st Guards Infantry Division and the XII and II Corps had taken St Privat and forced the weakened French forces to retreat. With the Prussians exhausted from the fighting, the French were now in a position to launch a counter-attack. However, General Bourbaki refused to send the French Old Guard reserves into battle, considering the overall situation already a 'defeat'. By 22:00, the firing had largely ceased for the night throughout the battlefield. The following morning, the French Army of the Rhine withdrew to Metz instead of continuing the battle by attacking the battle-weary German armies themselves, where it was surrounded and forced to surrender two months later.

**Question 0**

Which prince ordered the artillery attack on Canrobert?

**Question 1**

Which army's defeat forced Prince Charles to attack?

**Question 2**

When the second army pushed into Ravine, the XII Army Corps emptied which adjacent town?

**Question 3**

Against what did the soldiers of the 1st Guards Infantry Division surge and launch a new offensive?

**Question 4**

Which army was forced to retreat to Metz and surrender two months later?

**Text number 32**

At the outbreak of war, the French government ordered a blockade of the North German coastline, which the small North German navy (Norddeutsche Bundesmarine), with only five ironclads, could offer little resistance to. For most of the war, the three largest German ironclads were out of action due to engine failures; only the tower ship SMS Arminius was available for operations. By the time engine repairs were completed, the French fleet had already set sail. The blockade was only partially successful due to crucial mistakes made by Parisian planners. The reservists, who had to be ready in case of war, worked in the Newfoundland fisheries or in Scotland. Only some of the 470 ships of the French navy went to sea on 24 July. Before long, the French navy was running low on coal, needing 200 short tons (180 t) a day and with a bunker capacity of only 250 short tons (230 t). The blockade of Wilhelmshaven failed, and conflicting orders for operations in the Baltic or a return to France made the French navy's efforts futile. Detecting the blockade became an unpleasant experience because of the question du charbon; the pursuit of Prussian ships quickly exhausted the French ships' coal reserves.

**Question 0**

Which coast was blockaded by the French government at the beginning of the war?

**Question 1**

How many ironclads did the small northern German navy have at its disposal?

**Question 2**

What was the name of the only tower ship capable of carrying out operations?

**Question 3**

How many ships could the French navy send to sea?

**Question 4**

What resource was quickly exhausted in the pursuit of Prussian ships?

**Text number 33**

The battle of Spicheren on 5 August was the second of three critical French defeats. Moltke had originally planned to hold Bazaine's army on the Saar River until he could attack it in front of 2nd Army and on 1st Army's left flank as 3rd Army closed in behind. The ageing General von Steinmetz made an over-enthusiastic, unplanned move and led 1st Army south from its position on the Moselle. He advanced directly towards the town of Spicheren, cutting off Prince Frederick Charles' front line of cavalry units in the process.

**Question 0**

Which battle was the second of France's three main defeats?

**Question 1**

On what day was the Battle of Spicheren fought?

**Question 2**

Moltke had originally planned to open the Bazaine army on which river?

**Question 3**

Which general's zeal and unplannedness led him to cut off Prince Charles's kalevarya?

**Question 4**

In which city did General von Steinmetz's grave mistake take place?

**Text number 34**

The Prussian general staff developed by Moltke proved to be very effective, unlike the traditional French school. This was largely due to the fact that the Prussian General Staff was created to study previous Prussian operations and learn how to avoid mistakes. The structure also greatly enhanced Moltke's ability to control large formations spread over considerable distances. The Chief of the General Staff, who was effectively the commander-in-chief of the Prussian army, was independent of the War Minister and answered only to the monarch. The French General Staff - like the General Staffs of all other European armies - was little more than a set of assistants to the line commanders. This disorganisation hampered the French commanders' ability to control their troops.

**Question 0**

The General Staff developed by Moltke turned out to be what?

**Question 1**

What was the key factor that the Prussian General Staff investigated?

**Question 2**

What was the aim when the General Staff investigated previous operations?

**Question 3**

The structure also reinforced Moltke's ability to control large formations spread out where?

**Question 4**

Who is essentially considered to be the commander-in-chief of the Prussian army?

**Text number 35**

The Germans expected to negotiate an end to the war, but ordered an immediate advance on Paris. On 15 September, Moltke gave the order to take Paris, and on 20 September the blockade was complete. On 18 September, Bismarck met Favre at the Château de Ferrières and demanded a border immune to French reprisals, including Strasbourg, Alsace and most of the Moselle department in Lorraine, with Metz as its capital. In return for an armistice that allowed the French to elect a National Assembly, Bismarck demanded the surrender of Strasbourg and the fortress-city of Toul. In order to bring supplies to Paris, one of the surrounding fortresses had to be surrendered. Favre was unaware that Bismarck's real aim in making such extortionate demands was to achieve a lasting peace on Germany's new western frontier, preferably a peace with a friendly government on terms acceptable to French public opinion. An unconquered military frontier was a worse option for him, favoured only by militant nationalists on the German side.

**Question 0**

What did the Germans expect to negotiate?

**Question 1**

On what day was the blockade of Paris ended?

**Question 2**

On what day did Bismarck and Favre meet?

**Question 3**

Where did Bismarck and Favre meet?

**Question 4**

Bismarck demanded the surrender of Strasbourg and which fortress city?

**Text number 36**

At 16.50, when the Prussian southern offensive was in danger of breaking up, the Prussian infantry brigade of the 3rd Guards of the Second Army began an attack against the French positions commanded by General Canrobert at St Privat. At 17.15 the Prussian 4th Guards infantry brigade joined the advance, followed at 17.45 by the Prussian 1st Guards infantry brigade. All Prussian Guard attacks were halted by a deadly French barrage from rifle pits and trenches. At 1815 hours, the Prussian 2nd Guards Infantry Brigade, the last brigade of the 1st Guards Infantry Division, committed to the attack on St Privat as Steinmetz committed the last reserves of the 1st Army across the Mance Ridge. By 1830 hours, a substantial part of VII and VIII Corps had broken off from the fighting and retreated towards the Prussian positions at Rezonville.

**Question 0**

What did Prussia's southern invasions threaten by late afternoon?

**Question 1**

Which Prussian general led the attack against the French at St Privat?

**Question 2**

What factor paralysed the Prussian Guard?

**Question 3**

By evening, a large part of the VII and VII armies retreated towards what Prussian positions?

**Text number 37**

In accordance with the terms of the armistice, the Prussian army staged a brief victory parade in Paris on 17 February; the city was quiet and shrouded in black, and the Germans quickly withdrew. Bismarck honoured the truce by allowing trainloads of food to be brought into Paris and withdrawing Prussian troops to the east of the city before a full withdrawal, with France agreeing to pay a war indemnity of five billion francs. At the same time, Prussian troops were concentrated in the provinces of Alsace and Lorraine. There was an exodus from Paris, with some 200,000 people, mainly middle class, leaving for the countryside.

**Question 0**

What was the Prussian army holding in Paris on 17 February?

**Question 1**

Under which provision was the Prussian army allowed to hold a victory parade?

**Question 2**

To support the peace process, Bismarck allowed train loads of what to Paris?

**Question 3**

How much did France have to agree to pay in war reparations?

**Question 4**

How many people went to the countryside when the mass exodus from Paris began?

**Text number 38**

When news reached Paris of the surrender of Napoleon III and 80,000 men at Sedan, the Second Empire fell in an uprising in Paris, as a result of which Generals Trochu, Favre and Gambetta declared a provisional government and a Third Republic in Paris on 4 September, and the new government called itself the Government of Defence. After the Germans defeated Sedan, most of the French standing army was either besieged at Metz or held prisoner by Germans who hoped for a truce and an end to the war. Bismarck wanted a quick peace, but he had difficulty finding a legitimate French authority to negotiate with. The National Defence Government had no electoral mandate, the Emperor was imprisoned and the Empress was in exile, but there had been no legal abdication and the army was still bound by an oath of allegiance to the defunct imperial system.

**Question 0**

Whose surrender hit Paris as big news?

**Question 1**

Which empire was overthrown by the Paris Uprising?

**Question 2**

What did the uprising force you to declare?

**Question 3**

How did the new government talk about itself?

**Question 4**

Bismarck wanted an early copy, but what was missing in the negotiation process?

**Text number 39**

The rapid Prussian and German victories in eastern France, culminating in the siege of Metz and the Battle of Sedan, caused the army of the Second Empire to be defeated once and for all (Napoleon III had been captured at Sedan on 2 September). On 4 September, the government of National Defence declared the Third Republic in Paris and continued the war, and for another five months German troops fought and defeated new French armies in northern France. Following the siege of Paris, the capital fell on 28 January 1871, after which a revolutionary uprising called the Paris Commune seized power in the capital and held it for two months until it was bloodily suppressed by the regular French army at the end of May 1871.

**Question 0**

In which part of France did a series of Prussian and German victories take place?

**Question 1**

What did these profits lead to?

**Question 2**

Which battle was the result of Prussian and German victories in eastern France?

**Question 3**

Which army finally defeated Napoleon III?

**Question 4**

On what day did the government of national defence declare a third republic in Paris?

**Text number 40**

Some historians argue that Napoleon III also sought war, particularly because of the diplomatic defeat in 1866, in order to take advantage of the Austro-Prussian war, and he believed he could win the conflict with Prussia. They also argue that he wanted war to solve growing domestic political problems. Other historians, notably the French historian Pierre Milza, dispute this. Shortly before the war, on 8 May 1870, French voters had overwhelmingly supported Napoleon III's programme in a national referendum: 7 358 000 votes for and 1 582 000 votes against, an increase of two million votes from the 1869 general election. According to Milza, the Emperor did not need war to increase his popularity.

**Question 0**

Some historians argue that Napolean III sought to what?

**Question 1**

Napoleon III believed he would win the Astro-Prussian War and win the conflict with which country?

**Question 2**

It is also claimed that Napoleon III thought the war would settle the growing question of what?

**Question 3**

Before the war, French voters were overwhelmingly in favour of what Napoleon III programme?

**Question 4**

Who suggested that an emperor did not need war to increase his public appeal?

**Text number 41**

Napoleon III and the French commander-in-chief planned a naval assault on northern Germany as soon as the war began, to put pressure on Germany's expected invasion of Alsace-Lorraine. The French expected the invasion to distract German troops and encourage Denmark to join the war with its 50,000-strong army and Royal Danish Navy. It was discovered that Prussia had recently built defences around the major North German ports, including coastal batteries with Krupp heavy artillery with a range of 4,000 yards (3,700 m), twice that of the French naval guns. The French navy had no heavy guns for coastal defence, and the topography of the Prussian coastline made it impossible for northern Germany to land by sea.

**Question 0**

What did Napoleon III plan to alleviate the pressure of the expected German invasion?

**Question 1**

With which country was France hoping to be an ally?

**Question 2**

What military power could Denmark give France in a war?

**Question 3**

What had Prussia been found to be building around the major North German ports?

**Question 4**

What was the French navy lacking in coastal defence intervention?

**Text number 42**

The Prussian army consisted not of regulars but of conscripts. Service was compulsory for all men of conscription age, so that Prussia and its North and South German allies could mobilise and deploy 1,000,000 soldiers during the war. German tactics emphasised blockade battles such as the Cannae and the offensive use of artillery wherever possible. Instead of advancing in column or line formation, the Prussian infantry moved in small groups, making it more difficult for artillery or French defensive fire to be directed at them. The large number of soldiers available made it relatively easy to surround troops and destroy French formations.

**Question 0**

What did the Prussian army consist of instead of regulars?

**Question 1**

The service was compulsory for all men with which characteristic?

**Question 2**

How many soldiers did Prussia and Germany expect to raise together?

**Question 3**

What kind of battle strategy was the German tactics based on?

**Question 4**

What is an example of a German blockade?

**Text number 43**

In addition, the Prussian military training system was better than the French model; Prussian staff officers were trained to be self-motivated and independent in their thinking. This was in fact Moltke's expectation. The French, on the other hand, suffered from a system of training and promotion that stifled intellectual development. According to military historian Dallas Irvine, the system "almost completely shut out the brain power of the army from the staff and high command. The resulting lack of intelligence at the top accounts for all the inexcusable failings of French military policy."

**Question 0**

Which Prussian system was better than the French example?

**Question 1**

Prussian military officers were trained to exude what kind of thinking?

**Question 2**

Which General Staff commander required his officers to think independently?

**Question 3**

What was stifled by the lack of a French training and promotion system?

**Question 4**

Which military historian criticised the French system as flawed?

**Text number 44**

The French shotgun, the Chassepot, had a much longer range than the German needle pistol: 1 400 metres (1 500 yards) compared to 550 metres (600 yards). The French also had an early machine gun, the mitrailleuse, which could fire its thirty-seven barrels at a range of around 1 100 metres. The weapon had been developed so secretly that it had little training, so the French gunners had no experience; the weapon was treated as artillery, and in this role it was ineffective. Worse still, when the small number of soldiers who had been trained to use the new weapon lost their lives and no replacement soldiers could be found who knew how to use the mitre gun.

**Question 0**

In what respect was the Chassepot better than the German needle gun?

**Question 1**

What French weapon was considered the crude prototype of the first machine gun?

**Question 2**

How many pipes were in the mitrailleuse?

**Question 3**

What was the range of the mitrailleuse?

**Question 4**

Mitrailleuse was treated as being much less effective...

**Text number 45**

French marines and naval infantry intended for the invasion of northern Germany were sent to reinforce the French army at Châlons, and were captured at Sedan along with Napoleon III. The shortage of officers meant that after most of the French professional army had been captured at the siege of Metz and the Battle of Sedan, naval officers were sent from their ships to command the hastily assembled Garde Mobile reservists. As autumn storms in the North Sea forced more French ships to return, the blockade of northern German ports was reduced, and in September 1870 the French navy lifted the blockade for the winter. The rest of the fleet withdrew to the English Channel ports and remained there for the rest of the war.

**Question 0**

French marines and naval infantry were sent to reinforce what?

**Question 1**

Where was the French navy captured?

**Question 2**

Who was also captured in Sedan?

**Question 3**

Which sea's autumn storms forced several more French ships to return?

**Question 4**

On what rough day did the French navy abandon its blockade?

**Text number 46**

Marshal MacMahon, who was now closest to Wissembourg, spread his four divisions out to a distance of 32 kilometres (20 miles) to respond to a possible Prussian attack. This organisation of the troops was due to a shortage of supplies, which forced each division to search for basic supplies in conjunction with representatives of the army supply department that was to assist them. The bad situation was made much worse by the behaviour of the commander of the 1st Division, General Auguste-Alexandre Ducrot. He told General Abel Douay, commander of the 2nd Division, on 1 August that 'from the information I have received, I assume that the enemy has no significant troops very close to his front lines and has no desire to attack'. Two days later he told MacMahon that he had not found 'any enemy positions ... it seems to me that the Bavarian threat is a bluff'. Although Ducrot dismissed the possibility of a German attack, MacMahon tried to warn the other divisions of his army without success.

**Question 0**

Which marshal was closest to Wissembourg?

**Question 1**

How many divisions did MacMahon command?

**Question 2**

How many kilometres did MacMahon's divisions cover?

**Question 3**

Whose behaviour made a bad situation worse?

**Question 4**

What group did General Ducrot command?

**Text number 47**

During the war, the Paris National Guard, especially in the working-class neighbourhoods of Paris, had become highly politicised, with units that had selected officers; many refused to wear uniforms or obey orders from the national government. Units of the National Guard attempted to seize power in Paris on 31 October 1870 and 22 January 1871. On 18 March 1871, when the regular army attempted to remove cannons from the Montmartre Artillery Park, National Guard units resisted and killed two army generals. The National Government and regular army troops retreated to Versailles and a revolutionary government was declared in Paris. A Commune was elected, ruled by socialists, anarchists and revolutionaries. The red flag replaced the French tricolor, and a civil war broke out between the Commune and the regular army, which invaded and retook Paris on 21-28 May in La Semaine Sanglante (Bloody Week).

**Question 0**

What became highly politicised during the war?

**Question 1**

In which neighbourhoods in particular did this happen?

**Question 2**

What did the National Guard refuse to use?

**Question 3**

What did the National Guard refuse to do?

**Question 4**

On what dates was La Semaine Sanglante held in Paris?

**Text number 48**

While the French Army under General MacMahon was fighting the German 3rd Army at the Battle of Wörth, the German 1st Army under Steinmetz was finishing its advance west of Saarbrücken. A patrol of the German 2nd Army led by Prince Friedrich Karl of Prussia spotted diversionary fire nearby and Frossard's army further away on a distant plain south of the town of Spicheren and took this as a sign of Frossard's retreat. Ignoring Moltke's plan once again, both German armies attacked Frossard's French 2nd Corps, which was entrenched between Spicheren and Forbach.

**Question 0**

Who led the French army at the Battle of Worth?

**Question 1**

Which German division did MacMahon fight with?

**Question 2**

Who commanded the German 1st Army?

**Question 3**

What did the German patrol observe that led them to believe that Frossard had withdrawn?

**Question 4**

Whose plan did the German armies ignore when they attacked Frossard?

**Text number 49**

The losses were terrible, especially for the attacking Prussian troops. A total of 20,163 German soldiers were killed, wounded or missing in the battle of 18 August. French casualties were 7,855 killed and 4,420 wounded and prisoners of war (half of them wounded), for a total of 12,275. While most of the Prussians fell to French Chassepot rifles, most of the French fell to Prussian Krupp grenades. In the breakdown of casualties, Frossard's II Corps of the Army of the Rhine suffered 621 casualties, while the Prussian I Corps under Steinmetz suffered 4 300 casualties before the Pointe du Jour. The Prussian Guard's infantry division suffered even greater losses, with 8 000 of its 18 000 men killed. The Special Guards of the Ice Guards lost 19 officers, one surgeon and 431 men out of a total of 700. The 2nd Guards Infantry Brigade lost 39 officers and 1,076 men. The 3rd Guards Infantry Brigade lost 36 officers and 1,060 men. The units holding St. Privat on the French side lost more than half of their troops in the village.

**Question 0**

For whom were the losses particularly terrible?

**Question 1**

What was the total number of German dead and missing?

**Question 2**

How many French people were killed and wounded?

**Question 3**

What was the number of French prisoners?

**Question 4**

Where did most Prussians belong?

**Text number 50**

Although the republican government was ready for war reparations or the ceding of colonial territories to Prussia in Africa or South-East Asia, Favre declared on 6 September, on behalf of the Ministry of Defence, that France "will not cede an inch of its territory or a stone of its fortresses". The Republic then renewed its declaration of war, called for conscription in all parts of the country and promised to drive the German troops out of France by guerre à outrance. Under these circumstances, the Germans had to continue the war, but they could not mount a proper military resistance in their neighbourhood. With most of the remaining French armies dug in near Paris, the German leaders decided to put pressure on the enemy by attacking Paris. By 15 September, German troops had reached the outskirts of the fortified city. On 19 September, the Germans surrounded it and imposed a blockade, as they had already done at Metz.

**Question 0**

What was the republican government ready for?

**Question 1**

Who declared that France would not give up "an inch of its territory"?

**Question 2**

Who was Favre speaking for?

**Question 3**

When did Favre make the declaration on colonial territories?

**Question 4**

What did this do to renew the Republic?

**Text number 51**

Albrecht von Roon, Prussian Minister of War from 1859 to 1873, introduced several reforms to the Prussian military system in the 1860s. Among these were two major reforms that significantly increased Germany's military strength. The first was the reorganisation of the army, which combined the regular army with the Landwehr reserves. The second was the provision for the conscription of every male Prussian conscript of military age in the event of mobilisation. Thus, despite the fact that France had a larger population than all the German states involved in the war, the Germans mobilised more soldiers for combat.

**Question 0**

Who was the Prussian War Minister?

**Question 1**

How long was von Roon a minister?

**Question 2**

What did he do about the Prussian army?

**Question 3**

What was the first phase of the reforms?

**Question 4**

What was the second reform?

**Text number 52**

The French were equipped with bronze, trussed muzzle-loading guns, while the Prussians used new steel muzzle-loading guns with a much longer range and faster rate of fire. The Prussian gunners were aiming for a high rate of fire, which the French did not want, believing it would waste ammunition. In addition, the Prussian batteries had 30 % more guns than the French. Prussian guns typically opened fire at a range of 2-3 km, which was beyond the range of French artillery or the Chassepot rifle. Prussian batteries were thus able to destroy French artillery with impunity before being moved forward to directly support infantry attacks.

**Question 0**

What kind of artillery did the French have?

**Question 1**

What newer artillery did the Prussians use?

**Question 2**

What did the French believe, that artillery with a higher rate of fire was a waste?

**Question 3**

What percentage more guns did the Prussian batteries have than the French?

**Question 4**

What was the typical range of Prussian cannon?

**Text number 53**

On 28 January 1871, the Ministry of National Defence in Paris negotiated an armistice with the Prussians. With the famine in Paris and the provincial troops of the Gambetta suffering one disaster after another, the French Foreign Minister Favre travelled to Versailles on 24 January to discuss peace terms with Bismarck. Bismarck agreed to end the siege and allow food supplies to enter Paris immediately (including trains carrying millions of German army rations) on condition that the Ministry of Defence hand over several key fortresses outside Paris to the Prussians. Without the forts, the French army would no longer be able to defend Paris.

**Question 0**

On what day did the Ministry of Defence negotiate a ceasefire?

**Question 1**

With whom did the French government negotiate?

**Question 2**

What are the consequences of the war for Parisians?

**Question 3**

Which French minister went to Versailles to discuss peace?

**Question 4**

On what day did jFarve and Bismarck meet?

**Text number 54**

During the fighting, the Communards killed around 500 people, including the Archbishop of Paris, and burned down several state buildings, including the Tuileries Palace and the Hotel de Ville. The army regularly fired on armed communists, and government troops killed between 7 000 and 30 000 communists in fighting and massacres of men, women and children during and after the commune. More recent histories, based on studies of the number of people buried in Paris cemeteries and mass graves after the fall of the Commune, estimate the death toll at between 6 000 and 10 000. To try the more than 40 000 people arrested, 26 tribunals were set up, which lasted until 1875 and handed down 95 death sentences, 23 of which were sentenced to death. Forced labour for life was imposed on 251 people, 1 160 people were transported to a 'fortified place' and 3 417 people were transported. Some 20 000 communists were held in prisons until their release in 1872, and many fled abroad to England, Switzerland, Belgium or the United States. The survivors were pardoned under a bill introduced by Gambetta in 1880 and allowed to return.

**Question 0**

How many were killed by communards?

**Question 1**

Which religious official was also killed during the fighting?

**Question 2**

What types of buildings in particular were to be burnt?

**Question 3**

Which famous palace was also burnt down?

**Question 4**

What is a rough estimate of the number of deaths?

**Text number 55**

At the beginning of the Franco-Prussian War, 462,000 German soldiers were concentrated on the French border when only 270,000 French soldiers could be moved against them, and the French army had lost 100,000 soldiers before a shot had been fired due to poor planning and management. This was partly due to the peacetime organisation of the armies. Each Prussian army unit was stationed in a Kreis (literally 'circle') around the capital of the region. Reservists rarely lived more than a day's journey from their regiment's depot. In contrast, French regiments usually served far from their garrisons, which were not located in the French regions from which their soldiers came. Reservists often had to travel several days to report to their garrison and then a long way to join their regiments. Large numbers of reservists clogged railway stations in vain looking for rations and orders.

**Question 0**

How many German troops were concentrated on the French border at the start of the war?

**Question 1**

How many French troops were available to resist the Germans?

**Question 2**

What is the literal meaning of the Prussian word "Kreis"?

**Question 3**

What are the main factors affecting France's military figures?

**Text number 56**

The events of the Franco-Prussian War had a major impact on military thinking over the next forty years. The lessons of the war included the need for a general staff system, the scale and duration of future wars, and the tactical use of artillery and cavalry. The Prussians' bold use of artillery to silence French guns at a distance and then to directly support infantry attacks at close range proved superior to the defensive doctrine employed by the French gunners. European armies adopted Prussian tactics by 1914, exemplified by the French 75 gun, which was optimised to provide direct fire support to advancing infantry. Most European armies ignored the evidence from the Russo-Japanese War of 1904-05 that infantry armed with the new smokeless powder rifles could fight effectively against artillery crews. This forced artillerymen to fire at longer ranges with indirect fire, usually from a position of cover.

**Question 0**

What was the major impact of the Franco-Prussian War?

**Question 1**

One of the lessons learned during the war was: what kind of system was recognised as necessary?

**Question 2**

Who adopted Prussian artillery tactics in 1914?

**Question 3**

What was the French 75 supposed to support directly?

**Question 4**

What wartime evidence pointed to the increased utility of smokeless powder rifles?

**Text number 57**

The creation of a unified German Empire ended the balance of power that had been established at the Congress of Vienna after the end of the Napoleonic Wars. Germany had established itself as a great power in continental Europe, with the most powerful and professional army in the world. At the end of the 19th century, Great Britain was still the dominant world power, but Britain's involvement in European affairs was very limited, allowing Germany to exert great influence on the European continent. In the late 19th century, moreover, the Crown Prince's marriage to Queen Victoria's daughter was only the most significant of the many German-British relationships.

**Question 0**

The unified German empire ended the balance of power in which congress?

**Question 1**

By the end of the Napoleonic Wars, Germany had established its position in continental Europe.

**Question 2**

Who remained the dominant world power at that time?

**Question 3**

What was considered British involvement in European affairs in the late 19th century?

**Question 4**

Who was the Crown Prince's marriage to whom considered the most significant of the Anglo-German royal relationships?